

American Bullmastiff Association Archives Committee

American Bullmastiff Association Bulletin

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What's News

The annual meeting of the American Bullmastiff Association was held on 23 September, 1967 in Greenwich, Connecticut, and officers of the corporation were elected for the year 1967-1968. The Secretary's report of this meeting will be found elsewhere in the Association news. The members who were elected and have assumed the responsibilities of their office are:

President Sherman Carpenter
1st Vice-President Henry A. Kreutzler
2nd Vice-President Mrs. Oscar Hellrich
Secretary Mrs. Russell E. Morris, Jr.
Treasurer Mrs. Robert Whelen

Board of Directors:

Mrs. Keith Austin
Harry Martens, Jr.
Virgil Millett
John van der Valk

Delegate to the American Kennel Club
John van der Valk

Ox Ridge

The American Bullmastiff Association held its annual show at Darien, Connecticut where it sponsored the Bullmastiff entry at the All Breed Judging of the Ox Ridge Kennel Club on 23 September, 1967; Harry H. Brunt judged the entry of 23 animals from 9 states and awarded to Ch. Marine Gunner (E. and E. Dunn) Best of Breed, with Dunworryin Tanjor Beulah (Ric Davis) Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex of the 12 bitches in competition. In the competition of 8 dogs in the classes, Pocantico Dunworryin Faro (Ric Davis) was judged Winners Dog and Best of Winners, with Kenbul Montgomery (S. and F. Caristia) as Reserve Dog. The Reserve Bitch was Bulmoor's Destiny (E. Witteck).

Trophies were presented by the American Bullmastiff Association to the winners of each class as well as rosettes given by the Ox Ridge Kennel Club. Additional trophies were given for winners including a Best of Breed award by the Ox Ridge Kennel Club. The two rotating trophies for award by the American Bullmastiff Association are traditionally given at this show and are: the Jean Campbell Rabsey Memorial Trophy, a sterling silver bowl given for Best of Breed, and the Oldwell Trophy, a 12 inch Rose Bowl given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Collias of Berkshire, England in the name of Oldwell Bullmastiffs for Winners Bitch. For permanent possession of both these trophies, they must be won three times by the same dog owner. The Rabsey Trophy was won for the first time in 1966 by Joan C. Benney with Scyldocga Prince Alfred, and passes this year to Earl Dunn who went Best of Breed with Ch. Marine Gunner. The

Bullmastiff Bulletin

The Journal of the American Bullmastiff Association

Volume VII

December, 1967

Number 1

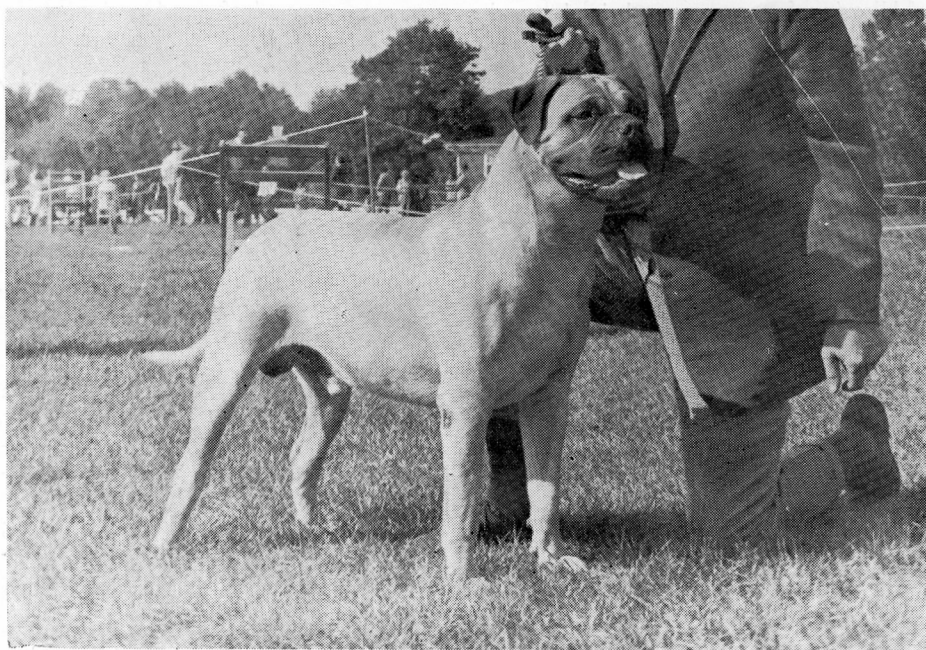
Oldwell Trophy has been in the possession of Joseph Mellor whose Ch. Scyldocga Mistress Crossley was Winners Bitch in 1966, and now will be held for the next year by Ric Davis, whose Dunworryin Tanjor Beulah is the current Winners Bitch.

Ch. Marine Gunner, the Best of Breed, is a 4 year old dog out of Lady Marmaduke of Arlington by sire Ch. Chit-Sia-Yah Lovable by breeder Adolph Halwax. In previous judgings in the Mid-west he has been declared Best of Breed 20 times and placed third in the group at Columbus, Ohio in 1966. He has always been

shown by his owner, Earl Dunn.

The awarding of Winners Dog and Best of Winners to 18 month old Pocantico Dunworryin Faro completed his championship with 15 points obtained in five shows in which he has been Best of Breed in three competitions and always Best of Winners. Ric Davis also was awarded Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex for his two year old bitch, Dunworryin Tanjor Beulah who with this five point winning now has 13 points. In five judging competitions, which she has been entered, she has been awarded the Best of Opposite Sex.

(Continued, page 3)



Ch. Marine Gunner, 4 year old dog judged Best of Breed in competition with 23 Bullmastiffs at the Ox Ridge K. C. show by Harry Brunt on 23 September, 1967. The dog is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dunn, and was bred by Adolph Halwax from dam Lady Marmaduke of Arlington to the sire Ch. Chit Sia Yah Lovable.

From the Editors

The word is G R O W !

We are small, we are unique, we are fortunate; we are fortunate because our Association is now at that stage where membership has a curious proportion to the number of our breed in the land: we are 10%. By estimate, there are 800 to 1200 Bullmastiffs in the country; That's not very many. There are 110 members of the American Bullmastiff Association. That's not very many, either. To do our job, we need be bigger. But, we are fortunate for while we are small, we are close enough to have a running start on that opportunity unique to *rare* breeds, for we can find, record, and join together the maximum possible numbers of Bullmastiffs and their owners. We are small enough to learn together; we are big enough to assist one another in breeding, care, and health of Bullmastiffs. With our privileges go the responsibility to share them with others who own Bullmastiffs.

We are only holding our own, for in 1964, we registered 258 Bullmastiffs with the AKC, in 1965 a few less with 230, in 1966, a few more with 287. Other breeds as well as the AKC grew without us, for in 1964, the AKC registered 640,300, in 1965—722,800, in 1966—804,400. We have oscillated — 70th, 75th, 70th — respectively in the three years in our ranking with the 115 breeds.

Allowing for some growth in the stock owned by members, it is still clear that the majority of owners are non-members of A.B.A.

The fault is ours, not theirs.

We must let them know we are here, we must let them know we can offer services, we must let them know that we care very much about their animals as well as our own.

Beginning with this issue, and described elsewhere in these pages, the Bulletin offers another service for every owner of a Bullmastiff, be they member or non-member of the Association. By this service, the Association joins the fight against the practice of kidnapping of pets and other privately owned animals for illegal distribution and sale. It will entail action on the part of ABA members, but it will be worth it, for it will inform a host of national and local agencies that the members of this Association care about their breed, about every dog or bitch, puppy or adult, pet or breeding stock—regardless of whether the owner is fortunate enough to be a member of ABA.

In such ways, the Bulletin assists in

our drive for membership.

How about you? Any ideas?

What can you do to help ABA grow?

The Bulletin Contributors

Among the contributors to this issue is Edward C. Melby, D.V.M., Associate Professor of Animal Medicine of the Johns Hopkins University, who gives information on distemper immunization. His training at Cornell, his knowledge achieved as a private practitioner and academician in animal medicine, and his research experiences have ably fitted him to present this basic and excellent evaluation. Dr. Melby is only one of many veterinarians who are anxious to assist in the development of the Bullmastiff. The members of the Association will continue to have the valuable experiences of men who are experts in their field for each quarter there will be an article by a leading veterinarian on some phase of medicine and Bullmastiffs.

NOTE TO MEMBERS

The dues for the membership are due 15 December, 1967. On 15 November 60% of the members have renewed their subscription. The American Bullmastiff Association requests those members who remain late in their renewal, to please forward their subscriptions to the Treasurer so that she will not be burdened with additional work because of late

Bullmastiff Bulletin

The Journal of the American
Bullmastiff Association, Inc.
Box 474, Route 1, Lutherville, Md. 21093
Publisher: The American Bullmastiff
Association, Inc.

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Henry Kreutzer, *Vice-President*
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Foreign Bureaus: London, Ruth Short; Johannesburg, Shona Taylor; Toronto, Dorthea Daniell - Jenkins; Vancouver, Geri Watts.

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submission of subscriptions. She, like you, has given her services for a common effort, and your assistance will decrease her work.

Bulletin Requests information for:

Action Line by 15 January, 1968
Advertising by 1 February, 1968

Litters and Breedings by 12 February, 1968

What's News by 5 February, 1968

From the President

Our program for the year is:

More members.

More local activity, and

More and better communication.

I am encouraged to find elements of this program already underway:

The size of the annual meeting and the number of ballots returned show that our 110 members are vitally interested in the Association. We are going to have to count on our present members to help the Association grow. I think the proposed elimination of the initiation fee will enable us to attract many new members, particularly to make ABA something for the entire family.

Further, local group activity has begun first in the Chesapeake area, covering Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, now in the Midwest with Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan, and Helen Hellrich is organizing strong support on the Pacific Coast.

Finally the Bulletin is fully underway, affording us regular and useful communication among the membership, as well as being a vehicle to spread the word to others.

These developments are encouraging, and they hold promise for a year of the kind of achievement ABA members want. The members made it very clear at the annual meeting that this Association should be a national organization functioning on a strong and broad basis. Thus, we will need every new member whom we can interest in the Association. We need lots of them, and we need them for service all over the country.

As we build our strong Association, we will also build strength through our local groups, and so serve each other better — affording improved communication essential to the betterment of the breed. In turn, the Bulletin will be enriched with better information, and its contents will be spread more widely, more often.

