THE WAVE

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Contents

Editor's Note	2	Hillman Training	19-20
American Retriever	2-3	Fading Puppy	21-22
Pyometra	4-7	Photos-results	23-24
Community	8-9	AGM	26-28
Little Chesapeake	9-11	Stud and Puppy ads	29-32
Wildrose 7-Singles	11-12	Breeders	33-34
Handling Problems Pt3	12-19	Club Directory	34

Notes from the Editor

It has been a quiet winter here in Alberta. No winter holidays. Fly goes out with me nearly everyday for a run. I usually set out two or three blinds. Depending on the setup, she'll nail the blinds with, maybe one or two whistles. She is a very intelligent dog - should be running master tests with her.

Unfortunealy father time has caught up with us and competitive tests are becoming beyond reach for me. So I will have to leave the competitive stuff in the hands of the next generation of dog trainers. But she does like a mark or two from the winger plus a couple of pattern blinds every day.

Fly just turned 5 yrs old - yikes how time flies. Seems like just the other day we picked up our Fly at Heather Mycholuk's kennel. She's still healthy and loves socializing with people that come. She plays with my daughter's Cane Corso. A chesapeake and a Corso playing makes for a strange combination.

Leroy's Beretta spent a couple of weeks here in the spring..We helped get an AI breeding to Jane Pappler's Barret. It produced a nice litter of 6 puppies. Should be a nice conbination. Leroy has been busy getting them placed in their new homes.



Leroy's Beretta and my Fly in our home in Lacombe. Beretta was here for her AI breeding to Jane Pappler's Barret. These are two wonderful chessie female's. She ended up with 6 beautiful pups.

Cover photo: This is our Westpeake Annie. Birthdate April 5th, 1986. Annie has quite a story. The only survivor from a litter of 13 pups. Her mother W. Widgeon's Ercho had a terrible attack of pre-tetanic eclampsia. We had to do a c-section to get the pups. It resulted in her going into shock and losing her - she died in my arms. Annie was the only surviving pup.

The American Retriever



Father and daughter chesiies. (Saki & Bilbo) This is the very typical dark brown chessie coat. Owner Christine Schreagel in Austria.

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

More than 100 years ago an English brig was wrecked off the coast of Maryland. The crew and cargo and two Newfoundland puppies, a male and a female, were rescued by an Ame rican ship. These dogs proved wonderful retrievers. They were bred with the Maryland hounds and, through years of breeding, and crossbreeding, there emerged what we know now as the Chesapeake Bay Retriever.



Chessies are teriffic water dogs. Here is Fireweed's Widgeon's Echo, a daughter of the great FC Fireweed's Aleutian Widgeon. Mother of my W. Annie.

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

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



Deadgrass Chessie female (Westpeake She Can Fly)

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

The Chesapeake is strongly built for hard work, with a heavy coat to withstand cold water. his heavy body and wellmuscled limbs enable him to swim strongly for a long time without tiring, and also to run at great speeds on upland work. Some believe he is a descendant of what was known as the old Irish water spaniel. The popular nature given colour liver, brown and dead straw is a feature sought by waterfowl hunters.

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

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

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

Source: Published in issue #22, 1978. Not sure when this article was written but probably some 30 + years ago.

Dog Fact

The breed of a dog is a pretty good indicator for certain behaviors, one new study performed by Bioinformatics and Integrative Biology at the University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School had concluded. For instance, trainability was pretty high on the list for most Border Collies, whereas sociability towards people was high for many Golden Retrievers tested. The test results were based on averages, so this didn't mean there weren't exceptions to every rule.

Our Experience with Pyometra

by Bruce Hood and Olissia Stechishen

Editors comment: This is a bad one if you have an older intact female. We lost our 1st chessie with Pyometra. So take heed.

Pyometra is a potentially life-threatening infection that every Chesapeake owner with an intact female should be aware of, particularly as their dog gets older and becomes more at risk.

