



THE WAVE

Issue 200

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER CLUB OF CANADA

Spring 2025

Spring 2025



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Notes from the Editor

If you haven't noticed, this is the 200th issue of the Wave. The first issue was published in the spring of 1975. We should all feel a great sense of accomplishment with the amazing amount of energy that has gone into the Chesapeake breed over the past 50 plus years. I guess we could ask the question, is the breed better off? Have we improved, stagnated or deteriorated? I'm not going to answer these question, well maybe a comment or two and you can have your opinions.

Here's a couple of comments. Firstly our standards of health have definitely improved. Serious breeders are now routinely testing hips, elbows and eyes with the OFA standards. Best of all is the use of genetic testing to determine the presence of genetic faults in our breeding stock.

There was lots of controversy when OFA introduced hip and elbow evaluation and certification. Many breeders didn't believe it was necessary. Don't we always resist change? Hip problems were all too common in the beginning. Since we guaranteed our pups for soundness, having to replace pups provided the evidence that indeed there was a problem in our breed. Breeders had to face this reality when pups had to be replaced with early onset hip dysplasia.

With the xraying of our breeding stock we've noticed a gradual decline of pups with faulty hips and elbows. Since HD has several contributing causes besides genetics including diet and environmental factors. Breeding clear hips to clear hips is no assurance of sound pups. However compared to litters back in the 70's, dysplastic pups have become almost non-existent.

Further to the testing of hips and elbows other health factors have now become part of the genetic testing available to breeders. This has further improved the soundness of our cheskie breeding stock. The occurrence of genetic defects such as PRA, EIC, CDDY and DM can be largely controlled with the genetic testing of our breeding stock.

The trends of other breed factors over the past 50 years is open to debate. One such debateable issue is the splitting of the breed into show and field types. This trend is a hot topic for discussion amongst breeders. For those of you who didn't read the article in the December Wave, titled "Dual Champions" and want a

Front cover: Some of our great Canadian chessies.

further take on this subject, go back and read it.

One more subject for comment is the concern by breeders that the cheskie genetic pool is shrinking. Surprising to me is recent data compiled by ChessieBook which indicates the coefficient of inbreeding (COI) data of our breeding chessies has in fact trended downward slightly. This would counter the argument that our gene pool is diminishing.

Judging the trends of other breed characteristics over the past 50 years is difficult to determine without more empirical data. The topics associated with temperament, trainability and physical structure/type are all debatable, so I won't comment on these factors. I will leave that up to each cheskie owner to decide.

Due to my intent to include some historical content in this newsletter, I've included a report on Eloise Heller Cherry's great cheskie male Dual AFC Baron's Tule Tiger. Putting together Tiger's amazing record stretches ones imagination - bordering almost to the unbelievable.. What an amazing dog.

On a personal note, it is a great honor to be selected to present the first CBRCC 2025 Youth Ward. (see pages 14-15)

Brian West - Editor

If you can sit quietly after difficult news, if in financial downturns you remain perfectly calm, if you can see your neighbors travel to fantastic places without a twinge of jealousy, if you can happily eat whatever is put on your plate, and fall asleep after a day of running around without a drink or a pill,...
if you can always find contentment just where you are, you are probably a dog.

Jack Kornfield

QuoteAddix

Editor's note: It's with great sadness I just got a call from Reina Noon, the wife of Buddy Noon, the owner, trainer and handler of CAN-DC CNRC Baker's King QAA "King". King is the only Canadian chesapeake to win the Canadian Open National. See the following Bud's obituary

Roger Noon (Bud)

December 22, 1930 - December 8, 2024

It is with deep sadness that we announce the peaceful passing of Roger "Bud" Noon at the age of 93, on December 8, 2024, at Age Care South Terrace. Born on December 22, 1930, in Edmonton, Alberta, Roger, affectionately known as Bud, was the son of the late Oy Wong and Katherine Conklin. He was a devoted husband to Reina, with whom he shared many wonderful years of marriage. Bud was a proud father to Brett, Trevor, and Nicole(George), and a cherished grandfather to Josh, Brady, and Reese. His family was always his greatest joy, and he leaves behind a legacy of warmth, wisdom, and laughter.

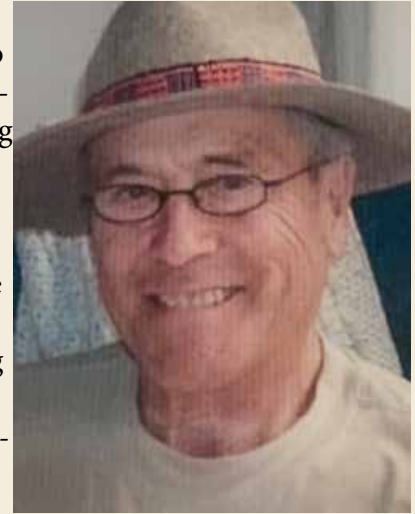
Bud's life was marked by a passion for sports and nature. He was either at the rink, on the golf course or in the great outdoors. He was the original goaltender for the Edmonton Oil Kings in their inaugural 1950 season, a role that showcased his commitment to athletics. His love for

sports extended beyond hockey into hunting, trap shooting, and the training of field dogs.

In 1956, Bud became the only Albertan to win the Canadian National Retriever Field Dog Championship, a remarkable achievement that highlighted his skill and devotion to his pursuits.

Beyond his athletic accomplishments, Bud had an unwavering commitment to those he loved. His love for family was a defining aspect of his life. He was known for his kindness, generosity, and a deep sense of loyalty to his family and friends. His sense of humor, wisdom, and love for nature touched the lives of many who had the privilege of knowing him. His passing leaves a void in the hearts of all who knew him.

Published online January 7, 2025 in The Edmonton Journal



CAN-DC CNRC Baker's King QAA

Buddy Noon with his great chesie Baker's King QAA the 1956 Canadian National Open champion.

King was sired by CFC Conroy's Golden Arrow who goes back to the great Chesacraft Baron. His dam was Chesaseal Happy Princess **** who goes back to the Airline and Bud Parker bloodlines.

“A Man and His Dog Long Forgotten”

By David Rankin

A re-interview after 56 years - Buddy R. Noon & CNRC(1956) Dual Ch Bakers King

There's a story behind every achievement, every success realized, especially when it happens to a young man and his dog when it's never been done before or since .

Buddy Noon was a duck hunter who loved to hunt along the North Saskatchewan river right up until freeze up in November. A cold water retriever was essential for success. One of the top breeders of that kind of dog was Archie Baker of Edmonton, Alberta. Who was also involved in retriever trials . In the early 1950's retriever trials were attracting hunters all over western Canada as they began to see how training and competition could enhance the work of their dogs . Most hunters around Edmonton had labs so Buddy went to Archie Baker who was known as a reliable breeder of working retrievers and he bought a yellow lab.

That year, Buddy trained his pup along the banks of North Saskatchewan. The pup worked well all summer on land and water and Buddy had high hopes for the fall duck season. The pup made many great water retrieves until the cold weather arrived and then suddenly refused when the temperature fell.

No amount of persuasion or force could induce the lab to retrieve ducks from the cold North Saskatchewan. So Buddy sold him and went back to see Baker. Baker suggested a Chesapeake might work better for someone, like Buddy, who hunted late into the season when many people were getting ready for Christmas.

“We're going to have a Chesapeake litter in the Spring”, said Archie “out of my bitch Chesaseal Happy Princess and Pat St.Peter's dog , Conroy's Golden Arrow”. Arrow had just become a field champion the previous year 1952, only the second Chessie in Canada to have achieved that title.

Everyone called Arrow “Red” and he had a reputation for being animated, consistent and easy to train. “Don't need a lot of force with Red so maybe

you'll get a pup like that” said Baker.

In June 1953 Bud headed over to Baker's Kennel to pick his pup. As it turned out, he didn't really pick King, the pup chose him.

Liz Lavoy, the breeder of F.T.Ch. Conroy's Golden Arrow, had a way of describing what she felt characterized the ideal Chesapeake. “There's no reason a Chesapeake can't be good looking and useful too” she would say. As it turned out, the square little red-brown pup that found Bud that day in June 1953 turned out to be both handsome, athletic and useful.

“We were partners”, says Bud, “he believed in me and I believed in him”. “We had a relationship, where we trusted one another; so there was really no force training involved. I showed him what I wanted and he always did his best to please me”.

Bud became involved in the Edmonton Sporting Dog Club. Training and trialing with many of those trainers and handlers who would go on to become well known as leaders in the sport. People like Monroe Coleman with Nelgard's Baron and Alf Gunns with Baron's Skipper Bob were in the process of making their Chesapeake's Canadian field champions at this time, along with several others. During the 1950's seven Chesapeake's became Canadian field champions, all but one coming out of the Edmonton area.

By 1956 King was placing in trials and Bud was



Buddy Noon with his Baker's King

involved in the Edmonton club when the National Retriever Club of Canada asked the Edmonton trailers to put on the seventh annual National trial. Bud was the Program Chairman for the trial, even though he was only 26 years old at the time.

Just 17 dogs qualified and Baker's King was one of them along with one Golden and 15 Labs. King had two 1st, one 2nd and one 3rd leading up to the National but the favourite was a Lab F.T.Ch Craigend Rock owned and handled by Jack Smyth of Maplewood, BC. Rock was a very stylish dog, an excellent marker and handling animal who most people felt was leading going into the final series.

King #3, was the first dog to go to line and Rock was #4 and the second to go to line. Bud had no idea of where he and King stood as they finished the last series; but a few minutes later as they retired from the line he heard a murmur of concern, as Craigend Rock broke, and opened the door to the remaining dogs.

Waiting for the judges decision were Buddy (Edmonton, AB) & Dual Ch Baker's King, Ray Koskinen (Calgary, AB) and Dirk of Avandale, George Mitchell (Edmonton, AB) & F.T.Ch. Brant of Bardonda. The three survivors at the end of the 10th series of the 1956 Canadian National Retriever trial.

As it turned out the judges T.A. Brown (Vancouver, BC), John Breckenbridge (Calgary, AB) and R.K. Moore (Port Credit, On.) awarded the Canadian National Championship to Dual Ch Baker's King.

Buddy was asked what it was about King that allowed him to succeed? Buddy feels it was the fact King was so consistent in his work! He was not as stylish as top retrievers but he marked and handled as if Buddy was in his head!

They spent so much time together hunting and in their daily lives that training was simply an extension of how they lived. It was really an ideal partnership between a dog and a young man who lived his life with him!

Here in Bud Noon's own words is a composite picture of Bench Dual Champion Baker's King.

"King is three and half years old, bought as a pup for hunting until I acquired the field trial bug. His ability to learn quickly was marvelous and his only will was to please at all times. This trait has only improved with age and today I can honestly say he is perfection. He is a dog that works with all his heart, through affection which always has been lavished upon him. I never worry about him while at the trials where children are about as he loves them all. He is truly gentle and yet manages to give the outward appearance of being magnificent and proud. I might say he couldn't have been better named.

While I was putting him through to his bench championship I was working him at the same time and it was quite a problem to keep him in the best of condition for show, but the judges must have thought I had the problem licked. They remarked particularly on his beautiful coat and good tail. King keeps consistently at 90 lbs. and stands 24 inches.

I have nothing but praise for the Chesapeake breed and am active in our club here. I only wish every Chesapeake man could experience the pleasure I have found in King."

Eloise Heller-Cherry, AKC Gazette, May 1957

Epilogue:

David visited with Ray Koskinen, who is 91 years old, and the only other person alive that ran with Buddy Noon in the 1956 National! He felt that Buddy was correct that it was King's consistency that allowed him to win the 1956 Canadian National !!

Ray added "I've always said if you don't have a close rapore with your dog you should never go to the line." Ray ran the Amateur National in Canada this year and completed 5 series and has a young dog running Qualifying in 2014.

C.N.R.C. Dual Ch. Baker's King :

Ran 9 All Age Trials

7 Placing ; 3 - 1st, 1 - 2nd, 1 - 3rd, 2- 4th 1- CM(Jam)

Completion: 89% Placing: 78%

Ran 1 Canadian National Winner ! 31/2 years old

More sad news. Just got the recent news of long time breeder, trainer and Chesapeake supporter Don Crampton's passing. Other than talking to him a few times, I didn't have the pleasure of knowing Don. He was a founding member of the CBRCC.

Thomas Donald Albert Crampton

January 27, 1943 – February 22, 2025

It is with great sadness that we announce the passing of Don on February 22, 2025 after a long struggle with lung disease. He passed away peacefully at the Carleton Place Hospital surrounded by the love of his family at the age of 82.



