



Issue 199 THE CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER CLUB OF CANADA December 2024

December 2024

Memberships are due!!



CONTENTS

Editor's Note	2	Socialization	17
A What?	2-3	Marking Setups	18-19
Canine Distemper	4-7	Yep - Its in there	19
Westpeake Musing	7-9	CKC Abbreviations	20-22
Dog Body Language	9-12	Candy Saved my Life	22-23
Why do dogs bite?	13	Separation anxiety	24-25
Echo - Sportsman Show	13-14	Stud Dog/Pups	25-28
Owner Responsibility	14	Ads/Membership/Breeders	28-30
Dual Champions	14-16	Club Officers	31
Art of the Whistle	17		

Notes from the Editor

Well I hope everyone had a good Christmas. From your Wave editor, best wishes for 2025.

Due to the lateness of the fall issue, this might be an abbreviated version. But want to get back on schedule. So will try to find some content of interest and get it out by the beginning of the year.

We are still frustrated here in Canada having the border blocked to puppies going to the US. That is a major problem for breeders here not being able to access the market south of the border. Canada has a small retriever market so unless we can access folks south of the border, breeders are hesitating to breed top quality cheskie pups.

Most of the show and field events were reported in the fall issue. So I have searched through some previous articles that may have value in reprinting. As well there will be some health and training articles. I would sure appreciate if our members with field experience would submit some good stories from the field. Can't believe there aren't some good anecdotes waiting to be printed. Every dog is unique and so are the trainers. So I would love to get your experience in working with your cheskies. I have been reporting my own experience in my Musings and will continue to do so but the newsletter should not be about me.

As I have mentioned, training methods have greatly changed in the past 50 years. I will try to mix in some of my own experiences with club archived and historical material.

I have helped several cheskie owners with their training with the use of video recordings of training sessions. Sending these video sessions to me so I can have a look at what handlers are doing with their training programs. Often another set of eyes as you train can uncover issues oblivious to owners when they run their dogs. I see lots of mistakes I make myself when viewing these videos.

It was nice to get the reports from the show specialties in Ontario in November. I hope the reporting was somewhat accurate. Was a lot of material and I'm not strong understanding the conformation game.

Congrats again to the winners of the youth awards.

Again, the best to all our members for the year 2025.

Cover: Sun rising through winter fog.

Editor's Note: This material was intended for the fall issue, but when the issue was becoming so long, I decided to wait until this issue. Besides it was not date sensitive being of historical nature - part of the early CBRCC Specialty Field Trial story.

But its such a typical story of new cheskie ownership. Owner catching the chesapeake bug and running with it - becoming successful.

A WHAT??

By Ellen Loftsgaard

One day my husband said he wanted a Chesapeake Bay Retriever for hunting. My answer was, a what??

He had found a litter advertised in the local paper and wanted to go look at it. Having shown dogs for some 10 years, I grabbed the AKC Standards Book and off we went. We looked at the pedigree on the puppies and were very impressed with the FC's, AFC's and Dual Champions. (It was all Greek to me except the Bench Champions.)

Steve told me he had been going off to watch the Cheskie's and talk to their owners at the shows we had been attending. He had become familiar with some of the well known dogs in the breed and their versatility. We chose a puppy and he went home with us. Having gotten the puppy for Steve to hunt with he wanted it to be named "Gunner".

When Gunner was six months old, we took him to the supported show at Golden Gate and were thrilled when he won his class. The Chesapeake people went out of their way to be helpful, telling us more about the breed and the background on our young dog.

The Lowenthal's suggested we take him to the upcoming Chesapeake Day and teach him about birds and beginning obedience training. We both enjoyed the Chesapeake Day very much, for the training and for the friendly people who offered their help.

I continued to show Gunner and Steve continued to obedience train and throw his "Bumper" for him. He finished his Bench Championship at eleven months, and his CD degree about the same time.

We received an invitation to a Chesapeake Picnic trial and gathered up our picnic lunch and off we went. Gunner did quite well going all the way to



**CH Hi-Ho Guns of Canton CD QAA WDX
Gunter Brutus x Echo's Goldie
Owner: Steve/Ellen Loftsgaard**

the last test, which was a double. I asked the judges wife what a double was, and after her explanation I realized that Gunner had never done a double, as my husband owned only One bumper. Well needless to say Gunner didn't make it to the finish . . . close but not quite. We purchased another bumper and back to the training.

Steve got more involved in the training and I got more involved in showing Gunner and taking him on all the show circuits. Gunner did quite well in the show ring, getting his first group placement at eleven months. We retired him from the show ring at age four, with more than 100 best of breeds and 9 group placements, including a Group I and a Bench Specialty Best of Breed.

I had promised Steve that Gunner would be retired early, to give Steve a chance to train him for the field trials. From February of this year (1977) to July he stayed home with Steve.

So many people helped Steve with Gunner in his field training. We went to the Canadian Field Trial Specialty and Gunner received a Second in the Amateur and Fourth in the Qualifying.

By receiving the placements he qualified for the Canadian Nationals for 1977. Then on to Wisconsin for the American Specialty Trial. Gunner received a JAM (Judges Award of Merit) in the Amateur. By doing that he was the first Chesapeake to have won a Bench Specialty and placed in

a Field Trial Specialty.

To end this story I would just like to thank the American Chesapeake Club for the help given to us with Gunner and our other dogs. You can do bench, field, obedience or anything you put your mind to . . . and that's what's so great about a Chesapeake.

Editor's Note: Gunner attended and ran in the CBRCC Specialty Field Trial in Vancouver. He also ran in the first Specialty Field trial held in Estevan, Saskatchewan in 1977. We attended that trial and saw Gunner run.

This was published in the Nov/Dec. 1977 ACC Bulletin and sent to me by James Crawford.

Interesting Historical Fact!!

Looking at an old CBRCC newsletter, Issue #15 - March 1982.

There were 15 litter ads and 18 stud dog ads!!!

Our First Chesapeake 1974 - 1979

That romping pup just loved to play
To lick my face while still I lay,

Her coat so tawny; dead-grass brown
Her eyes so curious, darting round,

She ran for gloves when she was small;
We took her hunting every fall,

That lovely pup was not for long;
To motherhood she soon belonged.

But fate befell Tammy one day
And on that table she did lay.

Our vet, she offered little hope,
But Jan, for Tammy's life did grope. (Jan is the vet)

That Sunday afternoon was sad;
For passed through life, our Tammy had.

But memories do still linger on
E'ne though our Chessie now is gone.

The reason for our kennels now,
To Tammy; gallantly we bow.

*By Susanne West -12yrs old
We lost Tammy at five years old with pyometra. Photo next page.*



Daughter Susanne with our first ches-
sie Tammy Summer 1975

Health

Antifreeze is poisonous to pets and humans

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind. — As it gets colder, more people will take out the antifreeze to keep their radiator from freezing, but the brightly colored liquid can cause more harm than good for pets and children alike.

Ethylene glycol, or antifreeze, is a brightly colored, sweet tasting liquid found in most garages in the U.S. It also is deadly to pets and humans if ingested, says Dr. Sarah Steinbach, assistant professor of small animal internal medicine in the Purdue University College of Veterinary Medicine.

“As it gets colder and colder, we will see more and



Antifreeze leaking from a car.

more cases of ethylene glycol poisoning, unfortunately,” she says. “Pets who have ingested the liquid may present as if they were intoxicated because ethylene glycol is an alcohol.”

Steinbach says that pets can be either hyperactive or lethargic, nauseous and wobbly after ingesting the toxic chemical. If owners notice these signs or symptoms, the pet should be rushed to the nearest veterinarian.

“Ethylene glycol itself is not toxic, but when it is metabolized in the body, it becomes severely toxic to the kidneys,” she says. “It causes some of the most severe kidney damage that we see.”

Antifreeze poisoning is commonly seen in curious dogs that get into the liquid by accident, but it also is toxic to cats. Steinbach says that even just a little ethylene glycol licked off a cat’s fur could be enough to cause the cat harm.

Canine Distemper

Canine distemper is a contagious and serious disease caused by the canine distemper virus. The virus attacks the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and nervous systems of dogs.

All dogs are at risk of canine distemper. Those at particular risk include puppies younger than four months and dogs that have not been vaccinated against canine distemper virus.

In addition to dogs, canine distemper virus can infect ferrets as well as a wide range of other mammals, especially carnivores. These include several wildlife species such as wild canines (e.g., foxes and wolves), raccoons, and skunks. Cats also may become infected but are unlikely to get sick. Cats are subject to feline distemper. (FPV)

The good news is that canine distemper can be prevented in dogs—and ferrets—through vaccination.

What are the signs of canine distemper?

Canine distemper virus initially attacks the cells of the immune system, weakening a dog’s immune response and putting the dog at higher risk of other infections.

As the virus spreads to the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems, dogs typically develop the following clinical signs:

- Discharge from the eyes and nose
- Fever
- Coughing
- Lethargy

Reduced appetite
Vomiting
Diarrhea

As the virus attacks the nervous system, dogs also may show neurologic signs:

Walking in circles, unable to follow a straight path
Head tilt
Lack of coordination
Muscle twitches
Convulsions with jaw-chewing movements (“chewing gum fits”) and drooling
Seizures
Partial or complete paralysis

Canine distemper virus also may cause the surface of a dog’s nose and footpads to thicken and harden, leading to the nickname “hard pad disease.” If infected before their permanent teeth have emerged, dogs will develop permanent tooth damage.

If your dog has any of the above signs, immediately contact your veterinarian, who can guide you on next steps. As the signs suggest, canine distemper is a serious disease—about 1 in 2 dogs will die from their infection. Although dogs that survive will have lifelong immunity to canine distemper virus, they usually have permanent, irreparable nervous system damage.



Happy Healthy Puppy. Westpeake Chief.
Owner Jeff Rabbers.

How is canine distemper spread?

Puppies and dogs most often become infected through airborne exposure to the virus from an infected dog or wild animal. This may occur through sneezing, coughing, or barking. The virus also can be transmitted through shared food and water bowls and other items.

Once infected, dogs shed the virus in body fluids like respiratory droplets, saliva, or urine, and may be contagious for several months. Infected mother dogs can pass the virus to their unborn puppies.

Because canine distemper also affects wildlife, contact between wild animals and dogs can cause the disease to spread. Canine distemper outbreaks in local wildlife populations can increase the risk of infection for pet dogs in the area, and unvaccinated dogs may serve as sources of infection for wildlife.

How is canine distemper diagnosed and treated?

Veterinarians typically diagnose canine distemper through a combination of clinical signs and laboratory testing. There is no cure, and no antiviral drugs have been approved to combat the infection. This is why vaccination is so important.

Treatment usually consists of supportive care such as fluids to correct dehydration and medications to prevent secondary infections and control vomiting, diarrhea, and neurologic signs. Dogs with canine distemper need to be separated from other dogs to prevent the disease from spreading.