Over the years, we've known several breeders that have had a case of pyometra in their kennel, but had not experienced it ourselves until recently when our 7-year-old Chesapeake Drifter was diagnosed. Here is an account of our experience with Pyometra followed by some information on the condition.

January 9, 2026, weeks after Drifter turned 7, she was bred via a TCI (Transcervical Implantation) at our reproductive vet's clinic in Ottawa. Olissia, had been planning this breeding for some time to a proven stud from New York state with good health clearances. Shipping the chilled semen to Canada went smoothly. Despite all the stories we hear these days about issues at the border, the semen arrived quickly and was in excellent condition. Drifter was implanted within 14 hours from the time of the scheduled collection.

February 4, Drifter had an ultrasound to determine if she was carrying pups. Much to our dismay, the vet showed us the embryos which were in the process of being resorbed as they hadn't attached to the placenta and thus were non-viable. He recommended an ultrasound recheck in two weeks.

February 18, Drifter had the follow-up ultrasound. The vet confirmed that there were no sign of pups and her uterus was thicker with some fluid collected in several places. At that time, he suggested we spay Drifter as he felt it was unlikely she would have a successful pregnancy if bred again. He also said we could monitor Drifter for symptoms of pyometra if we might try breeding her again.

Olissia contacted a well known and highly regarded reproductive clinic in the USA as well as someone who worked on a resorption study, and both indicated that the pregnancy failure was due to the good bacteria in the cervix flourishing and causing inflammation to rid the uterus of the "foreign" sperm that was placed in the horns of the uterus. Our reproductive vet was not concerned about any developing infections or such but asked that we take Drifter's temperature daily until what would have been delivery day and watch for lethargy, loss of appetite and lack of energy.

For the next few weeks Drifter appeared to be fine. Her daily temperature was normal; she had her usual appetite, was drinking the usual amount, no vomiting and had her usual abundance of energy. There was no sign of infection or discomfort, and we thought the risk of developing infection had passed.

On March 12, Drifter was agitated, panting, digging frantically in blankets and the sofa. started nesting, pacing and panting in preparation of having pups. False pregnancies can be just as challenging for bitch as a normal pregnancy. March 14, was the date Drifter would have had pups, had everything gone well.

March 23, Drifter and two of our other dogs had check-ups and vaccines at our other vet's office. His comments and recommendations were like the reproductive vet's and when we mentioned that Drifter had a discharge for the previous couple of days, he said that was expected as her reproductive system would be returning to normal.

March 25, while Drifter still had no other symptoms of infection, her discharge became thick and slightly yellowish grey in colour, so Olissia made an appointment with the reproductive vet for a third ultrasound. This time, the scan showed that Drifter's uterus was enlarged and the walls were thicker and irregular. The vet also tested her blood, progesterone level, and discharge for the presence of bacteria, and finally consulted a specialist near Toronto. The recommendation of both vets was to spay Drifter right away. He advised that antibiotics weren't an alternative to spaying as they might control the infection for a time, however the infection would return when the prescription ended or at her next heat.

March 27, Drifter was spayed at the reproductive clinic. We were relieved when the surgeon

phoned to report that the operation went quickly without any complications and Drifter was doing well. He initially thought Drifter was 5 lbs overweight but then realized that she is just very muscular and she had little body fat! This was a concern pre-surgery as spays are much more difficult on overweight older dogs. The surgeon said it was good that Drifter had her spay when she did as the open pyometra was in its early stages and some of the complications caused by a delayed spay on bitches with pyometra open or closed can lead to sepsis or internal infections or death.

It's March 31, as I write this article and Drifter is recovering well. Our focus has switched from dealing with a potentially deadly infection to keeping her from running and jumping so that the rather large incision has a chance to heal. She is in a bodysuit which we've found much easier for her than wearing a cone would be. We just need to remember to unfasten her bodysuit in time when she needs to pee or poop.

Thankfully our experience with pyometra is behind us now and Drifter is OK. We know much more about this deadly infection than I ever thought we would need to, and I think the information is worth sharing with Club members.

