

The Law Amendments Committee  
Red Chamber  
2nd Floor, Province House  
1726 Hollis Street  
Halifax

September 17, 2018

Mr. Chairman, Committee members,

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to the amendments to Bill 27.

My name is Lendra Barker and I am a lifelong resident of the HRM and have owned dogs since 1979. I currently share my home with my husband and two dogs. Our dogs are well loved members of the family and an integral part of our day to day life. I am a firm believer in laws that promote responsible ownership and penalize those who are cruel to animals. I do however have issues with some sections of the Proposed Amendments to Bill 27

I will discuss a few of them here.

**1. In the New Act- the introduction of the word " Custodian" –Proposed Bill Section 2(f)**

Simply put words matter. It matters whether we call ourselves dog "owners" or "Custodians" (or any other PC term such as "guardian" "caretaker," "steward" or "keeper"). This seemingly simple change in words seems innocent, but it can have huge ramifications. Owners have rights, Custodians do not.

If we buy into "Custodian" because "what difference does it make," we are supporting our own demise and are in danger of losing the very ability to have and keep pets. Changing the word from "owner" to "custodian," or any other term does not convey the constitutionally protected rights of "ownership."

If we are 'Custodians' rather than owners, then ultimately it will be the government, and not the individual, who has the power to say who will care for the animal, make decisions regarding health, life and death, even where they are boarded. That is unacceptable!

- **The term "Custodian" needs to be removed and "Owner" returned.**

**2. The Section formally titled "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" is now called" Protecting the Welfare of Animals."**

This changes the role of the SPCA and increases their power simply with a change of title. Formally the Role of the SPCA was to investigate cruelty situations. Welfare is a far more encompassing role. And while it may seem out of the realm of possibility, this could stretch to telling people what food to feed a dog, where to live and so on. Remember Words matter

- **Maintain the current heading- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**

**3. Section 21 (4)** has been moved to Section 28(b) and some words changed and others removed-that is the phrase, 'or in accordance with reasonable and generally accepted practices of animal management, husbandry..'

In the Current Bill- **Section(4)- Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the distress, pain, suffering or injury results from an activity carried on in the practise of veterinary medicine, or in accordance with reasonable and generally accepted practices of animal management, husbandry or slaughter or an activity exempted by the regulations.**

In the Proposed Bill- **Section 28 Notwithstanding Section 27, the following accepted activities regarding surgery or alterations to an animal do not contravene this Act:**

**(a) surgery performed by a veterinarian to treat an injury or disease of an animal or for other medical reasons determined by a veterinarian to be necessary or beneficial to the health of the animal;**

**(b) agricultural practices carried out in accordance with the National Farm Animal Care Council codes of practice or any other codes of practice prescribed by the regulations.**

The Bill cannot on one hand have reasonable and acceptable practices of animal management, husbandry in place for Farm Animals and not have the same for domestic animals. If docking is an acceptable procedure for farm animals then it must be for domestic animals as well. For this reason I would like to see the wording in the current act remain.

- **Return the section to the current wording**

#### **4. Section 27 of the Proposed Bill references Cosmetic Surgery**

**27(1) No person shall perform, or permit to be performed, cosmetic surgery on an animal unless it is an accepted activity under Section 28.**

Some questions arise here- what does "or permit to be performed" mean? Ontario and Alberta still have vets who do these procedures. Many people purchase dogs from out of province or country and others currently take their dogs to Ontario or elsewhere to have these procedures done. In those provinces these procedures are available from Veterinarians. What does this mean? How can a Canadian be charged for using services that are legally available elsewhere in the country?

**5. The current act has a section titled- "When an Animal is in Distress" and then lists powers of the Inspector or Peace Officer.**

**As an example in the current Bill- Section 23(4)**

**(4) Where an inspector or peace officer has reasonable and probable grounds for believing that an animal is in distress in or upon any premises other than a private dwelling place the inspector or peace officer and a person lawfully accompanying the inspector or peace officer may, with or without a warrant, and by force, if necessary, enter the premises and search for the animal and exercise the**

**powers conferred on the inspector or peace officer by this Section with respect to any animal in distress found therein without being liable for trespass and without the owner of the property having the right to object.**

With the new proposed Bill there is no heading that qualifies when the Inspector can go ahead and enter a property or ask to see an animal, i.e. "~~not~~ under distress" has been removed- they can now do so without cause.