How can I protect my dog against canine distemper?

The best way to prevent canine distemper is through vaccination. The canine distemper vaccine is included in a combination vaccine (sometimes abbreviated DAPP, DA2PP, or similarly) that also protects dogs against some other common canine viruses. This vaccine is considered “core” and is recommended for all dogs.

To help them build immunity, puppies need to undergo an initial series of vaccinations at certain weeks of age, followed by boosters at certain points afterward to maintain immunity as adults. If your adult dog hasn’t been vaccinated yet, or is overdue or missing some vaccinations, it’s not too late. Ask your veterinarian about a recommended vaccination program based on your dog’s age and needs.

To further protect your dog and other animals:

Until the initial vaccination series is complete, use caution when bringing puppies to places where dogs gather. This includes pet shops, parks, puppy and obedience classes, doggy day cares, kennels, and groomers.

Choose establishments and training programs that require up-to-date vaccinations, health examinations, good hygiene, and isolation of sick puppies and dogs.

Keep your dog away from other dogs when sick, including other dogs within your home.

Avoid contact with known infected dogs and their premises.

Keep your dog away from wildlife.

Source: <https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/pet-owners/petcare/canine-distemper>

Canine Parvovirus

Canine parvovirus infection is a highly contagious disease caused by canine parvovirus type 2 (CPV-2). There are several strains of CPV-2, and all produce similar signs. The disease they cause is commonly called “parvo.”

The virus attacks white blood cells and the gastrointestinal tract of dogs and other canids like coyotes, wolves, and foxes. In puppies, the virus also can damage the heart muscle.

All dogs are susceptible to canine parvovirus, although some dogs are at greater risk than others. These include puppies between 6 and 20 weeks of age, unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated dogs, and certain breeds, such as the following:

- Rottweilers
- Doberman pinschers
- Bull terrier breeds
- German shepherds
- English springer spaniels

What are the signs of canine parvovirus?

The signs of parvovirus infection vary from dog to dog, depending on the severity of the infection. These are some important signs to watch out for:

- Lethargy
- Loss of appetite
- Vomiting
- Severe, often bloody, diarrhea
- Abdominal pain and bloating
- Fever or low body temperature (hypothermia)

If your dog shows any of these signs, immediately contact your veterinarian. Persistent vomiting and diarrhea can quickly cause dehydration, and damage to the intestines and immune system can cause septic shock. This can lead to death, with most deaths occurring within 48 to 72 hours after signs first appear.

How is canine parvovirus spread?

Canine parvovirus is easily spread by direct contact with infected dogs, contact with feces (stool) from infected dogs, or contact with virus-contaminated surfaces. Such surfaces can include kennels, food and water bowls, collars and leashes, and the hands and clothing of people who handle infected dogs. Contact between domestic dogs, feral dogs, and wild canids

also may play a role in spreading the disease.

The virus is resistant to heat, cold, humidity, and drying, and can survive in the environment for long periods. Even trace amounts of feces from an infected dog can contain the virus and infect other dogs. This makes proper disinfection practices critical.

Because canine parvovirus is highly contagious, dogs suspected or confirmed to be infected need to be isolated from other dogs to minimize spread of infection. Other strict infection control protocols also must be followed, including thorough cleaning and disinfection of any areas where the dog has been with products capable of killing the virus. If your dog has parvovirus infection, your veterinarian can recommend things you can do to help prevent parvovirus from spreading at home and elsewhere.

How is canine parvovirus diagnosed and treated?

Your veterinarian may suspect parvovirus infection based on the signs your dog is showing, your dog’s history, and other factors. Fecal testing can confirm the diagnosis.

Dogs with severe infection need immediate, intensive treatment and 24/7 monitoring—which often involves several days of hospitalization. Supportive care is provided to correct dehydration and physiological imbalances caused by vomiting and diarrhea, control nausea and pain, keep the dog warm, prevent other infections from happening, and provide nutritional support.

Additional treatment may be recommended to help fight the infection and/or combat diarrhea. This can all be very expensive, and the dog may die despite treatment. Prompt, intensive treatment improves the chance of survival.

How can I protect my dog against canine parvovirus?

Vaccination and other preventive measures—including good hygiene—are key to avoiding canine parvovirus infection.

Young puppies are especially vulnerable to canine parvovirus. If a mother dog has antibodies against parvovirus, as can occur when she’s been vaccinated, then she may pass those antibodies to her newborn puppies through her milk. However, this natural immunity may wear off before the

puppies' own immune systems are mature enough to fight off infection. And, if a puppy is exposed to the virus during this gap in protection, the dog may become ill. An additional concern is that immunity provided by a mother's milk may interfere with an effective response to vaccination. This means that occasionally even vaccinated puppies may become infected and become ill.

To reduce gaps in immunity and provide the best protection against canine parvovirus during the first few months of life, a series of vaccinations is recommended. The parvovirus vaccine is included in a combination vaccine (sometimes abbreviated DAPP, DA2PP, or similarly) that also protects dogs against some other common canine viruses. This vaccine is considered "core," and is recommended for all dogs.

Puppies younger than 16 weeks should receive their first dose at between 6 and 8 weeks of age, then two more doses 2-4 weeks apart. Dogs older than 16 weeks with no previous vaccination or an unknown history should receive two doses 2-4 weeks apart.

To maintain protection, a booster dose of the combination vaccine is recommended within one year after the last dose in the initial vaccination series. Afterward, boosters are recommended every three years.

If your adult dog hasn't been vaccinated yet, or is overdue or missing some vaccinations, it's not too late. Ask your veterinarian about a recommended vaccination program based on your dog's age and needs.

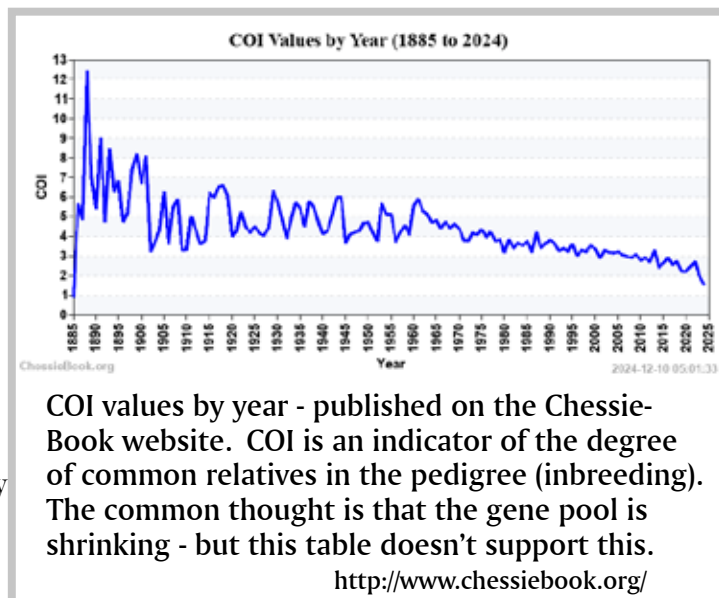
These additional measures also can help protect your dog and other animals from canine parvovirus and other infectious agents:

- Until the initial vaccination series is complete, use caution when bringing puppies to places where dogs gather. This includes pet shops, parks, puppy and obedience classes, doggy day cares, kennels, and groomers.
- Choose establishments and training programs that require up-to-date vaccinations, health examinations, good hygiene, and isolation of sick puppies and dogs.
- Keep your dog away from other dogs when sick, including other dogs within your home.
- Avoid contact with known infected dogs and their premises.
- Keep your dog away from other dogs' feces. Routinely collect and properly dispose of

your dog's feces. If you've been in contact with dogs with or exposed to parvovirus, avoid handling other dogs, or wash your hands and change your clothes before doing so.

Source: <https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/pet-owners/petcare/canine-parvovirus>

Disclaimer: Health articles published in the Wave should be considered for information only. The club does not claim responsibility for published material. Health issues of concern should be discussed with your vet before treatment is taken.



Today's Thought: Some people try to turn back their Odometers. Not me. I want people to know "why" I look this way. I've traveled a long way and many of the roads weren't paved!!

Westpeake Musings – Brian West

Well here we go again with more memories and historical details from the archives. The last issue related some memories back to some of the early CBRCC and ACC specialties. The last issue took us up to our male Jake, and our females Echo, Opus and Meg. These are the end of our original bloodlines.

We nearly ended our original bloodline with the single surviving pup out of a litter of 12 puppies from our Echo when we lost her after a c-section.. Westpeake Annie was the surviving pup and then we were terrified when she developed a pyrometra before she had a chance to produce a litter.

Knowing that Annie was possibly the end of my

original breeding bloodlines, our vet suggested we attempt a recovery with Annie from her pyrometra. A miracle occurred when our vet suggested we administer a non-surgical treatment rather than the usual spay. This was by a massive dosage of antibiotics. The only explanation for her recovery was that we caught the pyometra at a very early stage of development. Our vet thought that her recovery from pyometra was amazing - might have been the only time in her experience that happened. The infection must have been localized and did no damage to her reproductive organs.

In the spring of 1988 she came in season normally and we mated her with our Jake and she had a litter of seven healthy puppies. What a relief.

Annie ended up with an amazing breeding career with further litters of seven and nine sired by our Jake, eight and six sired by Baron's Sunshine Bear Cub, and a final litter of ten pups sired by AFC Foxridge's Riddley Walker (Pike) owned and trained by Bred Crow of Boise and trialed to an AFC.

This breeding had an excellent pedigree so we kept a female, our Westpeake Meg. Meg became a super good breeding female, producing some wonderful pups. I regret not putting more work into her, but sometimes life gets in the way.

But when her litter size dropped off to only two and three pups, we panicked when we didn't keep a pup to carry on our breeding program.

So we went on the search for a breeding female to carry on with our Westpeake chessies. We discovered that Steve and Sharon Parker (Sunshine Kennels) had a female puppy available from a cancellation. So we ordered a pup strictly on the reputation they had with their great Sunshine chessies. This included such as FC AFC Elijah's Sunshine Sally, Chew Bacca QAA, FC AFC S & S's Sunshine Meg, CH Stonefield Sunshine Harrer QAA, AFC Arctic Sunshine Sally plus a few more.

What is hilarious, is



What a cute pup??? NO!!

