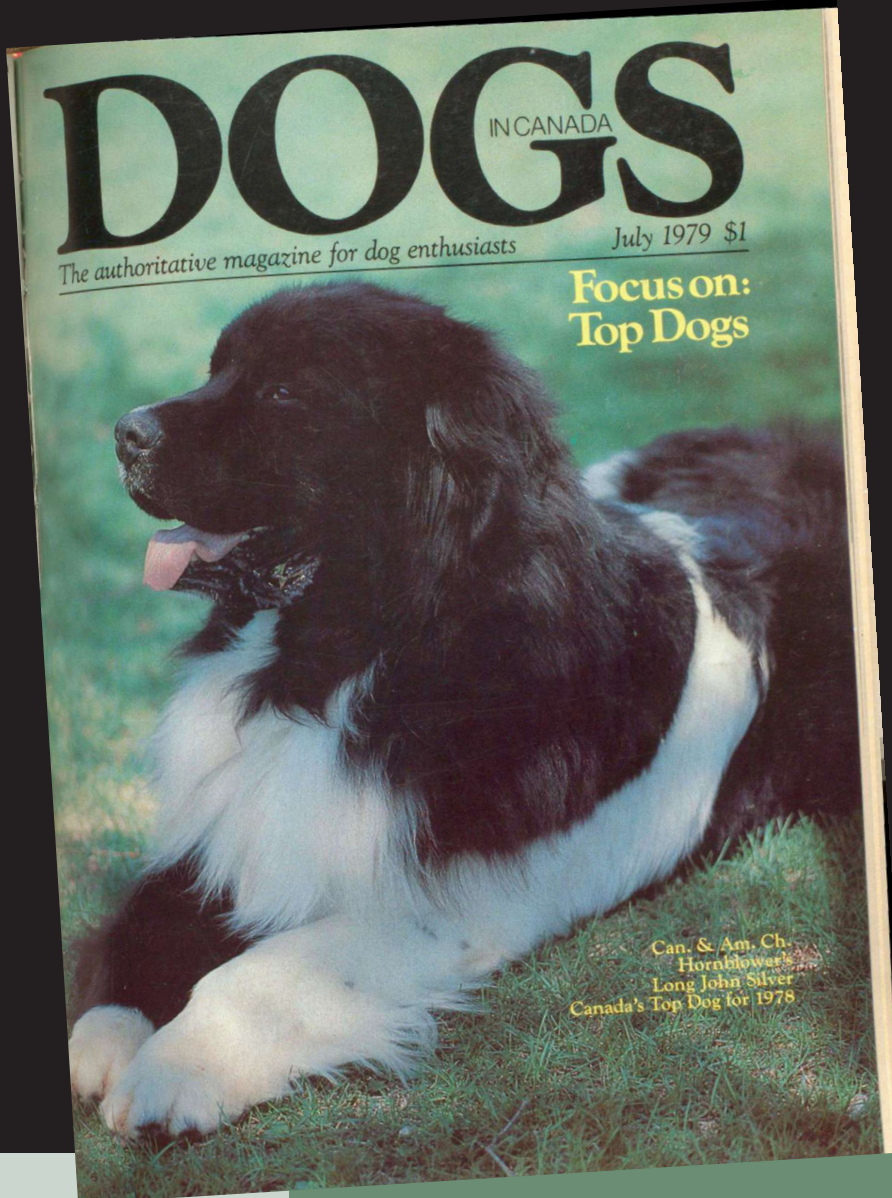




KENNEL AND BENCH

JULY 2022

2022 Tattoo Letter is "K"



From our archives:

This issue of
Dogs In Canada
was published
in July 1979.

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- Update on CFIA Dog Importation Requirements
- Bloat and the Risk Factors

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CONTENTS

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- 2 CKC's 2021 Annual Report is Now Available
- 2 Update on CFIA Dog Importation Requirements
- 2 Update Re: Ontario Standards of Care for Outdoor Dogs
- 3 Bloat and the Risk Factors
- 7 Meet the Yakutian Laika
- 10 Dog and Litter Registrations

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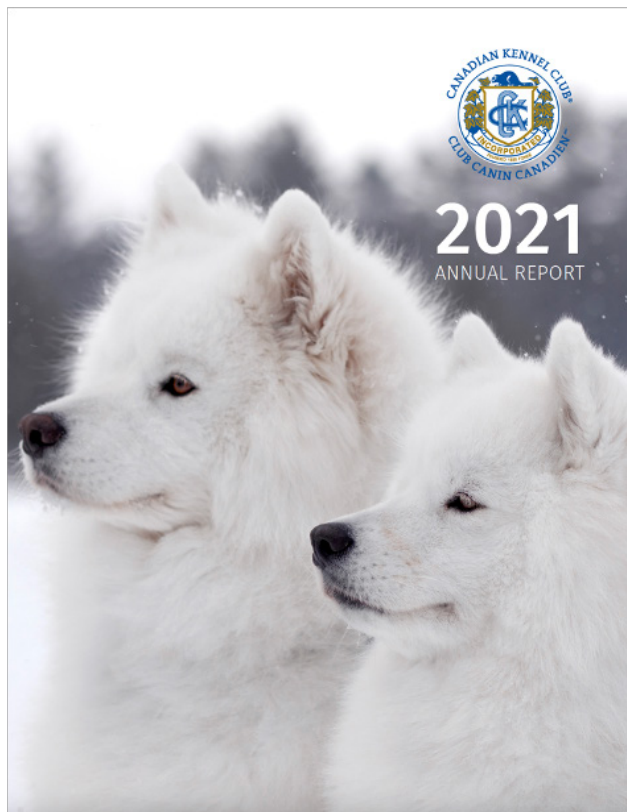
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CKC'S 2021 ANNUAL REPORT IS NOW AVAILABLE!



Presented at the Annual General Meeting every year, CKC releases an Annual Report that summarizes the Club's yearly business activities and goals.

Highlighted by beautiful photos submitted by our members, this year's report includes an overall collection of the Club's activities and progress over the past year, including advocacy, statistics on "pandemic puppies", committees, councils, finances, and more!

All of this work was made possible through the dedication of our member volunteers. Thank you to all our members who volunteered their time and expertise in 2021. Your work with the Committees and Councils helped shape and guide the Club's progress and positioned it to continue to support all of our members in their future endeavors.