The following is taken from the Cornell University Veterinary College website. The Link is at the bottom.

Pyometra is a serious and potentially life-threatening infection of the uterus that causes it to fill with bacteria and pus. Many dogs with a pyometra have vaginal discharge and may feel very sick with a poor appetite, lethargy, vomiting and sometimes increased thirst or urination. Drifter didn't have any of these symptoms except for the yellowish discharge in late March.

The most effective treatment for pyometra is surgery to remove the uterus and ovaries, also known as a spay or ovariohysterectomy. Any female dog that has not been spayed can develop a pyometra, but they are more common in middle-aged to older female dogs who have been through multiple heat cycles. Most dogs have a good prognosis if diagnosed and treated promptly, but it can be deadly if left untreated. Pyometra can be easily prevented by spaying at a young and healthy age.

Note: The Chesapeake Bay Retriever Club of Canada recommends not spaying or neutering their dogs at least until 18 or ideally 24 months, so that they have the hormones required for proper development.

We learned from the reproductive vet that breeding Drifter was not the cause of her pyometra. Rather, it is caused by hormonal changes and, most commonly, the bacteria E. coli that can ascend from the vagina into the uterus. This typically occurs during a dog's heat cycle when the cervix is more relaxed. Often, a dog will develop a pyometra one to two months after their previous heat cycle. Dogs enter the diestrus stage after a heat cycle, which causes the hormone progesterone to increase. Progesterone causes the uterus lining to thicken. After numerous heat cycles in a dog's life, the lining can develop cysts called cystic endometrial hyperplasia (CEH), which leads to fluid secretions, making it easier for bacteria to grow. This is what the reproductive vet called Drifter's condition. As the uterus fills with bacteria and pus, the toxins formed by the bacteria can leak from the uterus and enter the bloodstream, leading to sepsis and life-threatening effects.

The severity of signs of a pyometra will depend on whether the cervix (entrance into the uterus) is open or closed. More severe signs of illness will occur when the cervix is closed. Vaginal discharge that is cream-colored or bloody is the primary sign when the cervix is open, but they may still show signs of systemic illness.

- Vaginal discharge
- Lethargy
- Poor appetite
- Increase thirst and urination
- Distended or painful belly
- Vomiting
- Fever
- Pale gums
- Weakness or collapse

Your veterinarian will diagnose a pyometra based on physical exam findings, such as vaginal discharge and a history of a recent heat cycle. Your veterinarian may also use any of the follow-

ing tests to confirm a diagnosis:

- Ultrasound or X-rays to identify an enlarged, fluid-filled uterus
- Blood work
- Urine sample
- Vaginal cytology

A pyometra is a medical emergency that requires prompt treatment. The mainstay of treatment includes:

- IV fluids
- Antibiotics
- Ovariohysterectomy (Spay)

Pyometra is best treated with surgery to remove the ovaries and uterus (spay). The surgery for a pyometra is often more complicated than a spay for a normal, healthy dog. Some dogs may require more intensive care and monitoring for signs of sepsis, dehydration, shock, anemia and more.

Medical management involves injections of the hormone prostaglandin, fluids and antibiotics. However, it is rarely considered and generally discouraged except for specific cases, such as a young, valuable breeding dog. It is not a viable option for a critically ill dog or one with a closed pyometra. Medical management takes several days before showing improvement, and some may not improve at all and may ultimately require surgery. Additionally, medical management has many side effects, including panting, drooling, diarrhea, vomiting and even the potential rupture of the uterus, which could be life-threatening.

Untreated pyometra can be deadly from overwhelming infection and sepsis. However, most patients have a good prognosis when diagnosed and treated with surgery early. Dogs that develop sepsis or have a ruptured uterus often have a worse prognosis. Dogs that are treated medically often experience a recurrence of infection.