Don was the beloved husband of Joan for over 43 years. Father of Tyler (Chantel), his children Carys and Tyce; Bonnie (Mike), their children Thomas and James; Garfield, his children Jade and Eric; and Albert. He will be lovingly remembered by his siblings Heather (Brian), Bill (Judi), Anne (Dave), Joe (Lorraine), Jamie, and Dan (Janet); as well as by his sisters-in-law Francine and June, and his brother-in-law David. Don was predeceased by his parents Garfield and Isabel Crampton, his brother John, and brother-in-law Brian Costello and brother-in-law Dan Morrow. He will be fondly remembered by his 37 nieces and nephews, especially Sarah, Jenny, and Hannah, as well as his extended family, neighbours, and friends.

Don was in the Navy at a very young age. He was selected as "Captain of the Day", a distinguished honour because he was the youngest sailor on the ship at the age of 17. He worked for the railway, Leigh

Instruments, and was Head of Housekeeping at Rideau Regional where he retired at the age of 53. He was then able to concentrate on expanding his Pedigree of Chesapeake Bay Retrievers. Don was highly known and respected for his dedication and outstanding work throughout the Chesapeake Bay Retriever Club of Canada. His 44 pups have been sold all over Canada and as far away as Alaska and California. He has won many awards over the years.

Don had the time to travel to many soccer games and other events supporting his family. He was also known as "Uncle Don" to many others. If you were fortunate enough to know Don you will remember his smile, sense of humour, his kindness, and hugs.

A special thank you to all the doctors and nurses at the Carleton Place Hospital and the Bayshore Home Care team for taking such good care of Don.

Memorial donations may be made to the Carleton Place & District Memorial Hospital Foundation or the Lung Association.

A celebration of life will be held at Legion Branch 192, Capt. A. Roy Brown Branch, 177 George Street, Carleton Place on Sunday, March 16th from 1 to 5 p.m.



Canadian Chessies - from the 1970's

A few chessies over the past 50 years



FTCH Cocoa's Tiger Cub 1974 (CFC Prince Cocoa Of Kent QAA x Miss-T-Star)
 Owner: Bunny Stevens
 Cub qualified for numerous Canadian Nationals and was a finalist in the 1975 National. He also ran in the 1978 Canadian National and went three series.



CFC CAFC Blackberry Springs Barry QAA 1977 (Adamson's Budwiser QAA x Berteleda Magothy QAA WD)
 Owner: Bill Furr
 Field Trial Career, CAN: Open 28.5 pts (3 wins), Amateur 11 pts (1 win), Qualifying 10 pts (2 wins), Derby 5 pts



Go Dixie Go CAN-MH QAA ** 1978** (FC AFC Aleutian Surf Breaker **** x FC AFC Elijah's Sunshine Sally QFTR WDX)
 Dixie was the first Chesapeake bitch to win an all-age all-breed stake in Canada. She won the Amateur at the Saskatoon trial in May 1982, handled by owner Harvey Hackney.



FTCH Rocky of Cal-Peake (1968) (CFC Rocky View's Radar Duke x Mystic Amber Of Agassiz)
 Owner: Vic Lakusta **Editors Note:** Rocky won the first field trial I attended. This gave me the desire to start serious training my chessie puppy. Rocky was a heck of a dog.

More over -

Assorted Canadian Chessies - in the 2020's



NMH GMH Westpeake Ida's Beretta QFTR.
Owner: Leroy Mulrooney 2024

Editors note: Just a sampling of a few chessies over the past 20 years or so - sorry I couldn't recognise more of them. There are many more.



Nordais AFG's Mr. October MH
Paul Mackinnon with his Jaxon. 2020



Conroy's Summer Cameo -Best Of Winners At The CBCC National Specialty - 2024
Owner: Rita Jones



GMH CH Nordais Sako Of Caroway ** WCX
"Sako" (HRCH U-CH CH Rippling Waters Purple x Caroway's Blazing Hot Chili MH **) 2009
Owner: Mario Beauregard



Pine Haven Bishop JH WC "Bishop" (Caroways Country Gambler x Westpeake Ruin) Owner: Heather Mycholuk



Northwind's Drifting River "Drifter" (NMH Dockcove's Cock-A-Doodle-Do CAN-MH QFTR x Dam: Northwind's Sassy Autumn Red CAN-RN CAN-JH WCI) Owner: Bruce Hood



Montreal Retriever Club - Qualifying Stake 2016



Westpeake Cassie JH "Cassie" Sedgcroft Meskanaw x Westpeake Laker QAA} Owner: Ross Schmidt



Eastern Chessies - Photo by Mario Beauregard. Taken in Nova Scotia

From the Archives - the first CBRCC Booster December 4, 1976 Winnipeg

Editor's Comments: Dug this out of the club archives. Most names of people and dogs will not be familiar. But you can dig them out of ChessieBook for possible connection to chessies you presently own. Interesting

SHOW REPORT - Nancy Wother- spoon

Our first western breed booster was held at the Northwinds Dog Club on December 4, 1976 (Winnipeg) under Nigel Aubrey-Jones.

Twelve Chessies were entered: 4 class dogs, 4 class bitches, 4 specials. Half the entry was American-bred, half was Canadian-bred. We were most pleased with the support we got from the States and non-members in the Winnipeg area.

Five members entered 6 dogs - the balance of 6 were entered by non-members, some of whom later joined the club. All of the specials were sired by all-age field dogs - three by field trial champions.

Winners Dog and Best of Winners went to the Open Male **BIGHORN SLIM DANDY** (Zeke II x Gypsy Poplar) bred by Stephan Johnson, owned and handled by Dick and Karon Begeman.

Reserve Winners Dog and Open Male 2nd went to **BURLINGTON BIRTIE** (Ch. Cub's Canadian Cub x Dormedatoo) bred by Guy Kelley and owned by Garry Mann.

Winner's Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex was **CONROY'S BEAU RIPS BUTTE** (Ever Amber's Beau Rip x Conroy's Teena Louise) bred by Liz Lavoy, owned and handled by David and Phyllis Rankin.

Reserve Winner's Bitch and Best Puppy In Breed went to **CHITASCA BIGHORN SWEET SUE** (Am. Ch: Ray's Drake of the Pines x AM. Ch. Mount Joy's Gypsy) bred by Lori and Margarethe Bjelland, owned and handled by Dick and Karon Begeman.

Best of Breed went to **CH. CUB'S CANADIAN CUB** (Dual AFC Tiger's Cub CD x Ch. Ber-teleda Maggie, UD WD) bred by Les and Nancy Lowenthal, owned and handled by Guy Kelley.

At this time I feel it is important to mention that both Winner's Dog SLIM and Winner's Bitch, BUTTE, finished their championships - an exciting way for the booster to end since this year we have seen many more dogs finish in Canada and for two to finish at our first booster is extra "special".

The booster established an air of co-operation amongst members and we were grateful that several who did not enter dogs took the time to come down and watch. David and Phyllis Rankin arranged for some very handsome plaques featuring a Chesapeake head on a plastic seal on bronze plates with walnut mounts: Ron and Phyllis Reader hosted an informal get together that night where we got to renew acquaintances and spend a few hours visiting and getting to know some of the new faces.

Interest was not restricted to "show" but most of the evening was spent talking about field work and hunting - we hope to do a feature story (not a cover-story!) later, revealing the bare facts at least on Joyce Furr's first duck down, since she has a new approach that works especially well on high ducks (that's high in the sky). Thanks to everybody who showed up and we hope to see more activity down there so we can all come back!



Conroy's Beau Rips Butte - WB, BOS. 1976
Mother of Sedgcroft Cocoa, my second chessie after the death of Tammy, my first. Breeder: David and Phyllis Rankin Photo by Brian West.

The Start of ChessieBook

Here's one of the reasons why ChessieBook was created. The dog pictured here is named "Mr B's Thunder Bay Babe", call name "Bomber". One of 60,000+ names in a database, with no titles or detailed "data" for him. Nonetheless, Bomber represents a special slice of history. He was named after an airplane flown over Germany in WW-II by his owner's great uncle. The plane was shot down and the great uncle held in a POW camp in Germany. The great uncle's memoir inspired the film Stalag 17, which in turn inspired the TV show Hogan's Heroes.

History is not just about data and facts. It's about the little things that makes our dogs special to us. ChessieBook was designed to capture anything and everything about these glorious animals. So, take a few moments and write something about the dogs you've known ... make them immortal with your words.

ChessieBoook has also been recently upgraded to allow photos and stories/comments about any person to be added to their profile. As such, if you have any photos and/or stories about any Chessie person in past or present times, please feel free to submit them via email to info@ChessieBook.org or to me via FB messenger and we'll get them posted appropriately.

Frank Pittelli

Mr B's Thunder Bay Babe



Mr B's Thunder Bay Babe "Bomber"

Thunder Bay Babe (Bomber) was named after the bomber my wife's great uncle Jack Newman flew in WW II. They were shot down and Jack was captured. His Memoir was turned into a movie called Stalag 17, which inspired the Hogan's Heroes TV show. Jack was tough as nails. It made sense to name Bomber after "The Babe".

Good Ole Thunder Bay Babe. Whether sitting in a ice shelf looking for bills, or bulldozing through stubble sniffing out roosters this big guy never let me down.

Published in ChessieBook. Brian Ballard, Feb 2022



Donated by Brian Ballards
Thunder Bay "Babe"



DC Marmaduke of Havelock was a large deadgrass dog, bred by Bob McElroy of Manitoba. He completed his bench Championship in October 1971, and his Field Trial Championship at the Delta Marsh Retriever Club trial in September 1978. Owned by Bill Furr, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Westpeake Musings

The more one works with dogs, the more we realize what successful training requires. It involves experience, science, knowledge, intuition and yes some art. Some luck from time to time doesn't hurt either. While I can't claim any great accomplishments over the years, I have done lots of observing and studying the "topic" of dog training.

Opening up facebook the other day, an interesting post popped up that has been food for thought. It was a discussion between Pat Burns from Elite Retrievers and the pro Craig Crook with some interesting talking points. The reflections of two very experienced trainers talking dogs is always fascinating.

The only training material I had with my first dog in 1974 was James Lamb Free's "Training Your Retriever", Richard Wolter's "Water Dog", "Charles Morgan on Retrievers" and a few others. But with no on-line training, progress was often trial and error and lots of mistakes. Coming from a farm background, I did have some idea of animal behavior, how they acted and reacted. I think about loading market pigs into a truck. Kind of like hearing cats. But training working retrievers with more complex concepts is a whole different ball of wax.

Frank Belyea in Edmonton who got me my first chesie pup, was a mentor to me. Looking back on the day, his techniques were far different to what we consider proper training today. Then many other sources of training materials and methods started to become available including Mike Lardy's "Total Retriever Training", John and Amy Dahl's "10 Minute Retriever", Carol Cassity's "Building a Retriever - Drills", "Fowl Dawgs" by Rick Stawski, Bill Hillmann's training method for amateurs, the books by James Spencer and others. Then of course I kept my eyes and ears open, ran a few trials, marshalled at trials and watching many good handlers run their dogs. This provided the opportunity to pick up training help from top amateur handlers.

We've been fortunate to have some excellent dog handlers out West including Don Pollack, Marg Murray, Joe Leptick, Doug Shepherd, Hans Kuck, and others. Then of course there was the Retrievers Online material and books published by Dennis Voigt that has greatly added to the knowledge of dog training.

What was interesting about the Pat Burns/Craig Crook discussion was their focus on the topic of dog training attitude. This was a bit surprising and alerted my ears as this has always been of interest to me. Early

on it is easy to think training is imposing our will on the dog. Having worked with 20-25 chessies over the years, assessing training attitude of individual dogs has always been fascinating. What makes some dogs easier to work with than others? Dogs that show they are going to be team players is important in bringing home the ribbons. So we start to realize that effective training is getting the dog to willingly participate in the learning process.

So Pat and Craig's discussion centered on a trainers special skill to really judge the potential of young dogs and so develop the training program to get best results.

Judging effort, not just results is such an important skill - every dog has bad days, even the dogs having attained titles can make stupid mistakes. So the ability to understand when a dog is putting or not putting in the effort is critical. We need patience to determine mistakes made from lack of effort or from lapses of attention. Disernment between the two is critical and without it progress can be slow or suddenly go backwards.

Watching how trainers deal with their dogs when they make mistakes is revealing. Some trainers will blow their stacks and others take it calmly. I remember watching Jerry Patopea (Utopia Kennels in Oregon) running a trial with a top level open all-age lab.

The dog made a very stupid mistake. I wondered how Jerry would handle this situation. He's no slouch trainer being in the upper echelon of pro trainers, having run many National Opens and making many FTCH's including several chessies including FTCH Fireweeds Aleutian



Making eye contact is a great indicator of attentiveness and trainability. Here is my Fly as a puppy and my older Laker both with eyes locked on me.

Widgeon. Well he just calmly took the dog off line, giving no indication he was upset.

Obviously the dog had made a mistake but not from lack of effort. Jerry was already formulating in his mind what needed to be done to correct the problem.