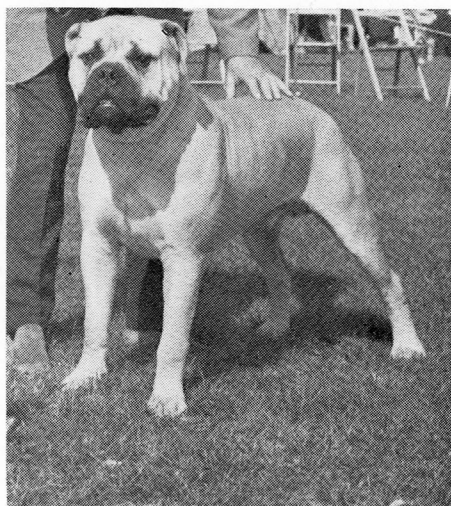
This is a simple process, but it will require hard work, good will, and patience. It is the only reliable groundwork upon which we can build for years to come.

SHERMAN B. CARPENTER

What's News

John A. Brownell

Comments made by John A. Brownell, the Assistant to the Executive Vice-President of the AKC, to dog owners at the Seminar for Dog Breeders held at Anaheim, California on 1 May, 1967 are not only refreshing in their clarity, but also important because of the good sense he makes about the mutual problems of dog owners and the AKC. He pointed out that one of the major problems of the AKC is the dog owners misconception that the AKC registration certificate is a kind of a certificate of title; it is not. Although the certificate of registration can be good evidence of ownership, it does not replace a bill of sale. The importances of the AKC registration are two, a necessity for entering any AKC event, and as a certification and identification of the animal for breeding. Certification loses its value, however, with the elaborate arrangements sometimes made by owners about dogs because it can raise the question of exact ownership, and the only recourse of the AKC is to disqualify the animal until the matter is resolved. Selling a dog on time creates the problem of incomplete ownership, and this animal is therefore, unable to qualify for competition in AKC events, and can have no breeding rights. The exact ownership must be registered with the AKC, and it was recommended that in selling an animal, that it be either payment in full or a sale with payment



Ch. Pocantico Dunworrying Faro, 20 month old dog, judged Best of Winners at the Ox Ridge K. C. show by Harry Brunt on 23 September, 1967. The dog is owned by Mr. Ric Davis, and was bred by Mrs. Walter Pyle from dam Pocantico Ambador Constance to sire Dunworryin Pokey's Pharaoh.

by a third party, such as a bank accepting the buyers promissory note, to insure unquestionable transfer of ownership. Incidentally, the AKC does not recognize the leasing of a male, but does accept the leasing of a bitch for breeding purposes; however a leased dog cannot be shown.

In answer to questions about regulations for handlers, he said that currently there is no proposal to change the rules for licensed and non-professional handlers. The AKC has adopted the policy of issuing limited licenses for the handling of only one or a few breeds when the handler is not fully qualified by being connected with a kennel, but no other changes are anticipated at present.

In The Land Of Easy Living

ABA members from the Washington D.C. and Baltimore area have organized the Chesapeake Bay Bullmastiff Fanciers Association of the American Bullmastiff Association, Inc., for the purpose of local promotion of Bullmastiffs, and increased revelry in the Land of Easy Living. The first effort of this easy living group has been to sponsor the Bullmastiff entry at the Maryland Kennel Club show on 26 November, 1967 by presenting trophies for Best of Breed, Winners Dog and Winners Bitch. The effort of the group has been successful with 14 entries, a large number for any show that is not a Specialty. In keeping with the attitude of easy living, the organization has only a Chairman, assistant Chairman, and a Secretary-Treasurer. There are no dues, only assessments for trophies as needed. The rules are simple, the Constitution of the ABA with local rules of majority vote of members present. Purpose: to tell exaggerated stories about dogs—oh! one other point, "May the whiskey always be sweet!"

Competitions

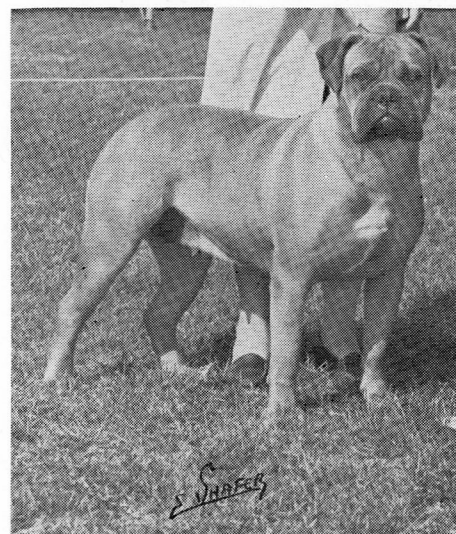
Among its services to Bullmastiff owners, the Bulletin will list shows recommended by local groups. With the large number of judgings available, there being 976 in 1966, it becomes difficult with our relatively small numbers to have large entries with any regularity unless there is coordination of our efforts. The shows for our entry are selected at least three months in advance, and when possible, the closing date will be listed. These will all be supported shows in which we try to have a large entry, some will be sponsored shows where the local groups will pledge trophies for award, and a few will be Specialty Shows of the American Bullmastiff Association with complete sanction of the AKC. Since

the Bulletin is published quarterly, with distribution at the beginning of December, March, June, and September, the notifications of shows for maximal attendance must be received 20 days in advance of the publication to be included in the Bulletin. The closing dates for entry of the selected show should be at least 20 days after publication. Requests for pledging of trophies will be included for sponsored shows. The current shows for attendance are listed elsewhere in a special section of the Bulletin. Currently efforts are being made by the Bullmastiff Fanciers of the Mid-west to have a Specialty Show at the Hoosier Kennel Club Show in Indianapolis, Indiana at the end of March. Pledges of trophies for support of this judging must be made before 10 December, 1967 to Mrs. C. D. Hurst, Route 9, Nebo Road, Muncie, Indiana 47302.

AKC Rule Changes

At the quarterly meeting of the AKC Delegates on 12 September, 1967, three changes in rules were made that affect Bullmastiff owners. First, the AKC will allow a club conducting a show to circulate a premium list which will exclude prizes and trophies. The purpose of this ruling is to reduce the size of the lists for mailing; however, the omitted details will be available and must be sent to any show entrant if requested.

Secondly, a change in the order of judging has been adopted to decrease
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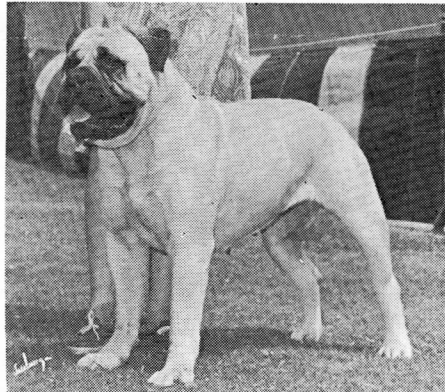
Dunworryin Tanjor Beulah, 28 month old bitch, judged Best of Opposite Sixe in competition at the Ox Ridge K. C. show by Harry Brunt on 23, September, 1967. The bitch was bred by owner, Mr. Ric Davis from dam Dunworryin Lustimp's Tango by sire Ch. Rajab's Lucknow Major.

the time necessary for completion of breed competition. Current rules state that upon completion of the judging of the classes, the Winners Dog and Winners Bitch are to be judged for Best of Winners. Only the Best of Winners is eligible for judging in Best of Breed. The rule change effective 13 December, 1967 will be that both the Winners Dog and Winners Bitch will compete in the judging for Best of Breed without the intermediate determination of Best of Winners. If either the Winners Dog or Winners Bitch is judged Best of Breed they are simultaneously judged Best of Winners. Best of Opposite Sex is then judged as previously done. If neither the Winners Dog nor Winner Bitch is judged Best of Breed, they will compete immediately to determine Best of Winners, which will be followed by competition for Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed. This rule is quite sensible and certainly will decrease the judging time, since Best of Breed, Best of Winners, and Best of Opposite Sex are all judged in the ring simultaneously without the necessity of dogs being taken in and out, and if the class dog is Best of Breed, one judging is eliminated. With over 400,000 dogs being judged in AKC events yearly, even small reductions in time through increased efficiency of handling becomes important.

The third change is the tentative recognition of championship completion prior to AKC recognition. The new rule states that if the records of the owner show the dog to have finished the required major shows and 15 points necessary for championship, the dog may then be entered in the Specials Only competition for 90 days, during which time the championship is to be confirmed by the AKC. If the championship is not confirmed, regardless of the reason, the dog must return to the classes in continued competition until the necessary requirements for championship are met. While the dog is not penalized, he will receive no point credit for any winning, be it even Best in Show, that can be applied to his championship if he competes as an unconfirmed champion in the Specials Only category. This rule is recognition by the AKC of their inability to process the mass of material quickly, and not desiring to penalize owners because of a dog's excellence. At present, an unconfirmed champion is in a moral limbo since an owner is reluctant to enter Class Competition with the recognized excellence, yet is unable to enter the Specials Only category until AKC confirmation. The current rule eliminates this dilemma, and allows continued showing of the animal in its appropriate class.

The Golden West

There is always activity in the land of sunshine and good animals are constantly seen. At Anaheim on 24 September with six Bullmastiffs competing, Myrick's Titania Thor (D. and J. Reich) was judged Best of Breed; at Santa Maria on 1 October, Sophia of Lorraine (T. Brooks) was judged Winners Bitch, Best of Winners and Best of Breed, with Todd of Teddersbelle (C. Jacobs) Best of Opposite Sex; at San Fernando on 22 October, an old Eastern Coast friend, Ch. Bulstaff Brunhilde (C. Beans) was Best of Breed with Tom John of Teddersbelle (R. Jacobs) Best of Opposite Sex; and on 5 November, at the Hemit judging, Ch. Lord Gridley (E. Wallis) was Best of Breed with Ch. Teresa of Teddersbelle (C. Jacobs) Best of Opposite Sex. These animals add further variety to the already strong breeding available in this country. Organization of the West Coast Bullmastiff Fanciers of the American Bullmastiff Association is underway, and members should communicate with Mrs. Oscar Hellrich, 1215 E. 39th Street, San Bernadino, California 92404, to become part of this group.