Pyometra is entirely preventable if a dog is spayed before the development of infection in the uterus. A spay to remove the ovaries and uterus is recommended to prevent pyometra. If a dog is intended for breeding, they should be bred at the appropriate age to minimize their risk of developing a pyometra. Having your dog spayed while young and healthy is safer and less costly than waiting for an emergency pyometra spay. (Again, the Chesapeake Bay Retriever Club of Canada recommend waiting until the dog is at least 18-24 months old so that it has hormones that enable it to develop properly.

Information on pyometra can be found on the Cornell University website at the following address.

https://www.vet.cornell.edu/departments-centers-and-institutes/riney-canine-health-center/canine-health-topics/pyometra

Pyometra - description.

Pyometra or pyometritis is a uterine infection. Though it is most commonly known as a disease of the entire female dog, it is also a notable human disease. It is also seen in female cattle, horses, goats, sheep, swine, cats, rabbits, hamsters, ferrets, chinchillas, rats and guinea pigs. Pyometra is an important disease to be aware of for any dog or cat owner because of the sudden nature of the disease and the deadly consequences if left untreated. It has been compared to acute appendicitis in humans, because both are essentially empyemas within an abdominal organ.

Signs and symptoms

The most obvious symptom of open pyometra is a discharge of pus from the vulva in a female that has recently been in heat. However, symptoms of closed pyometra are less obvious. Symptoms of both types include vomit ing, loss of appetite, depression, and increased drinking and urinating.[1] Fever is seen in less than a third of female dogs with pyometra.[2] Closed pyometra is a more serious condition than open pyometra not only because there is no outlet for the infection, but also because a diagnosis of closed pyometra can easily be missed due to its insidious nature. Bloodwork may show dehydration and/or increased white blood cell count. X-rays will show an enlarged uterus, and ultrasound will confirm the presence of a fluid filled uterus.[3]

Cause

The risk of developing pyometra differs between dog breeds.[4] Pyometra is a result of hormonal and structural changes in the uterus lining. This can happen at any age, regardless of how many heat cycles have occurred or previous pregnancies (or lack thereof), although it becomes more common as the dog gets older. The main risk period for a female is for eight weeks after her peak standing heat has ended.[2] Normally during this period, the cervix, which opens during heat, begins to close, and the inner lining begins to adapt back to normal. However, cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium (inner lining of the uterus) – known as cystic endometrial hyperplasia (CEH) – may occur at this time for some animals, as an inappropriate response to progesterone.

Under these circumstances, bacteria (especially E. coli) that have migrated from the vagina into the uterus find the environment favorable to growth, especially since progesterone also causes mucus secretion, closes the cervix (preventing uterine drainage), and decreases uterine contractility.[5] The condition of the cervix is a major factor in the severity of the condition.

If the cervix is open, the infected material can leave the body, and this is far easier and safer to treat. This is known as open pyometra.

If the cervix is fully closed, there is no discharge from the vulva, and like in appendicitis, the uterus may rupture and pus escapes into the abdomen, causing peritonitis and possible rapid death. This is known as closed pyometra.[6]

Hormonal influences and mis-mating shots

Females that have received estradiol as a mismating shot in diestrus are at risk for more severe disease because estrogen increases the number of progesterone receptors in the endometrium. 25 percent of females receiving estradiol in diestrus develop pyometra.[3] Pyometra is less common in female cats because progesterone is only released by the ovaries after mating.[7] Also in cats, the risk of developing the disease differs depending on breed.[8]

Treatment

The most important aspect of treatment of pyometra is quick action to provide supportive care. Female dogs are often septic and in shock (see septic shock).[1] Intravenous fluids and antibiotics should be given immediately. Once the female dog has been stabilized, then the treatment of choice is an emergency ovariohysterectomy (surgical removal of the infected uterus and ovaries)[9]. In livestock the treatment of choice for minor cases is dinoprost tremethamine (lutalyse). Supportive antibiotic treatment may be recommended also. Severe cases require surgery.[7][10]

In some rare instances, a stump pyometra can occur when an infection develops in the uterine tissue left behind after a spay procedure. [9]

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Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyometra

Fading Puppy Syndrome

What is fading puppy syndrome?