Don't know if any of you will remember Joe Leptick, well known Alberta handler with multi



My Westpeake Widgeon's Echo QAA
(FC Fireweed's Aleutian Widgeon x Atta Girl Gypsy QAA) 1980. I have to assume Echo had extremely high natural talent as she was one of my early chessies, when I was a total greenhorn. I trained her mainly alone and without an e-collar. She had a very high water aptitude. One memory I have is taking her out in the spring as soon as the ice melted and running shoreline blinds, straight as an arrow. She CM'd the 1984 CBRCC Specialty Amateur in Calgary. I'll admit that an amateur then was about equivalent to a present day Qual level.

But the entry had some pretty good dogs, including FC-AFC Elijah's Sunshine Sally, Honey Bears Yukon Jay, S & S Sunshine Meg, FC-AFC Rock Honey Bear of the Yukon, FC Blackberry Springs Barry, Go Dixie Go, Sunshine Sagebrush Annie. With this level of entry. I don't think the stake was dumbed down. So I was pretty pleased with Echo especially when a couple of people approached us after the stake and were surprised we weren't in the ribbons - so she must have looked pretty good. She was a heck of a dog. Such a tragedy I lost her early.

FTCH's under his belt. Joe also judged several Open and Amateur Nationals. and had finished and won some with his dogs. He could be pretty crusty in his demeanor. What I recall is his comment to a handler coming off the line with a dog that had just "gave him the gears". The handler had steam coming out his ears and looked like he was ready to have a coronary attack. Joe would just say to him, "he's just a dog".

Training field retrievers is a team sport. If one or the other isn't playing the game, there will not be success. Also there is the tendency for handlers to test rather than train their dogs. We want to push a dog, wanting to get that ribbon or title at the next test. Instead of having a solid senior hunter, we start pushing Master Hunter concepts before they are really ready. Yes, the dog needs to be challenged, but it needs to be a challenge within the dogs ability so he/her will have success, not failure.

Of course assessing a dogs talent is important in determining how far and how fast the dog will progress. Probably the most obvious natural talent is marking ability. Good marking gets you through that first land series but it determines the color of the ribbon on that final water triple.

The natural ability of the dog combined with a good training attitude will determine if he has open all age potential or not and how fast he/she will get there. Judging this in a dog will be critical in determining the training strategy with the individual dog and hence its future success.

The great football coach Vince Lombardi once said, "I'm not worried about losing, but worried about not winning". So what's the difference? We accept that dogs are all fallible and will make mistakes. We can accept mistakes if done with effort but when done due to lack of effort, that is what we worry about. Not winning means the dog had the ability to win but didn't put in the effort to win.

I hope some of this makes sense.

Brian West



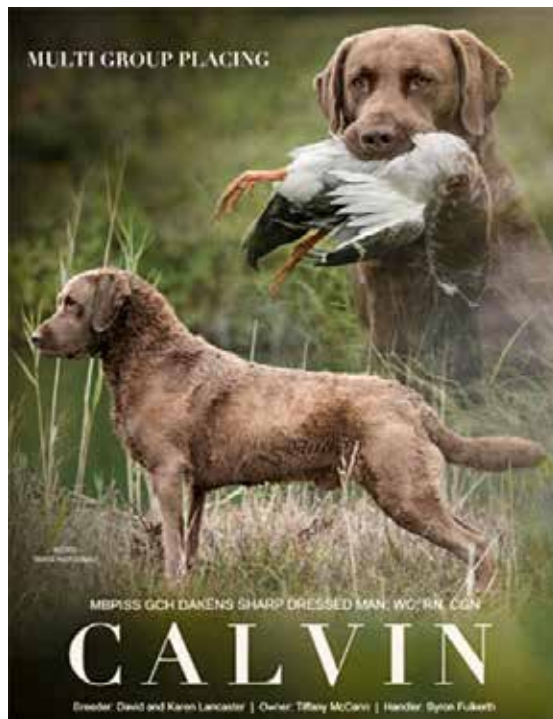
Training with Laker - calling for a bird.

Conformation

Here are the year end breed standings for conformation according to CKC. Congratulations to all the breeders, owners, and handlers of these Chesapeake's.



#1 GCB Ch Stonepeake's Knock Three Times.
Breeder/Owner: Zabrina Livingstone
Handler: Tammy Swatzky



#3 GCH Dakin's Sharp Dressed Man WC RN CGN
Owner: Tiffany McCann
Breeder: Dave Lancaster,
Handler: Chelby Marley



#2 GCh Next Generation's Comin' in Clutch, AM
Owners: Tiffany McCann/Adam Levy,
Breeders: Adam Levy/ Jackie Kartak
Handler: Chelby Marling



#4 CH Cypresscreek's Until I Found You
Breeder's: Jay Lawery and Dyane Baldwin
Owner: Gayle Brady
Handlers: Jennifer Driessen and Michelle Yeadon

#5 Red Waters Iron Compass I have no information on this dog.

NEW CHANPION - ZEVA



CH Dakens In The Livingskies (Zeva) (Blucollars Full Metal Jacket CD MH QAA x CAN-CH Dakens Shadow Queen CAN-JH WC CAN-CGN) Breeder: Dave Lancaster Owner: Ross Schmidt Handler: Delane Chalifoux



GCH* Redlion's Misty Adventure BCAT SCN SIN SBN CGC ATT FTI sire is GCH Bar None Harley Davidson Heritage and dam is AM/Can CH* Redlion's Three Bridges Harper, JH TKN, CGC, WD

Owner/Handler Group 4 has done well this year in the show ring with many BOS wins at all-breed shows and some Owner Handler placings. On 3-21-2025 she received an Owner-Handler Group 4 under Judge Rosalind Kramer.

Owner: Sue Harrington and Jane Pappler. She loves the performance events also.

NEW CHANPION - TUCKER



Whispering Oak In The Whispering Rain

Radar (GCH* Birch Bark Chiseled Rock MH x GCH Whispering Oak Nymira) Breeder: Donna Willey & Karen Brown Owner: Meghan Kennedy

Tucker is a stocky and strong hunting dog with owners Monica and Matt Mellon in NJ. He has his JH title and now finished his show championship 3-23-25 at the Bronx Co KC in Edison, NJ going Winners Dog and Best of Winners for 2 points. He was handled by Malissa Ruchak and is bred by Jane Pappler. JH, DS, CGCA out of SEU(U)CH, AM CH Redlion's One Ring Circus.



CH Redlion's Tucker II, JH CH Redlion's Come Back Barret*** QA2, TDX x SEU(U) AM CH Redlion's One Ring Circus



Trinity's Tauriel At Livingskies, Owner: Ross Schmidt, Handler: Karolina Chalifoux



Ross/Journey, Delane & Dave Lancaster - Zeva



Photos all taken at the Battle River Canine Association Show



Karolina and Radar

Meghan with her Radar and Nakaya

Chugach's JJ's Topsail Tikishla (Kish)

Breaking News!!!



Chugach's Topsail Tikishla (Kish)
Sire: FC Topsail's Good Time Buddy QA2
Dam: JJ's Chi-Town Jazz
Breeder: Linda/Mitch Patterson
Owner: Michael Vogel
Handler: Rob Erhardt
Feliciana Retriever Club
April 04-06
Open 1st Topping an entry of 64 retrievers.
Kish was the only chessie entered.

Editor's Note: This article was first published a few years ago, but thought it worth running it again in the Wave. James has a way with a good story. Thanks

My River Dog

by James Crawford

My memory becomes crystal clear when it is founded in Fear or Joy:

June 1970: A young lad with the rumblings of a rolling stone packs his rucksack, shoves a few bucks in his pocket, puts his back to the west with a right thumb outstretched, and leaves the Maritimes, headed to the Pacific.

Within four rides, I find myself around Thunder Bay. A white Dodge van stops, and I chuck my pack in. Driven by a gal and her boyfriend, both hippie types, with two German Shepherds in the back. "Where are you headed?" I asked. "California", they answered. Not bad; five rides to cross the country.

You are probably wondering what the hell this has to do with Chesapeake Bay Retrievers. Bear with me, we will get to the river.

While fuelling up the van somewhere in the Prairies, I ventured into the store and went to the magazine section. Believe it or not, the magazine I always look for was Sports Afield. I quickly thumbed through it, and there in the Classified section was an ad for Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, with a picture of a handsome Chesapeake, at Native Shore Kennels. Tearing the ad out, I quietly folded and put it in my wallet.

What a ride, ending up on Long Beach, Vancouver Island. Marcia (the gal) called her younger sister in California and told her to come to Vancouver to meet this guy (me). Anyway, that rendezvous ended in a year shacking up, but



Puppy Pete - iced over.

that is another story.

November 1970: I was gunning Black Ducks back in the East. That day, I lost two cripples in the marsh. God, how I hate to lose birds. Not having a dog made me realize the time had come. That evening, I went to my wallet and dug out the ad for Native Shore Kennels. I called the number and Walter Hansen answered. The conversation was simple. I needed a rugged-looking dark coloured pup. Well, believe it or not, he had bred his stud dog, Native Shore Caesar, and was to have the pick of the litter for payment. Talk about good timing. I drove down to Graysonville, Maryland on the Chesapeake Bay and picked up my first dog on January 1, 1971. Since that day, I have not lived a day without one, two or three Chessies by my side. And, by the way, the pup cost me \$250 US.

So, where is the river, you ask. Well, we are getting there. If you recall in Chapter 1, I mentioned there was a gal. Well, that gal lived in Northern California. So, Native Shore Duke of Chatham and yours truly headed west.

Finally, we are at the river. Ellen and myself, with a nine-week old pup, were on a trek in the wilderness of Northern California. The river was the kind with rapids and haystacks, definitely not a skinny-dipping swimming hole.

In an instant, my nine-week old pup had fallen into the river and was swept away out of sight, almost immediately around a bend. I ran with such fear in my heart that Duke would be carried away forever. Down alongside the river I ran, with all I had, hoping and praying that I would get my eye on him.

There, there he was! Nature was looking after him. Somehow, that little brown pup had been carried into an eddy, and he was swimming to shore like an old dog. My fears were gone, now moved by gratitude.

This was the first time I realized this dog was gifted with a will and an angel. That gift Nature gave would carry this dog throughout his lifetime. ("Water Dog")

My memory becomes crystal clear when it is founded in Fear or Joy.

December 1982: Duck shooting at the mouth of the Grand River, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

After many seasons of gunning together, you sort of know when the last time in the blind will be. I know that this was to be Duke's last hunt. Both of us were strong athletes, and that showed in Duke's longevity. At 12 years old, he was still able to flush a few woodcock and retrieve some ducks. But this was his last hunt.

Let me paint the picture of the grounds: The Grand River, originating from Loch Lomand then eventually spilling out into the Atlantic Ocean. We were to shoot the estuary at the mouth of the river. The cove was on the northwestern side of the river. 400 yards across the river were the dunes and the ocean. A dandy little spot to shoot Blacks in December. There was a bit of ice around, but mostly



open water.

Before dawn, I slipped my canoe into the river and headed around the point to the cove. Duke made his way down the shoreline, following me. Half dozen blocks out, and hidden neatly along the shore, we waited for the greying of dawn. Duke sat alongside the blind, looking hard for the action to start. Now it was time, and right on time a pair of Blacks swung in with wings set. I raised up and shot. The first bird dropped dead in the decoys. The second shot had connected, but the bird soared across the river into the dune grass alongside the ocean. After many birds and many years, Duke had the ability to mark birds a long, dirty way out. He followed that bird some 400 yards to where it finally fell. What the hell, it was his last day, so I sent him. He exploded into the river and stroked across the current, headed to the other side. I quickly pulled my canoe out of the woods and headed across. Paddling by the first bird laying in the "set", I noticed that his head was in the

water: dead duck. As I made the far shore, Duke had long since been there. Out from the dunes he came with the bird in his mouth. What a sight.

What moved me so many years before to get my first dog, here he was, saving that cripple. Taking the bird from him, I told him that there would be no canoe trip back to the blind. As I paddled, he swam alongside.

Nearing the cove, I was trying to make out that "dead" bird laying amongst the decoys. That lack Duck was gone. How could it be? Surely, he was dead as I paddled by him. But he was gone and no eagle had stole him. The key here is Black Duck, the wiliest of all ducks. He played dead as I went by, then snuck out of sight.

Duke could not only "mark", but the old Bloodhound genes ran strong in his blood. The dog had a great nose. We made the cove and I commanded him to hunt out that cripple. Bye and bye, out of the woods, there squarely in his mouth was the lost bird. That was his last retrieve. Two years later, at the age of 14, my first true companion died.

He was to become the first of many of my Chesapeake's that would be buried deep in the sand at the mouth of the Grand River.

My memory becomes crystal clear when it is founded in Fear or Joy.

My River Dog gave me the experience of both fear and joy. When spring thaw comes, I will be laying Lily alongside Duke in the dunes of Grand River.