The 2021 Annual Report is now available to view on ckc.ca.

UPDATE ON CFIA DOG IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

Following the implementation of CFIA's new commercial dog import requirements in May 2021 for dogs less than 8 months of age (for breeding, show/exhibition – permanent stay), CKC has been diligently working to reduce the regulatory barriers

imposed by the new rules, for CKC members who legitimately import a few healthy dogs into Canada per year.

To support our efforts, we have worked with internal and external subject matter experts to present strong recommendations to CFIA that would accommodate small-scale breeders and support CFIA's efforts to improve the healthy and humane transport of animals and reduce the number of unhealthy dogs imported into Canada.

They include:

- Amending the commercial category
- Amending the kennel of origin certificate criteria
- Amending the quarantine criteria for imports by air

We have also made CFIA aware that since the new rules were implemented, our subject matter experts in the field have observed a significant decrease in commercial dog importations, while personal imports have dramatically increased, as importers find ways to circumvent requirements that remain logistically prohibitive.

Despite the continued efforts of CKC and our members, CFIA recently confirmed that they will continue to monitor dog imports, but do not plan to amend the import measures that were implemented in May 2021 for commercial dogs less than eight months of age.

To review the details about importing dogs into Canada, visit CFIA's website. If you have questions about the new import measures or require assistance with importing a dog, please contact your local CFIA Animal Health Office.

UPDATE RE: ONTARIO STANDARDS OF CARE FOR OUTDOOR DOGS

As you may know, the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General recently proposed updates to the existing standards of care for dogs that live outdoors under the Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act (PAWS Act) and held public consultations until March 7, 2022.

Following the consultation period, the updated standards of care for outdoor dogs were filed as an amendment to Ontario Regulation 444/19 (Standards of Care and Administrative Requirements) on April 19, 2022. The amending regulation can be viewed at Ontario e-Laws and the updates are effective as of July 1, 2022.

The amended standards affect all dogs "kept outdoors" including "racing, hunting and field trial" dogs and impact requirements for outdoor dog houses, containment, food and water, grooming and nail care, and health and welfare maintenance.

During the consultation process, CKC expressed concerns about the proposed changes to minimum space required

in a housing pen, maximum time on a tether and water consumption.

Please familiarize yourself with the amending regulation as further updates were made following the public consultations, including the following excerpts:

PROPOSED STANDARDS OF CARE DURING PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	NEW AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2022
Minimum space required in a housing pen	
<p>If an owner or custodian pens a dog “kept outdoors” the housing pen must provide a minimum of nine (9) unrestricted square metres of space for one dog, and an additional five (5) square metres for each additional dog that is group housed.</p> <p>• An exception from the requirement for 5 square metres per additional dog would apply when a female dog is nursing their litter (until weaned).</p> <p>** CKC stated that the update should take into consideration the height, weight, and breed of a dog, which would be more effective than a one-size-fits-all approach</p>	<p>4.4 (3) The size of a housing pen for a dog that is kept outdoors must meet the following minimum requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the dog is under 20 cm in height, the total area of the housing pen must be at least four-square metres. 2. If the dog is equal to or greater than 20 cm in height but under 40 cm in height, the total area of the housing pen must be at least six square metres. 3. If the dog is equal to or greater than 40 cm in height but under 70 cm in height, the total area of the housing pen must be at least 10 square metres. 4. If the dog is equal to or greater than 70 cm in height, the total area of the housing pen must be at least 15 square metres. <p>(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), a dog’s height shall be determined by measuring the height of the dog at its shoulder when it is standing at full height.</p> <p>(5) If more than one dog is kept in a housing pen, the housing pen must provide at least the space required by subsection (3) for the tallest dog kept in the housing pen, plus a minimum of at least 1.5 additional square metres of space for every additional dog that is kept in the housing pen.</p>

Standards of care for dogs tethered outdoors	
<p>Owner or custodian must ensure a dog that is on tether for more than 24 consecutive hours is provided with off-tether time of at least 30 minutes, with specific exceptions.</p> <p>• Exceptions where a dog is permitted to remain on the tether after 24 consecutive hours include: o If the dog has, within the 24-hour period prior, participated in a racing or hunting and field trial event and requires rest as a result of participating in the event.</p> <p>**CKC stressed that different breeds and sporting, performance and outdoor activities require varying mandatory rest periods and requested that provisions be made to accommodate such circumstances.</p>	<p>4. (1) A dog tethered outdoors for 23 hours in a 24-hour period, whether those 23 hours are consecutive or not, must be taken off the tether for at least 60 continuous minutes to allow for exercise and enrichment.</p> <p>(2) The 60 continuous untethered minutes required by subsection (1) must be provided before the dog can be tethered outdoors again.</p> <p>(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if,</p> <p>(a) the dog has, within the previous 24-hour period, participated in a racing event, hunting event, field trial event or comparable event and requires rest as a result of participating in the event;</p>

The new standards of care require that outdoor dogs have continuous access to unfrozen water, which can be difficult to maintain during the Canadian winter months. We recommend that dogs kept outdoors have clean, palatable water available to them at all times when practical and in consideration of all weather conditions.

While CKC supports the strengthening of legislation to ensure the health and safety of all dogs, we maintain that such changes must be reasonable and enforceable. Select amendments that will take effect in July are too prescriptive and cannot be met by all dogs. We continue to address this matter with the Ministry. If you have concerns regarding the new updates, please contact Solicitor General, Honourable Sylvia Jones at sylvia.jones@ontario.ca.

BLOAT AND THE RISK FACTORS

Making improvements in health depends on many things. Near the top of the list are breeder skills, technology and the willingness to use new tools. These factors include management, pedigree analysis and environmental factors. The breeder skill called Breed Knowledge includes an understanding of the dreaded disorders in one’s breed. These are the diseases that can cripple, kill, cause blindness, or result in early death. In this regard, Gastric dilatation-volvulus (GDV), also called bloat, is a dreaded disease. It is the subject of this paper.

NOTICE BOARD

GDV occurs in dogs when the stomach distends with air and then while dilated, twists. This action interferes with the blood supply to the stomach and other digestive organs, blocks the passage of food, causes the stomach to distend, impedes the return of blood to the heart and results in reducing cardiac output. Blood and oxygen are deprived from tissues which in turn causes them to die releasing toxins into the blood stream which causes serious disturbances in heart rhythms and usually results in death unless treated.