Ch. Bulstaff Brunhilde, 3 year old bitch, who was judged Best of Breed at the San Fernando K.C. show by Mr. Len Carry on 22 October, 1967. The bitch is owned by Mrs. Carol Beans and was bred by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Short from dam Bulstaff Ambassadors of Buttonoak to sire Ch. Bulstaff Brobdingnag.

by Wells Fargo

The West is wide plains and great distance where each Bullmastiff has a quarter section to develop; owners are far apart, and the problems of distances make group efforts necessary for success. For better results, the Bulletin recommends members join the Bullmastiff Fanciers in the West of the American Bullmastiff Association by writing to Mrs. Keith Austin, 13225 Riverview Road, Bonner Springs, Kansas 66012.

Despite the distance, good show records are being achieved by Bullmastiff owners with new champions Laddie Boy Junior (P. Steele) and AK Sarben Victorious (P. Steele), with obedience trials such as Leon's Marie (B. Coffman) who in earning her C.D. obtained a fourth place, and of course the two group placings of Accordance of Bringard (B. Austin). With these records, the enthusiasm must be as great as the distances.

Southern Africa

It is obvious that the American Bullmastiff Association is on the wrong side of the world when we learn that in the Transvaal alone, Bullmastiffs in the past six years have placed first in Variety or Non-Sporting challenges nine times, with innumerable placings of second and third. In the last four shows in the Transvaal, the entry has averaged 15 Bullmastiffs with production of four new champions. The success of the South African Club has extended to this country where five applications for membership have been received from ABA members. They regret, and understandably so, that there will be little reciprocity since our subscription rate is R9.02 as compared to R 1.05 for their club. The Handbook of the Bullmastiff Club of Southern Africa is now prepared, and copies may be obtained as well as information about the club, by writing Mrs. J.S.B. Taylor, Hon. Secretary, 87 Kallenbach Drive, Linksfield Ridge, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Maple Leaf

The 17th annual Specialty Judging for Bullmastiffs at Ottawa, sponsored by the Bullmastiff Fanciers of Canada, was disappointing because of the small entry; while enthusiasm of the exhibitors was high this is no substitute for a good representation. The results of the Specialty and the Greenwood shows were identical with Winners Dog being Napoleon of Four Halls (Mrs. G. Fierheller), Winners bitch being Buxom Lady of the Rouge (C. and R. Dorsey). The Best of Breed at the Ottawa Specialty was Buxom Lady of the Rouge and at the Greenwood Kennel Club on 14 October the ranking was the same with Ch. Millett's Arguson Red Titan (V. Millett) as Best of Breed. Best of Opposite Sex at Ottawa was Am. and Can. Ch. Everley Rouge Turk (R. Dorsey) and at Greenwood, Best of Opposite Sex was Buxom Lady of the Rouge. At the Ottawa K.C. show of 18 November, the Best of Breed was American and Canadian Ch. Rowley of Oldwell (C. Rabsey). A show the Bulletin supports is the Ottawa show in May 1968.

Progress

Placement in group is not only an indication of good animals, but also an indication that Bullmastiffs are becoming of age. Previously the Bulletin listed five animals who placed in the group, and they were considered to be exceptional. The exceptional now seems to be the common place with regular group placings. To the previous list is now added Accordance of Bringard with two group placings.

Two dogs have changed what a few years ago was an exceptional performance to an almost every day commonness. Ch. Millet's Arguson Red Titan (Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Millett) has both American and Canadian championships, 62 Bests of Breed under 42 different judges, and seven group placings under seven judges so far in 1967. Ch. Pixie's Imp of Cascade (M. Kreutzer and G. Everett) has his American championship, 28 Bests of Breed under 24 judges, and nine group placings under eight judges so far this year. In Warren, Ohio on 24 September, he was judged Best in Group and competed for Best in Show.

It is a significant observation that both dogs did not achieve this promise until after they were over two years old and had become adults. Too frequently, dogs are shown as puppies, become champions and are retired. This evidence shows that puppies compete poorly in the group, but our good adults can compete successfully in any competition. The rewards of persistence and patience are being received by the Kreutzers and Milletts.



Ch. Pixie's Imp of Cascade, 3½ year old dog, who has received 28 awards of Best of Breed, and 9 placements awards in the Working group. The dog was bred by owners, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Kreutzer, from dam Vanguard's Comet of Anton to the sire Ch. Pocantico Ambassador Imperator.

New Champions

New Champions since May have been 14 in number, to give a total since September of 1966 of 27 championships with 15 bitches and 12 dogs. Regional distribution is 11 from the East Coast 8 from the Midwest, 2 from the west, and 6 from the West Coast. The new champions are, *East Coast*: Scyldocga Long John Silver (M. Prescott), Prince of Bergen (V. Tucci), Boma's Guido of Hawthorne (F. Becker), Dunwotryin' Major Nivek (B. Murray), Pocantico Dunwotryin' Faro (R. Davis, unconfirmed), and Bulmoor's Destiny (E. Witteck, unconfirmed). *Midwest*: Chit Image of Hurstacres (P. Hurst), Decker's Honey Bear (S. and M. Decker, unconfirmed) and Tazma of Arnhem (R. and G. Overy, unconfirmed). *West*: Iaddie Boy Junior (B. Steele) and AK Sarben Victorious (B. Steele, unconfirmed). *West Coast*: Can. Ch. Black Mist Cleopatra (Watts), Brahmanee of Bull Run (F. Brooks), and Night Watch Lenore (M. Monroe).

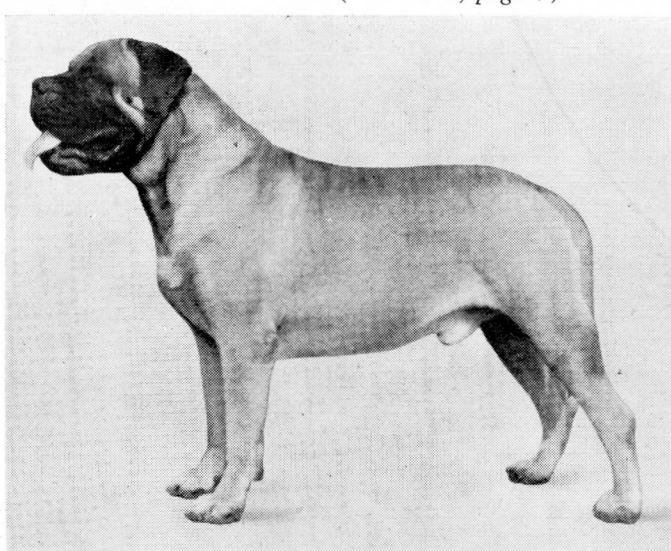
The earning of 27 championships in the last year shows little change over previous performance by statistics, since 1963 when 380 Bullmastiffs were shown. In 1964, 579 Bullmastiffs were shown with production of 21 or 3.6% earned championships; 1965 had 645 animals shown with a production of 28 or 4.3% earned championships; and 1966 had 683 animals shown with 23 or 3.3% earned championships. At the current rate, Bullmastiffs are barely holding their own and while 69th in competition in 1964, 67th in 1965, we decreased to 75th

in 1966 and will probably be the same or lower in 1967. Our records in obedience competition are even worse. We have much work to do, and hopefully, the regionally supported shows will produce larger entries and better competition. If each area of the Association would produce 12 major shows each year, we should be able to double the number of champions produced with only a moderate increase in the total number of dogs judged. Our success will be through showing more.

Easy Does It

The Maryland Kennel Club judging of dogs at Baltimore on 26 November, 1967, at which the Bullmastiff entry was sponsored by the Chesapeake Bay Bullmastiff Fanciers of the American Bullmastiff Association with trophies for Best of Breed, Winners Dog, and Winners Bitch, had 14 entries including 4 champions competing under Judge Marie Moore. Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex for 4 points was Pohick's Samantha of Wil-La-B (E. Klinstiver); Winners Dog (3 points), Best of Winners, and Best of Breed was Dalstock Baron Prasutagus (R. and J. Morris). Reserve dog was Dalstock Beowulf (J. Padgett). In previous years this has been a minor show with no dogs entered in 1963 and 1964, 9 dogs in 1965, 7 dogs in 1966, and now 14 dogs in 1967. This demonstrates that the efforts of local groups of the American Bullmastiff Association can perform a real service in organizing major shows with good competition.

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American and Canadian Champion Millet's Arguson Red Titan, 3½ year old dog who has received 62 awards of Best of Breed and 7 placements in the working group. The dog was bred by owners, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Millett, from dam Millet's Yankee Dame to sire Ch. Bulstaff Argus of Arancrag.

American Bullmastiff Association Report

Secretarial Report of the Annual Meeting of the American Bullmastiff Association, Inc., September 23, 1967 at Greenwich, Connecticut.

Following a dinner attended by the members of the ABA, the meeting was called to order by President Peterson. After his introductory remarks, he gave a summation of the state of the ABA, and the results of the dedicated efforts of the caretaker administration during the dark period of difficulties, which have been the lot of the society during the past year. He struck a note of encouragement which was based upon the loyalty of the members who have steadfastly supported the society. He expressed his appreciation to those members who assisted the board, and him, personally, in maintaining a functional organization. A quorum being present, by consensus, the order of business was abbreviated and the results of the election announced. The results were given by Chairman Herdrich of the Ballot Committee and the following officers were elected:

President	Sherman Carpenter
1st Vice President	Henry Kreuzer
2nd Vice President	Helen Hellrich
Secretary	Jean Morris
Treasurer	Marcia Whelen
Directors	Barbara Austin
	Harry Martens
	Virgil Millet
	John van der Valk
AKC Delegate	John van der Valk

The chair was taken by President Carpenter who requested that an open forum be conducted for the remainder of the meeting, in order that the ideas of the members could more efficiently and productively be discussed. In leading this discussion, he presented his analysis of the basic problems of the society, and his tentative program for their solution. These problems were reduced to those most important: 1) the reduction in membership, 2) the financial problems, and 3) the necessity of unity of membership. He suggested that a membership drive should be instituted with an active campaign of advertising, as well as individual member effort in repleting the deminished ranks of the Association. He felt that many problems deterred former members from rejoining and that financial consideration of individual families prevented many potential members from joining ABA. He requested that the meeting support him in two steps: 1) For advertising in *Dog World* and the *AKC Gazette*, and 2) in eliminating the \$5.00 initiation fee imposed on all new members. These points were discussed by all members present, and it was concluded by consensus that the Board should assist the President in defining and fulfilling these objectives. The major question raised was how much could the Association afford with its limited treasury to financially support an active advertising campaign, as well as the other required functions of the Association. The resolution of the amount of expenditure was left to the deliberation of the Board. The problem of the initiation fee has been recognized as preventing, in many cases, more than one member of a family from joining the Association; equally important members who have allowed their memberships to lapse should be encouraged to join again without the necessary expenditure of an additional initiation fee. Since the financial support is entirely through membership dues, the solution of limited budget and increased membership can be accomplished in one move.