#### **Examples from the proposed Bill 27**

20(1) is not new but without the Qualifier of "Under Distress" it gives the Inspector much more power

**20 (1) For the purpose of ensuring compliance with this Act, the regulations or any order or directions made under this Act or the regulations, an inspector or peace officer may**

- (a) at any reasonable hour of the day or night, enter and inspect any premises, other than a private dwelling place;**
- (b) conduct any test;**
- (c) seize any animal or carcass to conduct tests;**
- (d) seize any animal in accordance with this Act;**
- (e) take samples; and**
- (f) take any action considered necessary or advisable by the inspector or peace officer.**

Similarly the Section below 20(2) has no qualifier of "under distress" and allows someone to take your animal and then determine if you are doing something wrong.

**(2) An inspector or peace officer may require any person in a private dwelling place to produce any animal on the premises, including from within the private dwelling place, for examination and, once the animal is produced, examine the animal to determine whether this Act is being complied with.**

And

**20 (10) For the purpose of this Act, an inspector or peace officer may require the operator of a vehicle or vessel that is in motion to stop and, where an Inspector or peace officer signals or requests an operator of a vehicle or vessel to stop, the operator shall comply immediately and shall not move the vehicle or vessel until permitted to do so by the inspector or peace officer.**

Again not a new section but becomes very different without just cause. A Police Officer has to have a reason to stop your car and indicate so when they stop you. An acceptable reason would be your tail light is not working, or we are doing a check for DUI. For an SPCA Inspector to stop your car without reasonable cause is unacceptable.

- **It is imperative that the title, "When an Animal is in Distress" for this section be returned.**

**6. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms gives each citizen a reasonable expectation of Privacy and Protection from Unreasonable Search and Seizure.**

<http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/rfc-dlc/ccrf-ccdl/check/index.html>

## **Section 8 - Protection from Unreasonable Search and Seizure**

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms- section 8

Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure

You have the right to a reasonable expectation of privacy. Section 8 protects this right. It limits how and when police or other officials can search you personally; search your property; or use wiretaps. It also limits the power of the state to take your property.

In most situations, police or other officials must get a search warrant from a judge before they can search you or your property.

### **And in relation to this:**

From the section Police Regulations- Police Act of NS.

made under subsection 97(1) of the S.N.S. 2004, c. 31

O.I.C. 2005-567 (December 20, 2005, effective January 1, 2006), N.S. Reg. 230/2005  
as amended up to O.I.C. 2012-120 (April 18, 2012, effective April 20, 2012), N.S. Reg. 90/2012

**(7) A member who abuses their authority in any of the following ways commits a disciplinary default:**

- (a) making an arrest without good or sufficient cause;**
- **It seems unreasonable that a citizen who owns an animal would have fewer rights than one who does not. I caution that parts of this Bill are going down the road of too much power for an agency tasked with investigating cruelty cases and without provisions for third party accountability in place.**

In summary, I feel we have to be very careful about increasing power of a group beyond that which is reasonable and just. I would like this Bill to be discussed further with more stakeholders other the SPCA and NSVMA. Without input from people of different viewpoints, the democratic process has been obstructed.

Thank you for the opportunity to stand before you and discuss my opinions.

Yours truly,

Lendra Barker

Bill 27

Lendra Barker



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PRESENTATION BY  
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THE CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB

LAW AMENDMENTS COMMITTEE  
REGARDING ANIMAL PROTECTION ACT - BILL 27

*An Act to Protect Animals and to Aid Animals that are in Distress*

September 17, 2018



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### **CKC Presentation to the Nova Scotia Law Amendments Committee – September 17, 2018**

On behalf of the Canadian Kennel Club, thank you for the opportunity to present today. My name is Lendra Barker and I am the Canadian Kennel Club Director for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Founded in 1888, the Canadian Kennel Club (CKC) is a national, member-based non-profit organization, incorporated under the Animal Pedigree Act of Canada, a federal statute under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture. CKC provides registry services for 175 officially recognized breeds of purebred dogs, provides governance for all CKC-approved dog shows, dog trials and canine events, and speaks out on major issues concerning dog ownership, and the health and welfare of dogs across Canada.