This disease follows a predictable path that usually occurs in three phases.

Phase 1 – Dog will noticeably begin:

1. Pacing, restlessness, panting and salivating.
2. Attempts to vomit
3. Abdomen begins to enlarge.

Phase 2 – Dog begins to show signs of:

1. Restless, whining, panting, salivating.
2. Unproductive attempts to vomit (every 2-3 minutes).
3. Gums become dark red.
4. High heart rate increases (180 to 210 BPM).
5. Abdomen enlarges and feels tight. When thumped with finger emits a hollow sound.

Recommended action: Immediately transport dog to Veterinarian.

Phase 3 – Condition worsens.

1. Gums become white or blue
2. Dog unable to stand or has shaky stance
3. Abdomen is hard and enlarged
4. High heart rate accelerates (200 BPM or greater), pulse may become weak

Recommended action: Act quickly; transport dog to Veterinarian, use a Bloat Kit. (Available at www.breedingbetterdogs.com) Death is often imminent. Typically a dog will go from phase 1 - 3 in a few hours.

Those who know this disease associate it with breeds that are large and deep-chested. They are thought to be at greatest risk because they have deep body cavities which allow space for the stomach to move and twist. Other factors thought to be associated with GDV include overeating and rapid eating, single daily feeding, high water consumption, stress, and exercise after eating. Unfortunately, only a few risk factors have been identified. Studies in the past have suggested factors that can influence GDV include dog-specific factors, management, environment, personality and a combination of these factors (body condition, genetics, age and sex). The breeds thought to be at greatest risk include the German Shepherd Dog, Great Dane, Collie, Weimaraners, Irish and Gordon Setters, Bloodhound, Akita, Saint Bernard, Mastiff, Standard Poodle, Labrador and Golden Retriever, Doberman Pinscher, and Chow

Chow. Many other breeds have been known to suffer from GDV and they are also at risk.

A NEW STUDY

Early in 2010, Dr. Carmelo Battaglia of the American Kennel Club and Dr. Cindy Otto, at the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary collaborated with two other scientists: Marko Pipan, DVM, DACVECC and Dorothy Cimino Brown, DVM, MSCE, DACVS, to study GDV. Data about this disease show that the reported lifetime likelihood of developing GDV is 24% in large-breed show dogs and 21.6% in giant-breed show dogs. Other studies show that the mortality rate ranges from 10% to 33%. The high incidence of this disease coupled with a high mortality rate makes GDV a dreaded disease. Bell reported that Great Danes have the highest average like time risk of 42.4%.

Our study set out to evaluate the risk factors for GDV in privately-owned dogs across a wide geographic area. An internet-based survey was used to attract owners from more than 10 countries who reported on more than 2,551 privately-owned dogs. Data analysis and peer review resulted in identifying factors significantly associated with an increased risk of GDV.

These factors include:

- dry kibble
- anxiety
- born in the 1990s
- a family pet
- spending at least 5 hours a day with the owner.

Based on our results we were able to identify factors associated with a decreased risk of GDV. They include:

- playing with other dogs,
- running the fence after meals,
- fish and egg dietary supplements,
- spending equal time indoors and outdoors.

Our survey differed from other studies in many ways. It was live between June 9, 2010, and August 8, 2010. Survey participants were recruited by posting links to websites used by dog owners (www.breedingbetterdogs.com). Information was disseminated at meetings of dog owners and in newsletters for dog owners and breeders (e.g., American Kennel Club-Canine Health Foundation), e-mail lists for dog owners and breeders (e.g., 9/11 search dogs and agility groups), owner-oriented dog publications (e.g., Celebrating Greyhounds magazine), and e-mails forwarded by participants. Because of access to the Internet, our worldwide survey was available to individuals in any country. The distribution of the survey was not restricted or monitored. Any dog owner that came across the survey could answer the questionnaire and individuals were encouraged to share the access link with other dog owners.

DESIGN OF STUDY

Our survey was divided into 3 parts: (general, management, and environment). The general section included background

questions applicable to dogs with GDV, and questions applicable to dogs without GDV. This section focused on demographic factors including the year of birth, breed, sex, neuter status and purpose (i.e., family pet, performance dog, competitive sports dog, working dog, show dog), and the country and postal code at which the dog lived. On the basis of the responses, the respondents were divided into two groups: dogs with a GDV that were treated via surgery and dogs without GDV (control group). In the GDV group we included dogs that underwent surgical treatment as well as dogs that died or were euthanized because of presumed or confirmed GDV without surgery. Respondents with a dog with a GDV requiring surgery were directed to a series of 44 questions organized into four categories.

The first category (general information) included dog-specific factors such as age at time of GDV; history of GDV in relatives; body condition score (numerical rating scale of 1 to 9); history of surgery, anesthesia, diarrhea, or other illness; speed of eating (numerical rating scale of 1 to 5); and tendency to sleep on its back. The second category addressed information regarding management factors such as dog activities (i.e., dog shows, field training, schutzhund or working activities, obedience training, agility); type of diet (i.e., dry kibble, canned food, raw commercial, cooked homemade, raw homemade); frequency of feeding and supplements (i.e., eggs, cod liver oil, fish, vitamins, cooked chicken, raw chicken, cheese, yogurt, coat enhancers) and table foods; feeding from a raised bowl; postprandial housing (i.e., kenneled, loose indoors, loose outdoors); the most relevant time (i.e., immediately, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 1 to 3 hours, 3 to 6 hours, or more than 6 hours after eating) and type of postprandial activities (i.e., running outside, running inside, playing with other dogs, running the fence, jogging with owner, kenneled); lifestyle (i.e., predominantly indoors, predominantly outdoors, both indoors and outdoors); routine housing (i.e., loose, crate, pen); predominant company (i.e., alone, other dogs, family, no family); number of hours spent with the owner each day; number of days spent with the owner each week; night time housing (i.e., indoors, outdoors, or both); and company (i.e., owner or handler, familiar person, unfamiliar person, alone) and location (i.e., home, boarding, training facility, other familiar environment, unfamiliar environment, traveling) during the time leading up to the GDV event.