The return of unity of the Association, the continued difficulty of a geographically dispersed group, received the greatest amount of critical appraisal. The concern of the members present was most manifested by this problem. A letter was read to the meeting from Vice President Hellrich, whose major concern was the lack of harmony and recognition of the isolated groups of members in areas distant from the two major concentrations of Bullmastiff owners in the Mid-west and East. The members present agreed completely with Mrs. Hellrich, and it was suggested that the active steps previously proposed by many members present should be formally organized into a program by the Board. A series of proposals were presented for consideration by the Board which were:

- 1) The establishment of sectional Bullmastiff Clubs in major areas of the country, which would be subdivisions of the ABA and obligated to establish a local organization by election of officers and construction of a set of rules of procedure within the framework of the ABA Constitution. The regional organizations will be responsible for conduction of meetings, organization of ABA sponsored shows, of promoting the Bullmastiff, and corresponding with the Secretary of the ABA for assistance in resolution of their local grievances and problems by the nationally elected officers. Through this mechanism, the ideas of the local groups can be presented to the Board and membership. That sectional Bullmastiff clubs can be officially represented by their regional Board member, who is empowered to represent the Association at the local meetings and sponsored shows.
- 2) That the ABA officially encourage this type of organization by presentation of a trophy for the ABA sponsored shows in the location determined by the local members.
- 3) That the National Specialty Show should be rotated through the several geographic regions of the country.

The final point of discussion led by President Carpenter was the question of what is the responsibility of the national organization to regional groups and individual members. In this open discussion a number of points were made.

- 1) The major function of the ABA is to be the final authority in representing all things Bullmastiff to the AKC. This includes the maintenance of the standard, the request for, and the sponsoring of the National Specialty Show, and to make known through our AKC delegate the aims and problems of the Association to the registering body.
- 2) To act as a clearing house of information for members of ABA which should include assistance in advertising breeders to potential buyers, of assisting individuals in obtaining information on Bullmastiffs from specialists in the field, and to assist member in locating other owners in their geographic areas in seeking for their dogs stud service or selective breeding.
- 3) To publish a communication to join together the various members in their common interest in Bullmastiffs to produce continued education of members about their dogs, and to report official decisions and conduction of the business of the Association.
- 4) To act as a central pedigree library and to accumulate vital statistics on the breed.
- 5) To act as a focus for the social relationship of individuals interested in the breed, Bullmastiff.

On this note, President Carpenter asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting, which was seconded by acclamation. The meeting was declared adjourned.

Association Report

Secretarial Report of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Bullmastiff Association, Inc. on September 23, 1967.

The following members of the Board of Directors were present at the meeting held at Greenwich, Connecticut, September 23, 1967: Sherman Carpenter, Henry Kreutzer, Jean Morris, Marcia Whelen, Harry Martens and Virgil Millett. The secretary announced that Vice President Hellrich was unable to be present, and in sending in her apologies, communicated the problems of the West Coast. This letter was duly entered in the minutes of the Board. (Director Austin also sent a letter, but due to a delay in the mails, it was not received in time.) Dr. Van der Valk sent his apologies at being unable to attend because of illness.

The following actions were taken on the ideas discussed at the open meeting:

- 1) *Advertising and new membership drive*: President Carpenter was authorized to advertise the ABA in alternate months in *Dog World* and *The AKC Gazette* for one year, and through such advertisement to ask interested people to write to the secretary for information about the breed, and the Association. The administrative responsibility for increasing membership was given to the secretary to write members encouraging solicitation of new members and to supply individual members with the necessary application blanks.
- 2) *Sectional Clubs*: It was agreed that the president should assist, through his vice-presidents, the organization of regional groups to promote sponsored shows and interest in Bullmastiffs. It is not necessary for a local group to have a formal organization to get ABA support on a show. In the discussion it was recognized that the AKC prohibits proxy votes, but this in no

way prevents the evaluation of ideas and suggestions of regional groups from being considered on the weight of their local vote by the annual meeting.

- 3) *Trophies*: The treasurer was authorized to allot \$15.00 to the West and Mid-west divisions of the ABA for trophies at sponsored shows.
 - 4) *Amendment to the Constitution*: President Carpenter proposed an amendment to the Constitution to eliminate the \$5.00 initiation fee in order to promote more "two member" families. The amendment will be submitted to the AKC for approval and then circulated to the membership for voting. The Board by unanimous action decided to allow any former member to rejoin the Association without a second initiation fee.
 - 5) *Rotation of the National Specialty Show*: The concept of rotating this judging was discussed and approved as one of the best means of consolidating the membership. The Mid-west was considered to be the first area for this effort, with the Far West to be considered at some later date.
 - 6) Membership applications were voted upon.
 - 7) President Carpenter requested that these minutes and those of the annual meeting be published in the next issue of the *Bullmastiff Bulletin*, and that the publication date be advanced to as early a date as possible.
- The meeting was adjourned.

Amendment

The proposed amendment to the constitution circulated to the membership which states:

Article II, Section 2, Delete the sentence:

"an initiation fee of \$5.00 per person shall be paid by all new members" has been approved by a vote of greater than 2/3 majority of the total of 65 members voting. The amendment passes and the statement is deleted from the constitution.

Jean R. Morris, *Secretary*

What's News

Midwest Fanciers

The judgings in the Midwest have consistently had good entries, and the twin shows at Marion and Kokomo, Indiana with 9 and 7 entries again sustains this observation. Chit Encore of Hurstacres (Paul DeVivo) was Best of Winners at Marion on 21 October for three points, and Best of Breed at Kokomo on 22 October for a four point win; achieving championships at these shows were Tazma of Arnhem (R. and G. Overy) at Marion, and Decker's Honey Bear (S. and M. Decker) at Kokomo. On 8 October at Detroit, Michigan, with 8 entries, Ch. Pixie's Imp of Cascade (M. Kreutzer) was Best of Breed, and completing her championship with five majors was Comet's Penelope of Cascade (M.E. Sprague) who was Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex. Scyldocga Royal Crown (E.H. Forsythe) was Reserve Winner. The recurrence of Ch. Marine Gunner (E. Dunn) and



Scyldocga The Black Prince, an example of the brindled dog which is currently being shown by his owner, Mr. Leonard Smith at the West Coast Judgings.

Pixie's Imp of Cascade in group placements reflects activity, and the large entries and success of the midwestern owners should not only continue but be improved with their formation of the Bullmastiff Fanciers of the Midwest of the American Bullmastiff Association. Members in this area should apply to Mrs. C. D. Hurst, Route 9, Nebo Road, Muncie, Indiana 47302 for association with this group. Shows supported by this group are reported elsewhere.

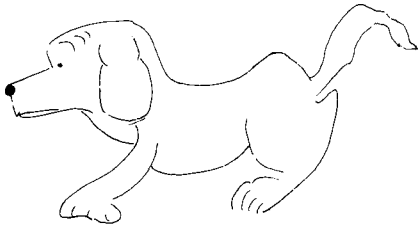
For another year

Merry Christmas

and

Happy New Year

We have Jason,
now we have
Charlie, Too.



**Happiness is a
Warm puppy.**

Dogs at Stud

by

Valkenhof

Bullmastiffs

Dr. and Mrs.

John van der Valk

75 Fremont Avenue

Park Ridge

New Jersey 07656

Phone: 201-391-4585

Breedings and Litters

BREEDINGS

Bullhaven Bullmastiffs: Mr. Robert Dorsey, Lower Base Line, Route 4, Milton, Ontario, Canada.

Dam Ch. Buxom Lady of the Rouge to sire Ch. Scyldocga Long John Silver. Breeding: 27 October, 1967; EDW: 29 December, 1967.

Cascade Bullmastiffs: Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Kreutzer, 760 W. River Road North, Elyria, Ohio 44035.

Dam Ch. Comet's Penelope of Cascade to sire Ch. Pocantico Dunworryin Faro. Breeding: 3 November, 1967; EDW: 5 January, 1968.

Dam Vanguard's Vagabond to sire Ch. Pixie's Imp of Casuade. Breeding: 5 November, 1967; EDW: 7 January, 1968.

Dalstock Bullmastiffs of Ivy Hill: Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Morris, Jr., Box 474, Route 1, Lutherville, Maryland 21093.

Dam Scyldocga Lady Elaine to sire Dalstock Baron Prasutagus. Breeding: 19 September 1967; EDW: 20 November, 1967.

Pocantico Bullmastiffs: Mrs. Walter Pyle, Pocantico Farms, Shoreham, Vermont.

Dam Pocantico Ambassador Bon Bon to sire Ch. Pocantico Dunworryin Faro. Breeding: 24 September, 1967; EDW: 26 November, 1967.

Royalguard Bullmastiffs: Mrs. Sharon Longoria, 1514 W. Fillmore, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

Dam Sivad Sun Gay to sire Black Knight's Caesar. Breeding: 8 September, 1967; EDW: 10 November, 1967.

Dam Ch. See-Ka-Hi's Lady Belle to sire Ch. Pixie's Imp of Cascade. Breeding: 19 October, 1967; EDW: 21 December, 1967.

Sanders Bullmastiffs: Mr. and Mrs. Jacquin Sanders, 8 Prospect Place, Croton-On-Hudson, New York 10520.

Dam Princess Daphne to sire Ch. Bulstaff Argus of Arancrag. Breeding: 2 October, 1967; EDW: 4 December, 1967.

Wychwood Bullmastiffs: Mr. and Mrs. Keith Austin, 13225 Riverview Road, Bonner Springs, Kansas 66012.

Dam Chit Contender of Hurstacres, C.D. to sire Ch. Pixie's Imp of Cascade. Breeding: 21 October, 1967; EDW: 24 December, 1967.

BREEDERS OF BULLMASTIFFS

The breeders list is compiled as a service to members of the Association and prospective purchasers of puppies; this list, which will be sent by the Secretary to all inquiring to the Association, neither constitutes a recommendation nor shall the American Bullmastiff Association be responsible for claims, or details of purchase by any individual selling dogs.

Cascade Bullmastiffs: Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Kreutzer, 760 W. River North, Elyria, Ohio 44035. 216-322-3858.

Dalstock Bullmastiffs of Ivy Hill: Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Morris, Jr., Box 474, Route 1, Lutherville, Maryland 21093. 301-823-9061.

