LOOKING AT THE AKITA DOG

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First Article

Translator's Comments

Mr. Mutsuo Okada, the first of his two articles, presents his views on the desirable and undesirable features of the Akita dog, with photographs. He also refers to the "American Akita."

Mere observations of photographs of Japanese dogs and almost no translated information from reliable Japanese sources have led some Western Akita dog fans to the opinion that the Japanese seem to be forever "changing their dog standards" as to coat color and type to suit the times. However, translated articles of informed Japanese dog writers seem to indicate otherwise.

According to the Japanese dog literature, the Japanese dogs, among which the Akita dog is included, were slowly decreasing not only in numbers, but also in purity, especially during the earlier part of this century. Thus, the natural monument principle was established by the Japanese government in 1919. This was due to the influence of Japanese intellectuals, who wanted to preserve and restore the Japanese dogs to the so-called primitive type that they believe existed from ancient times in Japan, based on archaeological and historical findings.

The goal of informed breeders of Japanese dogs, which include the large (e.g. Akita), the medium (e.g. Kishu, Hokkaido (Ainu), Shikoku (Tosa, not the Tosa fighting dog), Kai] and the small (e.g. Shiba, small Kai), is to restore by breeding toward the Japanese dog standard as written by the early Japanese dog intellectuals.

Revisions in the Japanese dog standards have been made occasionally to clarify vague points or as new important information on Japanese dogs is obtained.

Mr. Okada is one of the few remaining Akita dog enthusiasts in Japan who has spent many years on the research of the Akita dog, and has written much on the history of the Japanese Akita dogs. Many of his articles contain photographs and discussions of dogs hitherto not seen by the Akita dog world even in Japan or elsewhere.

Since his middle school days in Tokyo, he saw many of the postwar's famous Akita dogs such as Kongo-go, Kincho-go, Goromaru-go, Tanihibiki-go, Kumomaru-go, Tetsuyuki go, etc. He also met many of the well-known people in the Akita dog world, including Mr. Hyoemon Kyono, Mr. Katsusuke Ishihara, Mr. Heichachi Hashimoto, Mrs. Hiroko Abe, Mr. Tatsuo Nakajo, Mr. Tamejiro Ishibashi, and others too numerous to mention here.

For almost 25 years, Mr. Okada has been a frequent contributor of articles on Akita dogs and Japanese dog pioneers to Japanese dog magazines such as the Aiken Journal of the ShinJournal-sha, Tokyo, Japan, and the Aiken No Tmno of the Seibundo Shinkosha Publishing Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

His name has also appeared in previous issues of the Akita World since 1991.

Mr. Okada was born in Tokyo in 1937. He graduated from the Keio University in Tokyo. He is also an expert in kendo (Japanese sport of fencing with bamboo swords). He was also the vice chairman of the newly reorganized Akitainu Kyokai (Akikyo) since 1988 and retired from that position only recently.

I met Mr. Okada for the first time in Japan in October 1992. Since that time, he has provided me with much information not known before in the Akita dog world outside of Japan.

He has granted me permission to present to the American, dog fans the following recent article, "Looking At The Akita Dog (First Article)." His concluding article will follow in a later issue of this magazine.

References


Looking at the Akita Dog

(First Article)

By Mutsuo Okada

I have been asked to discuss the relationship between the internal and external qualities of the Akita dog, and shall discuss this concept with photographs.

The faces of man and dogs can reveal their inner qualities.

The eyes, if considered as windows of the heart, can reveal what is in a person.

A well made-up face may not necessarily stir a person's heart. Conversely, an indescribable quality may be seen in a seemingly plain face.

A dog with the facial features and body form as specified in the dog standard can become a topic of discussion. "The eyes have power." "The eyes are deeply set." "The eyes are worth a thousand pieces of gold." Such phrases refer to dogs with excellent eyes. However, restless dogs that glance upward to reveal the whites of the eyes, or dogs with ferocious looking eyes are not desirable.

A dog with an excellent body form, expression and temperament is desirable, while those without these features are not.

Looking At The Inner Qualities Through Photographs

The essential qualities stipulated in the Akita dog standard include soboku-kan (an expression of simplicity), Kan-I (spirit, vim, vigor), and ryousie (excellent temperament and character). These inherent natural qualities should be accepted and appreciated.