The third category focused on environmental factors such as place of residence (i.e., urban, suburban, rural); presence of other dogs and cats in the household; recent addition of a new pet or person to the family; and season, outside temperature (numerical rating scale of 1 to 5, where 1 = subfreezing and 5 = extremely hot), and presence of estrus in sexually intact dogs at the time of GDV. The last set of questions referred to dog personality factors, such as excitable behaviors such as barks at: knocks on the door, at strangers, at other dogs, is hard to control, chases tail, spins out of control, acts oblivious, runs the fence, plays with dogs. We also attempted to measure anxiety (numerical rating scale 1 of 9) and energy level (numerical rating scale of 1 to 9).

A control group (dogs without GDV) was part of this study. Owners with dogs who did not have GDV were asked to respond to thirty two questions that were used to study other related areas not usually included in other GDV studies.

STATISTICS

Our published report included descriptive statistics such as median values and ranges. Categorical data was expressed as frequencies. Logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate risk factors for surgical DV. Table 1 provides an overall view of the study for dogs affected with GDV and the control group along with the country where the owner resides.

TABLE 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDY

Factor	Control Group N= 1,437	Percent	GDV Group N= 1,114	Percent
Country				
USA	1,229	85	956	86
Canada	102	7	102	7
UK	28	2	40	3.5
Australia	38	3	32	3
Other	40	3	35	3
Decade of dog birth				
1960's	102	7	158	14
1990's	464	32	512	46
2000 – 2010	71	61	444	40
Breed				
German Shepherd	153	11	148	13
Great Dane	145	10	136	12
Standard Poodle	54	4	62	6
Doberman	63	4	42	4
Other purebreds	977	68	701	63
Mixed breeds	45	3	25	2
Sex & neuter status				
Female spayed	419	29	284	26
Female intact	281	20	199	26
Male castrated	315	22	328	29
Male intact	422	29	303	27

NUTRITION AND MANAGEMENT

Many believe that nutrition is a contributing factor for GDV. Our findings show that dietary management is a contributing factor. Type of food, frequency of meals, and volume fed were evaluated. Commercial dry dog food was implicated as causing GDV in one study. However, in a recent control study, feeding a commercial dry food did not increase the incidence of GDV (Raghavan). However, feeding a single type of food was found to increase the likelihood of gastric dilatation, whereas the addition of table foods to a usual diet consisting primarily of dry dog food reduced the risk of acute GDV. Dogs fed a large volume of food per meal (regardless of the number of daily meals) were at a significantly increased risk of GDV, with the highest risk in dogs fed a larger volume once daily. Contradicting previous management recommendations we

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noted that feeding from an elevated feed bowl, moistening of dry food prior to feeding, and restricting water and exercise before and after meals were found to increase the risk of GDV.

ENVIRONMENT

The data suggest that there are environmental factors that may also influence the risk for GDV. For example, large-breed dogs living in a rural residence represented a higher risk, but for giant-breed dogs, an urban residence was associated with increased risk of GDV. In military working dogs in Texas, GDV was most common in the cooler months (November through January) and least common in the hot months (June through August). This seasonal variation was not detected in client-owned dogs in Switzerland, where warmer environmental temperatures were significantly associated with the occurrence of GDV.

PERSONALITY

Our data suggest that the interaction between a dog and its environment represents an important component of risk. Our study supports the notion reported by Glickman (2000) that personality factors such as aggression toward people and fearfulness or agitation in response to strangers or environmental changes were associated with an increased risk of GDV, whereas a “happy” and easy going temperament, submission to other dogs or people, high activity level, and attending dog shows decreased the risk of GDV. Studies by (Glickman, 1997) and Brockman suggest that a variety of stressful events, including kenneling and riding in the car, appeared to precipitate acute GDV episodes. Other studies have also evaluated risk factors by focusing on unique populations of dogs (i.e., show dogs and military working dogs), however most of these studies included relatively small numbers of dogs affected with GDV.

Those who train dogs or specialize in canine behavior use the word “reactivity” to describe dogs that lunge repeatedly, bark furiously at the sight of another dog, spin out of control and act oblivious to efforts to intercede. These responses are not normal according to Dodman, a veterinary behaviorist who identifies these dogs using the term “reactivity”. In his book “Dogs Barking Badly” he says it is normal for dogs to become aroused or exited when their owners come home or when they see cats, squirrels and other animals or when there is a knock on the door. This kind of arousal is normal and can lead to barking, the raising of their tail and ears and the bristle of their coat. Miller (2009) reported that the tendency to be aroused in the presence of other dogs is heritable and that those who cannot handle stress and show reactive behavior are thought to be different from well-adjusted dogs. While this behavior is often associated with aggression, the underlying cause may be a lack of adequate stimulation and socialization during the first year of life. Thus it is easy to assume that dogs that spin out of control, become frantic or are not easily controlled may be at risk. Our study supports the notion that dogs with calmer behavior are at less risk for GDV.

GROUP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

The median age for affected dogs was 6 years. In 676 cases diarrhea was present in 14% of the dogs and anesthesia was performed in 12% of dogs 72 hours prior to the GDV. On the day of the GDV, most dogs were at home and in the company of the owner or a handler. The outside temperature was most commonly reported as the median (3) on a scale between subfreezing (1) and extremely hot (5). More specifically, GDV was observed ($P < 0.001$), with the smallest number of GDV cases reported during the winter and the most number of GDV cases reported during the spring. In sexually intact dogs, 8.5% females were in season, and 16.5% of males had a bitch in season nearby during the week prior to the GDV.

NEW FACTORS AND CONCLUSIONS

Our study identified several new factors associated with an increase and decrease risk for GDV. However, since data can sometimes be given more than one meaning we carefully noted that some factors are likely to be a result of the nature of the survey. For example, the increased risk associated with dogs living in the UK could represent a true risk, although we were careful to note that it is more probable that respondents in the UK were more likely to complete the survey if their dog had experienced a GDV. Another example was the increased risk associated with being born in the 1990's. This we considered to possibly reflect the fact that younger dogs (those born in the 2000's) may go on to develop a GDV with age, or that the person completing the survey for a dog without a GDV was more likely to report on a currently owned dog, whereas the GDV dogs may have been previously owned dogs. Alternatively, this increased risk associated with being born in the 1990's could be a reflection of a real decrease in incidence of GDV because of improved owner education, management, breeding strategies, or formulations of dog food. Of the personality-associated factors with the occurrence of GDV, positive behavioral traits (happy and easygoing temperament) and submissive behaviors (toward other dogs or people) were associated with a decreased risk of GDV; negative behavioral traits (fearfulness or agitation in response to strangers or environmental changes) and aggression to people were associated with an increased risk . We also noted that there was a small but significant association between GDV and the owner's assessment of their dog's anxiety. The difference in anxiety scores between GDV cases and the controls group is unlikely to be detected clinically because of the simplistic scoring system that we employed in the survey; however, given the large number of dogs included in the survey, this factor was determined to be significant.