Fading puppy syndrome is a term used to describe the situation where puppies are apparently normal at birth but gradually "fade" and die within the first two weeks of life. Normal pre-weaning losses in dogs, including stillborn puppies, can be up to thirty percent with about half of these deaths occurring within the first week of life.

Why does this happen?

During the first two weeks of life, puppies are very vulnerable to illness since they are unable to regulate their body temperature independently. Very young puppies also have poor ability to regulate fluid and energy balance. In addition, their immune systems aren't fully functioning and they have limited protection from infections. This makes puppies susceptible to dying from a variety of causes.

What are the clinical signs of fading puppy syndrome?

The clinical signs are vague and insidious. It is often too late to save a puppy once clinical signs are apparent. The common findings are a low birth weight or failure to gain weight at the same rate as their siblings, decreased activity and inability to suckle. These puppies have a tendency to remain separate from the mother and the rest of the litter. They are often reported to cry weakly in a high pitched tone. Some people refer to this as "seagulling" due to its similarity to the cry of seagulls. These puppies often quickly progress to severe lethargy, loss of muscle tone and death.

What causes fading puppy syndrome?

There are many factors that contribute to fading puppy syndrome. Some of the more common factors include:

- Lack of adequate care from the mother
- Lack of milk production or consumption
- Congenital (present from birth) defects in the puppy, which may not be immediately apparent
- Low birth weight
- Infectious causes

One or more of these factors can contribute to fading puppy syndrome. For example, a lack of mothering instinct coupled with poor hygiene can often result in neonatal septicemia (systemic infection) in a very short time. Although some maternal immunity is conferred to the puppy in utero or while it is developing in the mother's womb, the majority of this immunity is acquired via the colostrum or first milk. If the puppy does not drink an adequate amount of this first milk, it is more vulnerable to infection.

Many common bacteria can cause overwhelming septicemia and death in a vulnerable puppy in a very short amount of time. Because of the weakness and poor immune response, death often occurs quickly and with few, if any, clinical signs. Viral infections are also an important cause of fading puppy s yndrome. If the mother is carrying a virus or isn't properly vaccinated, the puppies are more likely to contract an infection from the mother or have an even weaker immune syst em. Canine parvovirus, adenovirus and canine distemper have all been implicated as causes of fading puppy syndrome.

Intestinal parasites, fleas and ticks can also weaken a puppy by taking vital blood and nutrients away from the developing puppy. Infested puppies often fail to gain weight and



Pups 4 days old.



Happy, healthy litter.

slowly "fade" and die.

What can be done to treat fading puppy syndrome?

It is important to ensure that the puppy receives adequate fluid and is kept warm. Puppies should not be allowed to become chilled and an environmental temperature of slightly above 103°F (39°C) should be maintained.

If bacterial septicemia develops, antibiotics may benefit the puppy, but strict hygiene and good management procedures are also critical. Your veterinarian will discuss proper care and cleaning of the puppies and their environment.

It is also important that the mother is examined for teat (breast) discharge and possible mastitis (breast infection), metritis (uterine infection) or other illness.

If you are at all worried that you may have a sick puppy, do not hesitate to contact your veterinarian. If you have a puppy that dies, a necropsy (autopsy) should be performed to determine the cause of death. This may help you prevent other puppies from dying from the same cause.

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The dangers of marijuana and dogs

An increasing concern for pet guardians walking outdoors with their pets is the dangers of marijuana butts left on sidewalks and in dog parks.

A happy golden retriever smiling while being walked on a leash on a pavement sidewalk

After her six-year-old cocker spaniel, Joey became sick multiple times after picking up and eating joint butts off the ground, Kelowna-area resident Shelley Wood says she keeps a vigilant watch on her pet when out in public spaces.