One should not misinterpret "ferocious (or frenzy) as affection, or "sluggishness" as dignity.

Some examples of these qualities will be discussed with the use of photographs.

Photograph 1 is of Arawashi-go. He was born in 1940 and survived World War Two in Tokyo. Whether he came from Tokyo or Akita, his face became a synonym for shibumi (elegant simplicity). He had the composure and appearance of a samurai (feudal warrior). He was the sire of Tamagumo-go that became a foundation dog.

Photograph 2 reveals a dog with the soboku-kan (an expression of simplicity). Although aged, this dog can blend into a serene Japanese twilight (evening) scene, and the observer may experience the Japanese ajiwai (taste, flavor). This dog will probably not blend into a concrete background.
Photograph 3. This dog reveals kani-i (spirit, vigor, vim) and "i arite takekarazu" ["dignity without harshness (rude behavior)"]. I still remember to this day, when this dog stood silently with a constant vigilance when he faced another dog.

The foregoing three dogs certainly had ryousei (excellent temperament and character). They were able to distinguish their masters from others. They did not indiscriminately scare anyone, but were also not friendly to everyone. Their movements revealed serenity with dignity. Nor was their nimbleness revealed only when called for. Was this attributed to their intelligence?

On the other hand, some dogs are ferocious, rude, shy, indifferent, dull, excitable, and not dependable. Such Akita dogs are not desirable as Japanese dogs.

"The eyes reveal the wisdom of the heart." The dog's behavior may reveal its inner self. With the characteristics of "goki ("strong and heroic"), chinchaku (composure, calmness), soboku-sa (simplicity, unsophisticatedness), one can notice igen (dignity, majesty) and hinkaku (grace, dignity). These should be noted as some of the ideal innate characteristics of the Akita dog.

An Akita dog that has the distinct principal benign trait with chujin (loyalty, obedience), iatsu-kan (overpowering), with "suki-no-no-nai" ("alertness") and "ajiwai-no-fakai ('deep quality')" is desirable.

Looking At The Features

At the present time, the main Akita dog organizations are the Akitainu Kyokai (Akikyo) and the Akitainu Hozonkai (Akiho).

The Akita dog standards for the head region differ slightly between Akikyo and Akiho.

Since the Akiho standard states, "Toukotsu dai ni shite" ("The skull is large"), one may interpret this to mean that a large head is desirable. However, balance between head and body must be maintained.

Akikyo's Akita dog standard states "Kotsuryou yutaka ni shite, taiku tono kinsei wo tamotsu" ("Abundant bone with maintenance of body balance"). Thus, Akikyo tries to maintain a balance of the entire body, in order to have the Akita dog admired as a Japanese dog.

However, individual interpretations of the standard should also be considered.

Pertaining to measurements, both dog organizations state that the ratio from the back of the head to the stop is 6, and from the stop to the tip of the nose is 4.

A deep stop is undesirable.

For a desirable side view, Akikyo favors two parallel imaginary lines drawn between the forehead line and muzzle line.

Both dog organizations emphasize the wide flat forehead.

Photograph 4 is that of a female with a side view of the face that requires no apologies.

The muzzle in photograph 5, when compared with photograph 4 is that of the undesirable concave type with a steep stop. Muzzle length is also inadequate.
Photograph 6 shows a face with a forehead that is in balance. Although white, masculinity also is revealed in the face.

Photograph 7 is that of the very young Daiunme-go, known for producing some outstanding Akita dogs. This photo demonstrates the ideal facial pattern on a brindle. Although brindles have had some monstrous facial patterns in the past, more facial uniformity has been seen recently.

Photograph 8 is that of an Akita dog with a black mask that was often seen with the red coats, commonly seen for soon after the war. These dogs had excellent temperaments and were the central figures when the postwar Dewa and Kongo lines were shifted to the Ichinoseki line as the main bloodline. This dog has a deep stop, which is faulty.

As the quality of Akita dogs improved, it was decided to exclude the black mask. The black mask was a carryover from the crossbreeding of the Akita dog. Black masks do not appear in pure Japanese dogs.

Photograph 9 is that of an Akita dog with "no mask" (white cheeks).

Photograph 10 shows the current "gyaku masuku" ("reverse mask," white mask, the reverse of black). The facial surface is white. This is the type of face to which the Akita dogs rapidly changed. The current facial patterns of red coats are of the the type seen in photograph 10.