It is not over yet. After 50 years, I can't wait for my next pup.

Jim Crawford
March 6, 2020

Congrats to DC AFC McQueen and Linda Harger

for Amateur Reserve Jam at the ACC All Breed FT in Corning, CA.

McQueen has now run 242 All Age stakes with an exceptional finish rate around 30%. Still beautiful and running hard at nine years old.

1st place-6 2nd place-9 3rd place -11
4th place-8 RJ-5 J-33

Story of CH Montauk's Copper Penny SH WCX

November 25, 2010 - December 2, 2024

As told by Olissia Stechishen



Above: Penny lounging
Right: Penny surveying her domain

removed those and used that area for sleeping, hiding or as a shortcut to get to the sofa.

Penny was a few months old when she made her first friend. Stewie was a West Highland terrier who lived across the road by a horse farm. Everyday, Stewie

would lead the parade of horses up the road for their morning walk and again in the afternoon. Between walks, he would come and visit Penny. They would race around the yard tackling each other then blast away in different directions. Stewie took it upon himself to learn to retrieve by copying Penny. If Penny was in the house when Stewie arrived, he would sit at the back door

Penny died on December 2nd, 2024, at noon. It feels like it just happened moments ago. Penny was our first Chesapeake. She was born November 25, 2010, the only female in a litter of five, from Gary Ridout's breeding of Jet x Trapper. Penny was the last remaining dog from the 10 pups out of the two Jet x Trapper litters.

Once the pup's eyes opened and they were mobile, Gary called to say Penny was the smart one of the litter. He said she was notorious for waiting until all the boys played themselves out and were sound asleep, then she would go into the mix and aggravate them until they were all fighting amongst each other thinking it was the other pup that was bothering them. Meanwhile, Penny had moved off to the side and just observed the chaos that was going on. Observing was one of Penny's great qualities. I asked Gary repeatedly for pictures of the pups, but he said there was no use because they would just be blurs and butts. Once I met the litter I understand what he meant.



Buddies - Matty, Sammy and Penny

barking until she was let out. They remained close buddies for many years until Stewie's passing.

Penny also developed a friendship with Sammy and Tira the Newfoundland dogs and Mattie the Hungarian Kuvasz. Penny was not choosy on who she



Gary Ridout's last moments with Penny before he handed her over to us.



Tira, Sammy, Jim, Sassy, Mr. Blue, Penny on who she made friends with. She was especially fond of Sammy, and Sammy was fond of her. There was about an 80 pound difference between the two dogs, but that didn't matter. Whenever we visited at Sammy's place, and it came time to go home, Penny would load up and Sammy inevitably would pile into the back seat too. It always took some effort to remove her from the car.

At an early age, we would throw Penny bumpers about 30 feet. She was quick to retrieve them but would

away. Eventually we realized that she was returning the bumper the same distance away from us as we had thrown it for her. This was Penny's way of following the rules and playing the game by copying what we were asking her to do. She was always thinking.

Penny loved to run. Whenever we had someone let her out while we were away at work, we always told them to put her on a leash. It was inevitable that I would get a call saying they couldn't catch her to put her back in the house because she was too smart and too fast to catch. Obviously, they had not put her on the leash.

She liked to sleep curled tightly in a ball, usually in the corner of the sofa or one of the armchairs. You could call her repeatedly and she would not move but just follow you with her eyes. Her other sleeping spot was the hall closet. Each location where she slept was very strategically picked so that she was always at a vantage point for observing what everyone was doing. In the yard, she would hide in the hedge rows or in the long grass along the edge of the pond and stay there motionless for an hour or more or until a bumper was thrown. Then she would blast out from the cover leaping into the air to catch the bumper before it hit the ground.

Bruce and Penny went on vacation when Penny was about 18 months old. Before the trip, Penny always slept on the sofa or floor by the bed at night. Upon returning from vacation, she was now sleeping on the bed. She didn't move during the night and didn't take up much space so there she slept each night.

For reasons known only to my dad and brother, Penny would go wild with excitement every time they came over to the house. The scratches in the flooring are from my dad chasing her around the house. When my brother came over, he would always whisper in her ear. I have no idea what he said to her, but she would always listen intently and then be glued to him for the time he visited.

Penny kept her toys in pristine condition. She had a toy bin and learned to not only take the one she wanted but also put it back. That was until she had puppies and they destroyed all of her toys except Hedgie her sleeping buddy and Pig and Troll. Pig and Troll were gifted to her by Bruce's sister whose dog had no interest in playing with them. Penny didn't either until she came into season or had a false pregnancy, and then they became her puppies. She didn't want you to touch Pig and Troll and if you accidentally did and they squeaked, like a cat, Penny would gather them up and move them to a location where you couldn't touch them. Once her heat was over, you could pick them up and put them back on the shelf until next time.

Penny loved her puppies so much that we had a difficult time drying her up. We began weaning the pups from her at 3-1/2 weeks but at every opportunity when a pup would come near her, she would stop so they could suckle. The weight of nine pups often pulled her to the ground but she never tried to leave them. At eight weeks, Penny was still producing milk. And it was finally then that we realized at night she would let her milk down herself. With more field activity, she quickly decided field training was more fun than producing milk.



Penny with her puppies plus troll.

When Sassy had her litter, Penny brought all her toys and placed them at the door for the pups. At 3 and a half weeks Sassy had enough of the pups, but Penny would sit by the pups pen, watching them and when they were big enough she would actively play with them. She continued to do this with Mr. Blue and Sassy, the Sassy pups we kept.

As the number of chessies increased in the house, space on the sofa could be at a premium. When one of the other dogs occupied Penny's spot on the sofa, she would stare at the dog and if there was no response, Penny would spin around and charge the patio door barking all the way. This normally meant there was a squirrel on the deck but in this case, Penny tricked the unsuspecting dog lounging in her spot on the sofa to move. While that dog charged to the patio door, Penny would dash back to the sofa and take up her spot.

Penny received her WCX, WDX and SH. Bruce ran her in many hunt tests, but it took years for Bruce to figure out how to get Penny through the blinds. She could be a difficult dog when it came to tests. As Donna Holton said, "she's too much dog for you starting out in hunt tests", and she was correct. Penny didn't want a master - dog relationship, she wanted a partnership and most of all she wanted to know that there would be Timbits waiting for her in the vehicle once the test was done. Unfortunately, she was eight years old when Bruce finally realized that Timbits were



Penny running HRC test

the key was to getting Penny to do blinds. A number of pro's had said over the years that she could have gone far if they handled her, but she was our dog, and we did our best with the little knowledge we had at the time. Penny and our first hunt test was in Brighton, Ontario. The water marks were in a former gravel pit down at the bottom of a long hill. Penny had completed her marks, and we went back to the vehicle



Bruce & Penny at the line running a ACC - WDX - 2014

where Don Crampton came over to introduce himself and check out Penny. At the pond, a poodle was brought to the line, the water marks were thrown and then we watched as the poodle went back and forth along the shoreline trying to figure out how to retrieve the ducks while not getting their feet wet. The next thing we saw was Penny racing down the hill entering the water retrieving one of the ducks, delivering it to the guuners hand and then running back and she came into heel position. After the water marks were done, one of the judges came and chatted with us saying that Penny would have normally been disqualified but since the poodle never got its feet wet and Penny did not interfere with the retrieve, she was still in the game. The judges comment as he walked away was, "that sure was fun to watch." Lesson learned, always secure your dog.

Ross McLaughlin referred to Penny as "a retrieving machine." She could retrieve bumpers all day long whether it was on land or in the water, no matter how far or how difficult the retrieves were. She was excellent on blinds too but during tests, she would go out to the blind, glance at the duck and then continue exploring the countryside. As soon as the judge would say, "call your dog in" and before Bruce could get the whistle to his mouth, Penny would have picked up the blind and been on her way back to the line. Many judges commented on her excellent retrieving and several apologized for disqualifying her. They also said she was the best dog in the field that day, but she got out on the blind. At one of the AKC hunt tests in Baldwinsville New York, Alan Sandifer (breeder, owner and handler of the famous "Fatty") came over at the lunch break to meet Penny. Alan is well known in the Chesapeake world in the southern states. There was no hello from him, his first words were "now there's a real Chesapeake." We didn't pass that day but those words from Alan were a huge compliment from someone who knows the breed so well.



Running land mark

Penny took up the sport "Sprinter", where a dog basically does the 100-metre dash chasing a lure. She was the first Chesapeake in Canada to achieve 500 points in this game which she loved. The judges and timers loved Penny too as she would return the lure back to the start line once she completed her run so no one would have to go down the field to collect her and the lure.

Penny was a well travelled dog. From New Brunswick, across the prairies and up to Yellowknife along with trips to Alabama, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. She always enjoyed the adventure of going somewhere new.

In 2014, Bruce ran Penny in the WDX in Maryland under the American Chesapeake Club in conjunction with the ACC National Specialty held in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The judges for the WDX test were both very experienced in training, testing and competing with their own Chesapeakes. When Penny finished her run, one judge commented that Penny and the other judge said she had such style when she ran and hunted. is specific to Chesapeakes to show and demonstrate their natural hunting retriever abilities. Bob Louie commented on how Penny had such style when she ran. This is a comment we heard over the years from many judges.

Penny was entered in the ACC National Show Specialty and placed third in the owner - handler category. There were 455 Chesapeake entered in the Show, so we were incredibly proud at her success. We were also complimented many times by hunters and outfitters that were at the Show about how Penny was what Chesapeakes used to look like in the Delmarva area before breeders started breeding large, heavily coat dogs. They explained that the present day Chessies were hard to bring in and out of their boats and blinds. It was not only hard on the dogs, but the handlers/hunters too and the dogs didn't stand up to the conditions as well as they used to. Again, we were proud that we had a Chessie that was within the standard.

End of Part 1. Stay tuned for the second installment of Penny's story in the June Wave.

Westpeake Kennels 2025 Youth Award

As the CBRCC approaches 50 years as a club, we think of Westpeake's beginning when we got our first chessie 51 years ago in 1974. Many memories of our chessies flash by starting with our Beau's Tammy Teal in 1974 (we weren't Westpeake yet). Then down through the years with litters of puppies, training, showing, competing and hunting. At the same time raising our family at our home in the country.

Tammy was purchased originally to be a companion to our son Craig who was born without sight - she not only became a loyal companion, but was the start of our story at Westpeake Kennels. She was the quintessential chesapeake - big, loyal, tough and the beginning of our love of the breed.

Our chessies have brought us so many blessings and wonderful memories. I would love to share some of these memories with the winner of this award. While I can't do that, my wish is that you have some of the same

wonderful experiences that our chessies have given us.

I can't even begin to tell a few of the highlights our chessies have brought us. Our chessies by name included a Cocoa, Missy, Gypsy, Echo, Edge, Jake, Willie, Teal, Mocha, Meg, Widgeon, Annie, and Bella. Then there was a Sage, Rock, Riley, Meg, and Annie. Finally the recent generations of Winnie, Laker, and Ida. This brings us up to the present with our wonderful chessie Fly. Each one of these chessies has been special in their own unique way and maybe can reach you through this award.

So we here at Westpeake congratulate you on winning this award. It is a special privilege to honor you. Wishing you many happy days, dog licks, wagging tails - hoping this takes you on a wonderful journey with your chessies

Brian & Leila West - Westpeake Kennels.



WESTPEAKE CHESSIES



Chesapeake Bay Retriever Club of Canada

Annual General Meeting
via Zoom and teleconference
Sunday, February 2, 2025

Call to order: 4:01PM ET (Ontario time)

Attendance:

Bruce Hood, Olissia Stechishen, Patti Kipper, Rita Jones, Gary Ridout, Ross Schmidt, Jayne Wiggins-Stoddart, Heather Mycholuk, Steve Larouche, Daryl Myers, Nancy and Gerald Dagley, Sandford Stephens, Jane Pappler, Ross Schmidt

Regrets: Karen Douglass, Terry Dancey

Bruce announced that the meeting would be recorded. There were no objections.

Bruce provided the attendees with a welcoming note and asked that the attendees introduce themselves to the other members.

An introduction of Board members and the membership attending the call was made. Everyone introduced themselves and provided a short history of their interest in the breed and how long they have been involved with the breed.

Reading of the last meeting minutes:

- Olissia provided a summary of the 2023 minutes. Heather motioned to accept the minutes. Jayne seconded the motion and all accepted.

Treasurer's report:

Olissia gave a summary of the revenues and expenses for 2024 along with a balance of the CBRCC account. Motion to accept the treasurer's report made by Daryl, Heather seconded the motion. All were in favour. **ACTION:** Olissia to provide Brian West with a summary of the Treasurer's report.

Correspondence:

There was no new correspondence.

Membership:

Patti indicated the Club had 99 members in 2024. Most of the members are in Ontario and BC with Quebec and Alberta being a close second. Patti

mentioned that membership fees have stayed the same with a single membership being \$25 and family memberships \$30. Patti has been following up with past members to remind them to renew their memberships.