"On two occasions he must have ingested more than the butt of a joint because he had quite a severe reaction," she says "Vomiting, losing control of his legs, stumbling, and having what seemed like tiny involuntary seizures."

Karen Beckmann's chocolate Labrador puppy, Daisy, had her first incident with marijuana at 10 weeks old. She rushed her little one to the vet where they confirmed the poisoning with a urine test.

"My husband thought she was having a stroke, she was wobbling, her eyes were red and she could not walk straight," she says.

Wood says it's important for pet guardians to be aware that the smell of marijuana butts can be irresistible to some dogs and if your dog behaves strangely at home, they may have swallowed one on their daily walk.

The effects of pot on your dog

If your dog is exposed to marijuana – by ingesting it or inhaling secondhand smoke – they may display these symptoms:

Lethargy
Dilated pupils or glassed-over eyes
Loss of balance
Whining Breathing problems
Agitated behaviour
Excessive drooling
Vomiting
Urinary incontinence
Changes in blood pressure
Abnormal heart rhythm
Tremors
Body temperature too high or too low
Seizures
Coma

Signs of possible toxicity show up anywhere between five minutes to 12 hours after exposure. Depending on the amount of marijuana the dog has been exposed to, symptoms of poisoning can last from 30 minutes to multiple days. Size plays a major role in how exposure to marijuana affects your dog, with

smaller dogs being at greatest risk because of their faster metabolism.

What risks does marijuana ingestion bring?
The risk of marijuana poisoning in dogs ranges from moderate to severe. Marijuana can be lethal for dogs when a large amount has been ingested. Reports show that dogs have a larger number of cannabinoid receptors in their brain compared to humans and therefore may be more sensitive to the toxic effects of THC than humans.

Sometimes it Takes a Community

By Olissia Stechishen and Bruce Hood

In early December 2025, I was contacted by Lisa to see if I could assist her mom Nancy in finding a home for Buck. Buck is a five-and-a-half-year-old intact male Chesapeake with a very nice pedigree.

Nancy and her husband Jim purchased Buck in 2020. Jim was going to replace his old Chessie, who was his loyal hunting buddy. This was just after Covid affected the country. In Ontario, due to "lockdown", training opportunities were stopped so Jim did some basic training with Buck with the expectation that he would get his retriever training in time. Sadly, Jim was diagnosed with cancer and passed away in 2024. Nancy is an older and tiny woman and Buck was getting to be a bit pushy with her. She is also scheduled for a hip replacement.

After emailing back and forth with Nancy, Bruce and I headed over to visit with her and Buck and learn what Buck was all about. True to his breed, Buck didn't want us past the threshold of the doorway and so he went into his crate until we entered the living-room and then he greeted us in true Chessie style by jumping up on each of us, showing us his toys. Buck is enthusiastic to say the least, tons of energy, loves to retrieve and beautifully meets the Chessie standard.

Bruce and I instantly loved this dog and had we not had Mr. Blue, our intact male, we would have jumped at the opportunity to have Buck in our home. We couldn't have used him in our breeding program as he's too closely related to our line, but we certainly would have done his health clearances and made him available for breeding.

Once we got home, the search to find Buck a new home began. Firstly, I contacted local breeders who might have a client or friend looking for an older dog to have as a house dog and hunting companion.



Buck and Nancy

I also contacted a few folks out west who had ties to Ontario, as well as Chessie breeders out east in the hopes of finding Buck the right home.

Locally, I reached out to an avid NAVDA participant and within minutes he messaged that he might have someone on the east coast who is looking for an older Chessie. In early January, he drove Buck out east to meet with the new potential owners who have had Chessies for the past 40 years. Unfortunately, Buck was not a good fit for them, so he made a round trip and was back home the next day.