Gal-X-EE Bullmastiffs: Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Forsythe 31515 Rocky Crest Drive, Staman Acres, Farmington, Michigan 48024. 313-476-569.

Hurstacres Kennels: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hurst, Route 9, Nebo Road, Muncie, Indiana 47302. 317-284-0903.

Ironwood Bullmastiffs: Mrs. W. E. Edwards, Jr., Route 4, Greencastle, Indiana 41635. 317-653-4215.

Kenbul Bullmastiffs: Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Carpenter, 1183 Kensington Road, Kensington, Connecticut 06073. 203-828-9520.

Millet's Bullmastiffs: Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Millett, 250 Bay Avenue, Huntington, L.I., New York 11743. 516-427-6585.

Pocantico Bullmastiffs: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pyle, Pocantico Farms, Shoreham, Vermont 05770. 802-897-5555.

Royalguard Bullmastiffs: Mrs. Sharon Longoria, 1514 W. Fillmore, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. 602-253-8492.

Seitz Kennels: Mrs. Nell Seitz, Box 171A Route 2, Waldorf, Maryland 20601. 301-645-5101.

Triggs of Farmstead Lane: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Triggs, 14 Farmstead Lane, West Simsbury, Connecticut 06092. 203-658-9877.

Wychwood Bullmastiffs: Mr. and Mrs. Keith Austin, 13225 Riverview Road, Bonner Springs, Kansas 66012. 913-422-5705.

CURRENT PUPPIES:

Pocantico Bullmastiffs: Mrs. Walter Pyle, Pocantico Farms, Shoreham, Vermont.
 24 October, 1967. Dam Pocantico Luckagain Margo to sire Ch. Pocantico Dunworryin Faro. 1 dog, 2 bitches.
 3 November, 1967. Dam Llenroc Lucky Day Ivy to sire Ch. Pocantico Dunworryin Faro. 9 dogs, 3 bitches.
Triggs of Farmstead Lane: Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Triggs, 14 Farmstead Lane, West Simsbury, Connecticut.
 31 August, 1967. Dam Ch. Sairey Gamp to sire Ch. Pixie's Imp of Cascade. 4 dogs, 9 bitches.

Action Line

30 October, 1967. *Could you please tell me where I can find information on all phases of Bullmastiffs including their history. I should also like to know the average sizes and weights of Bullmastiffs from 6 months to full growth.*

Guffie Whitler
 Harmon, Indiana

Action Line: Information on Bullmastiffs is limited, and there have been only two books written. The older of the two is *The Bullmastiff Handbook* by Clifford Hubbard published by Nicholson and Watson, London, 1957. This well written book has a limited history of English Bullmastiffs with examples of outstanding animals, but no information about American Bullmastiffs. A second book, published five years ago *How to Raise and Train a Bullmastiff* by Mary A. Prescott, T.F.H. Publications, 1963, is primarily about American Bullmastiffs. There are other bits and pieces of information, mostly unavailable, which have been published by the Bullmastiff Clubs here and abroad, and an occasional article in magazines. As with most rare breeds, information is limited.

Information on the development of Bullmastiffs is not statistically available, and remembrances by individuals, while interesting, are rarely helpful. At present, studies are being conducted which give trends, but are certainly incomplete. In

the analysis of growth of 15 animals, 7 dogs and 8 bitches, averages are available, and these are summarized in the table below. Growth as size at the shoulder and weight when plotted against time in weeks show a linear progression. In general, height of Bullmastiffs is achieved by 45 weeks, certainly not later than 52 weeks and there is no further growth. Weight continues to increase with time, and reaches its ideal maximum about 20 months when the dogs become young adults. Adolescence, from 12 to 20 months, is a very difficult period with awkward gait, ranginess, and disproportionate head development to body development. A dog enters his maturity between two and three years when he becomes the excellent animal. Not infrequently, although there certainly is no rule, a dog that is outstanding as a puppy of 7 to 9 months, will not fulfill his promise as an adult, and similarly, a slow developer—which is usually a big dog—becomes outstanding after two years.

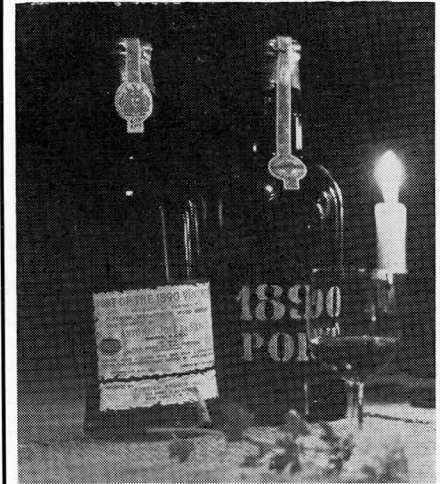
The limited data available only goes to 18 months, but it seems to substantiate the conclusion made here. In time, sufficient statistical information will be available to give a more precise answer, but this is all that is available at present. In a future issue of the Bulletin, the results of these studies will be published, but it must be recognized that the sampling is small and the results are only suggestive.

Average of heights and weights of 3 dogs and 5 bitches
 Dalstock and Milford Litters

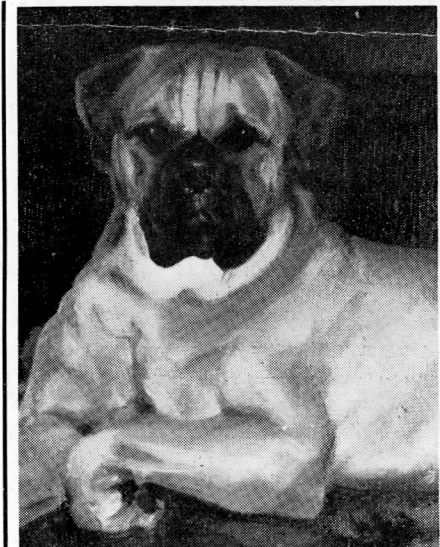
Age in weeks	Males		Females	
	Height inches	Weight pounds	Height inches	Weight pounds
0	—	13 ³ / ₈	—	11 ¹ / ₈
6	13	13 ³ / ₄	12	12 ¹ / ₂
12	17 ³ / ₄	34	17	33
18	20 ¹ / ₂	53	20	50
24	22 ¹ / ₂	74	21 ¹ / ₂	69
30	24	95	23 ¹ / ₂	83
36	25	100	24	84
42	25 ³ / ₄	103	24	89
48	26 ¹ / ₄	109	24	95
54	26 ¹ / ₄	110	24	93
60	26 ¹ / ₄	112	24	95
70	26 ¹ / ₄	118	24	103
80	26 ¹ / ₄	121	24	100

April 2 (24) (22 1/2) - 23 1/2
April 23 36 27 wks (25)
June 18 - 35 weeks 26 1/2" 95 lbs
17 wks - July 13 (20 7/8" 49 lbs)

It takes a long time to produce a great port



It has not taken us nearly so long to produce a great Bullmastiff



**Stud service
 Puppies
 Dogs
 Dalstock
 Bullmastiffs
 of Ivy Hill
 Dr. and Mrs. Russell E. Morris, Jr.
 Box 474, Route 1
 Lutherville, Maryland 21093
 301 - 823-9061**

Bullmastiff Recovery System

The Bullmastiff Bulletin, the official publication of the American Bullmastiff Association, inaugurates with this issue a system for recovery of any Bullmastiff that is lost and subsequently found in the inventory of cooperating distributors and users of animals for experimentation. This system is designed to assist the responsible institutions in returning animals to their owners.

Institutional responsibility: The law passed by Congress last year, administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, and effective as of 1 August, 1967, states that all institutions using dogs, cats, and a number of other animals for experimental purposes must register with the Department of Agriculture, must be inspected by this regulating agency, and must be licensed for use of experimental animals. Failure of vendors or institutions to fulfill the requirements of the law will entail penalties which include revocation of the right to use experimental animals. Specific requirements include comprehensive records maintained for three years on all animals used, and includes the names of the source or vendor of an animal, description with definition of animal type, and whether identifying marks are present. Recipients of dogs are required to make an effort to return any animal with identifying marks to its owner.

The Problem: While the institutions using animals act with best intent to return animals, they are defeated by a lack of identifying marks, as well as a lack of an effective recovery system. Current commercial systems have confused the issue by multiple systems of identification without consistency of placement of marks, systematic numbering, or a central agency for notification. There has been no effective campaign to notify responsible institutions of a recovery system which will reimburse the institution for its costs. Finally, numbering alone by tattooing does not establish legal identification of the animal or assure that it is the purebred dog represented, and can not constitute legal proof of ownership or parentage.

Any recovery system must, therefore, have a specifically designated area for identifying marks, must have a systematic numbering system, must be referable to a central agency, must guarantee financial responsibility for recovery, must be adequately promulgated to responsible institutions, and must have a legally acceptable means of identification of the animal recovered.

The Bulletin Proposes: The one possible identification of all purebred dogs is the AKC Registry number. This number is immutable since the number issued is distinctly individualistic for a single dog for its entire life. Any numbering system should make use of this unique registration system. Accordingly, the Bulletin has sought the assistance of the American Kennel Club in establishing its recovery system.

Two questions were posed to the AKC, first, would the AKC allow the use of its registration number for a system of identification, and 2) would the AKC support this system of recovery by acting, if needed, as a central agency for referral of identifying numbers to the American Bullmastiff Association recovery system. The AKC assured the Bulletin of its cooperation and assistance, and pointed out that they did assist in identification of any animal with an AKC registration number now; however, they were unable to undertake a national recovery system for all breeds. The AKC clarified its position by stating:

1) Tattooing marks for identification do not constitute a change in appearance by artificial means that would require disqualification or ineligibility of a dog in competition.

2) Individual AKC registration numbers may be used for identification.

3) The AKC will cooperate by informing either the owner, or preferably, by arrangement with a recovery system of a member club, of any receipt of information on animals.

The effectiveness of the Bulletin's recovery system is thus assured, but it requires a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the AKC with a reasonable system which decreases the work and expense of our parent organization.