Youth Award:

Patti explained the Youth Award is given in recognition of individuals or Kennels that contributed significantly to the Club development and/or the breed. Patti said she received 4 applications for the Skeetercreek Youth Award in 2024. All the applicants participated in field events while 2 also participated in conformation shows. All the youth were thrilled to be recognized for their efforts. They each received a document recognizing the Goree's, Skeetercreek Kennel and their contribution to the CBRCC. Each recipient also received a biothane leash with the Club monogram embossed on the leash.

Patti said the Board voted to recognize Brian West and his kennel Westpeake for the 2025 Award.

Ross said his children were thrilled to have received the Award for their participation in a hunt test.

The Wave:

Bruce spoke on behalf of Brian West and talked about the effort Brian makes to produce each newsletter. He said The Wave is an exceptional newsletter that the membership receives quarterly. Bruce said that Brian is always looking for stories, articles, and pictures from Club members to put in The Wave. Brian would appreciate if all details were provided with photos, so he knows who the dog is, where the photo was taken, what the event was, etc.

Facebook:

Patti said it was nice to have an additional ad-

ministrator (Daryl) to assist with screening posts for the public CBRCC Facebook page. She mentioned that the ongoing changes with Facebook make it hard to keep on top of what gets posted as some posts appear on the page without being screened.

CBRCC Board Facebook Group:

Heather said this Group is working very well for the Board members to communicate with each other in a timely manner rather than emailing back and forth. The Board has been using the FB group to discuss topics, make decisions and resolve issues. The poll feature has been used several times.

Website:

Heather said it's important that she receive complete information before she posts items to the Website as she isn't always familiar with all the terms and abbreviations i.e. Shows and ads, that are used for events.

Events:

Rita provided a summary of the 2024 National and Regional specialties and Booster held in conjunction with the Trillium Club November 2nd and 3rd in Lindsay, Ontario. There were 18 dogs, and 1 puppy entered in the National Specialty, 17 dogs plus 1 puppy in the Regional Specialty and 13 dogs in the Booster. Rita said prizes and plaques were greatly appreciated by all the participants. ACTION: Rita to send Olissia the completed catalogue once it's updated. Rita asked whether anyone has spoken to Tiffany McCann about a regional specialty. ACTION: Bruce will contact Tiffany to discuss the potential of her leading a regional specialty in 2025.

2025 National Specialty:

Terry was unavailable for the AGM call, so Bruce spoke on her behalf. He said that everything is a go for the National Specialty which will be held in Chilliwack this year. Terry will contact the A/Secretary- Treasurer when she needs funds for prizes.

Nomination Committee:

The committee comprises Terry, Steve and Olissia. Its purpose is to seek nominees for Board positions. Olissia said that Jayne Wiggins Stoddart has offered to take on the A/Secretary-Treasurer position. Terry had mentioned to Olissia that she reached out to members in BC and Alta but had no response.

2025 Hunt Test:

Jayne said that August 23 and 24 are the CKC approved priority dates selected for the CBRCC Hunt tests which will be held on the Blaine property which is located between Carleton Place and Perth, Ontario. Entries on both days will be limited to 25 dogs for combined JH/SH and 25 MH. There are 3 ponds available and numerous fields that can be used for the test on Blaine's 200-acre property.

AGM attendee draw:

Patti conducted the draw for the 2 biothane leashes. Steve Larouche will receive the orange leash, and Heather will receive a grey leash.

Bruce said the next AGM date will be deferred until the Board members have a chance to discuss which date works best for most members.

Olissia made a motion to adjourn. Heather seconded the motion. All approved.



DC CFC AFC Baron's Tule Tiger CD
(CFC FC AFC Nelgard's Baron CD^{****} x
Joanie Teal QAA^{****})

See the next pages for a performance summary of this great dog.

Editor's Note: To go along with the historical flavor of this Wave, I thought it appropriate to include some space devoted to the all time great field trial Chesapeake, Baron's Tule Tiger. Owned and handled by Eloise Cherry.

This summary WILL BLOW YOUR MIND!!!!!!

CFC AFC Baron's Tule Tiger

April 14, 1959 ~ October 31, 1968

Probably the most titled retriever in field trials, Tule Tiger was a Bench Champion, a 5th generation Field Trial Champion, an Amateur Field Champion, and ... earned his Canadian Field Championship. In addition to this, in three straight shows, he won the Obedience title of C.D. -- Companion Dog. He qualified for 10 Nationals, competed in 8, was a finalist in 4. Trained by Rex Carr, Tiger was always run by his owner, Eloise Heller, Sonoma, California, who freely admitted she committed numerous handling errors. In spite of this, Tiger earned 96 Open and 114 Amateur points for a total of 210, doubling all previous Chesapeake records. Tiger also won the Women's and the Sagehen's annual trophies for the past three years (67-68).

An eye injury, which occurred on his way to the National in 1966, resulted in blindness in his right eye. Despite this handicap, Tiger ran competitively for two more years. When the chronic infection spread to the other eye it was necessary to put him to sleep.

Richard Halstead, Retriever Field Trial News, Nov 1968

Tiger was trained by Rex Carr and handled by Eloise Heller in the field. He was an extremely consistent dog who excelled on his water blinds. He won an all-breed doubleheader in 1965 and three ACC Speciality Trial double-headers in 1964, 1965 and 1966. He completed his bench championship in three shows.

Dyane Baldwin, ACC Calender, 1992

There are probably more stories, positive and negative, about Tiger than any other Chesapeake. IMHO he will always represent the quintessential CBR. He would swim and play with me in Eloise's pool in the middle of the week and win an Open on the weekend. He is a legend!

Tim Carrion, Retriever Training Forum, Sep 20, 2019

The book Retriever Field Trials 1967-1972: Performances in Championship and Open and Amateur All-Age Stakes, compiled by August Belmont and Mrs. Toni Reynolds, lists him earning 96 Open and 111 Amateur points for a total of 207 points.

ChessieBook uses 96 Open pts & 111 Amateur pts for a total of 207 pts.

Frank Pittelli

1968 National Amateur

[Excerpts from a Letter by Eloise Heller to Janet Horn]

Auburn, Maine, June 18-21, 1968. Held this year in beautiful Auburn, Maine this year's event saw 71 dogs qualify. Of these four were Chesapeakes - Mount Joy's Louistoo, now retired, and Mount Joy's Bit O' Ginger, both owned by the E. C. Fleischmanns. Also, Dr. Wes Peltzer's Chesonoma's Kodiak and mine, Tiger. Only 42 dogs, started and as usual I had the only Chesapeak e. I must say I am tired of it!

I am happy to report Tiger finished the trial - tying the record of his sire, Baron, who also completed 4 Nationals. Tiger never failed a test - nor did he give me the brilliant series of which he is capable. His third series mark was one of the best, his line on the fourth series water blind the very best, a judge said, but he required six whistles at the end as he was tempted by the shoreline 200 yards down the channel. The difficult seventh series triple water blind was one of the most difficult and interesting tests I've ever seen. The last blind was 225 yards and required the dog's holding his line down a steep hillside, through a brushy hedge, over a stone wall, across a road and on up another hillside to the top of a rocky ledge. Tiger's job was good - but "Soupy's" fabulous. ["Soupy" was the call name of the legendary "Super Chief", who won the 1968 National Amateur.]

Friday, the final day, saw Tiger turn in two good ones - but again Super Chief outdistanced the field, and there was not doubt who had won with Augie receiving congratulations from all competitors long before the official presentation was made.

Judge John McAssey told me after the trial I should be proud of Tiger's performance and that he considered him the greatest Field Trial Chesapeake he had ever seen. And he has seen them all.

Janet Horn, American Kennel Gazette, Oct 1968, p41-42

A Summary of Tigers Field Trial Results

First Chessie to earn DC, AFC & CD titles (1965)
 National Derby List (1961)
 Open/Amateur Double Header Winner (1964, 1965, 1966)
 ACC Storm Cloud II Trophy (1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968)
 ACC Tiger of Clipper City Trophy (1962)
 ACC Louis Traung Trophy (1960, 1961)
 ACC FTS Open 1st Place (1964, 1965, 1966)
 ACC FTS Amateur 1st Place (1964, 1965, 1966)
 1960 ACC FTS - Derby 2nd
 1962 ACC FTS - Amateur 2nd, Qualifying 1st
 1964 ACC FTS - Open 1st, Amateur 1st
 1964 National Open (6th series)
 1964 National Amateur (1st series)
 1965 ACC FTS - Open 1st, Amateur 1st
 1965 National Open (Finalist)
 1966 ACC FTS - Open 1st, Amateur 1st
 1966 National Open (5th series)
 1966 National Amateur (Finalist)
 1967 ACC FTS - Open 2nd
 1967 National Open (5th series)
 1967 National Amateur (Finalist)
 1968 ACC FTS - Open 2nd
 1968 National Open (Qualified)
 1992 Retri
 1960-03-01 FT Derby 1ST Rogue Valley RC
 1960-04-01 FT Derby 2ND Shasta Cascade RC
 1960-05-01 FT Derby 2ND ACC Specialty
 1960-05-01 FT Derby 2ND Sierra Nevada RC
 1960-08-01 FT Derby 1ST ACC All-Breed
 1960-09-01 FT Derby 3RD Shasta Cascade RC
 1960-09-01 FT Derby 3RD California South Coast
 1960-09-01 FT Derby 4TH Southern California RC
 1960-10-01 FT Derby 1ST Lassen RC
 1961-02-01 FT Derby 1ST California South Coast Edit
 1961-02-01 FT Derby 2ND Southern Arizona RC
 1961-03-01 FT Derby 1ST Northern California RTC
 1961-03-25 FT Derby 1ST Rogue Valley RC
 1961-04-01 FT Derby 1ST Tacoma RC
 1961-04-01 FT Derby 2ND Oregon RTC
 1962-02-01 FT Qual 2ND Southern Arizona RC
 1962-02-01 FT Qual 3RD California South Coast
 1962-03-01 FT Qual 2ND Northern California
 1962-05-27 FT Amat 2ND ACC Specialty
 1962-05-27 FT Qual 1ST ACC Specialty
 1963-10-01 FT Amat 3RD Lassen RC
 1963-10-01 FT Open 3RD Lassen RC
 1964-02-01 FT Amat 2ND Southern California RC
 1964-02-01 FT Amat 3RD Lassen RC
 1964-03-01 FT Amat 3RD Sagehens RC
 1964-03-01 FT Open 2ND Sagehens RC
 1964-04-01 FT Amat 2ND Puget Sound RC
 1964-04-01 FT Open 2ND Puget Sound RC
 1964-05-01 FT Amat 4TH Snake River RTC
 1964-05-01 FT Amat 4TH Sierra Nevada RC

1964-05-01 FT Open 3RD Great Salt Lake RC
 1964-05-12 FT Amat 1ST ACC Specialty
 1964-05-12 FT Open 1ST ACC Specialty
 1964-08-01 FT Amat 2ND Idaho RC
 1964-08-01 FT Amat 2ND Snake River RTC
 1964-09-01 FT Open 3RD Sagehens RC
 1964-09-01 FT Open 3RD Lassen RC
 1964-09-01 FT Open 4TH Southern California RC
 1964-10-01 FT Amat 2ND California South Coast
 1965-02-01 FT Amat 3RD Lassen RC
 1965-03-01 CAN-FT Open 3RD Vancouver Island RC
 1965-03-01 FT Amat 2ND Sagehens RC
 1965-03-01 FT Amat 3RD Northern California RTC
 1965-04-01 FT Amat 1ST Puget Sound RC
 1965-04-01 FT Open 1ST Puget Sound RC
 1965-04-01 FT Open 3RD Tacoma RC
 1965-05-01 FT Open 2ND Sierra Nevada RC
 1965-05-25 FT Amat 1ST ACC Specialty
 1965-05-25 FT Open 1ST ACC Specialty
 1965-08-01 CAN-FT Open 4TH Calgary [CAN]
 1965-08-01 FT Open 1ST Idaho RC
 1965-09-01 FT Open 2ND Northern California RTC
 1965-09-24 FT Open 1ST Southern California RC
 1965-10-01 FT Amat 1ST California South Coast RC
 1965-10-01 FT Amat 4TH Lassen RC
 1965-10-01 FT Open 1ST Lassen RC
 1966-02-01 FT Amat 2ND Lassen RC ADMIN
 1966-03-01 FT Ama 3RD Southern California RC
 1966-04-01 CAN-FT Open 2ND Vancouver Island RC
 1966-04-01 FT Amat 1ST Shasta Cascade RC
 1966-04-01 FT Amat 2ND Puget Sound RC
 1966-04-01 FT Amat 4TH Rogue Valley RC
 1966-04-01 FT Amat 4TH Northwest RTC
 1966-07-01 FT Amat 1ST Redwood Empire RC
 1966-08-01 FT Open 2ND Great Salt Lake RC
 1966-08-01 FT Open 2ND Idaho RC
 1966-08-01 FT Open 4TH Sagehens RC
 1966-08-09 FT Amat 1ST ACC Specialty
 1966-08-09 FT Open 1ST ACC Specialty 1966-
 09-01 FT Amat 1ST Shasta Cascade RC
 1966-09-01 FT Amat 3RD Northwest RTC
 1966-09-01 FT Amat 4TH Western Montana RC
 1966-09-01 FT Open 2ND Western Montana RC
 1966-09-01 FT Open 3RD Northwest RTC ADMIN
 1967-02-01 FT Open 4TH California South Coast RC
 1967-03-01 FT Amat 1ST Sagehens RC
 1967-03-01 FT Amat 1ST Rogue Valley RC
 1967-03-01 FT Amat 2ND Southern California RC
 1967-03-01 FT Amat 3RD Northern California RTC
 1967-03-01 FT Open 2ND Northern California RTC
 1967-04-01 FT Amat 1ST Northwest RTC
 1967-04-01 FT Open 2ND Northwest RTC
 1967-07-01 FT Amat 3RD Redwood Empire RC
 1967-07-17 FT Open 2ND ACC Specialty
 1967-08-01 FT Amat 4TH Great Salt Lake RC