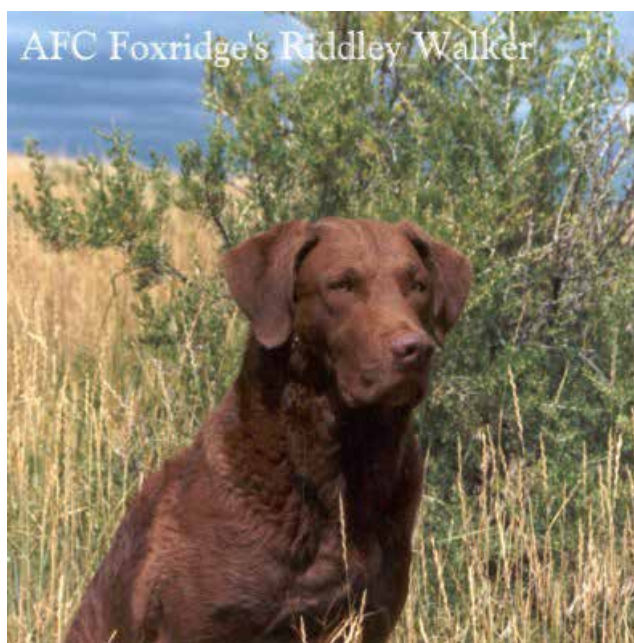


Steve Parker with Eli(4th) and Sunshine Sally (2nd). Wayne Ungorean with Chesareid of Newton (3rd). Sharon Parker with Truck(1st) and Sunshine Meg (CM). Results of Open - 1982. CBRCC Specialty Field Trial - Langley BC

when the puppy arrived at the Calgary Airport we were shocked. It was the ugliest pup we had ever seen. She looked like a little possum. Besides we weren't fond of deadgrass chessies.

We named her Sage – she was deadgrass and heavily marked. But we shouldn't have been surprised as she was out of DC AFC J J's Jessie, DC AFC J J's Chi-Town Blizzard, Sunshine Hay Bale breeding, all deadgrass with heavy markings.

But Sage taught us one thing, that when a pup



AFC Roxridge's Riddley Walker - My Westpeake Meg's sire. Owner/Handler: Brett Crow



Riley was the kennel clown. Here she is on the garage roof while we were shingling.

wins your heart, you forget their coat color.

Sunshine Westpeake Sage was the start of our second breeding program. Probably many would question our wisdom of a foundation bitch that had such an off colored coat. But amazingly she produced some really good looking chessie pups. Bred to solid brown males, her pups were predominantly solid browns.

With a great temperament and high drive, Sage was the start of serious training again and the start of running hunt tests. We didn't run any HT's with her until Sages daughter Westpeake Freezer's Riley came along. Riley was marked similar to Sage and similarly her pups were mostly solid browns.

Few clubs were running NAHRA, so we switched over to CKC hunt test rules. I remember the first Started test I ran with Riley. Not knowing the ropes, our first test was a failure. So Riley and I trained hard the next week getting prepared for the hunt tests scheduled the following weekend put on by the ACHRA club. We entered and Sage just ate up the tests both days. So we had our first ribbons.

We switched our training focus to Riley. She had the drive and trainability to go far, but then one day training she came



So here is Riley with her double header ribbons earned in NAHRA Starter tests. We were back in the game.

home with a severe limp in a rear leg. With cruciate's a common problem with hard running chessies, I always was on the lookout for it occurring in one of our chessies. Our vet confirmed it was a torn cruciate. He felt it was not a total tear and suggested a rehab without surgery. Knowing the hassel of a surgical cruciate rehab we chose the non-surgery route. She had a slight limp for the rest of her life. So while the early detection was key in avoiding surgery, the downside was it ended her competition career. But she was a wonderful family dog and protector of our Westpeake property. Our grandkids loved her.

I had hoped to have gotten further with my ramblings, but this is enough for this newsletter.

“Always leave them laughing. Remember, it’s a million miles between starting a dog and getting his FC” – Chuck Crook, professional field trial trainer.

How To Read Dog Body Language

By Stephanie Gibeault, MSc, CPDT

Dog body language involves a series of unique methods for communicating emotions and intentions. It can be quite different from how humans communicate with one another.

A lot of canine communication consists of barks, whines, and growls, so it's important to know what dog sounds mean. More often, though, dogs rely on nonverbal body language. That can lead to plenty of human-dog misunderstandings. Sometimes, dog body language is simply unfamiliar (after all, people don't have tails). At other times, it's in direct contrast with what that same signal means to a human, such as when it comes to yawning or looking away. To better communicate with your canine companion, learn some tips on reading dog body language.

Tail-Wagging

Tail-wagging seems like an obvious body language signal. If a dog's tail is wagging, the dog is happy, right? Wrong. People misinterpret this signal all the time.

All a wagging tail means is that the dog is emotion-

ally aroused. It could be excitement, but it could be frustration or worse. To interpret the dog's emotions and intentions, look at the speed and direction of the wag, as well as the position of the tail.

Basically, the faster the wag, the more aroused the dog. Think about those long, slow, side-to-side tail sweeps your dog makes when greeting you — the type that wags the dog's whole body. That's a relaxed dog. A faster, twitch-like wag indicates a higher level of



arousal, possibly in a negative way. Think of a guard dog on alert.

The direction of the wag may hold clues as well. A study on tail-wagging showed that dogs tend to wag their tails more to the right when feeling positive about something, like interacting with their owner.

Tails wagged more to the left when dogs faced something negative. Then, there's the helicopter tail wag (where the dog's tail spins in a circle). Without question, that's a happy wag. You'll usually see it when a dog is greeting a beloved person.

Finally, the position of the dog's tail relative to the ground holds important clues about their emotional state. Essentially, the higher the tail, the more assertive the dog. Dogs with their tails pointing down to the ground or even tucked between their legs are feeling fear and stress. Dogs with their tails held up like a flag are feeling confident, perhaps even aggressive.

Relaxed dogs hold their tails in a neutral position, but neutral depends on the breed. Some breeds, such as the Chow Chow, have tails that naturally curl over their backs, whereas some other breeds, like the Italian Greyhound, have a very low neutral tail position. If you get to know your dog's neutral tail position, you will more quickly recognize when their emotions have shifted.

Raised Hackles

When a dog's hackles are raised, it means the hair along their back is standing up. Technically called piloerection, the fur can fluff up



across the shoulders or down the back and all the way to the tail. This is a definite sign that the dog is aroused, but not necessarily in a negative way. The dog might be upset or stressed but could also be excited or intensely interested in something. It's often an involuntary reaction, like goosebumps in people.

Posture

A dog's weight distribution can tell a lot about mood and intention. Consider a cowering dog that is hunched toward the ground. That's a sign of fear or stress. The dog may be trying to get away from something and the posture makes the dog appear smaller. In other words, it says, "I mean no harm."

The extreme of this posture is a dog that rolls onto their back, exposing their belly. This may look like a dog soliciting a belly rub, and in a relaxed dog, it often is. But it can actually be a sign of considerable stress and anxiety. The dog may even urinate a little in appeasement.

The opposite posture is



a dog with their weight shifted forward. This dog is trying to get closer to something. This might simply indicate the dog's interest. But it could also indicate offensive intentions, particularly paired with other aggressive body language cues like a twitching tail held high. In this case, the dog is trying to appear larger.

An easy-to-read aspect of dog body language is the play bow. This is when dogs place their chest on the ground with their rump in the air. As the name implies, it's used to initiate play with other dogs and even with people.

A less easily understood signal is the paw raise. In pointing breeds like the English Setter, the paw raise is part of pointing behavior, where the dog indicates nearby prey. But outside of this context, a raised paw often indicates a dog is uncertain about a situation or perhaps feels a bit insecure.

Facial Expressions

Dogs have similar facial features as people, but they don't use them in the same way. Consider yawning. People yawn when they're tired or bored, but dogs yawn when they're stressed. According to Turid Rugaas, author of *On Talking Terms With Dogs: Calming Signals*, dogs use yawning to calm themselves in tense situations and to calm others, including their owners. She suggests yawning at your dog to provide comfort at stressful moments like a vet visit. But don't be surprised if your dog yawns back. Just as yawning is contagious in people, dogs can "catch" yawns, too.

Lip-licking is another bit of dog body language that people often misinterpret. Just like people, dogs will lick their lips after a delicious meal, but they will also do it when they feel anxious. Sometimes the tongue flick is so quick it's tricky to notice. Your dog isn't signaling a desire to lick your face, but rather discomfort with a given situation.

The most confusing facial expression is smiling. Yes, some dogs smile, and if you're not familiar with the expression it can look terrifying. Usually, when dogs bare their teeth, it serves as a warning, as if they're saying, "Look at my weapons." It's hard to mistake



the aggressive intention of a snarl, especially when it's paired with a menacing growl. The corners of the dog's lips form the shape of a C and the front teeth are fully displayed.

Smiling dogs also display their front teeth, but the meaning is the complete opposite. Also known as a submissive grin, this expression is often found on a happy dog with a loose and wiggly posture. The dog's overall attitude says, "Hello, I come in peace."

Eyes

You can learn a lot about your dog's internal state by looking at the eyes. First, a dog's eyes can be soft or hard. Soft eyes have relaxed lids and sometimes look like the dog is squinting. They indicate the dog is calm or happy. The opposite is hard eyes, where the eyes seem to go cold. These indicate a negative state of mind, and you'll know them when you see them. The dog might be guarding a toy or feeling aggressive. A hard stare, where the dog looks intently at something, especially for a long time, usually signals a threat.

Eye contact is an important signal for dogs. Just as the hard stare can be a precursor to aggression, looking away is meant to calm a situation. When dogs feel stressed, they will pointedly look away and avoid eye contact. People often interpret this as their dog ignoring them or being stubborn, but the dog is expressing discomfort.

The whites of the eyes are another key indicator. Known as "whale eye," when a dog shows the whites of the eyes, it's a signal they are feeling anxious or stressed in a situation. You might see them when you make your dog uncomfortable, like when you pat your dog on the head, or when they're afraid someone will

steal a bone or toy.

Deciphering Dog Body Language

None of these dog body language signals act alone. They are all part of a package. So, when you read a dog's communication, look at every signal the dog is using from the tail height to the eye shape.

Your dog is "talking" to you all the time. If you learn what your dog is saying, you will develop a deeper bond of trust and respect. Plus, your newfound understanding of your dog's emotional state will help you predict your dog's behavior and prevent problems before they occur.

Source: <https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/advice/how-to-read-dog-body-language/>

The American Retriever

The Chesapeake bay Retriever is the only native American sporting dog. His parents sailed from England, however, and therein lies a story.

More than 100 years ago an English brig was wrecked off the coast of Maryland. The crew and cargo and two Newfoundland puppies, a male and a



Terry Sambraillo with Rheba (Jake's Elijah x Fireweed's Miss Surf) Taken at their Hunting Club.



Westpeake Cassie - owner/handler Ross Schmidt

female, were rescued by an American ship. These dogs proved wonderful retrievers. They were bred with the Maryland hounds and, through years of breeding, and crossbreeding, there emerged what we know now as the Chesapeake bay Retriever.