On the other hand, photographs 11 and 12 are of the type of dogs that were left behind after the removal of the red dog with the black mask.

Photograph 11 is that of the so-called Dewa line's Kongo line. One was unable to eliminate these coat colors that were reminiscent of a different dog breed. These bloodlines have disappeared in Japan, but went overseas (especially to the United States), and have appeared later as the "American Akita."

Photograph 12 is also of a dog from the identical trend. After the waning popularity of the Dewa line's Kongo line, Goromaru-go (a pinto with a blaze) with his Goromaru line and the same line (Ichinoseki line) began to be highly favored, and the leadership changed from the Kongo line to the Goromaru line in one stroke.

For a while, the great trend was "any pinto is an outstanding dog" or "any pinto has a blaze." Photograph 12 is of that type of dog, and whether the dog resembled Goromaru or not, for a period of time, only this facial pattern in the same bloodline (the Ichinoseki line) was popular. This trend was also introduced into the United States, and is present now among the “American Akita.” With the Dewa line, this blaze is also mixed into their Akita dogs there, resulting in some strange looking dogs. This may or may not be due to lack of proper guidance overseas by those who were in positions of leadership then.

Recently, Akiho has begun a campaign in the United States, to demonstrate the proper Akita dog type. However, would the Americans accept such information now or even in the near future?

For many years, red dogs with white mask having distinct white borders extending above the eyes (a.k.a.: okame) are now commonly seen. The borders should fade gradually.

Some have accepted the feature of" the fading borders, and are promoting dogs "with the red extending only to the bridge of the nose. However, this feature if very difficult to attain. Such dogs have very dark red (the
so-called brick red or beer bottle color), and the urajiro (a nearly white jaw, lower abdominal area, four legs and on the underside of the tail in Japanese dogs, tip of the tail) tend to disappear. This could also give rise to the yottsume ("four eyes"), which are the tan spots seen above both eyes in dogs with a dark head. Black tan Hokkaido and Shiba dogs invariably give rise to this yottsume. Goma (sesame) coat as a part of black tan almost always gives rise to yottsume (See photograph 13).

This relationship between the black tan and goma (sesame) coats in Japanese dogs has been studied for several decades by Professor Katsuaki Ota, Department of Agriculture, Shinshu University. Faces of puppies with no white mask tend to fade with age. With age, red tends to remain appropriately dark red on the bridge of the nose.

I once produced such a dog, in order to study this color. The yottsume ("four eyes") were distinct and the face was distinctly white. No questions have been raised on the yottsume in the dog standard. The goma (sesame) coat is rarely seen now, but has been seen from ancient times. The desirable gradual fading that was seen in the aging Arawashi-go is rarely seen today.

A discussion on the black mask over the goma coat is irrelevant here.

According to Nippo, in medium Japanese dogs, especially in the Shikoku dog with the goma or red goma coat, the tenboshi (a white spot in a dark area or a pinto spot in a white area in the back of the neck) pattern is seen, but this tenboshi may be absent in certain bloodlines not having the yottsume. However, tenboshi seems to appear as yottsume only in black dogs.

Those not favoring red on the bridge of the nose in the Akita dog should be warned that color changes on the face and body can occur.

Red over the entire face would be more desirable if the distinct white border seen around the eyes (okame) faded more gradually.

More recently, small wrinkles have been noted on the facial surface (photograph 14) in some dogs, as well as low ear angulations (photograph 15) on many dogs. This may be due to a weak inner ear line, and wide separation of ears. Some judges tend to ignore this problem. Since the dog standard specifies that the ears should be very stable and standing, one should carefully be aware of this, and be able to recognize and be appreciative of the befitting large Japanese dog, the Akita dog.

Although faces of recent Akita dogs have become more beautiful, some Japanese dog fans view them as lacking taste. Nevertheless, the individual characteristic quality of a dog becomes evident, if the dog is able to survive for almost a decade without any degenerative qualities.

With a face as stipulated in the Akita dog standard, and with the proper innate disposition, one is then said to have produced the beautiful national natural monument designate, the Akita dog.