Commercial dry dog food was identified as a risk factor. This finding is consistent with a study of acute gastric dilatation by Van Kruiningen et al., in young Irish Setters. It is unknown if this risk is associated with the tendency for the kibble to expand, added weight of a kibble meal, the influence on gastric emptying, or some other management feature related to feeding kibble. Burrows evaluated the influence of dietary composition on gastric emptying and motility in healthy large-

breed dogs fed once daily, and found that emptying was not affected by dietary composition (canned meat-based formula, dry cereal-based formula, dry cereal-based formula mixed with water). Unlike the study in Irish Setters, the frequency of feeding did not influence the occurrence of GDV. Dogs that were predominantly pets (as opposed to performance or show dogs) and spent at least five hours a day with their owners were at higher risk. This finding could be influenced by dog-specific factors such as fitness and activity levels and management factors associated with more extensive contact. Glickman (1996) found that large-breed dogs who attended dog shows had a decreased risk of GDV however; this was not a significant factor in our risk model. We did note that there was no detectable influence based on body condition; however, assessment of body condition by the owner may not have been as objective as that of a trained professional.

The major categories of management that were associated with a decreased risk were dietary supplements and activity. The addition of eggs or fish to the diet was associated with a decreased risk of GDV. The mechanism by which these, but not other supplements (e.g., cod liver oil, vitamins, cooked or raw chicken, cheese, yogurt, or coat enhancers) were associated with a decreased risk of GDV is unknown. Supplementing dry dog food with table food was previously recommended to decrease the risk of GDV, but our study found that feeding table scraps had no significant effect on GDV. We found that moderate activity on gastrointestinal motility could potentially explain the observed protective effect in GDV dogs that spent equal time indoors and outdoors (versus primarily indoors or primarily outdoors) and the likely higher levels of physical activity. In a study by Guilford it was reported that postprandial exercise has been implicated in dogs as a risk factor for GDV. The recommendation offered was “that intense physical activity should be restricted for 2 hours after meals.” Contrary to this finding, our study of 1,637 show dogs found that restricting exercise before and after eating increased the risk of GDV in large-breed dogs but not in giant-breed dogs. Glickman also found that there was no advantage in restricting exercise before or after eating and we noted that dogs allowed play time with other dogs or running the fence after eating had a significantly decreased risk of GDV. Interestingly, the time of activity after eating had no impact on the GDV risk. On the basis of our results and those reported by Glickman (1991) it appears that moderate physical activity after a meal may decrease the risk of GDV. It is also possible that owners of dogs that are at higher risk because of familial tendencies (pedigree analysis) or conformation (body depth) may be more vigilant and might be more likely to restrict their dog’s activity, thereby introducing a bias against restricting activity. Bell suggested that dogs do not inherit bloat, but only a predisposition for the condition and that the best selective tool against bloat is chest-depth to chest-width ratio and those whose littermates did not bloat.

This study was not designated to evaluate pedigrees or the influence of stud dogs which are factors that’s which continue to be a worrisome concern. Since this was an owner-based survey, we did not have a means to quantify chest depth or

conformation. However, consistent with Glickman’s study (1997) females overall had a decreased risk of GDV, compared with males. However, sexually intact female dogs were found to be at increased risk. This dichotomy may be associated with hormonal status and breeding history.

The results of our study suggest changing management after meals by relaxing the previous recommendations for activity restriction after meals. In addition, regular moderate outside activity should be encouraged because dogs that spent an equal amount of time indoors and outdoors had a decreased risk of GDV. Dietary management appears to play an important role, and dry kibble may not be the best choice for dogs at risk for GDV; however, supplements with fish or eggs may reduce this risk. Our study was unable to show an association between GDV and feeding frequency, speed of eating, or eating from a height; therefore, no specific recommendations concerning these factors can be made at this time.

It is important to realize that despite multiple studies over the past four decades; few consistent risk factors have been clearly identified. We do believe that owners should be educated on the signs of early recognition of GDV so that prompt treatment can be pursued. Until more definitive preventive strategies become available owners should consider owing a bloat kit (available at www.breedingbetterdogs.com) and prophylactic gastropexy for dogs at high risk for GDV (Rawlings, Ward).

References at www.ckc.ca.

MEET THE YAKUTIAN LAIKA



Faithful, versatile, and active

I write this blog with great excitement introducing the Canadian dog community to the Yakutian Laika. Joining the Working Group as a Listed breed, the Yakutian Laika hails from Russia’s Far East Yakutia Republic by the Arctic Ocean. 1 They are an

NOTICE BOARD

ancient breed that has served humans for centuries thanks to their wide range of functionality.

Laika are a group of indigenous Spitz dogs from Northern Russia, particularly Siberia. 2 At first glance, you might assume that they are strictly sled dogs, but they are so much more. Their jobs included hunting both mammals and feathered game, herding, sled pulling, and being affectionate companions. 3 The versatility, intelligence and loving nature of this multi-purpose breed impresses all lucky enough to meet them.

You might be wondering why you haven't heard much about this breed before. Laika are very rare. Like so many Northern Breeds, with the advent of mechanization, they were no longer needed as sled dogs and transportation; with their jobs gone, they were almost allowed to become extinct, if not for the efforts of a dedicated few who worked to recover the breed. Laika are now enjoying a worldwide resurgence as people discover the breed worldwide, including Canada! Two seasoned CKC member breeders have worked diligently to establish the Yakutian Laika in Canada: Patricia Cummins and Dawne Deeley.

Patricia first saw the breed on a Facebook page 8 years ago, and her interest was sparked. After having only white (or nearly white) dogs for so many years, Patricia loved their variety of markings. She admired their beauty and their similarity in many ways to the Samoyed that she has owned since 1976.

On the other hand, Dawne is fascinated by the historical background of these dogs and the possibility they may very well be a "missing link" to other northern breeds. Dawne has owned and bred several Nordic varieties, including the Karelian Bear Dog and the Russo-European Laika, and she was intrigued by the Yakutian Laika's mystery.