The Bulletin proposes, therefore, a system of identification which will be applicable to a large number of AKC members organizations, and which minimizes the AKC responsibility and effort; this system gives a designated prefix to the AKC number with two additional letters. As the initiators of the system, we elect to use BM-AKC-WA-756594 as a type code number. The Bulletin will promulgate the BM-AKC system to all institutions with hopeful understanding that they will correspond directly with the Bulletin. Failing this, if the institutions correspond with the AKC, the designated symbol of BM will make the number immediately referable to the Bullmastiff recovery system without clerical identification by the AKC. The Bulletin, in turn, will repay the AKC for its expenses on our behalf. Thus, it is established through the consideration of

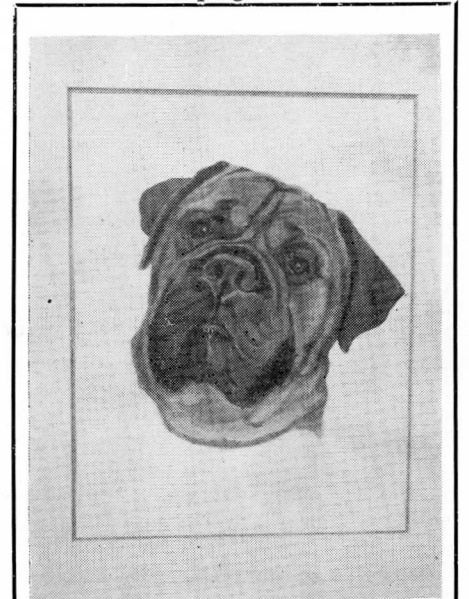
the AKC, a systematic numbering system referable to central agencies.

The Bulletin establishes as a fixed and standard location of tattoo marks, the area above the right groin in the loose, relatively hairless skin area of the flank-abdomen. This area, in addition to being a standard, also has the advantage of being immediately apparent should the animal be used experimentally.

The Bulletin establishes as the registration requirement, a nose print which is a distinctive characteristic comparable to the finger print for legal identification.

The Registry System:

1) It is the responsibility of the owner to register with the Bullmastiff Recovery System by completing a form which will include the AKC Registration number, the date of whelping, the sire and dam



KENBUL KENNELS

Mrs. Sherman Carpenter
1183 Kensington Road
Kensington, Connecticut
Tel. 203 - 828-9520

Puppies—whelped Oct. 30
one brindled bitch, two
fawns, one dog and one
bitch

For sale — two proven stud
dogs

Ch. Scyldocga Ben Gunn
large fawn, 3 years old

Scyldocga Geoffrey
of Anjou

(12 points, 2 majors)
Large brindle, 3½ years old

At stud—Kenbul Mortimer

with registration numbers, the name and call name of the dog, a description of the animal including size, sex, and distinctive characteristics, the name, address, and telephone number of the owner, a nose print, and a signed statement of responsibility for any expenses entailed in recovery of the animal. Additional forms may be obtained upon request.

2) The AKC registration number with the prefix BM shall be tattooed into the loose skin of the flank-abdomen just above the groin of the right leg, preferably in green dye. The letters will be of a legible size.

3) The registration form will be signed by the person performing the tattooing with the date to assure responsibility that the AKC registration number is valid. This form with a self-addressed stamped card shall be sent to the Secretary of the Bulletin; return of the card confirms receipt of the registration.

4) The individual registering a dog is responsible for all costs of recovery of an animal, and should the animal be sold or registration transferred, the original registrant will be considered responsible unless the Bulletin is informed of transfer of ownership, with our confirmation by return mail.

Bulletin Responsibility:

The Bulletin will:

- 1) Establish a central file of registrants.
- 2) Promulgate a brochure containing the following information:
 - a) The care, feeding, cost of acquisition, and cost of return of any Bullmastiff bearing the identifying marks of BM-AKC followed by a registration number is guaranteed by the Bullmastiff Bulletin upon receipt of this information. Finders of such animals should notify COLLECT The Editors, Bullmastiff Bulletin, Telephone 301 - 823-9061 or telegraph COLLECT, the Editors Bullmastiff Bulletin, Box 474, Rt. 1, Lutherville, Maryland 21093, Telephone 301 - 823-9061.
 - b) A description of Bullmastiffs with identifying pictures.
- 3) Distribute this brochure to all vendors and institutions registered with the United States Department of Agriculture.
- 4) Upon receipt from the owner of notice of loss of a registered Bullmastiff an additional circular containing the above information *with a* description of the lost animal and his registration number will be circulated to the institutions in the owner's area.

How the System Works:

The Bulletin circulates a descriptive brochure on Bullmastiffs to responsible institutions. These institutions, if they receive a Bullmastiff will inform either the Editor, or the AKC through the registration number. The AKC, through the identifying BM prefix will recognize the responsible recovery system and will direct the information to the Bullmastiff Bulletin and the American Bullmastiff Association Recovery System. The Bulletin, through its registration files will confirm the registration number and inform the owner by telephone of the location of the dog. With the owner, the Bulletin will make the necessary arrangements for identification, and return of the dog by shipment to the owner. The Bulletin will assure payment of the bill submitted by the institution and will present the total cost of retrieval to the animal owner. *Voila!*

Final Word:

The efforts of the Bulletin really are not that impressive, because Bullmastiff owners take such good care of their dogs that few are lost, strayed, or stolen. But, for that occasional misfortune where a dog is lost, this system offers the only hope of recovery. Our dogs, because of

(Continued, page 12)

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

CHAMPION

Millett's Arguson Red Titan

— AT STUD —

PUPPIES WHELPED BY
EACH BITCH BRED

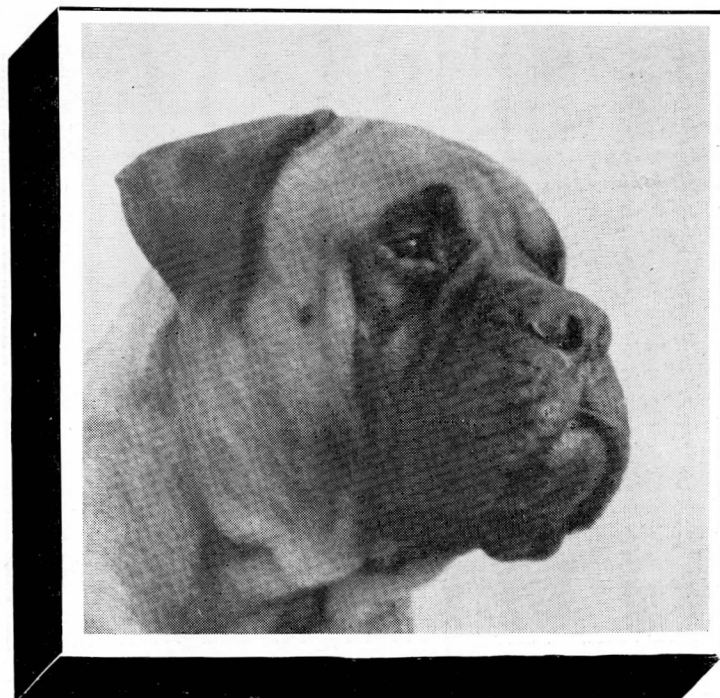
ADELE AND VIRGIL MILLETT

"Bay Edge"

250 BAY AVENUE

HUNTINGTON, NEW YORK

*"Quality Bullmastiffs Are Our Pleasure,
Not Our Business"*



their greatness, are ideal research animals, and we therefore have the greatest possibility of recovery because they will not be destroyed by the pound, they will be selected for experimental animals. Since institutions of research are responsible, we can recover. The system fails if the animal is not registered for the only identifying mark is the registry number. If the registry number is not on file with the Bulletin, we cannot assume responsibility for recovery. While we will make every effort to recover an unidentified animal, basically, non-registrants are by definition, *disinterested owners*. We will accept registration from non-members of the American Bullmastiff Association for \$12.50 per annum, the subscription rate for the Society. *The responsibility of the registration is that of the owner, our services are always available.*

The necessary forms will be mailed to members within 30 days; the brochure will be circulated within 60 days. This is a service of the American Bullmastiff Association through the Bullmastiff Bulletin.

The Gallant Fooles

So you're proud of your relatives on the Mayflower?

Oh my fellow immigrants! You are in for a let-down.

Be you Aldens or Cabots, Standishes or Smith, the chances are your four-legged roommate has ancestors who got here first. And "fought for their country." And were praised in legend for years thereafter.

The year was 1603. New England was all Virginia then. Plymouth was a sea-side cove; Jamestown, a wooded shoreline; and Englishmen still ventured westward seeking profits rather than religious freedom.

Out from Bristol in that year sailed Captain Martin Pring, commanding a merchant venture sending ships *Speedwell* and *Discoverer* to the "northern part of Virginia" in search of the healing, and profitable, sassafras root native to the region. Total complement: two crews, comprised of forty-four men and boys...

And two passengers on board, says historian Ola Winslow, "of whom no work was required." She describes them:

"These were two great English mastiffs, large, strong and trained as watchdogs. We even know their names, Foole and Gallant."

Now like a judge in the ring, keep your eye on both entries—but be especially watchful of the dog Foole. For Foole, it seems, had a favorite stunt with a long piece of wood. He carried it in his jaw, ran with it, keeping it straight and level

as he held his head high. Does that seem familiar to you? Our own foot-warmer pulls the same stunt at the drop of a discarded Christmas tree. No matter the size or the length, she carries the object alert, head high, stick level, moving swiftly with her "toy."

But Foole, it seems, was more than powerful. He also was functional: The pole he liked to bound along with was a pikestaff—a long, hardwood staff with a sharp iron prong at one end. Hardly the item to send Ch. Fido to retrieve, unless you can outrun him.

Captain Pring and company touched ashore at several points on the continent, dropping anchor finally at what later would bear the name of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Pring, however, named it Whitson's Harbor, in honor of the mayor and merchant leader of Bristol who commissioned the expedition.

All the company landed and turned to with axes, harvesting a profitable cargo of sassafras and cedar from coastal forests. There is no record of the contribution of Foole and Gallant at this stage, save that the curious Indian visitors in the encampment gave the huge dogs wide berth. But the best is yet to come.

Half the summer passed, and soon *Discoverer*, the smaller ship, was filled and ready for home. She sailed at the end of July, leaving *Speedwell* and her company, a lonely band of Englishmen in a foreign, possibly hostile shore.

The inevitable began, we are told, in the midst of a noon-day rest, when the men had quit from cutting to sleep or loll about. What Martin Pring called "seven score of savages" lept from the brush and surrounded the camp.

Shouting; cannon fire; the sound of musketry and war whoops; smoke and excitement. The English blazed away, but still the Indians advanced, and in another moment they would have split the barricade and infested the camp.

But that moment was transformed, instead, into a rout for the enemy. In an instant they were gone, racing full speed back into the woods. For Foole and Gallant had been cut loose and were already at the Indians' heel—Gallant thundering after them into the brush, snarling, his great weight shouldering aside brush and branch in this path. And close behind him ran the fearsome Foole. pikestaff in his mouth held high and menacing, like some magic warrior made doubly dangerous by racing low to the ground, fierce and unpredictable.