- 1967-08-01 FT Open 1ST Great Salt Lake RC
 - 1967-09-01 FT Amat 4TH Shasta Cascade RC
 - 1967-09-01 FT Open 1ST Southern California RC
 - 1968-03-01 FT Amat 2ND Oregon RTC
 - 1968-03-01 FT Open 1ST Oregon RTC
 - 1968-03-01 FT Open 2ND Sagehens RC
 - 1968-04-01 FT Amat 3RD Puget Sound RC
 - 1968-04-01 FT Open 4TH Tacoma RC
 - 1968-05-01 FT Open 4TH Sierra Nevada RC
 - 1968-06-01 CAN-FT Open 1ST Kamloops Gun Dog Club
 - 1968-06-01 CAN-FT Open 4TH Kamloops Gun Dog Club
 - 1968-07-01 FT Amat 2ND Golden RC
 - 1968-07-01 FT Open 3RD Eastern Idaho RC
 - 1968-07-30 FT Open 2ND ACC Specialty
 - 1968-09-01 FT Amat 2ND Northern California RTC
 - 1968-09-01 FT Amat 2ND Southern California RC
 - 1968-09-01 FT Open 4TH California South Coast RC
- The end

Legacy Chessie Photos



FTCH Oil City Ted Owner: F. Cockrell (1955)

CH. MOSSBANK MODEL CHET
 NO. 1 CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER
 (Pointed in the U.S.)

Sire: Bull Chet of Mossbank
 Dam: Annapolis' Trick of Mossbank

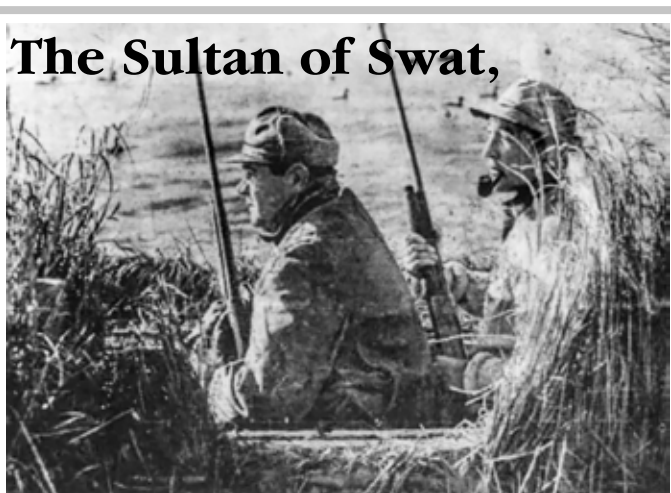
Handler: Martha Covington Thorne

PUPPIES SOON AVAILABLE BY CHET
(Both Parents clear of Hip Dysplasia
 — Certified by DVC)

Small Service:

Breeder/owner
 J.C. McKinlay

Judge Kurt W. Mueller Sr. shown awarding Ch. Mossbank Model Chet with a Group 1st, April 1979. The day before, Melbourne J.L. Downing recognized 'Chet' with a Group 4th. The day after, Robert Nutbeem awarded 'Chet' with a Group 1st and the first Best in Show ever recorded by a Canadian owned and bred Chesapeake Bay Retriever.



The Sultan of Swat,

The Bambino & Sammy Green

Babe Ruth was an avid sportsman on and off the ball field. Shown



above in 1939 hunting ducks with radio announcer and friend, Bob Edge, on the Marshy Point hunting grounds. Marshy Point, owned by the Cadwalaler & Weiskittel families, was hunted for over 100 years, starting in the early 1800s, with a long line of

Chessies doing the retrieving. In 1939, the retrieving for Babe Ruth could have been done by "Sammy Green". Owned by Harry C. Weiskittel Jr., Sammy was entered in both breed shows and field trials, held by the Eastern Shore Chesapeake Club, when he wasn't hunting. The epitaph on Sammy's gravestone reads "Born a dog, died a gentleman."

For more information, use the "Search People" form to search for "Marshy Point", "Weiskittel" or "Eastern Shore Chesapeake Club" and explore the links.

The stories behind the dogs are far more valuable than the pedigrees.

Source: ChessieBook <https://www.facebook.com/roups/786192658239547/search/?q=babe>

HEALTH SECTION

Editor Note: EIC is quite common in the Labrador breed, but it shows up in our chessies too. With careful management and genetic testing, EIC can be controlled or an affected dog can be taken out of competition and used as a pet.

Genetic Test for Exercise-Induced Collapse (EIC)

Veterinary diagnostic Laboratory. University of Minnesota, College of Veterinary Medicine Susan M. Taylor, DVM, Diplomate ACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine) Professor, Department of Small Animal Clinical Sciences, Western College of Veterinary Medicine

About exercise-induced collapse (EIC)

A syndrome of exercise intolerance and exercise induced collapse (EIC) is being observed with increasing frequency in young adult Labrador retrievers. It has also been observed in Chesapeake Bay retrievers and curly-coated retrievers.

Affected dogs have been found in field-trial, hunt test, conformation, pet, and service lines. Black, yellow, and chocolate Labradors of both sexes are affected, with the distribution of colors and sexes closely reflecting the typical distribution in the population.

Signs first become apparent in young dogs, usually between 5 months and 3 years of age (averaging 14 months). In dogs used for field trials, this usually coincides with the age at which they enter heavy training. Littermates and other related dogs are commonly affected, but depending on their temperament and lifestyle, they may or may not manifest signs. Affected dogs exhibiting signs of collapse are usually described as being extremely fit, muscular, prime athletic specimens of their breed with an excitable temperament and lots of drive.

Description of exercise-induced collapse

Affected dogs can tolerate mild to moderate exercise, but 5 to 20 minutes of strenuous exercise with extreme excitement induces weakness and then collapse. Severely affected dogs may collapse whenever they are exercised to this extent; other dogs only exhibit collapse sporadically. The factors important in inducing an episode can

vary among dogs.

The first thing noted is usually a rocking or forced gait. The rear limbs then become weak and unable to support weight. Many affected dogs continue to run while dragging their back legs. Some of the dogs appear to be incoordinated, especially in the rear limbs, with a wide-based, long, loose stride rather than the short, stiff strides typically associated with muscle weakness. In some dogs, the rear limb collapse progresses to forelimb weakness and occasionally to a total inability to move. Some dogs appear to have a loss of balance and may fall over, particularly as they recover from complete collapse. Most collapsed dogs are totally conscious and alert, still trying to run and retrieve, but affected dogs can appear stunned or disoriented during the episode. It is common for the signs to worsen for three to five minutes even after exercise has been terminated.

Most dogs recover quickly and are normal within 5 to 25 minutes with no residual weakness or stiffness. Dogs are not in pain during the collapse or after recovery. Affected dogs are not stiff or sore or limping upon recovery.

Note: A few affected dogs have died during exercise or while resting immediately after an episode of EIC, so an affected dog's exercise should always be stopped at the first hint of incoordination or wobbliness.

Factors contributing to collapse in dogs with EIC

Ambient temperature

The ambient temperature does not seem to be a critical factor contributing to collapse, but if the temperature is much warmer or the humidity is much higher than the dog is accustomed to, collapse may be more likely. Affected dogs are less likely to collapse while swimming than when being exercised on land. There are severely affected dogs, however, who have exhibited collapse while breaking ice retrieving waterfowl in frigid temperatures, and some dogs have drowned when experiencing EIC-related collapse in the water.

Excitement

Dogs that exhibit signs of EIC are most likely to have intense, excitable personalities, and it is very apparent that their level of excitement plays a role in inducing the collapse. There are some severely affected dogs who require very little exercise to

induce the collapse. Dogs with EIC are most likely to collapse when engaging in activities that they find very exciting or stressful. This can include retrieving of live birds, participation in field trials, training drills with electric collar pressure, and quartering for upland game.

Type of exercise

Routine exercise like jogging, hiking, swimming, most waterfowl hunting, and even agility or flyball training may not induce an episode in dogs with EIC. Activities with continuous, intense exercise, particularly if accompanied by a high level of excitement or anxiety, most commonly cause collapse. Activities commonly implicated include grouse or pheasant hunting, repetitive “happy retrieves,” retrieving drills or repetition of difficult marks or blinds where the dog is being repeatedly corrected or is anticipating electric collar correction, and running alongside an ATV.

The EIC gene

Research at the University of Minnesota identified a mutation in the DNM1 gene that is very highly associated with exercise-induced collapse. The DNM1 gene normally functions in maintaining nerve communication. It is very likely that this mutation causes a defect in nerve communication during intense exercise, which precipitates the EIC syndrome. Identification of the DNM1 mutation allowed us to develop a specific DNA-based test for the EIC gene.

How to have your dog tested

The Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory can test a blood, semen, dew claw, or cheek swab sample from your dog. They will be able to provide you with a result of clear, carrier, or affected for your dog. Results can be submitted to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) for publication in their open database.

For more information

For additional information, including testing instructions and FAQs, please visit our Web site at www.vdl.umn.edu/vdl/ourservices/canineneuromuscular/

The inheritance of EIC

EIC is an autosomal recessive syndrome. To be affected, a dog must have received the mutated version

of the EIC gene from both parents.

Clear

A dog that has two copies of the normal version of the EIC gene. Clear dogs will pass on the normal version of the gene to all of their offspring.

Carrier

A dog that has one copy of the normal EIC gene and one copy of the mutated EIC gene. Carrier dogs do not show signs of EIC. On average, carrier dogs will pass on the mutated copy of the EIC gene to half of their offspring. By mating a carrier dog to a clear dog, you will, on average, produce litters that are 50 percent clear and 50 percent carriers, with no affecteds.

Affected

A dog that has two copies of the mutated EIC gene. These dogs are susceptible to collapse episodes under their “trigger” conditions. An affected dog will pass on the mutated EIC gene to all of its offspring. By mating an affected dog to a clear dog, you will produce a litter that is made up of 100 percent carrier offspring — no clears, but also no affecteds.

Disclosure of financial interests

This test was developed through financial support from the AKC Canine Health Foundation. A portion of the proceeds from the test are returned to the AKC Canine Health Foundation to further its mission to improve the health of all dogs. Dr. Jim Mickelson, Katie Minor, RN, Dr. Ned Patterson, and Dr. Susan Taylor are the patent owners of this genetic test, and a portion of the proceeds go toward patent royalties.



Editors Note: In the past 10 or so, we've had two puppy buyers run into this problem. One instance was one of our females that produced a litter of pups that developed strangles. Second instance was a single pup - problem showed up a couple of weeks after being placed in its new home. No permanent affects in either case.

Juvenile Cellulitis (Puppy Strangles)

By Malcolm Weir, DVM, MSc, MPH; Catherine Barnette, DVM

What is juvenile cellulitis?

Juvenile cellulitis, also known by the name 'puppy strangles' or sterile granulomatous dermatitis and lymphadenitis is an uncommon skin condition of young dogs. Juvenile cellulitis commonly affects young puppies, up to six months of age. In rare cases, the condition may affect young adult dogs and has been reported in dogs up to four years old.

What causes juvenile cellulitis?

The underlying cause of juvenile cellulitis has not yet been identified. This condition is currently regarded as idiopathic, meaning that its cause is unknown. The condition does appear to have an immune-mediated component, meaning that the puppy's immune system is attacking its own skin.

Juvenile cellulitis may have a hereditary component. Certain families of dogs are more likely to develop juvenile cellulitis, and it occurs more in Golden Retrievers, Dachshunds, and Gordon Setters.