Dawne and Patricia had been discussing introducing the breed to Canada. Dawne was sure it had to be done after seeing the Yakutian Laika during a Russian native breed showcase at the FCI World Dog Show in 2016. The two friends imported a bitch name Kalina from Finland in 2016, and a dog named Maks arrived later that same year. Their first litter was born in 2019, and people were smitten with the beautiful puppies.

When preparing for this blog, I was lucky enough to get interviews with both Dawne and Patricia.

How would you describe the Yakutian Laika's personality?

Patricia: Intelligent, energetic, highly empathetic with their owners, independent, but with a strong need for human contact and companionship.

Dawne: Gentle yet determined, intelligent yet independent, gentle yet tough. They are very attached to their owners and NEED contact with their people. The Yakutian Laika's curiosity reminds me very much of a small child; they want to be 'in' on everything, and they learn very quickly. For a Spitz breed, they

are easy to train if positive reinforcement is used and a lot of variety, so they don't get bored. However, I cannot overstate the need for early socialization; they're VERY sensitive to their surroundings, notice the slightest changes in their environment, and need to be introduced to things gently yet consistently.

How much exercise do they require?

Dawne: These dogs have a lot of energy and need ample exercise to keep them fit and healthy. They are clever enough to get into trouble if this need isn't met, and they're left to their own devices. Daily long walks are a must; outdoor playtime in a large yard is another good option.

Would you recommend a Yakutian Laika for someone living in an apartment?

Dawne: I would offer this would only be an option if the owner can commit to regularly scheduled exercise, EVERY DAY. The breed has tremendous physical stamina, and they need a regular 'brain stretch' to go along with their outdoor activities. Another possible drawback is ... well ... they "talk." Yodelling, chortling, howling ... they have a repertoire, and they use it to communicate. This isn't all the time, but it might not be appreciated by your neighbours if you're not there to stop it!

Tell me about their grooming requirements.

Patricia: Their coat is relatively odour free and sheds dirt easily with regular brushing. Brushing once a week is all that is necessary most of the time, except when seasonal shedding starts. They have a dense undercoat that seasonally will shed out completely, and this requires regular brushing to keep them (and your house) tidy during those times.

Dawne: As with other Nordic breeds, the Yakutian should NEVER be shaved in the summer or "cut down." Their coat developed the way it is for a reason; good weatherproofing in both summer and winter. Also, while they are clean and dander is minimal, this is not a breed I would recommend for anyone considering a truly hypoallergenic dog.

Are there any health concerns a prospective puppy owner should talk to their breeder about?

Patricia: They are generally extremely healthy. They can be extremely picky eaters, which in some respects is a benefit, as they never tend to be fat dogs! Hip dysplasia can be an issue and should be tested for, as with many breeds. Some deafness occurs, which appears to be linked to dogs with extreme white markings.

What about specific dog sports they are involved in?

Dawne: I doubt that there is an activity Yakutians haven't tried and succeeded in! Historically, they were the "4-H" dog - hunter, hauler, herder and 'home'. Modern-day owners have

found they are one of the easiest Nordic breeds to train. They have made quite an impression in Herding, Agility and Rally, and outside Canada, they've racked up an impressive show ring record.

Can Yakutian Laika live easily with other dogs?

Patricia: Yes. Being a sled breed meant to work with others, they are generally quite happy to live with other dogs and even with cats, but always only with proper socialization and training.

How are they with children?

Dawne: They are wonderful with children and seem to have a sixth sense about the frailties of younger ones. However, their size could be intimidating to a youngster, and they can display a high level of exuberance if they suspect a play session is in the offing.

Patricia: Yakutian Laika are excellent with children, but their energy levels may be overwhelming for smaller children, so interaction should always be supervised, as with any dog.

Who makes an ideal Yakutian Laika owner?

Patricia: Anyone who enjoys the outdoors would find this breed to be a great companion for walking, hiking, skijoring, and of course, dog-sledding!

Dawne: And someone who will be happy with a dog that wants to be involved with everything they do!

Is there anything else you would like people to know about the Yakutian Laika?

Patricia: I personally think this breed is one of Russia's hidden treasures! They are gentle, friendly, and love human companionship, relatively easy to train and easy to get along with. They are also relatively low maintenance. They love to go for walks and enjoy your company. What more could one ask for?

Dawne: They're wonderful! They're striking to look at, impressive, clever, and being accustomed to "Nordic Naughtiness" in other breeds, I find them easy to train and very adaptable.

The Yakutian Laika might be the breed for you if:

- You have an active lifestyle.
- You enjoy 'hands-on' grooming and maintenance of your dog.
- You participate in a wide variety of 'doggy' activities.
- You look forward to everyone stopping you and asking, "what breed of dog is that?"

The Yakutian Laika might not be the breed for you if:

- You want a guardian or watchdog. They are alert but NOT aggressive.
- You just want a couch warmer. They'll happily keep you company on the furniture, but they MUST have physical and mental stimulation.
- You want a "hypoallergenic" breed or one that requires minimal coat care.
- You don't want a "Velcro" dog - because if they're not with you, they're not happy!!

DOG AND LITTER REGISTRATIONS



The following figures represent the number of **Dogs and Litters** registered by breed from **January 1 to December 31** for the years of **2019, 2020** and **2021**.