The search for a home for Buck continued. Terry Byrne and Heather Mycholuk from Alberta were in regular contact with me as they both searched western Canada for possibilities. I also received other messages from people who thought they could give Buck a good home, but they were rejected because they had very young children which Buck could easily knock over, or the yard was too small for this rural dog that spent 2 hours a day outside going on walks, running and retrieving. Some older folks thought this would be a nice dog to have for when their grandchildren came to visit but Buck was far to energetic for that type of setting. City dwellers were also rejected. The search for a new home for Buck continued.

As time went on, Nancy contacted me to say that she was looking to place Buck into rescue. No dog breeder ever wants to hear this. I let Terry and Heather know that rescue was now in the cards and like me, they continued with their search.

After much thinking about who I hadn't contacted, I reached out to Keith, a local outfitter and neighbor to Nancy as the crow flies. Keith spread the word throughout his network of hunting guides, dog trainers and hunters. Keith thought he had found a potential owner, but after the fellow met Buck he realized that having a young family who are in the process of moving to a new home, the timing wasn't right to have a dog like Buck.

Once Nancy got word that Buck was being rejected again, she let me know that she was about to file the paperwork with the rescue.

I let Heather and Terry know this news and Heather said she would take Buck and rehome in Alberta.

The next morning, however, Keith had already let Nancy know he had someone interested. The fellow said, "if the dog will get into my truck, I'll take him." The following day Cody arrived at Nancy's home, spent some time with Buck and as soon as the truck door opened Buck hopped in, laid down on the seat and was ready to go to his new home. Cody already has a female Chesapeake and a labrador which Buck happily accepted as his new buddies. Cody said Buck has quickly taken to retriever training and he's very happy to have him.

Not only does Buck have a new home, is part of pack and doing what he loves to do, but Cody is now a member of the CBRCC and we hope to hear more about Buck in the future.

Many thanks to Terry and Heather and others who helped with Buck's rehoming. It really does take a community.



Buck Showing Some of His Toys

The Little Chesapeake and The Big Bear

By David Rankin

Back in the formative months of the Chesapeake Bay Retriever Club of Canada, Hans Kuck would fly into Toronto to help us in the training of our brown dogs. As a purser with Canadian Pacific Airlines it was easy for him to bring along his Amateur Field Trial Champion Nanuk of Cheslang. All of which inspired us to dream that we too might someday have a dog like Nanuk. In 1974 many of us went to Cambridge, Ontario to cheer on Hans and Nanuk as they competed in the Canadian National Retriever Trial. It was a time of big dreams and high expectations.

Hans helped us to understand that building confidence in our pups was the first step in developing above average working retrievers. With that in mind, he designed a series of working dog tests and then showed us how to set them up and run them on land and water. He was our trainer, mentor and the judge of how our dogs should be evaluated. It was an important beginning for us, as it allowed us to begin to understand what our dogs could and could not do.

It prompted some of us to join retriever training clubs like the Niagara Peninsula Field Trial Club. We became gunners and bird throwers and started to see



The big Black Bear - now hanging on the wall of Andy Mault of Kamloops, BC.

what was involved in developing confident and competitive field trial dogs.

Throughout these early years Han's advice was a constant reminder "Make sure your pups succeed" said Hans, "set up tests where they can succeed because that is where confidence begins. Don't make tests too difficult too soon. Build difficulty slowly and gradually and confidence will come. You want exciting, enthusiastic dogs that do their work with confidence."

In the fall of 1975, we left Ontario and went west to Saskatchewan closer to our families in Alberta. My work as an Anglican minister took us to east-central Saskatchewan and the small town of Porcupine Plain. It was a multi point parish which meant getting to know farmers, ranchers and small town people. It meant that we were on the road, traveling through a world populated by ducks, geese, grouse, deer, elk, moose and even bears. It was the kind of environment that a Chesapeake could really thrive . A place to hone and develop the instincts they were born with.