By 1885 there had been developed a type of dog which often retrieved more than 200 ducks a day in the icy, rough waters of Chesapeake Bay, but that, of course, was a long time ago.

Many Canadian hunters are afforded good shooting during cold, frosty mornings, towards the latter part of the duck season. and are able to secure good bags because of their faithful and hardworking Chesapeake Bay Retrievers. It is in these ice cold waters that the hunter really witnesses the good work of this dog, which is asked to crash out towards dropped birds through icy mud and water, and even to break ice when necessary to rescue precious birds for his master.

Among this hardy type of retrievers there are the Golden Retriever, the English black Labrador, the Irish water spaniel and a few others, but our own Chesapeake has, perhaps, endured the greatest popularity afield throughout Canada. The popularity in this case is well deserved, because this dog has done much in its short history to advance Canadian conservation of game to its present level.

The Chesapeake is strongly built for hard work, with a heavy coat to withstand cold water. his heavy body and well-muscled limbs enable him to swim strongly for a long time without tiring, and also to run at great speeds on upland work. Some

believe he is a descendant of what was known as the old Irish water spaniel. The popular nature given colour-liver, brown and dead straw is a feature sought by waterfowl hunters.

Freeman Lewis, kennel owner and trainer of Morningside, Alberta, once trained and handled an eight month old Chesapeake which was an excellent specimen of the breed and possessed of an exceptionally good coat for his age. During the latter part of the duck season, he and a friend were shooting along a large frozen lake. They walked along the shore until they came to a small opening in the ice, and hid in a few willows on the shore near the hole in the ice.

Soon a very large flock of ducks came overhead and tried to alight on the open water. After several shots, they had a number of beautiful mallards down and then, realizing that they were shooting over a young pup, they thought that they should start retrieving. As the trainer started from his blind, he noticed that the young dog had already gone to work on those fallen birds and he says: "I will never forget the manner in which he handled his job."

That dog broke ice every time he went for a bird, placed it well for the carry, then, with a quick turn, swam back to shore with his burden. The proud owner of this young dog was Bob Bullock of Alex, Alberta, a well-known western Canadian sportsman who has done much towards introducing the Chesapeake bay Retriever to Alberta.

Why do dogs bite?

Nearly 90 million nice dogs... but any dog can bite.

Any dog can bite: big or small, male or female, young or old. Even the cuddliest, fuzziest, sweetest pet can bite if provoked. Remember, it is not a dog's breed that determines whether it will bite, but rather the dog's individual history and behavior.

From nips to full-blown attacks, dog bites are a serious problem. Hundreds of thousands of people in the United States seek medical attention for dog bites each year. The number of recorded dog bite injuries is significantly higher in children than adults. The elderly and home service providers such as mail carriers and meter readers are also high on the list of frequent dog bite victims.

Fortunately, there are several things we can do to prevent dog bites. Dogs bite for a variety of reasons, but most commonly as a reaction to something. If the dog finds itself in a stressful situation, it may bite to defend itself or its territory. Dogs can bite because they are scared or have been startled. They can bite because they feel threatened. They can bite to protect something that is valuable to them, like their puppies, their food or a toy.

Dogs might bite because they aren't feeling well. They could be sick or sore due to injury or illness and might want to be left alone. Dogs also might nip and bite during play. Even though nipping during play might be fun for the dog, it can be dangerous for people. It's a good idea to avoid wrestling or playing tug-of-war with your dog. These types of activities can make your dog overly excited, which may lead to a nip or a bite.

National Dog Bite Prevention Week®:
April 13–19, 2025

National Dog Bite Prevention Week® takes place during the second full week of April each year, and focuses on educating people about preventing dog bites. Read up on dog bite prevention tips, and use the #PreventDogBites hashtag to share dog bite prevention information during the week.

National Dog Bite Prevention Week® is a project of the National Dog Bite Prevention Week® Coalition.

Echo at the Sportsman Show

Writing up material for the Wave brings back memories. Here's a little story from many years ago at the Sportsman Show in Edmonton. I remember it gave me a chuckle. Two or three of us chesie owners had just finished giving a brief retrieving demonstration. I was running my "Echo" so I think it was in the Old Edmonton Gardens so it had to be quite a few years ago. I overheard a gal bystander talking very excitedly to her husband, boyfriend, room mate, or whatever...

"Wow!! You should have seen those Chesapeakes – What controll!! They were so obedient, why this one dog (Echo) ran right out into the crowd and all the owner did was toot his whistle and she immediately came right back. Why, if my dog ever got loose in this crowd, I'd never see it again." Etc. Etc.

What had actually happened was that we had set up a double mark in the arena retrieving display area – and Echo had overrun the second dummy and with

her usual enthusiasm, shot right out the end of the retrieving area, through the potted spruce trees and through the board fence surrounding the demonstration area.

She started a hunt amongst the crowd of spectators up into the bleachers, looking for the dummy. At this point in time, I gave her a come-in whistle as I was afraid of losing her in all the commotion. She came back through the side fence of the demonstration area and went directly over and picked up the dummy. Nobody knew that it wasn't planned this way.

Just goes to show, you can fool some of the people some of the time.

Owner's Responsibility

A common sense reminder.

When you obtain a Chesapeake you are also taking on the responsibility of owning a living animal. How well you care for your dog will be reflected in his health and in his behavior.

Owning a Chessie means much more than simply filling the food dish and letting it out to air. Dogs must be groomed, kept clean and free of pests/parasites, protection against disease, appropriate vaccinations, and vet care when needed. Even feeding is not so simple; dogs should receive a nutritionally balanced diet. Keeping your dog in top health not only protects him but also other dogs with which he may come into contact.

Chesapeakes are working dogs and as such are wired with a drive to be active. Early socialization is very important and combined with proper exercise, and mental challenges, bad behavior can be prevented.

They must be taught good citizenship, must not be allowed to become a menace or nuisance to you or your neighbors. Obedience training is necessary and



Three generations. Winnie, Laker and Ida 2019

a response to your commands might save his/her life.

Enroll in obedience class if you are new to the breed or solicit help from the breeder or trainer if you run into problems. Behavior that can be tolerated from a small breed is not acceptable from a big chessie.

There is nothing that strengthens the bond and trust between a chessie and its owner than working together in obedience or field activities. So if you want the most pleasure from your dog, get involved in a fun activity.

DUAL CHAMPIONS

Why Are they So Rare?

Judy Rasmuson

In the interview with Marcia Schlehr, (GRNews, July-August 2011), Edell Schaefer asked Marcia for her opinion on Goldens and Dual Champions. Marcia had some thoughtful things to say. I would like to expand on this topic.

In order for a dog to achieve a Dual Championship, the dog must have a CH and an FC. The latter title stands for Field Champion. An FC requires a win (5 points) in an Open stake at an all-breed field trial plus 5 more Open points. These other 5 Open points can be earned at Specialty field trials as well as at all breed trials.

Nine Goldens have won AKC Dual Championships. The first one to do so was Dual CH Stilrovin Nitro Express in the mid 1940s. The last Golden Dual Champion was Dual CH-AFC Tigathoe's Funky Farquar who earned his Dual in 1979. Quar was also the 1973 National Derby Champion, a title that only one other Golden has achieved since the '40s.

The only dog since Quar that I am aware of that has come close to a Dual, is Terry Thornton and Jim Ramsey's CH Amigold On A Wing N A Prayer. This dog earned his bench championship and had JAMs in the Open as well as 1.5 points in the Amateur stake.

As a side note, since AKC hunt tests were begun in the early '90s, there have been 28 CH-MH Goldens.

In Labradors there have been 37 Dual Championships including two that have won National Retriever Championships as well. The last Labrador Dual

Champion was in 1984. This was Dual CH-AFC Hiwood Shadow. I'm not aware of any Champion Labrador that has had Open All-Age points since then, or, conversely, of any FC Labrador that has had bench points. However there have been 51 CH-MH Labradors.



Dual - AFC Fireweed's The King of Cool (McQueen) The most recent Dual Champion Chesapeake.

On the other hand, the Chesapeake Bay Retriever regularly produces Dual Champions. The first Chessie Dual that I had the privilege of watching was Fireweed's Jasmine at the 1984 National Amateur Retriever Championship. Jasmine was a Finalist and finished her Dual Championship in 1985. (Jasmine was owned and handled by Carol Anderson - Caroway Kennels))

Since that time I competed against Jasmine's daughter, Dual CH-AFC J J's Jessie, and Jessie's daughter Dual CH-AFC J J's Chi-town Blizzard MH. There have been five or six more Chessie Duals since Lizzie with the latest in the mid 2000s; Linda Harger's Dual CH-AFC Genny's Yakity Yak Don't Talk Back. In all, there have been 18 Chesapeake Dual Champions since the first one in 1937, Dual CH Sodak's Gypsy Prince.

- To reiterate: since the late 1930s...
- 37 Labrador Duals - last one in 1984
- 9 Golden Duals - last one in 1979
- 18 Chesapeake Duals - last one in 2006

Note: There has been two more Dual Chessie (2008) - Dual AFC Yakity's Shake Rattle 'N' Roll MH (Comet) - daughter of Dual AFC Genny's Yakity Yak Don't Talk Back (2016) Dual AFC Fireweed's The King Of Cool (McQueen)

All three of these retrieving breeds have to earn their field trial points in the same manner, with the crucial win achieved at an all breed trial. Both

Golden Retrievers and Labradors achieve their FC's at about the same rate that they have traditionally done. But these Golden and Labrador field trial dogs of today can't seem to compete in the show ring. The Chesapeake has had Dual Champions regularly, even though by numbers they have the fewest entries of these three breeds at field trials. The Chesapeake has had Duals from 1937 up to the present, and will probably continue into the future. What is the difference then in these breeds?

Everyone in the field trial world agrees that trials have increased in difficulty over the last 50 years as training methods have become more sophisticated and breeding programs have emphasized smart, sensitive dogs. But Chesapeake trainers and breeders have kept up with the changing trials and still produce Chesapeakes that can do the field trial work and also win bench championships. In light of the Chesapeake successes, to pinpoint lack of Golden Duals on changing field trials is a bit specious and quite ignorant.

Blaming the "Labrador people" for establishing field trial standards that favor Labradors is also ignorant. If biased field trials accounted for no Golden Duals, then there would be at least Labrador Duals. But Labradors can't achieve Duals any more than Golden can.

Goldens that have attained the coveted Dual Champion title (birth date, sex and age title completed in parenthesis): The answer, that is most obvious, is that the Chesapeake breed is not totally split into field and conformation types and if there is a nice moving, well conditioned FC Chessie, that dog can compete successfully in the show ring of today. Whereas the Golden and the Labrador have split, irretrievably split, into two different types.

What accounts for these splits? The Golden and Labrador have been phenomenally popular dogs in the U.S. for the past 50 years, while the Chesapeake has not gone through the same numbers surge. To win in the breed ring, the Golden or the Labrador must exhibit traits that pick him out from the large entries.