The Club includes almost 20,000 individual members and over 600 breed clubs nationally and all CKC breeders are bound by the CKC Code of Practice for Member Breeders (Appendix D) —which includes guidelines related to: food and nutrition, shelter and housing, sales practices, registration, and canine health. CKC member breeders must also adhere to the CKC Code of Ethics (Appendix E), CKC Bylaws and policies, and requirements of the Animal Pedigree Act.

The CKC is dedicated to encouraging, guiding, and advancing the interests of purebred dogs, their responsible owners and breeders in Canada, and promoting the knowledge and understanding of the benefits which dogs can bring to Canadian society.

The Canadian Kennel Club supports the Ministry's efforts to strengthen animal protection legislation that serves to keep pets safe. As such, CKC has worked with municipalities and provincial legislatures such as British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, in the area of responsible dog ownership and dog breeding, to support the development of well-crafted, fair laws.

CKC has a strong history of alliances with companion animal organizations, veterinary colleges and associations, in addition to animal welfare groups, to build on mutual interests and shared goals. CKC has been a member of the National Companion Animal Coalition (NCAC) since the Coalition was formed in 1996, along with the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, and the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council of Canada. The NCAC serves to promote socially responsible pet ownership and enhance the health and well-being of companion animals, through public education, expertise and guidance to assist policy-makers. The Coalition was also involved in the adoption of ISO- technology microchips as the Canadian standard for electronic identification of companion animals and the establishment of a compliance process for manufacturers/distributors of microchips and readers.

CKC also worked closely with the Montreal SPCA on advocacy efforts when the City of Montreal faced breed specific legislation (BSL) in 2017, and provided support for the Montreal SPCA during their BSL legal challenge. The Canadian Kennel Club has also been in discussions with the BC SPCA and the BC government since 2016 concerning amendments to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Amendment Act. CKC was also pleased to participate as a stakeholder in the BC government consultation process regarding standards of care for cat and dog breeders.

CKC is currently working with the Canadian Medical Veterinary Association (CVMA) to explore opportunities for collaboration and cross-promotion regarding the importation of dogs into Canada and related subjects such as canine flu.



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As is the case with many significant pieces of legislation, municipal and provincial governments hold consultations with key stakeholders, in order to fairly represent the interests of organizations, groups and individuals that the legislation will directly affect.

CKC first learned about the proposed amendments to the Animal Protection Act when they were first introduced to the media and the public on Thursday, September 13, which was quickly followed by the second reading on September 14. The proposed changes include a ban on cropping and docking procedures, along with increased powers for search and seizure.

It is unfortunate that CKC—a recognized Canadian authority and advocate for the health and welfare of purebred dogs—was not invited to participate in a consultation process, given that such changes would directly affect thousands of CKC members and their purebred dogs.

On behalf of the Canadian Kennel Club and our members, I respectfully request that the Ministry reject the proposed amendments to the Animal Protection Act, in favour of the legislation that is currently in place, until such time as more stakeholders can be consulted—in support of freedom of choice, and for the safety of purebred dogs.



## APPENDIX A

### About The Canadian Kennel Club

The Canadian Kennel Club (CKC) is the primary registry body for purebred dogs in Canada and currently recognizes 175 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 600 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.

### CKC Mission Statement

#### Who we are

The Canadian Kennel Club is a national, member-based, non-profit organization, incorporated under the Animal Pedigree Act of Canada. The Club's purpose is to serve its membership and the public by educating, supporting and guiding them in their canine-related endeavours.

#### Mission

The Canadian Kennel Club will service its membership and the community at large by giving support, understanding, help and guidance in all their canine-related endeavors. CKC will work so that members will be proud of their affiliation. The Club will recognize, promote, and publicize the actions of responsible breeders and owners.

#### Vision

The Canadian Kennel Club, with its members will be a dynamic service organization, a recognized authority for purebred dogs, and an advocate for all dogs.