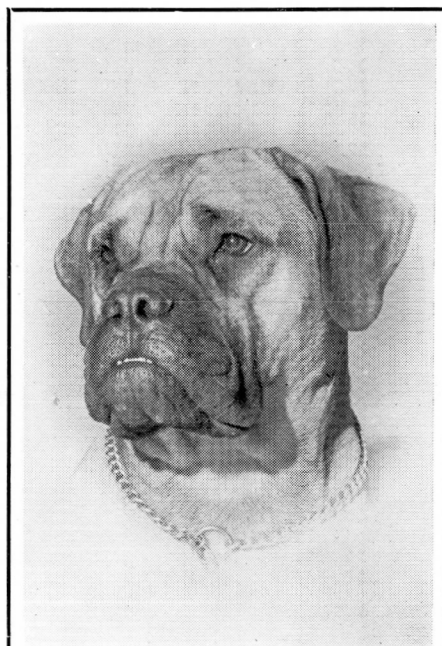
Or at least, so the Indians reacted. They never returned.

This tale did not die in New England.

Few expeditions returned in those days with every man and boy unscathed—but such was the fortune of those who sailed that year with Martin Pring.

So the men told the story of Gallant and Foole, and it was repeated in England and abroad for years thereafter. The incident was sketched by a contemporary Dutch navigator who had never seen New England, and it is thought that many voyages which followed, including the *Mayflower*, were prompted by this experience to carry passengers "of whom no work was required," into the New World.

T. J. Meyers



VANGUARD'S VAGABOND

Sire: Ch. Rajah's Lucknow Major

Dam: Ch. Vanguard's
Adana of August

Has been bred to:

Ch. Pixie's Imp of Cascade

Puppies expected from this mating
about January 7, 1968.

CASCADE BULLMASTIFFS

**Henry A. and Mabel C.
Kreutzer**

760 W. RIVER, NORTH
ELRYIA, OHIO

Phone: 216-322-3858

A WINNING TRADITION
Champion Marine Gunner

**Winner of the American Bullmastiff Association
 sponsored show at Ox Ridge, 1967**



Best of Breed
Ox Ridge Kennel Club, Darien, Connecticut
Harry Brunt, Judge

Sire: Ch. Chit Sia Yah Loveable

Dam: Lady Marmaduke of Arlington

The nation's number two Bullmastiff in 1966
(Phillips System)

(Not heavily campaigned in 1967)

BEST OF BREED wins UNDER competition in 1967

- Wheaton K. C. —Wheaton, Illinois Judge John Cuneo
- Detroit K. C. —Detroit, Michigan Judge Edwin Pickhardt
- Hoosier K. C. —Indianapolis, Indiana Judge Alva Rosenberg
- Waterloo, K. C. —Waterloo, Iowa Judge Connie Bosold
- Michiana K. C. —South Bend, Indiana Judge Theodore Wurmser
- Paper City K. C. —Wausau, Wisconsin Judge Henry Stoecker
- Badger K. C. —Madison, Wisconsin Judge Nelson Groh
- Lafayette K. C. —Lafayette, Indiana Judge Maurice Baker
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Distemper

Canine distemper is unquestionably the single greatest threat to our dog population. One may argue that the automobile, restrictive control laws and the like are a cause for increasing alarm, but yet very few dogs go through life without challenge from this infectious disease. In spite of the fact that more research has been devoted to the study of this one disease than any other problem in the canine, it still remains a critical problem for both the dog and the owner who seeks protection against its very real dangers.

The clinical recognition of the disease has been understood for many years and excellent descriptions are to be found in the oldest veterinary texts. As early as 1905 the causative agent, a virus, was characterized and the first successful artificial immunizing procedure against the disease was developed by 1925. Since that time there have been many advances made in understanding basic immunologic response to disease as well as in developing various serums and vaccines to provide protection. However, there is still no room for complacency for in spite of all the new vaccines available, an alarming number of dogs succumb to the ravages of canine distemper each year.

It is often stated that distemper is a disease of the young dog. Percentage-wise this is true, yet it must be recognized that dogs of all ages, if not properly protected or immunized against the disease, are susceptible. Young animals are generally the ones affected since they have not acquired an immunity either through vaccination or natural contact with the virus. In an urban environment, in situations where dogs frequently have contact with other dogs, the prevalence of the virus is such that most animals rapidly develop an immunity. However, this is not true of dogs kept in apartments, in rural areas or in carefully isolated or controlled breeding establishments. In these settings, the disease may strike without warning, often with disastrous results.

Clinical diagnosis of canine distemper remains a challenge for even the most experienced veterinarian. Classical symptoms include nasal and ocular discharge, vomiting, diarrhea, and an elevated temperature. These symptoms often regress and the animal may appear healthy once again, only to suddenly develop signs of damage to the central nervous system. These may include convulsions or seizures, twitching of one or more legs, the face, or perhaps periods in which the animal appears to wander aimlessly. Generally these symptoms increase in

frequency, terminating in death of the animal.

Protecting a dog against canine distemper is still not 100% effective although the vaccines available today are as good as any such product marketed for human or animal use. When a puppy is first born and allowed to nurse, he generally obtains some protection through antibodies present in the colostrum or "first milk" from the bitch. The level of protection is dependent upon the degree of resistance or "titre" the bitch has in her body against the disease. Hence, should this level or titre be very high, the puppy rapidly gains a very good level of protection. If the bitch has a lower level, the puppy obtains less protection. In instances where the bitch has no protection, the puppy obtains none. It is possible to test the level of immunity of a bitch prior to whelping and thus predict the level of immunity or titre she will pass on to her offspring through the colostrum.

But herein lies one of the most complicating factors in successfully immunizing a puppy against distemper. The immunity obtained through the colostrum is called "passive immunity" in that although it will protect the puppy, the level rapidly falls off, ultimately disappearing. During this period of passive protection, vaccination against the disease is not effective. Thus, not knowing what level of passive immunity the puppy has obtained from the bitch, it is impossible to accurately predict when the level will disappear and consequently the time in which vaccination will be most effective. As was stated above, a blood test is available which will determine the level of immunity present in the bitch. Using this information, it is possible to accurately determine when the level of passive immunity, obtained by the puppy through the colostrum, will disappear and hence when the use of a vaccine is most advantageous. However, most puppies are born without this information being made available.

One often hears the statement that his puppy has received his "permanent vaccination." Nothing could be farther from the truth, for we know today that there is no such thing as a permanent vaccine. The only way in which a dog obtains permanent protection is through actual contact with the live virus. All vaccines work on the basis of providing a level of protection, which when challenged by the natural live virus, will protect the recipient from the disease while permitting the development of an active or permanent immunity. Since we do not know when or even if the dog contacts the natural virus, we are

left with the problem of maintaining a sufficiently high level of immune titre through vaccination, so that when needed, it will protect against the actual disease. The immunity provided through any vaccine program eventually wanes unless stimulated or reinforced through repeated vaccination or contact with the disease.

Any program of immunization or protection against canine distemper should be left to the professional judgment of your veterinarian. He must weigh the individual circumstances such as the background of the puppy, the environment in which he is to be raised, the prevalent local situation as to the disease and its apparent virulence, and then suggest a course of immunization. There is no one single method which will achieve universal success. Based on present knowledge, the following general guide lines should be followed:

1. Attenuated live-virus vaccines are preferred for use over other vaccines available.
2. All dogs should be vaccinated annually.
3. For dog breeders, it is highly desirable to have a blood test taken from the bitch to predict the age at which the pups can best be vaccinated.
4. Pups of unknown immune status should be vaccinated following weaning, with administration of the vaccine repeated at intervals until the puppy reaches 12 to 16 weeks of age. Under ideal circumstances, administration of vaccine at two week intervals is advisable.
5. Orphan pups which do not receive colostrum, should be started on vaccine as early as two weeks of age.
6. No dog should be subjected to possible exposure, such as a dog show, field trial, boarding kennel or veterinary hospital unless it has been vaccinated with an attenuated live virus vaccine within the immediate past 12 months.

Edward C. Melby

Classified

FOR SALE: 20 month old red bitch. Goodstock sired. One 3 point major. Russell Morris, Box 474, Rt. 1, Lutherville, Maryland.

AT STUD: Milford's Brut. Large fawn. Send for pedigree. Robert Whelen, 136 Westbury Road, Lutherville, Maryland.

GAL-X-EE BULLMASTIFFS: "The almost Perfect Protector." Ch. sired puppies occasionally. Selective Placement only. Winter litter expected. E.H. & N.H. Forsythe, 3151 Rocky Crest Dr., Farmingham, Michigan 48924.

From the Easy Chair

Tedson Meyers in the last issue of the Bulletin delightfully presented the problem of Bullmastiff size. I personally would like to have a dog 36 inches at the shoulder that weighed 220 pounds, all muscle and bone; yet let us follow J. B.S. Haldane in his analysis of the results of Christian and Giants Pope, Pagan, and Despair, in *Pilgrim's Progress*. Christian was a normal man while the giants were 60 feet high, not only ten times as high as Christian, but ten times as wide and ten times as thick—about 80 or 90 tons! A quick calculation shows that the cross sectional area of Pope's and Pagan's bones was only 100 times that of Christian, or had to support ten times the weight of each square inch of human bone; since human bone breaks with ten times the human weight, poor Pope and Pagan would have broken their thighs every time they took a step. While this does not lessen my desire for a Big Bullmastiff, it certainly lessens my respect for Jack, the Giant Killer.

Thus, gravity has us in its clutch for against gravity we fight all our lives, in every moment, it is the indomitable force that controls us—it brings us into the world, it controls every movement of our limbs, every beat of our heart, and in the end defeats us, for it lays us in our death bed, and lowers us to the grave. So it defeats my desire for a six foot Bullmastiff, and has defeated many breeders who hope to make a big Bullmastiff without the genetics of big bone.

In this respect, increase in size alone without a concomitant increase in bone will not solve the problem of size. Mrs. Karl Prescott, a knowledgeable breeder for many years, has tried to stabilize a strain, and breed for larger animals; she relates how achieving size was not easy, but getting bone was more difficult and even now, is not always predictable with size. This is the result of purposeful breeding by someone with a background and understanding of genetics. The results of the casual breeding to either the reigning champion or the dog next door may give either outstanding animals or terrible ones. If we look at size alone, the results have not been very good for Bullmastiffs are very small. Measurement of almost 50 animals, or about 5% of the Bullmastiff population, shows the average of dogs is 24¾ inches or sub-standard. Bitches are even worse at 23¼ inches at the shoulder with only a few at standard. It may be argued that this is not a representative sample, and, while statistically I can justify the samp-

ling, it is immaterial since it does not alter the fact that these are the dogs being shown (40% of them are champions), this is what people are showing and what is available.