Translator's Comments

Mr. Okada continues, with photographs, his views on the desirable and undesirable features of the Akita dog, in this second and concluding article. (1) The Nippo basic standard, which includes the Akita dog, is said to be very similar to the Akikyo dog standard on which Mr. Okada's discussion is based.
Therefore, with that assumption, the series of articles, "An Analysis of me Watanabe Commentary for Judges and Breeders" by Susan Houser in the Shiba Journal (2,3,4,5,6,7,), which includes diagrams of dog anatomy, I believe, may aid the reader in understanding the comments on the dog anatomy of the Akita dog by Mr. Okada. Ms. Houser's commentaries are based on the book by the late Mr. Hajime Watanabe entitled Nihonken Hyakka {A Study Book of Japanese Dogs}, 320 pages, 1974, Seibundo Shinkosha Publishing Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

Mr. Watanabe was involved with Nippo from the organization's earlier days. He also participated, during the mid 1930s, dogs (the Kishu dogs in this case) in the mountainous areas of Wakayama, Mei, Nara and Osaka regions with two other Japanese dog pioneers, Mr. Tsuneji Iwahashi and Mr. Kiyoshichi Nakao." (8)

Mr. Watanabe has also studied the Akita dog and the Shiba dog.

I once met and visited Mr. Watanable in his office in Tokyo, back in 1977.

My deepest gratitudes go to Mr. Okada for his permission to translate and present his articles on the Akita dog, and to Ms. Houser for the information found in the references listed below.

References

1. Okada, Mutsuo, "Looking At The Akita Dog" (Concluding Article), Aiken No Tomo pp. 519-521, (July) 1993.


(Akita World, July/August 1996)
Looking at the Akita Dog

(Concluding Article)

By Mutsuo Okada

The previous article discussed the internal and external factors of the Akita dog. This article will discuss other areas of the dog's body.

Looking at the Front Section

The Akita dog's body is subdivided into the front, middle and rear sections. In the front section, the face is followed by the neck. The neck must have a solid powerful appearance. Without this, the skin appears loose and the neck region will appear as if covered by a scarf or comforter, which can be a minus factor.

The neck should not have any loose skin, but should be muscular, and a neck angle of 45 to 50 degrees, when seen from the side. Coat length in the neck region is adequately longer than the body coat.

The abundant neck coat without any loose skin gives the neck powerful appearance. Adequate exercises can lead to development of a proper angle of the neck. If the body and skin are loose, the neck angle will not rise properly. This could lead to the so-called "hanging by the neck handling," which is unsightly. This can result in a wrinkled forehead referred to as "okagura" or a round forehead with a deep stop referred to as "helmet: head." Thus, one should be aware of the importance of the neck angle and a tight skin.

In the past, the forechest in the front section, which includes the neck, front legs and lower chest, was referred to as the “maekakari” ("front trappings"). The head and forechest can be almost the greater half of body weight. Therefore, a correct body build is important. If the chest is narrow, neck angulation will be lowered. This is similar to the neck of a wild boar that leans forward, as described by the phrase, "mae ni, ni ga kakatte iru" ("The load is borne by the front"). This can result in improper movement.

An adult fist should fill the space between the front legs. The ribs should be a wedge shape oval. This gives rise to the boat bottom shape in the middle section. A cross section shaped like a cut egg in the standing position was described as ideal by the late Mr. Hajime Watanabe of Nippo, while the wedge shaped boat bottom shape was considered as ideal by the late Mr. Katsusuke Ishihara of Akikyo.

In contrast to these proper ribs, round and flat ribs are not favorable. Some are impressed by the round ribs that are stretched like a drum. However, the overly wide front chest lacks stability and equilibrium, with a tendency of the dog to tire easily from the side to side motion seen during walking or running. This was frequently seen immediately after the war in dogs of the obese bloodlines, when the emphasis then was on weight and size. A heavy appearing dog is not desirable. Dogs with legs like sticks out of a straw rice bag are not desirable either.

Dogs with narrow flat rib are commonly seen. Such dogs were occasionally seen in off-springs of Tamagumo-go
Looking at the Middle Section

The abdomen should be moderately tight with a moderate tuck-up in relation to a line posterior part of the chest. The tuck-up area probably corresponds to the waistline in man. The waistline should not be obese, nor should the tuck-up be severe. The boat bottom shape, mentioned previously, is desirable.

A straight back line is expected by all of the Japanese dog organizations. The withers should have an adequate bulge and occupy a little area. Well-developed muscles and frame due to a good exercise program are desirable, also.