#### Values

A dedication to, and love of, purebred dogs with a commitment to the on-going improvement in the health and well-being of all dogs.

A belief in the value of dogs as an integral part of our lives, our society and the contributions dogs brings to our humanity.

A commitment to promote and advance the sport of purebred dogs and to inform, educate and expand public awareness as to the vast array of activities and opportunities for purebred dog enthusiasts.

A commitment to inform, educate and promote responsible ownership and responsible breeding practices undertaken for the preservation of breed characteristics while producing healthy well-socialized dogs, giving consideration to health issues and temperament and behaviour.



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A commitment to protect and enhance the interests of our breeders, members, associated clubs and organizations and to deal with them with integrity, openness, honesty and compassion.

A dedication to high standards in upholding the integrity of our registry.

A commitment to uphold high standards of governance and management in the administration and operations of the Canadian Kennel Club.

## APPENDIX B

### History of CKC

#### **(1880-1915)**

In the late 1800s, when Canada was in its infancy as a country, a strong interest in purebred dogs and dog shows began to take root. Initially, enthusiasts utilized the American Kennel Club registry and rules for events that took place in parts of Manitoba, Southern Ontario, Montreal and Saint John. However, by 1887 it became obvious to Canadian dog fanciers that a national registry and regulatory body were needed and the following year, in London Ontario, the Canadian Kennel Club was born.

#### **First Steps, Then Off and Running**

The CKC was created with a goal to promote the breeding and exhibiting of "thoroughbred" dogs in Canada. Also to formulate rules for the governing of dog shows, to recommend suitable judges, and to open a registry for purebred dogs. Richard Gibson of Delaware, Ontario was chosen President and C. A. Stone of London was the Secretary. Two of the Vice-Presidents came from Quebec and one from Winnipeg.

In the first year membership quickly rose from just 14 members to 70, and purebred dog registrations reached 350. By 1891, registrations were up to 847, five new breed clubs were formed and successful shows were held in Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton.

In 1889, the first Field Trial utilizing Canadian Kennel Club rules was held near Chatham, Ontario. There were a total of 23 entries, several of which were AKC members from Michigan. Also, in 1889, the CKC created its own official publication, The Kennel Gazette, which later became known as Kennel and Bench, and still exists today as an online publication available to members on our website at [ckc.ca](http://ckc.ca).

#### **Canadian Dogs Thriving**

In 1903, as a testimony to the growing interest in the sport, the first Canadian dog show that counted 1000 entries was held in Toronto. The largest numbers came from the Boston Terrier, Fox Terrier and Irish Terrier breeds, while St. Bernards, Bloodhounds, Great Danes, Russian Wolfhounds, English Pointers, English Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Poodles, Bulldogs, Bull Terriers and Toy Spaniels were also prominently featured.

That same year reorganization of the Club brought it closer to its current form, with a board representative from each province, and a short time later the CKC was incorporated under the Live Stock Pedigree Act (later known as the Animal Pedigree Act), which provides the foundation and structure for the CKC's registry of purebred dogs in Canada.

## APPENDIX C

### Policy Statements – Cropping, Docking and Declaw Removal

#### **Ear Cropping (Effective December 2010)**

The Canadian Kennel Club has protected the integrity of purebred dogs since its founding in 1888. It is the steward of Standards and Registration.

Today the Canadian Kennel Club supports breeders whose breeds have traditionally been cropped. The Canadian Kennel Club is attentive to changing societal values with respect to purebred dogs and with dogs in general.

The Canadian Kennel Club believes that the breed clubs are best able to manage the standards of their respective breeds. The practice of ear cropping is a significant part of the history of many breeds or purebred dogs. Breeders of purebred dogs continue this practice not only for historical reasons, but also to promote safety in performance activities and to promote hygienic animal husbandry.

The Canadian Kennel Club is concerned that the practice of ear cropping be performed under the most humane of circumstances, and that breeders deserve the right to choose to have this practice done; and further, that veterinarians deserve the right to choose to perform the practice. It is noted that the practice of ear cropping continues to be available in other countries, including the United States.