I must confess that I was surprised by the actual measurements since by dog show conversational average, our dogs are somewhere between 27 and 28 inches. I presume this might be true except I have measured only one animal over 27 inches, and few that are over 26 inches. From my own experience in raising Bullmastiffs, a litter will have wide variations in size and bone, but only a few are really big dogs. In order to reinforce this "big strain", selective breeding must be done with these animals.

Sometimes in an attempt to compensate for the small size and make the dogs "look bigger", they are made too fat. This is not only the fault of owners of animals alone, but also the judges at shows who following our standard which says, "Other things being equal, the heavier dog is favored." The statement is correct, but still the heavier dog should be within the standard weight which is 110 to 130 pounds for dogs 25 to 27 inches. This amounts to about 10 pounds for each inch, and while a 27 inch dog may look thin at 130 pounds, he is certainly getting fat at 140 pounds. The conversational averaged sized dog of 27½ inches has a dog show conversational average weight of 160 pounds. This unfortunately is closer to being true for some animals are waddling old women. A fat animal is not a substitute for big bone, actually it puts us back with Pope, Pagan, and Despair, too much weight for bone area to support. Certainly in animals under 14 months of age, exces-

sive weight can produce deformation of bones with bad adult legs. So, we compound our basic problem of size and bone.

The efforts should be in specific genetic breeding to develop a larger animal. It can be done, for Mrs. Prescott has developed a strain of large animals. One of the problems is the one litter casual breeder. It is an old story, Step 1: One acquires an average Bullmastiff bitch 22 inches at the shoulder, ½ inch under-shot, and a bit off in the mask, but she is wonderful. Step 2: Wife says to husband, would not it be nice to have puppies, all like Fifi. Then follows an interlude for another drink. Step 3: Husband says to wife, *IF* we had 15 puppies at \$125.00 each—my goodness, that is a lot of money! Step 4: If we could get the best dog (*sic*, to compensate for all the faults of my average bitch), the

(Continued, page 16)

Best Wishes
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Congratulations to Mr. Ric Davis of North Pomtret, Vermont who achieved championship with Faro, undefeated in the classes, and finished as Best of Winners at the American Bullmastif Association sponsored show at the Ox Ridge Kennel Club judging, September 23, 1967.

WALTER and EDITH PYLE

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price would be even better, and such a service I would be doing by giving our darling's temperament in that body. Thus is made a dog breeder and a great paper profit.

Our new breeder then seeks his stud which is usually current top winner at dog shows. He is a great animal, but he may be a little short, or have a bad bite, or a little straight in the stifle, or has been the result of selective breeding from a strain which has many faults. That he is a great dog, no question. That he can produce great puppies, no question. That he overlaps with the same faults as the bitch, no question. The results are as expected. First, our new breeder does not get 15 puppies, he may get five after two tries. The expense is horrendous, and at 18 weeks, he has three puppies left over, short, undershot and weak in the mask. Step 5: Exit one dog breeder.

The damage is done. An unwise breeding has not improved the Bullmastiffs, actually it has reinforced bad characteristics. Sometimes, we, the regular breeder (and I include myself in this) do not fulfill our obligations by refusing a breeding with suggestion of another dog as a more appropriate stud. A personally controlled breeding program of good to bad, or bad to bad, with willingness to

put down bad puppies is one thing, but the abnegation of responsibility, as I was told once, "They are going to breed the bitch anyway, and they might get something good out of this breeding since the stud is good", does not further the purpose of breed, and by size measurement has not increased the size of our animals. One such animal does not compensate for the wide distribution of the four poor animals.

Breeding Bullmastiffs is not easy. It is impossible to know, of course, but I estimate that only 40% of the breedings produce puppies, and this may be high. Fetal wastage is high, and most litters have a fair number of stillborns. In my own experience we have produced 5 pregnancies out of 11 breedings with 10 live puppies, 15 stillborn, and one pregnancy terminated at 45 days because of infection. Out of this, we have produced three good animals, two dogs 26 and 27 inches, and one bitch 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The rest are too small, an average of 23 inches. Should these small animals be bred? Perhaps so, but to animals from a strain which has big animals with control to put down bad animals if necessary. Careful records must be kept, and in a few generations a pattern will appear to give guidance in the future.

We are fortunate, for our standard gives only direction and suggestions to what is a good Bullmastiff and allows development with wide and permissive latitude. It is a general guide to breeding and judging, but allows broad individuality in intellectual evaluation of good and bad as *gestalt*. I think it gives strength to have fawn, red fawn, and brindled animals as equals, with the

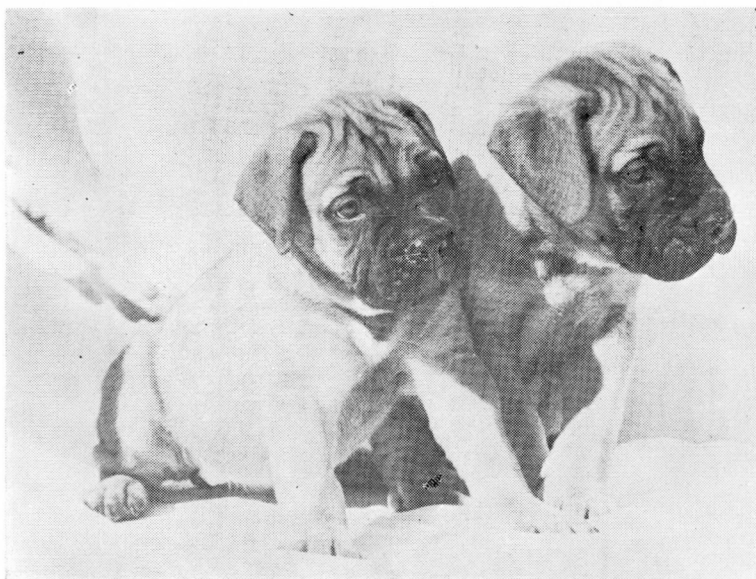
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Best of Opposite Sex at Chicago International, 1966.

Is pictured at left going Best of Breed Under Judge Charles Hamilton.

Handler—Bob Meheski.

basic evaluation of big, of beauty of movement, of good muscle, of exquisite ugliness of head as the important criteria. This allows latitude for development. Other breeds with strict rules have defeated themselves with making all animals like peas in a pod, without encouraging development. We, too, can defeat ourselves by unwise breeding. Those in breeding should have definite objectives in a breeding program. For example, I have a program which includes both inbreeding and outbreeding; I have no specific dog for stud in mind, but I do have specific strains that I think are important because of the consistency with which they reproduce good qualities. Judgement should not be on a single animal, but on that animal and its kith and kin. I am reminded of the story of the old man giving advice to his son, when he said, "Do not look entirely at the girl you court, look at her mother, for in 20 years that will be the woman you marry."

So be it. Somebody had to say it. Our animals by average are too small, too fat, and the result of lack of thought in breeding for size. While you disagree and state that you know somebody with

a big animal, I have measured enough to know that one rose does not make, and the average male dog is sub-

standard in measured inches, but not conversational average.

Russell E. Morris

Judgings for Attendance

Bullmastiff Fanciers of the Midwest:

Supported show: Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Michigan, 2 March, 1968.
Supt. Seder. Closing date, February, 1968.

SPONSORED SHOW: Hoosier Kennel Club, Indianapolis, Indiana, 24 March, 1968. Supt. Webb. Closing date: March, 1968.

Pledging of Trophies: Closing date, 10 December, 1967.

Chesapeake Bay Bullmastiff Fanciers Association:

Supported show: Harrisburg Kennel Club, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 16 March, 1968. Supt. Foley. Closing date: 27 February, 1968.

SPONSORED SHOW: Baltimore County Kennel Club, Timonium, Maryland. 21 April, 1968. Closing date: 2 April, 1968.

Pledging of trophies: Closing date, 10 January, 1968.

Supported Show: Lancaster Kennel Club, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 12 May, 1968. Supt. Foley. Closing date: 23 April, 1968.

New York, New England:

Supported show: Westminster Kennel Club, New York. 12-13 February, 1968. Supt. Foley. Closing date: 23 April, 1968.

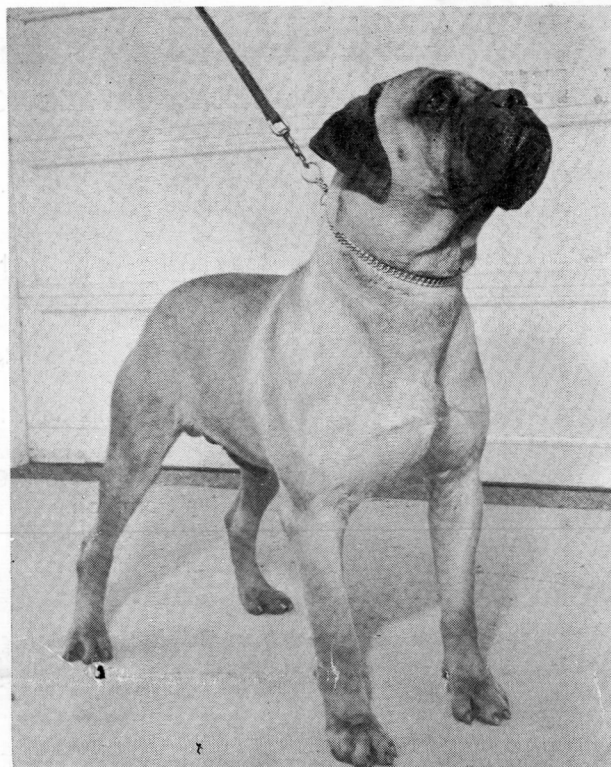
Supported Show: First Co. Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford, Connecticut, 17 February, 1968. Supt. Foley. Closing date: 30 January, 1968. Limited entry.

Supported Show: Elm City Kennel Club, New Haven, Connecticut, 25 February, 1968. Supt. Foley. Closing date: 6 February, 1968.

West:

Supported Show: St. Joseph Kennel Club, St. Joseph, Missouri, 4 February, 1968. Supt. Seder. Closing date: January, 1968.

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