The grip on the front limb should be tight and shaped like an inverted teacup.

The "waraji-ashi" ("straw sandal feet," splay foot), and the "kitsune-ashi" ("fox feet," open-toed foot), which result in narrowing of the stepping area between the left and right feet, are not desirable.

From the side view, the forefoot should be perpendicular to the ground and taper gradually. The front pastern is angled forward at about fifteen degrees, so that the forefoot or paw is slightly anterior to the perpendicular line.

Occasionally, one sees “bamboo” legs, in which the upper and lower parts of the leg lack thickness with straight front pasterns. These are undesirable. The angle of the front pastern in Japanese dogs is less than that of the German Shepherd Dog. Therefore, the Shepherd dog can avoid any great impacts during high jumps. Mr Hyoemon Kyono often told me that such a training program was carried on by the Nipponken Hozonkai (Nippo, Nihonken Hozonkai, Nichiho) before World War Two. Japanese dogs often injured their internal organs during high jumps.

When an Akita dog with a straight back stands as if on high heels, the rear pasterns are nearly perpendicular in relation to the ground. Such a stance is desirable.

Looking at the Hind Section

A hind section with skeletal structures with proper connections of joints abundant muscles is necessary for lively and and energetic movements. The Akita dog, as a large dog, often lacks adequate development in this area. Before the war, few dogs had any beautiful front and hind legs. Immediately after the war, many problems were seen in the different Akita dog bloodlines. Many dogs of the Kongo line of the Dewa line had cowhocks. Other dogs of the Dewa line, reportedly, had weak hindquarters.

These faults also were seen in Akita dogs of the Ichinoseki line. Akita dog breeders that used Tamagumogo to improve the hind trunk, encountered great difficulties, before improvements were made.

Many tended to ignore many of the Akita dogs with faulty hind trunks, and many of these dogs were made champions. This may or may not have been due to the lack of careful studies on this point by many of the judges.

The hind trunk can be affected by the front trunk. A front trunk bearing a greater load can result in a posture that indicates this effect.
The hocks should be perpendicular to the ground. However, in the foregoing situation, the hocks can become angled anteriorly in relation to the ground. Conversely, in dogs with head and shoulders that thrust forward with the chest, the rear legs tend to spread on standing and often angulate backward.

When the hind legs are too straight, the hocks are not well-defined and tend to form what is commonly referred to as "banana feet." The approximately 145 to 150 degree hock angulation is not maintained and this results in a so-called faulty "reverse hock.

A line flowing along the rim from the abdominal line to the hing leg is called the naikosen (inner solitary line), a term coined by the late Mr. Yoshiro Matsumoto of Nippo (who was involved with Shikoku dogs). Such a line, if beautiful, was admired.

The form of the hock was once referred to as a rock surface upon which "wet Japanese paper" adhered. The thigh should be pear-shaped and muscular. The rear feet must also be tight and muscular as the front feet.

Dogs with a narrow stance and cowhocks, when observed from the rear, have poor movement, and should be excluded.

Instead of its role for speed endurance and as a rudder as in the German Shepherd Dog, the Akita dog's tail should reveal dignity (stateliness) and beauty. Balance in beauty is lost if the tail, when seen from the rear, is ugly.

The tail also reveals coat quality.

The thick and powerfully curled tail is desirable.

The tail should reach the hocks. Left curl, right curl and curl that is not too right and resting on the back ("taikomaki") are desirable. Undesirable tails detract from the beauty of the Akita dog. Some of the undesirable tails are those that are barely attached to the back, "nage-o" or tail that hangs loosely, an uncurled tail that is flat at the base, and a left curl crossing over the anus to the right side.

The thick tail coat should be standing and include the outer stiff layer ("gomou") and the luxuriant under layer ("shitage") or he fluffy layer ("menmo").

Minimum laying down of the standing coat is desirable. Many Akita dogs of today have softer coats. In such dogs, the soft tail coat tends to be longer, and tends to lay down considerably in the rain. In such dogs, back coat tends to be long and soft also. In some dogs, such a coat resembles the horse's mane (long and heavy hair which grows about the neck of some mammals). Occasionally, some refer to it as "a beautiful tail coat that lays down." This concept is erroneous. An irregular tail coat without the coarse and soft bamboo broom is not authentic.