#### **Tail Docking and Dewclaw Removal (Effective September 2010)**

The Canadian Kennel Club has protected the integrity of purebred dogs since its founding in 1888. It is the steward of Standards and Registration. Today the Canadian Kennel Club supports breeders whose breeds have traditionally been docked. The Canadian Kennel Club is attentive to changing societal values with respect to purebred dogs.

The Canadian Kennel Club affirms that docked tails are a significant part of the history of many breeds of purebred dogs. Breeders of purebred dogs continue this practice for historical, safety and hygienic reasons.

The Canadian Kennel Club is concerned that the practices of tail docking and dewclaw removal are performed under the most humane of circumstances. These practices continue today, not for cosmetic reasons but to prevent harm. Tail docking and dewclaw removal are performed for safety in field working breeds and for hygienic reasons in other breeds. They prevent injury and promote hygienic animal husbandry. Tail docking and removal of dewclaws when performed on young puppies is consistent with similar practices in the livestock industry.

The Canadian Kennel Club does not believe that a ban on tail docking and removal of dewclaws will stop the practice because these services continue to be available in other countries including the United States.

**APPENDIX D****Code of Practice for Canadian Kennel Club Member Breeders****I. Purpose [Board Motion #23-09-17]**

This Code of Practice shall apply to all breeders who are members of The Canadian Kennel Club. Its purpose shall be to provide breeders with a set of mandatory standards and requirements relating to the proper maintenance, breeding, selling and overall protection of their chosen breed(s). It shall be the aim of every breeder to breed dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body to ensure that the dogs are true to their heritage. It shall also be the responsibility of every breeder to adhere at all times to proper and ethical business practices when buying, breeding, selling and placing their dogs.

**II. Breeding Principles**

The breeding of dogs is a serious responsibility; therefore, the decision to breed should never be taken lightly. To this end, every breeder, or prospective breeder, must be willing to embrace the following general principles:

- (a) Be prepared to make a serious commitment of both time and financial resources in order to ensure that a proper breeding program can be carried out.
- (b) Be prepared to provide for the well-being of the dogs, both while in your care as well as in the ultimate placement of the dogs.
- (c) Be prepared to work hard to preserve and maintain the breed for future generations through the judicious selection of breeding stock.
- (d) Be prepared to share knowledge that is gained through experience with fellow breeders, particularly those who are novices.

**III. General Responsibilities**

The following are a set of general responsibilities that shall be understood and accepted by all CKC member breeders:

- (a) Every breeder shall be conversant with and fully adhere to the By-laws, rules, regulations, policies and procedures of CKC, as well as the requirements of the Animal Pedigree Act (APA).
- (b) All litters and all dogs in each litter shall be registered with the CKC. Litter registrations shall be forwarded to CKC as soon as is reasonably possible after the birth of the dogs. Upon the sale of each dog from any litter, breeders shall transfer ownership and register each dog in the name of the purchaser in accordance with stated requirements.
- (c) At all times the dogs shall be provided with proper housing, nutrition, health care and necessary exercise.
- (d) Every breeder shall make a conscientious effort to learn about structure, movement and behavior, understand and stay current with inherited traits, congenital and hereditary health problems related to their breed, and to have a basic knowledge of health care and first aid. (e) Breeders are encouraged to regularly test



for health and genetic problems and are encouraged to openly share the results of all such testing that is undertaken. They should also follow recommended protocols for the control of genetic disease.

(f) Every breeder shall maintain current and accurate records pertaining to their breeding program, the particulars of all dog registrations and all sales transactions.

(g) No breeder shall sell or donate dogs for the purpose of their being auctioned, raffled or to pet stores. IV.

#### **Breeding Practices [Board Motion #23-09-17]**

In order to attain the goal of producing quality dogs, a breeder must give priority to producing dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body, and to selecting breeding stock that conforms to the requirements as defined by the Rules of Eligibility (ROE) for each breed where available.

(a) Use dogs that are known to be of sound health and stable temperament.

(b) Choose both a sire and dam that have reached such maturity that they can produce and raise a healthy litter.

(c) Assure that all breeding documents and registrations are available for inspection and completely in order.