		DOGS			LITTERS		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
GROUP 1 SPORTING DOGS	Barbet	99	195	201	20	35	25
	Braque Francois	6	30	28	1	4	6
	Griffon (Wire-Haired Pointing)	248	290	323	34	41	47
	Lagotto Romagnolo	N/A	815	299	N/A	0	46
	Pointer	42	21	27	5	6	5
	Pointer (German Long-Haired)	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Pointer (German Short-Haired)	557	559	811	84	99	116
	Pointer (German Wire-Haired)	31	21	64	4	4	2
	Retriever (Chesapeake Bay)	163	169	269	26	32	34
	Retriever (Curly-Coated)	5	0	4	1	0	1
	Retriever (Flat-Coated)	161	169	162	22	26	30
	Retriever (Golden)	2970	4591	5638	524	809	736
	Retriever (Labrador)	5475	7876	10574	963	1465	1440
	Retriever (Nova Scotia Duck Tolling)	382	572	647	79	128	110
	Setter (English)	81	90	144	16	25	21
	Setter (Gordon)	65	41	97	7	2	13
	Setter (Irish Red & White)	30	32	37	4	6	8
	Setter (Irish)	126	135	135	17	16	23
	Spaniel (American Cocker)	327	433	517	99	155	118
	Spaniel (Blue Picardy)	19	3	17	3	1	3
	Spaniel (Brittany)	446	450	612	62	90	80
	Spaniel (Clumber)	0	2	26	1	4	1
	Spaniel (English Cocker)	184	255	369	36	64	63
	Spaniel (English Springer)	461	828	795	100	152	148
	Spaniel (Field)	4	9	4	2	1	1
	Spaniel (French)	101	103	128	14	16	16
	Spaniel (Irish Water)	14	10	28	3	2	0
Spaniel (Welsh Springer)	6	11	7	4	6	10	
Vizsla (Smooth)	302	303	445	49	60	64	
Vizsla (Wire-Haired)	4	3	29	3	1	4	
Weimaraner	208	431	458	50	62	58	
TOTAL	12517	18448	22895	2233	3313	3229	
GROUP 2 HOUNDS	Afghan Hound	36	27	15	5	6	4
	Basenji	82	118	121	18	29	25
	Basset Hound	175	200	235	27	40	47
	Beagle	560	733	921	139	200	174
	Bloodhound	22	101	158	7	13	20
	Borzoi	31	8	76	3	2	12
	Coonhound (Black and Tan)	7	2	1	2	0	1
	Dachshund (Miniature Long-haired)	238	368	420	94	124	133
	Dachshund (Miniature smooth)	194	266	353	72	110	89
	Dachshund (Miniature wire-haired)	36	51	53	13	16	21
	Dachshund (Standard long-haired)	8	50	35	3	8	8
	Dachshund (Standard Smooth)	16	40	55	5	9	10
	Dachshund (Standard wire-haired)	53	90	91	15	22	17
	Deerhound (Scottish)	24	5	45	3	4	2
	Finnish Spitz	23	32	30	5	9	7
	Greyhound	1	17	21	1	3	2
	Ibizan Hound	17	6	11	2	2	1
	Irish Wolfhound	164	248	204	23	39	28
	Otterhound	9	11	5	1	4	0
	Norrbottenspets	45	41	54	5	11	13
	Norwegian Elkhound	0	0	9	0	1	1
	Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen	6	5	8	0	1	2
	Pharaoh Hound	7	0	6	1	0	0
	Rhodesian Ridgeback	135	159	264	23	29	39
	Saluki	9	25	36	3	2	7
	Shikoku	N/A	154	23	N/A	0	5
	Whippet	218	339	385	42	59	59
TOTAL	2116	3096	3635	512	743	727	

DOG AND LITTER REGISTRATIONS

	DOGS			LITTERS			
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	
GROUP 3 WORKING DOGS	Akita	92	67	89	21	15	23
	Alaskan Malamute	120	138	207	30	46	39
	Anatolian Shepherd Dog	N/A	99	13	N/A	0	2
	Bernese Mountain Dog	877	1328	1336	165	231	209
	Black Russian Terrier	N/A	392	62	N/A	0	15
	Boxer	387	486	464	86	121	77
	Bullmastiff	95	137	163	23	27	27
	Canadian Eskimo Dog	13	15	28	4	6	6
	Doberman Pinscher	401	566	686	90	105	102
	Entlebucher Mountain Dog	23	38	30	5	8	7
	Eurasier	100	96	137	17	17	24
	Great Dane	210	262	581	46	62	82
	Great Pyrenees	112	79	206	20	34	29
	Greater Swiss Mountain Dog	77	139	120	12	25	25
	Hovawart	0	10	16	0	2	1
	Karelian Bear Dog	15	1	19	2	0	2
	Komondor	0	6	12	0	2	1
	Kuvasz	8	56	83	2	10	12
	Leonberger	230	226	326	41	38	50
	Mastiff	111	116	188	17	30	23
	Neapolitan Mastiff	51	39	48	10	10	9
	Newfoundland	225	274	359	49	61	52
	Portuguese Water Dog	571	943	1218	83	155	140
	Rottweiler	527	721	959	119	147	147
	Saint Bernard	153	241	280	25	36	28
	Samoyed	257	450	365	71	84	76
	Schnauzer (Giant)	113	155	157	15	25	28
Schnauzer (Standard)	100	98	160	19	17	19	
Siberian Husky	489	623	764	125	152	141	
Tibetan Mastiff	N/A	155	0	N/A	0	0	
TOTAL	5357	7956	9076	1097	1466	1396	
GROUP 4 TERRIERS	Airedale Terrier	260	368	406	36	44	57
	American Staffordshire Terrier	23	51	69	4	9	11
	Australian Terrier	28	26	59	6	6	6
	Bedlington Terrier	33	33	29	8	9	14
	Border Terrier	135	155	254	36	46	58
	Bull Terrier	31	12	54	10	6	9
	Bull Terrier (Miniature)	33	39	46	12	15	10
	Cairn Terrier	194	262	293	52	75	62
	Dandie Dinmont Terrier	14	17	42	6	7	9
	Fox Terrier (Smooth)	13	8	37	3	5	5
	Fox Terrier (Wire)	62	77	71	24	29	19
	Glen Of Imaal Terrier	N/A	11	0	N/A	0	0
	Irish Terrier	23	23	40	4	5	9
	Kerry Blue Terrier	24	12	19	9	1	4
	Lakeland Terrier	5	24	13	2	4	5
	Manchester Terrier	26	44	34	11	15	10
	Norfolk Terrier	38	27	27	11	8	6
	Norwich Terrier	20	35	49	11	14	16
	Rat Terrier	N/A	60	36	N/A	0	5
	Schnauzer (Miniature)	651	870	924	174	252	209
	Scottish Terrier	144	144	188	40	43	42
	Sealyham Terrier	5	23	21	2	5	5
	Skye Terrier	3	7	3	0	1	1
	Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier	265	206	375	54	63	61
	Staffordshire Bull Terrier	104	174	226	24	42	37
	Welsh Terrier	38	18	31	14	7	7
	West Highland White Terrier	385	507	615	118	153	169
TOTAL	2557	3233	3961	671	864	846	
GROUP 5 TOYS	Affenpinscher	19	15	20	10	5	7
	American Eskimo	75	76	124	19	27	24
	Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	639	1030	952	211	316	238
	Chihuahua	342	406	545	14	219	204
	Chihuahua (Long and short coat)	9	31	5	72	1	0
	Chihuahua (Long coat)	0	0	4	39	1	1
	Chihuahua (Short coat)	0	0	3	37	2	1
	Chinese Crested Dog	56	118	125	21	44	32
	Coton de Tulear	0	0	0	0	1	0