This need to differentiate has led to extremes of coat, size, bone and head that dual purpose Golden of the '50s did not have. These extremes are not traits that help performance in field trials. Consequently, no breeder of field trial dogs would want to breed back

into conformation champions for fear of dragging down the performance of their dogs.

Nor would conformation breeders have any incentive to breed to performance dogs for fear of ending up with “red coyotes” and what gain would there be for the conformation ring? What is gained in the ring if a dog wants to retrieve all day long? None ...for either breeder. The type of dog that can win in the show ring today, for both Golden Retrievers and Labradors, is not compatible with the traits needed to be a competitive field trial dog.

Accompanying the Marcia Schlehr article were some informative photos of her early conformation champions, in particular Am-Can CH Gayhaven Lldiel and his litter sister, Am-Can CH Gayhaven Lep-Flare, both born in 1960. Though one stacked picture doesn't tell all, both of the aforementioned dogs seem to have the moderation in coat and size that is talked about in the Golden Retriever standard. Could these dogs win in today's breed ring?

In answer to the question posed in the title: Dual Champion was meant to be hard to achieve, so Duals have always been rare, the good old days not withstanding. Today, field and conformation Golden Retrievers have extremes in physical types. I don't need to reiterate the derogatory epitaphs about these extremes that are hurled across the fence from different camps. But let's take a nice-moving, moderate-coated, light-boned FC Golden. I don't think that this type of dog can get past first cut in the show ring. Nor is the shorter-legged, larger-boned, long-coated Champion, no matter how much he wants the bird, going to have the stamina to compete in a field trial, much less hold up physically in the long years of training.

Several years ago I had the fun of attending the International Gundog Championship in England. American and Canadian teams competed at this retriever trial for the first (and only) time in history. We were wondering what the British Labradors would be like? Would they be like the docile, short-legged and heavy headed dog that has been portrayed in this country as the true Labrador type?

Since British field trials aren't the “circuses” that American trials are, it stood to reason that their field trial dog would be this low-key, heavy-set dog. Not at all. We saw alert, athletic dogs that with different training would be competitive in our country. The same problem with Duals exists in England that exists in this country. The last Golden Dual was Eng Dual CH & Irish Dual CH David of Westley made up in 1950. The last Labrador Dual was Dual CH Knaith

Banjo born in 1946.

So where can our two types of Golden Retrievers meet? If ever? Rewriting history is not the answer to our question. Yes, the Golden was a Gentleman's hunting dog, but that does not mean the dog of yore didn't have the stamina and the agility to root out birds in impenetrable cover and in impassible terrain all day long. Nobody hunts with a dog if all the dog has to do is walk out and pick up the bird. Hunting dogs were meant to get the birds that people couldn't find or physically couldn't get. Much has been made of docile dogs waiting for the guns to bring down hundreds of birds in an English driven shoot. But not much is talked about the incessant desire and stamina that is then required to find all these dead birds and cripples in waist-high cover, hidden stone walls, brambles and thorns.

Hunt tests have been thought to be a meeting ground. Twenty-eight CH Golden Retrievers have achieved Master Hunter. (Have these 28 Golden Retrievers changed the course of breeding for conformation titles?) Though MH doesn't require defeating all comers on a given weekend, it does show a dog's willingness to retrieve and his trainability. (The lesser titles, SH, JH, WCX, WC are just that – lesser titles.)

Should MH be a substitute for FC? No, no more than three Conformation Certificates (CCA) should be a substitute for a breed Championship. Watering down requirements so some dogs can slip under the wire is not an answer. It demeans the dogs of the past and makes us blind to what field trials and dog shows are meant to test.

Perhaps the answer lies in letting the two types of Golden Retrievers diverge and then letting these types converge a little in hunt tests and in CCAs. Let Dual Championship be a thing of the past. Stop pointing fingers. Conformation competition is not going to change to reflect those slight bones and modest coats of the present day field trial dog. Let field trials remain the venue for those who have a high tolerance for endless weekends of defeat with the occasional ribbon to feed on. For those who still insist that Dual Championship is possible, study the lesson of the Chesapeake Bay Retriever.

Judy Rasmuson has co-owned, trained and handled eight FC-AFC's and three AFC's, eight of these dogs have been Golden Retrievers. She has won a double header and judged a National Amateur. She has worked countless field trials in all capacities except as Judy points out, "The ducks would be safe if I gunned."

Training Corner

Art of the Whistle

There's a moment every handler knows too well. You've got a strong start, the marks are clean, and then... the blind goes south. A loopy sit, a missed cast, and suddenly you're picking up a dog that just didn't listen. Sound familiar?

This frustration often boils down to a single breakdown: stopping mechanics. Your whistle isn't just a sound—it's a language. It demands immediate respect and attention, turning frustration into precision when mastered.

Here's where many go wrong: slow sits or failure to stop can become deeply ingrained habits, and an e-collar correction alone may not fix it. In fact, it might even make things worse. The solution? Go back to the basics.

Re-establish the Sit: Begin with a pinch collar and leash, pairing a sharp whistle with an instant correction. Precision and timing matter here—this step creates clarity.

Partner Training: Using two long leads, an assistant helps ensure immediate stops as you recondition your dog's response to the whistle.

Build on Success: Gradually add retrieves, starting short and controlled, then extending distances as your dog develops consistency.

Mastering the whistle is the key to unlocking your dog's potential in the field. It's not just about obedience—it's about connection.

Pro Tip: Never assume your dog knows why they're being corrected. Patience and clarity are your best tools in building trust and responsiveness.

Pat Burns - Elite Retrievers

What is socialization?

Socialization is the process of preparing a dog or cat to enjoy interactions and be comfortable with other animals, people, places and activities. Ideally, socialization should begin during the "sensitive period" which is between 3 and 14 weeks of age for puppies, and 3 and 9 weeks of age for kittens.

Advice to new puppy and kitten owners

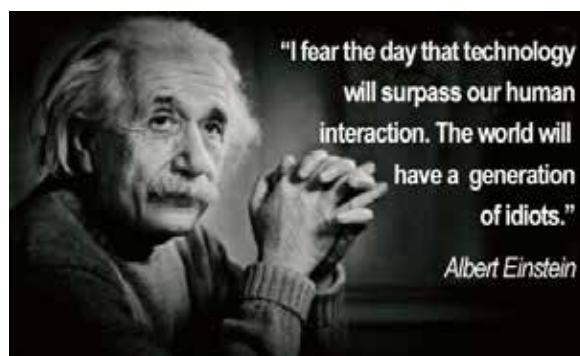
Adopting a new kitten or puppy is a wonderful

and exciting experience. It is also a time where a little extra planning can help a new pet develop the calm and confident temperament that will help them enjoy life to the fullest. The basic tenets of socialization are outlined below. The AVMA will be developing tools to help veterinarians and their clients create simple and fun plans tailored to the developmental needs of puppies and kittens in their first weeks and months of life.

When adopting a puppy or kitten, ask for a pre- and post-adoption socialization plan. Create a socialization plan specifically for your dog or cat to prepare him or her for life in your household. Plan exposures to the animals, individuals, environments, activities and objects that will be part of his or her new life.

- Provide regular positive and diverse experiences to encourage your dog or cat to enjoy new experiences without becoming fearful or aggressive.
- Provide praise, play and treats to reward engagement. Allow the dog or cat to withdraw if he or she is uncomfortable. Move at a pace appropriate for your pet's personality.
- Well-managed puppy or kitten socialization classes are a good way to socialize your new pet within the sensitive period.
- Puppies or kittens that are not fully vaccinated should not be exposed to unvaccinated animals or places they may have been (such as outdoor parks).
- Continue to reward your dog or cat for calm or playful responses to social interactions throughout his or her life.
- For dogs or cats with special behavioral needs, develop a plan with your veterinarian and/or another animal behavior expert.

Editors Note: not sure where this article came from but here's some advice from Albert Einstein.



MARKING SETUPS — FOCUS ON FACTORS WITH ANGLES

by Dennis R. Voigt

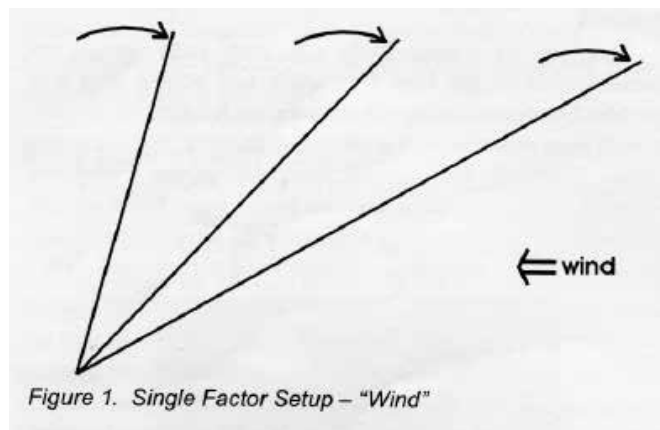
Factors that make it difficult to get to a mark need to be worked on throughout a dog's development and maintenance. They are as important if not more so than exposing the dog to various configurations and concept marks. Later in this issue, you can find an article on handling problems of taking and holding a line. While it is focused on blind retrieves, the discussion there about factors and how to handle their influence also applies to marks in many cases.

In this article, I discuss marking setups that focus on factors. I note that many people do design a marking setup that has a key lesson about fighting a factor. However, it is often just one retrieve. Here, I suggest that you can emphasize a lesson much more if you incorporate the same factor into multiple retrieves on the same setup. It really is a simple but effective idea.

The significant lesson for a trainer, however, is the idea of incorporating angles into a factor and increasing the impact of the factor on the dog by adding an additional factor or two. You will soon find that factors with angles and factors in concert truly magnify the difficulty for the dog.

Examples of Setups for Single Factors with Angles

The first example is shown in Figure 1. Here we have a very important and powerful factor — Wind. There are three marks with a crosswind in this training setup. This could be done with three gunners, three remotes or even with a single gunner that walks from station to station. Start with a slight angle to a 90 degree crosswind for the



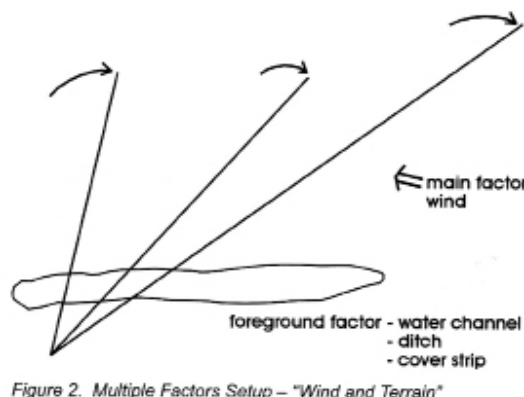
first retrieve on the left. The second retrieve has more of an angle into the wind which will cause more push. It is also to the right of number one so there is some suction from the old fall. Finally, we have the crosswind with the most angle, plus the suction of two earlier routes and fall locations. Obviously, the stronger the wind is, the more the likelihood of a wind fade. Instead of wind, the factor could be a ditch, road, change in cover or any long narrow strip that dogs are prone to square across. As the angle to the factor increases, it makes holding a straight line more difficult. You also have the attraction of the earlier marks again PLUS the earlier 'more square to the ditch' behaviour of the dog. Once they have learned to jump a ditch a certain way they often want to do it that way again.