(d) As the owner of a stud dog, ensure that the owner of the dam has the ability and the necessary facilities to successfully whelp, raise and assure the future well-being of any resulting litter.

(e) As the owner of the dam, ensure that the owner of the sire has the knowledge and experience to provide a safe and proper mating, including the diligent care of the dam.

#### **V. Selling Practices**

All breeders have a serious responsibility when selling dogs to purchasers, whether they are fellow breeders or members of the general public. In order to fulfill this responsibility and without limiting the specifics of the By-laws, rules, regulations, policies and procedures and the Animal Pedigree Act, all CKC breeders shall adhere to the following general sales practices:

(a) Dogs must never be sold on a "with or without papers" basis. As noted in Section III. (b) above, all dogs must be registered with CKC.

(b) In accordance with The By-laws, the breeder is responsible for the submission of and payment for all registration applications. Such costs may be included in the price of the dog. Under no circumstances shall the buyer be asked to submit or pay for any applications to register or transfer the ownership of a dog.

(c) All dogs must be uniquely and permanently identified with an approved Canadian Standard microchip transponder or a tattoo, prior to leaving the breeder's premises.

(d) Potential purchasers of dogs shall be reasonably screened for their suitability and capability to own and meet the needs of the particular breed. The concept of a dog being a lifetime commitment should always be reinforced with the purchaser.

(e) Breeders shall represent their dogs to prospective purchasers with honesty and integrity.



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(f) Breeders shall commit themselves to assisting novice dog owners in understanding the breed. They shall also encourage new dog owners to become involved in the activities of the sport of purebred dogs and inform them about the values in becoming a member of CKC.

(g) Breeders shall provide a written sales agreement containing the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, a statement confirming that the dog is purebred, the name of the breed and the dog's unique identification number. In addition, all terms and conditions of the sale, including a return or replacement policy, shall be clearly defined. The agreement shall be properly dated and signed by all parties.

(h) Breeders shall provide the purchaser with a reasonable written guarantee that protects the dog, the purchaser and the seller.

(i) Regardless of age, spaying or neutering of all dogs sold as companions should be actively encouraged.

(j) Purchasers should be provided with copies of all relevant documentation, including such things as CKC registration documentation, copies of non-breeding agreements, completed sales agreements, guarantees, health and vaccination records, and a set of instructions on the care, training and diet for the dog.

## APPENDIX E

### Code of Ethics for Canadian Kennel Club Members

The Canadian Kennel Club is incorporated under the Animal Pedigree Act to be responsible for the registration, preservation and promotion of all CKC recognized breeds of dogs in Canada.

The Canadian Kennel Club is a national membership organization representing purebred dog activities. The Board of Directors of The Canadian Kennel Club is elected from the membership representing their regional zones and is responsible to that membership.

In order to achieve the goals and objectives of The Canadian Kennel Club, its members agree to adhere to the following principles:

- All members of The Canadian Kennel Club will comply with the By-laws, rules and regulations established by the Board of Directors of The Canadian Kennel Club and the requirements of the Animal Pedigree Act;
- All members of The Canadian Kennel Club will provide their dogs with appropriate housing, food and health care;
- All members of The Canadian Kennel Club will endeavor to enhance the role of the purebred dog in society as an essential member of its communities where it functions as a companion, a guardian, a healer, a hunter, a herder, a teacher and, above all, man's best friend ;
- In order to preserve and enhance each breed's characteristics, The Canadian Kennel Club supports and encourages participation in shows, trials and other events. All members, whether they are exhibitors, handlers, judges or assistants will participate in such activities with honesty, fairness and integrity, ever mindful of the practice of good sportsmanship ;
- Except as provided in The By-laws of The Canadian Kennel Club, all members as breeders of purebred dogs, will include in their programs, only Canadian Kennel Club registered (or registerable) stock which will strengthen the genetic pool and, thus, guarantee further progression toward the ideals of the standard, keeping authentic records of their activities;
- All members of The Canadian Kennel Club will undertake the task of educating and encouraging all newcomers to the world of purebred dogs no matter their interest: pet-owner, exhibitor, trialer or breeder.