What are the clinical signs of juvenile cellulitis?

The first sign of juvenile cellulitis is usually an acute (sudden) swelling of the face and muzzle. This generalized swelling is followed by the development of raised bumps and pustules over the face, muzzle, and ears. Over time, these pustules may rupture and crust over, resulting in heavy scabbing across the affected areas. If severe lesions develop, especially around the eyes, permanent scarring may develop. This scarring is cosmetic in nature and does not affect the dog's quality of life.

Although the skin lesions associated with juvenile cellulitis are often first noticed on the face, they may

spread across the body if the condition is not treated promptly. The paws, anus, and vulva could be affected.

“Although the skin lesions associated with juvenile cellulitis are often first noticed on the face, they may spread across the body if the condition is not treated promptly.”

You may also notice swelling under your dog's jaw. In dogs with juvenile cellulitis, the submandibular lymph nodes (located on either side of the neck, under the jaw) often become swollen and tender. As the disease progresses, these lymph nodes may rupture and drain, leaving oozing tracts and openings in your dog's skin.

Typically, dogs affected with juvenile cellulitis do not feel well. Approximately half of the affected dogs are lethargic with decreased energy levels. Affected dogs often experience a loss of appetite. They may feel warm to the touch, as they often develop a fever. Less commonly, juvenile cellulitis may lead to limping and joint pain.

How will my veterinarian diagnose juvenile cellulitis?

Before diagnosing juvenile cellulitis, your veterinarian will first perform some tests to rule out other, more common, skin conditions. Juvenile cellulitis is uncommon and therefore it is not often initially considered for puppies presenting to the veterinarian for skin disease. Skin scrapings will likely be performed to rule out mange and fungal cultures may be used to rule out ringworm, as mange and ringworm can both appear similar to juvenile cellulitis.



Puppy with strangles

“Skin scrapings will likely be performed to rule out mange and fungal cultures may be used to rule out ringworm, as mange and ringworm can both appear similar to juvenile cellulitis.”

After these conditions are ruled out, your veterinarian will perform further testing to look for less common causes of skin inflammation. Skin cytology may be performed to examine the cells on the surface of your dog’s skin. This test involves taking a sample from the surface of the skin (using a slide that is pressed onto the skin or a piece of acetate tape that is used to collect surface cells/debris) for examination under a microscope. Additionally, your veterinarian may recommend a skin biopsy, in which a full-thickness skin sample is collected and submitted to a laboratory. Skin impressions and biopsies may reveal a specific type of inflammation that can be used to identify juvenile cellulitis.

How is juvenile cellulitis treated?

Juvenile cellulitis is an immune-mediated disease. Therefore, treatment of juvenile cellulitis relies upon suppressing the immune system to stop the auto-immune reaction. Prednisone (steroid) is the drug used most often and is typically administered over a period of several weeks before being gradually tapered. Side effects of prednisone include increased thirst and urination, as well as an increased appetite. Other immunosuppressive drugs may be used in place of prednisone.

Affected dogs are also frequently treated with antibiotics. Although a bacterial infection does not cause juvenile cellulitis, secondary bacterial infections often develop in the open skin lesions. Treating these secondary infections with antibiotics relieves some of the inflammation associated with this condition, improving your dog’s comfort and better controlling the immune-mediated response.

What is the prognosis for juvenile cellulitis?

Most cases of juvenile cellulitis fully resolve with prompt treatment. Typically, one course of steroids is adequate to resolve the condition. If the condition recurs as steroids are tapered, long-term therapy may be required, but this is rare.

Ringworm in Dogs

By Ryan Llera, BSc, DVM; Ernest Ward, DVM; Updated by Amy Panning, DVM

What is ringworm?

close-up view of ringworm lesions above a dog’s nose

Ringworm is the common name given to a fungal infection of the skin, hair, and nails. Ringworm infections can occur in humans and in all domesticated species of animals. The name comes from the classical appearance of the round, red, raised ‘ring’ marking the boundary of inflammatory lesions in people infected with the disease. The common name of ringworm is somewhat misleading, in that it is not an infection caused by a worm, and the infected areas are not always ring-shaped.

The fungi responsible for ringworm infections belong to a specialized group known as dermatophytes, so the medical name for this disease is dermatophytosis. There are several distinct species of dermatophytes. Some species of dermatophytes are species-specific with infection, meaning that they will only infect one species, whereas others can be spread between different species of animals or from animals to humans.

How is ringworm transmitted?

Ringworm is contagious and transmission occurs by direct contact with the fungus. It may be passed by direct contact with an infected animal or person, or by touching contaminated objects or surfaces. The fungal spores may remain dormant on combs, brushes, food bowls, furniture, bedding, carpet, or other environmental surfaces for up to 18 months. Contact with ringworm fungus does not always result in an infection. The amount of environmental contamination is an important factor in the development of a ringworm infection, as is the age of the exposed animal.

“Ringworm is contagious and transmission occurs by direct contact with the fungus.”

What does ringworm in dogs look like?

In the dog, ringworm lesions usually appear as areas of hair loss (alopecia) that are roughly circular. As these circular lesions enlarge, the central area heals, and hair may begin to regrow in the middle of the lesion. The affected hair shafts are fragile and easily broken. These lesions are not usually itchy, but sometimes they become inflamed and develop a scabby covering. In most cases, there are

several patches scattered throughout the body. Occasionally, fungal infections of the nails may occur. The claws become rough, brittle, and broken.

Some dogs may have ringworm fungi present in their hair or skin without showing any clinical signs of disease. These dogs can spread ringworm to other animals or people despite having no obvious skin lesions.

How is a ringworm infection diagnosed?

Veterinarian scanning a puppy's fur with a Wood's lamp. Some cases of canine ringworm will glow with a yellow-green fluorescence when the skin and coat are examined in a dark room under a special ultraviolet lamp called a Wood's lamp. However, not all cases show clear fluorescence and some other species of dermatophytes do not fluoresce under a Wood's lamp. Therefore, additional diagnostics may be needed to confirm that there are ringworm fungi present.

The most accurate method for diagnosing ringworm in dogs is by a culture of the fungus in a laboratory. To do this, samples of hair and skin scrapings are taken from the dog. A positive culture can sometimes be confirmed within a couple of days, but in some cases, the fungal spores may be slow to grow, and culture results can take up to three weeks.

"The most accurate method for diagnosing ringworm in dogs is by a culture of the fungus in a laboratory."

There are numerous causes of hair loss in dogs. Before making a diagnosis of ringworm, your veterinarian may recommend additional testing to rule out other possible causes.

How is ringworm in dogs treated?



Typical ringworm lesion on puppy's head.

The most common way to treat ringworm in dogs is to use a combination of topical therapy (application of creams, ointments, or shampoos) and systemic therapy (administration of anti-fungal drugs by mouth). For treatment to be successful, all environmental contamination must be eliminated. Ringworm cultures will be taken periodically after the start of treatment to determine if your pet is still infected.

DO NOT stop treatment unless your veterinarian has made this recommendation. Stopping treatment too soon can result in a recurrence of the fungus.

If there is more than one pet in the household, try to separate infected from non-infected animals and just treat the infected ones. In some situations, it may be preferable to treat all the pets. Your veterinarian will advise you on the best treatment given your individual circumstances.

Topical Treatment

Occasionally, topical therapy is used alone for the treatment of ringworm, but more commonly it is used in combination with oral medications. Various creams and ointments containing miconazole (Micaved®), terbinafine (Lamisil®), or clotrimazole (Otomax® or Oribiotic®) are available to apply to localized areas of skin affected by ringworm. Often, these are aided by using a chlorhexidine + miconazole-based shampoo or a lime-sulfur dip that can be used twice weekly.

Shaving the hair in small areas (if only one or two areas are affected) or all of your dog's hair may be recommended by your veterinarian. It is extremely important to only use preparations that have been specifically provided or recommended by your veterinarian for topical treatment of dogs. Topical treatment will usually be necessary for a period of several weeks to several months.

Oral Treatment

In most cases of ringworm, effective treatment will require the administration of an oral anti-fungal drug. The most widely used drug for this purpose is griseofulvin (Fulvicin®, Gris-Peg®, Grisovin®), although newer drugs such as itraconazole (Itrafungol®, Sporanox®, Onmel®) or terbinafine are being used more frequently and are often preferred since they have fewer side effects. The response of individual dogs to treatment varies and if therapy is stopped too soon, the disease may recur. Usually,



Ringworm on puppies leg. treatment lasts for a minimum of six weeks, and in some cases much longer therapy is required.

Environmental Cleaning

Infected hairs contain numerous microscopic fungal spores that can be shed into the environment. Infection of other animals and humans can occur either by direct contact with an infected dog or through contact with fungal spores in a contaminated environment. In addition to minimizing direct contact with an infected dog, it is important to keep the environment as free of spores as possible. Clipping the hair (with its careful disposal) combined with topical antifungal treatment of affected areas of skin may help to reduce environmental contamination. It is important to remove pet hair from floors or furniture, as it may be contaminated with fungal spores. It is worthwhile to restrict the dog to rooms of the house that are easy to clean.

“Infection of other animals and humans can occur either by direct contact with an infected dog or through contact with fungal spores in a contaminated environment.”

Environmental contamination can be minimized by thorough damp mopping or vacuum cleaning of all rooms or areas that are accessible to your dog; this should be done daily. Fungal spores may be killed with a solution of chlorine bleach and water using the dilution of one pint of chlorine bleach (500 ml) in a gallon of water (4 liters) where it is practical to use it.

How long will my dog be contagious?

Infected pets remain contagious for about three

weeks if aggressive treatment is used. The ringworm infection will last longer and remain contagious for an extended time if only minimal measures are taken or if you are not compliant with the prescribed approach. Minimizing exposure to other dogs or cats and to your family members is recommended during this period. Two consecutive negative fungal cultures will indicate successful treatment of your dog.

Will my dog recover from a ringworm infection?

The majority of dogs, if treated appropriately, will recover from a ringworm infection. Symptoms may recur if the treatment is discontinued too early or is not aggressive enough (i.e., only topical treatment was used), or if the pet has an underlying disease compromising the immune system. Occasionally, despite appropriate treatment, the infection persists. In this situation, your veterinarian may have to try alternative anti-fungal drugs.

What is the risk to humans?

Ringworm can be transmitted quite easily to humans, especially young children, and it is important to take appropriate steps to minimize exposure to the fungus while the dog is being treated. Ringworm is more likely to be transmitted to and cause clinical signs in humans who have a depressed immune system. If any people in the house develop skin lesions such as small patches of skin thickening and reddening with raised scaly edges, seek medical attention immediately. Ringworm in humans generally responds very well to treatment. The ringworm fungus can remain infectious for up to 18 months in the environment and re-infection may occur. It is important to wear gloves when handling infected animals and wash hands thoroughly afterward.

Health Warning

FDA Warns Sweetener Can Kill or Poison Dogs
By Mark Maremont

The US Food and Drug Administration issued a stronger warning that a common sweetener in chewing gum, mints and other products could kill or severely poison dogs. The warning comes on the heels of a surge in deaths and severe illnesses from dogs accidentally ingesting the sweetener, erythritol, according to

pet poison-control centers. The increase in pet xylitol poisonings was reported last November in *The Wall Street Journal*.

The FDA warning, titled “Xylitol and Your Dog: Danger, Paws Off,” was issued Thursday by the agency as a “consumer update.” A prior FCA warning, issued in 2011 by the agency’s Center for Veterinary Medicine, briefly warned of potential illness in dogs and ferrets from eating xylitol.

A type of sugar alcohol, xylitol is an ingredient in many foods by “can have devastating effects on your pet,” the FDA said in the latest alert.

Dogs often eat foods and other items that their owners don’t intend. Ingesting just a few pieces of gum can poison even a large dog, experts say, with effects including low blood sugar, seizures, coma, liver damage and possibly death. The FDA also called attention to the inclusion of xylitol in some nut butters. Owners often give peanut butter to their pets as a treat to get them to take medication.

“We love that [the FDA warning] contains better, more direct language” Said Dr. Jason Nicholas, a Portland, Ore, veterinarian who runs a website, PreventiveVet.com, which has called for more action on xylitol poisonings.

Dr. Nicholas said he hopes that FDA will require that food packaging include the weight of amount of xylitol per serving, and a clear symbol or text warning of the danger xylitol poses to dogs. Food makers have said their products are properly labeled and intended for humans consumption, and should be kept safely away from pets.

“We hear from pet owners all the time that they had no idea that xylitol was so toxic,” said Dr. Ahna Brutlag, senior veterinary toxicologist at Pet Poison Helpline. Her center reported 2,900 xylitol-poisoning calls last year, up from 300 in 2009. So far this year, such calls have increased again by 15% over 2015.