DOG AND LITTER REGISTRATIONS

		DOGS			LITTERS		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	English Toy Spaniel	10	5	17	2	6	4
	Griffon (Brussels)	63	62	82	24	22	25
	Havanese	1065	1339	1636	319	394	368
	Italian Greyhound	136	143	183	38	43	43
	Japanese Chin	9	11	7	2	4	3
	Maltese	136	177	254	60	81	81
	Miniature Pinscher	19	73	53	10	25	19
	Papillon	202	241	288	71	100	94
	Pekingese	37	57	40	11	23	11
	Pomeranian	455	623	769	229	336	254
	Pug	177	256	251	72	87	73
	Silky Terrier	25	17	29	5	8	6
	Toy Fox Terrier	17	7	10	5	4	4
	Xoloitzcuintli	0	7	4	0	1	2
	Yorkshire Terrier	515	629	741	216	262	217
	TOTAL	4006	5323	6142	1487	2012	1711
GROUP 6							
NON SPORTING							
	Bichon Frise	129	206	267	44	56	61
	Boston Terrier	252	314	384	83	115	90
	Bulldog	669	865	1148	226	249	232
	Chinese Shar-Pei	69	127	125	25	34	23
	Chow Chow	45	74	91	19	21	16
	Dalmatian	92	185	228	13	31	37
	French Bulldog	1380	2030	2838	489	697	745
	German Pinscher	38	7	53	5	5	7
	Japanese Akita	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Japanese Spitz	21	4	53	1	0	0
	Keeshond	57	56	63	4	9	11
	Lhasa Apso	17	11	12	14	12	12
	Lowchen	10	6	27	4	7	3
	Poodle	1832	2530	3676	4	4	11
	Schipperke	25	40	21	532	774	800
	Shiba Inu	267	368	442	7	10	9
	Shih Tzu	433	578	648	87	143	141
	Standard Xoloitzcuintli	0	1	0	132	202	187
	Tibetan Spaniel	31	19	42	10	11	10
	Tibetan Terrier	47	67	27	12	13	12
	TOTAL	5414	7488	10145	1711	2393	2407
GROUP 7							
HERDING DOGS							
	Australian Cattle Dog	74	104	114	12	20	18
	Australian Kelpie	N/A	63	9	N/A	0	1
	Australian Shepherd	819	1325	1774	180	283	300
	Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog	3	1	0	0	1	
	Bearded Collie	33	45	75	10	9	10
	Belgian Shepherd Dog	234	295	387	35	59	68
	Berger des Pyrenees	10	0	2	3	0	2
	Berger Picard	13	8	3	3	2	0
	Bouvier des Flandres	194	181	314	22	35	34
	Briard	0	15	34	0	4	4
	Collie	282	397	589	9	71	99
	Collie (Rough and Smooth)	0	0	0	9	0	0
	Collie (Rough)	0	2	2	36	8	0
	Collie (Smooth)	0	0	2	6	1	0
	Finnish Lapphund	N/A	410	95	N/A	0	12
	German Shepherd Dog	3062	4470	6078	639	905	912
	Iceland Sheepdog	22	48	62	5	12	13
	Mudi	N/A	101	40	N/A	0	10
	Norwegian Buhund	15	24	32	4	7	7
	Old English Sheepdog	179	163	254	32	36	38
	Polish Lowland Sheepdog	11	19	12	6	6	5
	Portuguese Sheepdog	N/A	7	0	N/A	0	0
	Puli	4	24	15	4	1	5
	Schapendoes	28	14	50	6	4	5
	Shetland Sheepdog	1107	1459	1723	321	423	382
	Spanish Water Dog	N/A	496	171	N/A	1	15
	Swedish Vallhund	12	6	6	3	1	2
	Welsh Corgi (Cardigan)	46	47	57	10	16	14
	Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)	320	438	593	71	103	117
	TOTAL	6468	10162	12493	1426	2008	2074



CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB MISSION STATEMENT

Who We Are

The Canadian Kennel Club (CKC) is the primary registry body for purebred dogs in Canada and currently recognizes 187 breeds. As a non-profit organization, the CKC is dedicated to encouraging, guiding, and advancing the interests of purebred dogs and their responsible owners and breeders in Canada and promoting the knowledge and understanding of the benefits which dogs can bring to Canadian society.

The CKC is incorporated under Animal Pedigree Act, a federal statute under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture. The organization includes approximately 20,000 individual members and over 700 breed clubs across Canada. The Club registers purebred dogs, regulates dog shows and performance events, and speaks out on major issues concerning dog ownership and the health & welfare of dogs across Canada.

Mission

As the prime registry of purebred dogs in Canada, our purpose is to serve our members and the public with education, support, guidance and sanctioning of events for all their canine endeavours. Our goal is the preservation of purebred dogs and the health, well-being and enjoyment of all dogs.

Vision

The CKC with its members, will be the definitive authority in Canada for purebred dogs, and an advocate for all dogs, setting the standard for the preservation of breeds and continuous improvement of health, wellbeing and enjoyment of purebred dogs.

Values

Passion: We are dedicated to purebred dogs with the belief in the value of dogs as an integral part of our lives, our society and the contributions dogs brings to our humanity.

Preservation: We are committed to the preservation of breed characteristics while producing healthy well-socialized dogs, with a commitment to continuous improvement and well-being of purebred dogs.

Knowledge: We educate and expand public awareness of the contribution purebred dogs bring to society. This includes the vast array of activities and opportunities for purebred dog enthusiasts... as well as a commitment to the principles of responsible breeding practices and responsible dog ownership.

Commitment: We protect and enhance the interests of our members, breeders, associated clubs and the public, supporting them with openness, honesty and compassion.

Integrity: We uphold the integrity of our registry, the high standards of governance and management of the Canadian Kennel Club.

AN INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT FROM THE CKC

KENNEL AND BENCH