Adding another Factor in Concert to emphasize Angles and a Factor

You could do a lot of setups like those above and still not always be successful. However, when a dog gets really good at doing these as singles, you might do some multiples of single doubles. But this sort of configuration is like an inline triple and you really complicate it when not done as singles. Inlines are always tough!!

I am more inclined to focus on the factors lesson than on memory with these setups. I like to add an early feature like a long narrow dip or a channel of water or a ditch. The dog has to increasingly angle these and then deal with the feature factor, the wind or whatever. Figure 2 illustrates this. Note all the angles and the suction of earlier falls and routes. Also, note that the two factors are in concert. That is, the angles result in both factors pushing the dog the same direction.

Distance to these marks depends on the level of the dog but you already know that distance increases



the effect of a factor. I do these at 150-250 yards but I have stretched them out to 350 yards. Note that you can have 1, 2 and 3 progressively longer. They don't have to be just slightly longer like Figure 1 shows.

Synopsis

Instead of setting up configuration marks all the time or a setup where just one mark has a major factor, mix in lots of setups where all 3 marks involve the same factor. Put in angles to increase factor effects. The next step is to add a factor or two that is in concert.

This article is reprinted with permission from the editors of Retrievers ONLINE magazine. This magazine is no longer published but selected Collections of articles are available as well various "online" articles at www.retrieveronline.com. Have a look! Retrievers Online Vol. XXIV, #2

Editors Note: Dennis has produced 2 excellent DVD's
 Field Guide to 25 Essential Retriever Training Drills for Handling
 Training Retrievers Alone with Dennis Voigt

Editor's Note: Interesting following post from Frank Pitelli's Chessie Book web site. For those into chessie breeding, pedigree's and breed history.

YEP - IT'S IN THERE

What do the following great show dogs (all MNBISS winners):
 West River Ripple, Eastern Waters' Baronessa, Eastern Waters' Oak, Chestnut Hills Stone E's Tug, Chestnut Hills Charisma, and Pond Hollow Sweet Victory

And the following great field trial stud dogs:
 Mount Joy's Mallard, Nelgard's Baron, Baron's Tule Tiger, Ironwoods Stone E Cubs, Chesdel Chippewa Chief, Gamber's Dilwyn-Stacked Deck, and Westwind's Rudy of Nordais

All have in common?

All of them, and many more, are descended from "Captain Kidd", an Irish Water Spaniel, who was bred to a female Chessie by Albert W. Harris

in 1910. Harris bred a couple generations of unregistered dogs at a time when you could still register a Chessie with the AKC, even if some of the ancestors were unregistered. Captain's first registered offspring was "Boatswain II", whelped in 1921.

Given how often the dogs listed above appear in pedigrees, it is highly likely that most registered Chessies living today are also descended from Captain Kidd. For example, my "Molly" (Pond Hollow Otter Point) is a 17th Great-Granddaughter of Captain Kidd, as shown in the lineage below.

Pond Hollow Otter Point ("Molly")
 is the
 17th Great-Granddaughter
 of
 Captain [Irish Water Spaniel] ("Captain Kidd")

Descendant Path

Captain [Irish Water Spaniel]

- 1) Dr. Hayes' Gypsy
- 2) Woolf
- 3) Boatswain II [1921]
- 4) Kalura
- 5) Gunnar QAA
- 6) Lady Fair II
- 7) Flippant Lady
- 8) Elder Cove Boots
- 9) Rex Of Rapids QAA
- 10) Nelgard's Wise Ann QAA
- 11) Shawnee Nip QAA
- 12) Hector [1962]
- 13) Jasper T Cub's QAA WD
- 14) CFC CAFCH Ironwoods Stone E Cubs QAA **** WDX
- 15) MNBISS CH* Chestnut Hills Stone E's Tug
- 16) St Croix Fowlweathr Q Sierra
- 17) CH Safe Harbor Treasure Lake Geo MH ** WDG
- 18) MHR HR Pond Hollow Legos Point MH **
- 19) HRCH CH Pond Hollow Otter Point UD MH QAA WDG CGCA



The Irish Water Spaniel

What Do All the CKC Abbreviations & Titles mean ?

Conformation Titles – the dog is judged against its breed standard for its conformation, movement and how well it exemplifies the breed.

CH – Champion: A dog must obtain 10 points from various judges against other dogs of its breed to obtain its Championship

GCH – Grand Champion: a championship plus a performance title or CGN and 100 points required

BIS – Best In Show: awarded to the top dog judged the best at a conformation show against all dog competing.

BISS – Best in Specialty Show: awarded to the dog judged the best at a conformation single breed show

BPIS- Best Puppy in Show: awarded to the puppy judged the best against all other puppies at a conformation show

Field Trial Titles – bird hunting dogs compete against each other in their given breed in various hunting scenarios. Retrieving.

AFC – Amateur Field Trial Champion or AFTCH

CFC – Canadian Field Champion CAFC-Canadian Amateur Field Champion

FT/AFTCH – Field Trial Champion/Amateur Field Trial Champion

NAFTCH – National Amateur Field Trial Champion

NFTCH – National Field Trial Champion

GMH -Grand Master Hunter –field test for retrieve

FD-Field Dog

FDJ-Field Dog Junior

FDX-Field Dog Excellent

NFC- National Field Champion

JFTR – Junior Field Trail Retriever

QFTR – Qualified Field Trail Retriever

Hunt Test Titles – dogs are judged against a standard – not each other – and have to complete various hunting scenario tasks in order to achieve titles. In and out of water.

JH – Junior Hunter

SH – Senior Hunter

MH – Master Hunter

NMH – National Master Hunter

Working Certificate Titles – Retrieving Tests in and out of water.

WC – Working Certificate

WCI – Working Certificate Intermediate

WCX – Working Certificate Excellent

WS – Working Spaniel : flushing and retrieving tests

Obedience Titles –titles that you achieve points on how well your dog responds to certain commands and obstacles as well as retrieving tests and heeling exercises.

PCD – Pre-Companion Dog

CD – Companion Dog

CDI – Companion Dog Intermediate

CDX – Companion Dog Excellent

UD – Utility Dog

UDX – Utility Dog Excellent

OTCH – Obedience Trail Champion

OTCHX – Obedience Trail Champion Excellent

MOTCH – Master Obedience Trail Champion

GMOTCH- Grand Master Obedience Trail Champion Obedience

RN – Rally Novice

RA – Rally Advanced

RE – Rally Excellent

RAE – Rally Advanced Excellent

Agility Titles – dogs competing over a course of various obstacles as swiftly as possible

AgN – Agility Novice

AgI – Agility Intermediate

AgX – Agility Excellent





- AgMX – Agility Master Excellence
- AgNJ – Agility Novice Jumper
- AgIJ – Agility Intermediate Jumper
- AgXJ – Agility Excellent Jumper
- AgMXJ – Agility Master Excellent Jumper
- AgMCH – Agility Master Champion
- AgNS – Agility Novice Selected
- AgIS – Agility Intermediate Selected
- AgXS – Agility Excellent Selected
- AgMXS – Agility Master Excellent Selected
- AgNJS – Agility Novice Jumper Selected
- AgNJS – Agility Intermediate Jumper Selected
- AgXJS – Agility Excellent Jumper Selected
- AgMXJS – Agility Master Excellent Jumper Selected
- AgMCHS – Agility Master Champion Selected
- AgNV – Agility Novice Veterans
- AgIV – Agility Intermediate Veterans
- AgXV – Agility Excellent Veterans
- AgMXV – Agility Master Excellent Veterans
- AgNJV – Agility Novice Jumper Veterans
- AgIJV – Agility Intermediate Jumper Veterans
- AgXJV – Agility Excellent Jumper Veterans
- AgMXJV – Agility Master Excellent Jumper Veterans

Field Titles for Sight and Scent Hounds – hounds compete on a track and speed is factor

- NC –Novice Courser
 - FCH – Field Champion – lure coursing sight hounds
 - FCHX – Field Champion Excellent – lure coursing sight hounds
 - FTCH – Field Trial Champion – hunting by scent (Beagles)
- Field Titles for Pointing Dogs – Pointing breeds in the sporting group are judged on their working ability in the field.
- FD Field Dog

- FDJ – Field Dog Junior
 - FDX – Field Dog Excellent
 - NSD – National Shooting Dog
 - NASD – National Amateur Shooting Dog
- Field Titles for Flushing Dogs – dogs are judged on their flushing and retrieving of fallen game birds
- WS – Working Spaniel
 - NSC – National Spaniel Champion
 - NASC –National Amateur Spaniel Champion

Herding Titles – dogs are judged on their ability to work with livestock and herd them

- HT – Herding Tested
 - HS – Herding Started
 - HI – Herding Intermediate
 - HA – Herding Advanced
 - HTT – Herding Tending Tested
 - HTS – Herding Tending Started
 - HTI – Herding Tending Intermediate
 - HTA – Herding Tending Advanced
 - HX – Herding Excellent
 - HCHA – Herding Champion Arena
 - HCHS – Herding Champion Stock Dog
 - HCHT – Herding Champion Tending
 - SDS – Stock Dog Started
 - SDI – Stock Dog Intermediate
 - SDA – Stock Dog Advanced
- Tracking Titles – dogs track a scent trail over various terrain**
- TCH – Tracking Champion
 - TD – Tracking Dog
 - TDX – Tracking Dog Excellent
 - UTD –Urban Tracking Dog





CBRCC National Specialty - Aug. 2014. Calgary, AB

UTDX – Urban Tracking Dog Excellent

Earthdog Titles – smaller terrier breeds that are bred to undermine rodent dens compete against a set standard

JE – Junior Earthdog

ME – Master Earthdog

SE – Senior Earthdog

Hauling Titles – dogs haul carts

BDD - Brace Draft Dog

BDDX – Brace Draft Dog Excellent

DD – Draft Dog

DDX – Draft Dog Excellent

Miscellaneous Titles

CGN– Canine Good Neighbour: a series of tests to determine if a dog is well trained and obedient in public.

TD – Therapy Dog

TDI – Therapy Dog International

TT – Temperament Tested: the dog must pass certain tests that indicate if it has a stable temperament.