Dr. Brutlag also applauded the FDA warning, but said the agency could have listed specific foods that contain xylitol, as well as nonfood items, such as prescription medications, face lotions and nasal spray that dogs potentially could accidentally ingest.

The FDA said xylitol toxicity in cats hasn’t been documented, perhaps because cats has a distain for sweets.

BASICS TRAINING TIPS

PILE WORK

A Review and Tips for the Basics Dog with Notes for the Advanced Dog

by Dennis R. Voigt

Pile Work is a term used in various retriever training programs for a step in the Basics level. Not all programs are the same so, unfortunately, the term Pile Work means different things to some trainers.

In general, Pile Work includes the steps of sending a dog to a pile both from your side and remotely. The dog should learn not to “shop” for a bumper, that is, try out several before finally returning (with just one, please!). The dog should also learn how to be forced to a back pile and then not avoid that line or looking at the pile. The dog should be able to be stopped both en route and on the return. Overall, the dog should go with compulsion and style and appear to enjoy the work. Returns and deliveries should be sharp. This step is an important one in the overall development of team work and good mechanics.

In Basics, my Pile is in the same location each day. The area has very short cover, such as a cut lawn. The

Pile is about 30-40 yards away and is very visible. In fact, it is marked at the beginning of a session and there should be no question that the dog knows where the pile is. The Pile may consist of a dozen bumpers of various colours.

For those of you that know Mike Lardy’s Total Retriever Training program, this will seem very familiar. For those of you following some other programs this will be different. Note that here there is no extending the pile out to 100 yards by starting short and backing up. There is no casting to any side piles. The pile is always visible. The longer baseline and casting are steps I do in the T and Double -T exercises which follow. That pattern is also set up in a new area.

The Pile Work described here addresses a few very basic skills and develops a stable response to ‘force to pile’. It develops a “MUST DO” attitude

in the dog that ideally then becomes a “I CAN DO” attitude. It is a step that can provide solutions for a host of problems that you may encounter in the field such as popping, bugging and slow, crooked or loopy sits.

I know of many newbies that struggle because they are lengthening to 100 yards and because the dog is doing so much running. When fatigue sets in, it is much harder for the dog to be a good student, especially if some pressure is involved. I strongly recommend that you do this shorter version and then go do the T work separately.

Notes on Pile Work for the Basics dog

- Prior to starting, be sure your dog is force-fetched and collar-conditioned to ‘sit’ and ‘here’. The dog should deliver to hand and assume the ‘sit at heel’ position before delivery.
- You should also have done some very simple 3-handed casting which teaches your dog to hanhan-

dle from a remote-sit position in front of you and turn correctly left and right to a short back pile.

- Select a spot that is flat with very low grass as in a lawn. You can add a visible stake at the pile so the dog focuses on it and there is no question where the pile is — about 30 -40 yards away.
- Avoid shopping at the pile by placing the bumpers separate and not piled on top of each other. It’s a good idea to teach this first with a pile 5 feet away. As soon as the dog grabs a bumper, command here and praise good when they start to come back immediately. Anytime a dog fiddles around with several, command here, or if they aren’t picking any, command fetch!

- Mark the pile at the beginning of every session by letting the dog see you throw to the pile. Send for the first from a remote sit position with a back

and arm cast. The majority of sends will be from a remote sit position at the beginning. This avoids early bugging (gawking) and laring issues in most cases. Put the dog out about 10-15 yards facing you and totally focused on you. Raise your arm and send on “back”. Make sure the dog turns the correct way, even if you have to bias that a bit. For example, if you are using your right arm (so dog turns to his left), move over a bit to the right to help get the right turn.

- Later you start to mix in a few sends from your side. Each time, line hint up straight and accurately and get total focus on the pile. Put your hand down and send on “back”. I mix up how long I delay and what side I send from. It wouldn’t hurt to do this for two sessions mixed with remote sends and requiring precision on sends and deliveries.

- I start to stop on the way back before stopping on the way out. Stopping en route is best done at about 15-20 yards —the dog is rolling but not too close to the pile.

- Later you start to mix in a Select a spot that is flat with very low grass as in a lawn. You can add a visible stake at the pile so the dog focuses on it and there is no question where the pile is — about 30 -40 yards away.

- Avoid shopping at the pile by placing the bumpers separate and not piled on top of each other. It’s a good idea to teach this first with a pile 5 feet away. As soon as the dog grabs a bumper, command



Pile Work: Choose an area of short grass with a visible pile about 40 yards away. Here, the dog has been stopped about 15 yards from the start. This is also a good distance for some force to Pile Work.

- (so dog turns to his left), move over a bit to the right to help get the right turn.
- Later you start to mix in a few sends from your side. Each time, line hint up straight and accurately and get total focus on the pile. Put your hand down and send on “back”. I mix up how long I delay and what side I send from. It wouldn't hurt to do this for two sessions mixed with remote sends and requiring precision on sends and deliveries.
- I start to stop on the way back before stopping on the way out. Stopping en route is best done at about 15-20 yards —the dog is rolling but not too close to the pile.
- Forcing can start when all is going smoothly often day 2-4. When the dog has been sent to the pile (from a remote sit) and is clearly turning, force with a “back”-nick-”back” and use your arm. This is a good habit and prepares you for the times where a dog does sneak a look back. After a force, give the dog a freebie or two. Always more freebies than force and maybe 3-4:1. Study your dog's response. Does he go the same after a force, does he flare? Adjust with freebies,



Back to the pile drill for my Fly. March 2025
Photo by Brian West

- praise and moving up if necessary.
- When you use a “back”-nick-”back,” be sure your dog is turning to go when you nick.
- When you send from your side and force, do it about half way to the pile.
- E-collar levels will depend on the dog but a common level is a high three with some getting two and others a four-five. Momentary mode is recommended so that you don't hold down too long. I try a few different levels over a two-three day period to see different reactions. Lots of freebies are mixed in, as well as “good dog,” when the dog gets the bumper. Keep the whole session pretty upbeat.
- A lot of dogs can be through this stage in five - six days with one session per day. At the end, you should be able to stop twice en route or force twice en route (including very close to the pile) and stop twice on the return.
- This is one of the most critical steps in Basics. Make certain you are thorough and have ironed out any problems.
- There should be no flaring and no hesitancy to go or look, but if you see problems, you can move up, you can re-identify the pile; you can do more remote sends and you can add more praise when done well with effort. Avoid correcting for turning the wrong way but don't allow it — it is usually just a dog trying to hurry to the pile.
- Slow sits and loopy sits should be dealt with now. See the section below for Advanced dogs.

Notes on Pile Work for the Advanced Dog

Are you wondering why you would do Pile Work with an Advanced dog when Pile Work is a Basics level step? There are two reasons. One is to apply some indirect pressure with a single Pile Work session. This can have a carry over effect on other discipline and is something rarely used but can be valuable. The other and more common reason is for problem solving.

Why Pile Work? Because it allows you to do a lot of repetition with minimal running in a controlled drill. Normally, you would not want to send an Advanced dog back to the same location repeatedly, such as in Double-T. However, in Pile Work, the pile is identified and is visible and the setup is clearly in a drilllike context. Dogs know they are not running “cold” blinds!

- Pile Work is an option to address chronic problems. Use it to establish a new standard “in

the yard” over a three-four day period while you do no related field work. Then take your new standard to the field where the dog will better understand the corrections and the new standard.

Problems that can be addressed are: slow sit to whistle, crooked sit to whistle, loopy sit to whistle, bugging at the line, flaring en route in an area where force was used, popping and slow pick up or shopping.

- In each case, you will watch for the behaviour, e.g., the loopy sit. You will correct for a loopy sit. Then if the dog does better next time, you praise with “good dog.” If the same or worse, you correct or use attrition. Corrections are most often with a sit-whistle, nick, “sit”. In cases like popping, it is “back”-nick-”back”. With most Advanced dogs, you are not likely to get a lot of popping in Pile Work but you can review the correction from remote sit positions for later field work.

Pile Work is often my first choice drill when I decide to tackle a problem. However, sometimes the problem does not occur at this distance and in this context and with enough frequency. In such cases, you can move to the Bird Boy (BB) Blinds which have greater distance and are less drill-like and the dog is not always going to the same visible pile. BB Blinds are described in earlier Retrievers ONLINE articles.

Synopsis

Pile Work is an important drill for the Basics level dog and can be returned to for particular issues for Transition and Advanced dogs. Make it an important part of your repertoire.

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!

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

Short Training Notes

Editor: Some of the training comments compiled by Bill Hillmann in his “Training Retrievers: Methods and Concepts of 20 Top Professional”. 1970

BIRD PLACEMENT ON MARKS .. RAY STAUDINGER

I like the birds thrown back. I don't like that flat stuff. Their inclination is to drive past the guns and that's where I like them to find the birds. I don't want them running around out there; I want them to hit the bird. But you don't do this forever; just when they're getting started.

BIRD PLACEMENT ON MARKS..DOUG ORR

Most of the dogs that I've had have been hard going dogs, so most of the throws should be 90 degrees to the gunner. They should be at right angles and at left angles to the gunner because they'll all go through if they are like the good dogs that I've had.

In fact I want them when they spot the gun (even though I really want them to be marking the bird instead of the gun) to be conscious of the gun enough that when their eyes and nose start working, when they're even with the guns, they should keep going anyway. You have to use some 45 degree back angle throws so they're not afraid to pass the guns. But the hard going dog's problem in the first place is that he's barreling so hard that he might be exhaling when he should be inhaling, and he's just going to burn right past that bird.

But if he starts getting them at right angles to the gun, the highroller, when he gets even with the guns, at least he's going to be thinking. Throwing the high-roller 45 degree backs wouldn't even catch him. I would say that if you had a dog that was only medium in speed then 45 degree backs may be a pretty good idea.

On water of course this doesn't hold. Throws should be angled back from the guns, or back up the bank across the water. Here it is real important to train with birds to get the drag back scent as part of the test. You can train with bumpers forever and you won't be able to teach them anything. It has got to be birds.

BIRD PLACEMENT ON MARKS.. JOHN FOLSOM

The worst thing you can do for marking is to constantly throw the 45 degree back mark. That has been such a traditional thing in dog training. Because the day has come when so many marks in today's trials are angled in even in the derby . The dog has to be educated to mark where it fell. 45 degree back birds helps to develop the overrunning problem. Of course you don't want to angle all the throws in or you'll teach the dog to hunt short. You must diversify the throws. You must encourage the

dog to look for the mark and decide if it went deep, at a right angle, or was it thrown in.

HELPING THE DOG ON MARKS . . . PAUL SHOEMAKER

Let a dog look for a long time on a mark before you help him find it; maybe a ridiculously long time. And then have the thrower work him into the bird. If you help him too soon too often, he'll never really learn to hunt well, or develop confidence in his ability to dig out a tough bird.

HELPING A DOG ON MARKS . . . BILLY WUNDERLICH

Years ago when I started in Field Trials there was no such thing as letting these dogs roam the way they do now on marks. We went according to the

book; the part about disturbing the least amount of ground, i.e. handle them to the bird. My theory is that you don't let dogs, particularly these wild type dogs, run all over the place. If you don't put him on the bird his hunting pattern gets bigger and bigger and bigger, eventually he's not even looking for the bird; he's just running.

I want him to know that I'm not going to put up with the running. "I'm going to put you there, dog - if you can't get it on your own, I'm going to help you." Sometimes I will bait an area, but generally I'll just handle if he can't find it. I think that this is one of the worst things that have happened to Field Trials in the last fifteen to twenty years, to let these dogs run. There's no excuse for it.

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.cbrcc.ca

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

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/?apnum=2174734>

Frozen Semen available in Alberta

Live Cover available with current clear Brucellosis Test

Contact: Terry Dancey bulkley1@telus.net
250-847-0415



Stud Dog Ads

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



DOCKCOVE'S GANDER "Gander"

DOB: 13-06-2021
 CKC reg: JL4096896
 DM: Clear, PRA: Carrier, EIC: Clear
 Hips - OFA: Good - CB-12895G24M-C-VPI
 Elbows: Normal - CB-EL4559M24-C-VPI
 Cerf Eyes Clearance - CB-EYE1722/10M-VPI
<https://ofa.org/advanced-search/?quicksearch=CB-EL4559M24-C-VPI>
 Frozen Semen available Live coverage available
 Contact: Martin Cote' 418-264-0077
 info@lamaisonchesapeake.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>

Welcome to New Members

Emily Thompson - Ft. Saskatchewan

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 Dancey

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

Dave & Karen Landcaster

DAKEN CHESPEAKES
Box 666, Tofield, AB T0B 4J0
acr8raptors@hotmail.com
www.dakenchesapeake.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

SUMMERSEND KENNEL
Brantford, Ontario 519 753-0195
summersendkennel@sympatico.ca
www.summersendkennel.webs.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 2L0
819 523-3243 steve.larouche@sagp.ca
http://yumaden.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 Dancy
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.