Many years ago, at the Sixteenth Akiho's Headquarters Show (November 1951), the spectators’ topic of conversation was the marked laying down in the rain of the tail coat of Kincho-go that had traveled far from Tokyo to enter that show.

Tamagumo-go had a thick and beautiful round tail with coarse and soft layers without the tendency to lay down when wet. Raindrops remained on the coat’s surface of Tamagumo-go, and this was a topic of conversation also among those acquainted with Tamagumo-go.
Looking at the Coat

The Akita dog’s coat has two layers: the thick needle-shaped coarse layer ("haige" or "gomo"), and the luxuriant soft undercoat called the "menmo," which caused both layers to stand. The tips of the outer coarse coat are slightly above the tips of the slightly shorter undercoat. These clearly distinguishable coarse and soft layers are features that should last the lifetime of the dog.

Since coat colors were discussed in the previous article, I shall only briefly mention that one should refer to the international color chart, instead of trying to describe, for example, the red coal as dark, light or obscure.

In Conclusion

Character and appearance must match the Akita dog. A show dog is not only to be admired, but the dog's true character must also be seen. Any Akita dog that lacks the movements or appearances essential for a large Japanese dog is not desirable. Proper care should result in a healthy dog with a beautiful coat.

One should carefully select a puppy with a good temperament, since this may be one of the important factors in determining the final outcome of a dog. Also, a puppy with the helmet-shaped head or a deep stop is unlikely to become a champion. So are dogs with short coats, no matter how diligently one tries to raise such dogs properly.

By selecting dogs with mental (spiritual) soundness and excellent structure, as stipulated in the Japanese dog standard, one may be able to produce dogs of historical importance that could be appreciated. These dogs could then become the dogs of one’s dreams.

(Akita World, September/October 1996)
Akita Inu dogs have a powerful appetite. Feeding them properly is key to preserving good health. An Akita Inu should be fed two meals a day. Weigh your dog and follow the recommended feeding instructions on the package of your chosen dog food. As with most dogs, it's a good idea to feed your Akita Inu at roughly the same times every day, once in the morning, once in the evening.[2] X Research source.

When selecting a brush for your Akita Inu at the pet store, look for one that is appropriate for the dog's double coat. Generally, a slicker brush or a flexible pin brush works well for dogs with a double coat.[7] X Research source. For most the year (i.e. when the dog is not shedding), pick the same day of the week and time of day to brush your dog. The Akita dog originates from the mountains of Japan. It is a large breed that grows between 24 and 28 inches tall, weighing from 70 to 130 pounds. Read on to find out if this breed is the right fit for you! Whatâ€™s In This Guide. Akita At A Glance. In-depth Breed Review. Akita Training And Care.Â Breed mixes featuring the Akita are also growing in popularity. Take a look at a couple of them below: Akitador. Akita Mixes. Akitas are not recommended for the novice dog owner, or owners who are placid and submissive. Care. The Akita requires significant grooming with a firm bristle brush on a daily basis.Â Looking for a dog with a superior lineage? Are you trying to determine how much a puppy with breeding rights and papers would cost? You should expect to pay a premium for a puppy with breeding rights or even for a puppy advertised as show quality with papers. 06-06-2018 - KhÅ¡m phÅ¡ bãµ£ng "Akita Dog" cÅ«§a å™¥ Akita, Å£å«£ç 12073 ngÆ¬å¬i.theo dÄµi trÁªnh Pinterest. Xem thÄµm Ä½ tÆ¬á»¬Ýng vá»¬ Ä»™ng vá»™t, Stuffed animals, ChÅ³ pup.Â His work is on permanent display at the Newseum in Washington D.C. Holbrooke has also worked as a cameraman on independent documentary films and on television documentary programs for Court TV, IFC, and A&E's Biography. Andrew is based in New York… Chó Dễ Thương Akita Dog Chó Pug Chó Vui Nhá»™n Ä»™ng Váº­t Dễ Thương Nhất Mèo. See more ideas about Akita, Akita dog, Akita puppies. Wildlife managers started looking at more unique ways to enforce protection without inflicting injury or fatality to endangered predator species. Karelian Bear Dogs are answering the call to humanely protect both bears and humans. Cute Dog Costumes Dog Halloween Costumes Weimaraner Doberman I Love Dogs Cute Dogs Thor Dane Puppies Great Dane Puppy. Obtain fantastic suggestions on "great dane puppies".