Performance Placement Titles

BIF – Best in Field: awarded to the top coursing hound at a trial.

HIT – High in Trial: the dog that performs the best at an obedience trial

Editor's Note: Received a sad message today of a good friend and chessie owner Fred Rogers recent passing. He had purchased 2 pups from me over the years. I think I reported the story of his chessie saving his life in a previous Wave, but it is worth repeating.

Candy Saved my Life!!

In the spring of 1987 I was working on a Ranch in south eastern British Columbia. During my afternoon chores, feeding replacement heifers and graining the bulls, getting them ready for breeding season. The Rancher had recently purchased a 3 year old charolais bull at a sale in Pincher Creek.

This bull had no respect for humans – he had obviously gotten his own way at the ranch where he came from.

While feeding him his grain that afternoon I backed away, turned my back to walk out of the corral, when the bull hit me from behind knocking me down.

I managed to roll over on my back punching at the bulls face, as he was pushing on my chest. I managed to holler for Candy my Chessie (Stonefield Sunshine Harrer x Westpeake Widgon's Echo), the next thing I knew she was on top of me biting the bull.

The bull lifted his head and she clamped down on his nose, cutting off his air supply. This gave me time to roll under the rail fence. As I lay there gasping for air I saw the bull try to smash Candy against a corral post. He backed up to try it again and down he went unable to breathe.

Had I passed out I have no doubt in my mind she would of held the bull till he died. It was the only time in her lifetime I had to com-



Candy (Westpeake Widgeon's Echo x Stonefield Sunshine Harrer) - owner Fred Rogers

mand her 3 times before obeying. The bull probably weighed 2500 pounds.

The only reason I am able to tell you this story today is the love of a chessie. Everyday after that when I grained that bull, I would bring Candy into the corral with me and sit her by the gate. The bull would stand in the corner and if he so much as twitched an ear she would curl up her lips and show him her teeth.

That bull had gained respect for man and his best friend!

Fred Rogers



Charlois Bull

WYATT AND AVERY

SKEETERCREEK
YOUTH AWARD
RECIPIENT 2024



WYATT BLAINE HANDLED AVERY (BLAINE'S PIPER AVERY) TO A WORKING CERTIFICATE QUALIFIER. WYATT EXPERTLY RAN IN THE TEST HELD BY LANARK HIGHLANDS RETRIEVER CLUB ON JULY 31, 2024.

CONGRATULATIONS WYATT AND AVERY!

***The CBRCC is happy to award Wyatt and Avery the Skeetercreek Youth award. Back in July Wyatt handled Avery in a Qualifying run to earn the Working Certificate title.
Nicely done Wyatt!***

Photo Album - Assorted



Bilbo - Saki



Eager



Go Dixie Go



Levi



Laker



Beretta



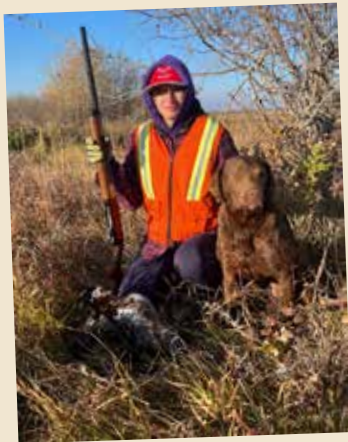
Mr Blue



Eastern Chessies



Remi



Jett



Gibbs



Pete - Clipper

SEPARATION ANXIETY PREVENTING & REDUCING DOG ANXIETY WHEN LEFT ALONE

RECOGNIZING THE PROBLEM

Dogs form strong bonds with animals and people with whom they live. Most dogs can cope with separation from family members for a few hours. Some feel anxious, stressed even panicked when left even for a few minutes.

Some dogs are predisposed to separation anxiety because of their personality. Those dogs are anxious in a variety of situations not just when left alone. Some become anxious when left alone following an event they found frightening while you were away. This could be a sudden change in your schedule, a severe thunderstorm, loud construction noise on the street, a robbery or other unusual event. Some dogs have never learned to be alone when puppies and find it frightening.

When dogs feel anxious in your absence, they may:

- Urinate when you come home
- Vocalize when left alone, whining, barking or howling
- Be destructive when left alone
- Attempt escape, scratching or chewing at exits
- May show signs of stress with lack of appetite, restlessness, panting, excessive drinking, urination & defecation indoors

TRAINING OPTIONS

While undergoing treatment it is best not to leave your dog alone in the place he usually feels anxious.

- Take your dog to work. Walk him frequently and have water available in a spill proof bowl.
- Leave him with a sitter or at doggie daycare
- Have someone stay at home.

If your dog has moderate to severe separation anxiety contact your veterinarian.

LEARNING TO BE ALONE WITHOUT STRESS

Before you start

- a) Purchase a few special toys to be used only when doing the “hangout “exercise.
- b) Purchase a product called Dog Appeasing Pheromone on the Internet or from your veterinarian.
- c) Figure out which room in the house your dog is most relaxed, place his bed there, remove all destructible items and plug the Dog Appeasing

Pheromones diffuser.

d) Make a list of all the cues that normally make your dog anxious such as putting your work clothes on, or picking up your keys.

Step 1 - The hang out exercise

Most dogs with separation anxiety are “velcro” dogs, they follow their guardians from room to room. The first step is to teach them that it is safe to be out of their person’s sight.

BC SPCA Separation anxiety – Preventing & reducing dog anxiety when left.

First teach them a down stay in your presence and then gradually in very short increments of time begin to step out of the dog’s view. Take your time with this and do not push to fast. You want your dog to be able to relax on his bed even when you are doing something in another room.

This first step should not be done on a work day. Do not do any of the cues that normally stress your dogs.

Your departure from the room must be as matter of fact and casual as possible.

1. After a nice walk, take the dog to his favourite room, give him the special going away toy and wait until he settles down with the toy.

2. Say “stay” and casually leave the room for a few seconds. Leave the door open.

3. If the dog gets up and follows, work on longer down stay duration in your presence first.

4. If he stays, come back in and give him a treat.

5. Repeat the hangout exercise by gradually increasing the duration in 5-15 second increments until you are able to leave the room for about 10 minutes with the door closed and still have a relaxed dog when you enter the room. Give the special hang out toy only when working on these exercises



Step 2 - The hangout exercise

Once the dog can be relaxed in his room with the door closed while you are in a different part of the house, it is time for step 2. Do not do this exercise on a work day and do not pick up keys, put coat on or shoes when leaving the house.

1. Begin the “hangout exercise” but this time leave the house for a few seconds.

2. Slowly increase to 30 minutes, it is critical to the success that you go as slowly as your dog needs.

Watch you dog on the your phone via the app if you have one and always return before or if they show signs of stress of anxiety

Step 3 - Adding some cues

Once the dog can be relaxed in his room with the door closed while you are out of the house for 30 minutes, it is time for step 3.

1. You can now add the cues that normally stress your dog while repeating step 1 of the hangout exercise. Add one cue at a time and keep the alone time to a few seconds. Picking up your keys and putting them in your pocket is a good one to start.

2. Once you are able to add all the cues and your dog remains relaxed with the door closed while you are busy in another part of the house, it is time to repeat step 2.

3. Slowly increase hangout time until your dog can spend four hours alone.

If your dog gets anxious when you add the cues, you may need to practice picking up keys, coat and shoes but without leaving the house. You may also need to slow down the process.

VETERINARY HELP

Contact your veterinarian for support if you suspect your dog suffers from separation. Some dogs may not respond to behaviour modification and Dog Appeasing Pheromone alone. They may also need drug therapy.

CAUTIONS/REMEMBER

Some dogs that chew or destroy property when left alone vocalize or get overly excited and pee when you return, are simply excitable dogs that get bored during your absence.

If your dog truly has separation anxiety when left alone you will notice the stress symptoms as you are getting ready to leave. Dogs that are bored

need more interesting things to do, while dogs that are anxious need to learn slowly that alone can be OK and even fun.

Do not muzzle, crate (without reducing stress and slow habituation), tether or otherwise restrict your dog to deal with this problem. This may keep him from being destructive or vocalizing but it will make anxiety worse. The dog may become more anxious, self-mutilate or may develop a stress related sickness.

We recommend that your dog not be left alone for long periods during treatment, as this will slow the process.

Source: <https://spca.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/Separation-anxiety-preventing-and-reducing-dog-anxiety-when-alone.pdf>

Stud Dog Web Page

Frank Pittelli and I (Dawn Carryer Logan) have worked together to make chessiestuds accessible through www.chessiebook.org so you can search chessiebook for studs and see the file on chessiestud.

Check it out...it works fantastic!

And please, if you haven't sent a form to chessiestuds for your stud dog, please do so, there is a link on the site.

Link:www.chessiestuds.org

Stud Dog/Puppy Ads

Please note: Ads for puppies or dogs for sale may only be posted and/or shared on the CBRCC facebook or web site by members of the CBRCC. These ads must clearly indicate the registered name of both parents, and health clearances such as PRA, EIC and DM. Any missing health information should prompt contact with the breeder for further information. Mixed breedings will not be permitted. To become a member of the CBRCC, please check out membership information on the website at this address: www.cbrc.ca

Stud Dog Ads

**GRAND CH TSUNAMI'S REDNECKER THAN YOU
"Hardy"**

DOB: 16-May-2019
CKC reg: GJ3962193
DM: Carrier, **PRA:** Carrier, **EIC:** Clear
Hips - OFA: Excellent, **Elbows:** Normal, **Patella:** Normal
Eyes - current, Long Coat: Clear
<https://ofa.org/advanced-search/?ap-num=2174734>
 Frozen Semen available in Alberta
 Live Cover available with current clear Brucellosis Test
Contact: Terry Dancey bulkley1@telus.net
 250-847-0415



DOCKCOVE'S HOT SHOT MH QFTR "Trooper"

DOB: February 27, 2016
CKC Reg: 1133356
DM: Clear
EIC: Carrier
OFA: CB-11516E25M-PI Excellent
OFA: Elbows normal
 Natural or fresh-chilled
Contact Philip Williams, Dockcove Retrievers
 PO Box 37, mill Village, NS B0J 2H0
 902-677-2392 | dockcoveretrievers@hotmail.com



**CH NORTHWIND'S BIG PRAIRIE SKY JH WCI
"Mr. Blue"**

**(CH Shallcross Lake's Chaamp MH RA CGC x
 CH Montauk's Copper Penny SH WCX)**
DOB: Apr 11, 2015 **CKC Reg:** CG609617
DM: Clear, **PRA:** Clear, **EIC:** Clear,
Long Coat: Clear **Hips:** Good,
Elbows: Normal, **Eyes:** Normal
Contact: Bruce Hood, Northwind Chesapeakes
 6653 Third Line Road South, Kars, ON, K0A 2E0
 613-489-0249, bruce.hood@gmail.com



PINE HAVEN BISHOP JH WC
“Bishop”

DOB: 13-Feb-20021
CKC reg: JC4063464
DM: Clear, **PRA:** Clear,
EIC: Clear,
CDDY/CDPA: Clear
Hips: OFA Excellent,
Elbows: Normal
 High desire to please - his career is just getting started

Contact: Heather Mycholuk
 hmycholuk@live.ca
 780-886-3215 <https://dogworks.simdif.com>

LIVING SKIES MR. MAGOO JH WCI “Magoo”

Sire: Grandoaks He’s No Boy Scout QA2 MH
Dam: Westpeake Cassie JH WCI
DOB: April 23, 2020
CKC reg: HG4015665
DM: Clear, **PRA:** Clear, **EIC:** Clear,
CDDY/CDPA: Clear, **Long coat:** carrier
Hips: OFA Good **Elbows:** Normal
 Frozen semen available
Contact: Ross Schmidt
 PO Box 291, Churchbridge, SK, S0A 0M0
 rossgschmidt@hotmail.com



DOCKCOVE’S COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO MH
“Rooster”

DOB: May 11, 2013 **CKC reg:** 1123186 **DM:** Clear,
PRA: Clear, **EIC:** Clear
Weight: 87 lbs
Hips: OFA: CB-10762E24M-VPI Excellent
Contact: Philip Williams, Dockcove Retrievers,
 PO Box 37, Mill Village, NS B0J 2H0 902-677-2392
 dockcoveretrievers@hotmail.com



RIVERSTIXBISCAYBAYBEAR - “Bear”
 (CH Wingmaster’s Nordais Nighthawk x Sandycreeks-
 riverstixleapingliberty)

DOB: Aug 3, 2010
 CKC registered. DM: Clear, PRA: Clear, EIC: Clear,
 Coat length: Clear PennHIP: 0.30/0.31 (90%) El-
 bows normal.
 Weight: 85 lbs
 Hardcore hunter, swimmer, retriever, excellent tem-
 perament.
 Frozen semen only available.
 Contact: Leroy Mulrooney, Chestermere, AB
 709-770-6663

CAN/AM CH REDLION’S COME BACK BARRET TDX, JH, QA2, CGC DS “Barret”**



DOB: 11-14-17, AKC # SS02499202,
WEIGHT: 84 lbs
Hips OFA12113: Good,
Elbows: OFA EL3773,
EYES: OFA1277/2022-61, OFA CA350 clear
DNA: clear for PRA, DM, EIC, Long Coat and EDSF.
 In 2021, Barret received a JAM in an all-breed Quali-
 fying and a Qualifying 4th at the ACC Specialty Field
 Trial.

Contact: Jane Pappler Redlion Kennel 609-859-3570
 nofleas24@gmail.com www.redlionkennel.com

Advertising, Policy and Membership

CBRCC Advertising Policy

The criteria for stud dog and/or litter advertising is CBRCC membership in good standing and payment for the ads. This would include OFA, Penn-Hip, Optigen, DDC, Vet evaluations (or equivalent) for such health factors as hips, elbows, hereditary eye disease, Degenerative Myelopathy (DM) and Exercised Induced Collapse (EIC). Absence of the status for any of these health factors should give reason for prospective buyers to obtain additional information from the breeder.

The publishing of puppy ads does not imply endorse-
 ment by CBRCC and the club reserves the right to
 refuse to advertise a litter that knowingly will produce
 an “at risk” litter for congenital defects such as PRA,
 DM and EIC.

Advertising Prices
 Member Ads (Web and Wave)
 Stud or Kennel \$15/yr
 Puppy listing (4 months) \$15

Useful Links

HEALTH

AMERICAN CHESAPEAKE CLUB DATABASE
 CHESSIEBOOK
 OFA
 OVC
 Canine Genetic Disease Network
 Optigen - PRA testing
 PAW PRINT GENETIC
 DDC VETERINARY
 EMBARK

RESCUE

Chesapeake Bay Retriever Relief and Rescue
 American Chesapeake Club
 Chesapeake Safe Harbor
 Chessie Rescue Virginia
 Chessie Rescue Wisconsin

Active links on the CBRCC web page.
<https://www.cbrcc.ca/>

Membership and other club information

Membership

Single - \$25 Cdn Household - \$30

Note: The membership form has to be filled out for ALL NEW members only (not renewals), or if you have had a change in your personal information. The membership application form is available on the club web site:

<https://www.cbrcc.ca/membership.html>

Send ad and membership applications/corrections to:

Patti Kipper pkipper@accesscomm.ca
 Make cheque or money order payable to the:
 Chesapeake Bay Retriever Club of Canada
 227 Coldwell Road, Regina, SK S4R 4L1
 OR by Paypal on the club web page:
<https://www.cbrcc.ca/membership.html>

Membership Renewal Reminder!!

Welcome to New Members

NOTICE

CBRCC sponsors a Web page:

CBRCC WEBSITE: <https://www.cbrcc.ca>

Its purpose is to publish information about the club, the chessie breed, activities and results, news and events, membership, breeders list, puppy and stud dog ads.

CBRCC administers a Facebook Page:

FACEBOOK: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/89507563778843>

Belonging to the Facebook CBRCC group **DOES NOT INCLUDE** membership to the CBRCC. A paid membership to CBRCC can be obtained on-line at:
<https://www.cbrcc.ca/membership>

CBRCC WEBSITE: <https://www.cbrcc.ca>
FACEBOOK: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/89507563778843>

Chesapeake Breeders

Western Canada

Terry Dancy

TSUNAMI CHESAPEAKES
Box 724 Smithers BC V0J 2N0
250 847 3485 / 250 847 0415 bulkley1@telus.net

Heather Mycholuk

PINE HAVEN CHESAPEAKES
Box 5035 Tawatinaw, AB T7P 2P4
780-886-3215 hmycholuk@live.ca

Dave and Sandy McRae

TRINITY KENNELS REG'D
250-545-8648
8170 Silver Star Rd Vernon BC V1B 3N1

WESTPEAKE REG'D

98 Woodland Drive, Lacombe, AB T4L 2L5
403 350 7059
chessie@westpeake.com www.westpeake.com

Ontario

Rita Jones

CONROY KENNELS REG'D
PO Box 217 Woodville ON K0M 2T0
705 439 2747 deadgrass@sympatico.ca

Brent Samis and Sheelagh Gunn-Samis SAMISGUNNDOGS RED'D

Box 398 Washago ON L0K 2B0 705 689-5295
gunnrs@rogers.com

Bruce Hood and Olissia Stechishen NORTHWIND CHESAPEAKES

North Gower, Ontario 613-489-0249
o.stechishen@gmail.com
www.northwindchesapeake.com

John Mix

SUMMERSSEND KENNEL
Brantford, Ontario 519 753-0195
summerssendkennel@sympatico.ca
www.summerssendkennel.webs.com

Dave & Karen Landcaster

DAKEN CHESPEAKES
118 Earncliffe Circle, Brampton, ON L6T 2B5
acr8raptors@hotmail.com
www.dakenchesapeake.com

Quebec

Émilie Bourassa

SUSQUEHANNA CHESAPEAKES
9907 rue Saint-Maurice, Québec (QC) G2B 3J9
418-446-5154
susquehannachesapeake@gmail.com
www.susquehannachesapeake.com

Steve Larouche

YUMA'S DEN CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER
145 Helene Caron, St. Boniface, (QC) G0X 2I0
819 523-3243 steve.larouche@sagp.ca
http://yumasden.ca/fr/

Mario Beauregard

NORDAIS CHESAPEAKES
60 Rang 11 St Christophe QC G6R 0R4
819 357-8868 mbeauregard@gabskycom.com

Atlantic

Philip Williams

DOCKCOVE RETRIEVERS
PO Box 37, Mill Village NS B0J 2H0
902 677 2392
dockcoveretrievers@hotmail.com
www.dockcoveretrievers.com

Nancy and Gerald Dagley WILDBROOK KENNELS

190 Pearl St
Wileville, NS
B4V 5H7 902-543-2224
gndagle@ns.sympatico.ca
www.wildbrookkennels.com

Rod Probert

PROBIE'S CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVERS
1360 Otterbrook Branch Road, Upper Stewiacke (NS)
B0N 2P0 902-225-9375
roderickprobert@hotmail.com

USA

Michael Vogel

CHUGACH CHESAPEAKES
11601 Outcrop Lane Anchorage, Alaska USA 99516
907-345-8898 | mcvinak@gmail.com
chugachchesapeake.com

Jane Pappler

REDLION KENNELS
7 Easton Way Southampton, New Jersey USA 08088
609-859-3570 | nofleas24@gmail.com
www.redlionkennel.com

Club Officers and Directors

President

Bruce Hood - 6653 - Third Line Road South,
Kars, ON K0A 2A0 613 489-0249
bruce.hood@gmail.com

Vice President

Vacant

Acting Treasurer

Olissia Stechishen

Secretary

Olissia Stechishen - 6653 - Third Line Road South, Kars,
ON K0A 2A0 613 489-0249
o.stechishen@gmail.com

Directors

Atlantic Region

Nancy Dagley
190 Pearl St. Wileville, NS
B4V 5H7 902-543-2224
gndagle@ns.sympatico.ca

British Columbia

Daryl Meyers
1760 Ridgedale Avenue
Penticton BC V2A2S6 902-543-2224
darylmeyers04@gmail.com

Ontario

Gary Ridout - Whitney, ON,
K0J 2M0 613 637-2897 montauk@nexicom.net

Prairie Region

Heather Mycholuk - Box 5035, Westlock, AB,
T7P 2P4 780 886-3215 hmycholuk@live.ca

Quebec

Steve Larouche - 145 Helene Caron, St. Boniface, (QC)
G0X 2l0 819 523-3243 steve.larouche@sagp.ca

Field

Rita Jones - Box 217, Woodville, ON K0M 2T0
(705) 439-2747 deadgrass@sympatico.ca

Performance Sports

Karen Douglass, Box 12, Ste 9, RR3, Ponoka, AB
T4J 1R3 403 783-8762
pax02@telus.net

Conformation

Terry Dancey
Box 724, Smihers, BC
VOJ 2N0 250 847-0415
bulkley1@telus.net

Other Club Contacts

Membership Coordinator

Patti Kipper
227 Coldwell Road, Regina, SK S4R 4L1
306 526-2733
pkipper@accesscomm.ca

The Wave (Newsletter)

Brian West - 98 Woodland Dr.
Lacombe, AB T4L 2L5
403 350-7059
chessie@westpeake.com

National clubs must have a minimum of 4 regional directors representing 6 CKC regions across Canada. The 6 regions being British Columbia, Prairie Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic Region and Yukon (Northwest Territories and Nunavut) Directors must reside in the region they represent.