We had spent enough time with Hans and other field trial people in the Niagara Peninsula Field Trial Club to understand that not every retriever has the drive and talent to seriously pursue a field trial career. We also knew that our young bitch Conroy's Beau Rips Butte was more than average. Butte was a tough, determined girl with Bowmont's Rip, a son of FC AFC Atom Bob as one grandsire and Duke's Venture, a son of Canadian Field Trial Champion Rockyview Radar Duke as her other grandsire. We believed that bred to the right stud, we might be able to be a bit like Liz Lavoy and contribute a little something to the legacy of Conroy Marsh Kennels.

In the spring of 1976, we traveled to Idaho Falls and bred Butte to John McRobert's young field trial dog, Aleutian Surf Breaker. He had just turned four and was already placing in Amateur and Open Stakes. We had done the breeding based on information provided by Nancy Wotherspoon of Morinville, Alberta. Nancy was the prime western mover in establishing the CBRCC and had pushed hard to bring people together in an effort to promote better working chesapeakes all across Canada. Liz Lavoy in the east and Nancy in the West were the two ladies we leaned heavily upon in understanding where we hoped Chesapeakes could go.

The story of the little Chesapeake and the big bear really begins with her birth in Porcupine Plain in the June, 1976. In a litter of seven males and four females she was my pick. Phyllis picked another female. After a brief husband and wife battle we flipped a coin. I won the coin toss and we sent Phyllis's pick to Carol Andersen (Caroway Kennels) in Illinois. Carol's pup became Sedgcroft Radar and proved to be famous through her breedings to FC AFC Chesdel Chippewa Chief.

Sedgcroft Ruffian, my pick, became famous by proving over and over again how much smarter she really was than me. Ruffy and Phyllis went east in 1977 and trained with Carol and Jackie Mertens of Top Brass Kennels fame. Then they went on to Ontario and won a senior puppy trial at the York Retriever Club. There were 44 pups entered and most of them were black, but Ruffy surprised everyone. Later we sent her to Oklahoma to train with Wayne Crook but it was back in the wilds of Saskatchewan where she proved how special she was.

In the fall of 1979, Ruffy and I went hunting sharp tail grouse on land owned by some of our parishioners. There was a stubble field on one side of a fence line and a field for grazing cattle on the other. Along the fence was a little bush and a free standing poplar and willow.

Ruffy was working it with her usual enthusiasm but heeding my instructions to keep close. Suddenly she made a sharp turn away from where she was working; went about 20 yards and sat down facing me. In a field trial we would have called it a pop. And when she refused to move back to where she was supposed to be working, I became angry. We had a chat and I told her how disappointed I was in her!! She never refused me before and I was totally frustrated. As I sputtered and fumed about her unwillingness to co-operate she look at me rather sadly as if she knew something that I just couldn't understand.

Finally I told her I would go on without her and prove what a sissy she was. I bent down to get under a few branches and pushed into the scrub brush careful to keep my 1910 double barrel Stevens 12 gauge hammer gun pointed forward. It really wasn't the kind of gun to be used for grouse with its 32 inch barrels. I had bought it for forty dollars from a very old goose hunter when I was 16 years old in 1954 and I loved it because I had grown up with it.

I had only gone a few stops when I came upon a windfall. Suddenly I became aware of disturbed dirt and a large hollowed out area at the base of the windfall. At that point my anger at Ruffy van-

ished and became fear – for in the center of the cavern I could see a very large dark muzzle outlined. It seemed to move slightly backwards away from what was probably my white face and open mouth.

As I crouched frozen before the den, not 10 yards in front of me I decided to be a sissy and back out there as quickly and quietly as I could. I don't know how I avoided tripping as I backed out but suddenly I was in the clear.

I turned around once clear of the bush and quietly and carefully walked back to where Ruffy was sitting. I knelt down beside her and apologized for being so stupid. The we quickly retreated the half mile or so back to the car.

When we arrived back home I told the story to Phyllis and she reminded me of the many times that Ruffy had proven me wrong. All those birds retrieved from what seemed to be impossible places – all those occasions when Ruffy proved that she knew more about finding things than me.

That Sunday I went to the little church at Shand Creek and told the organist, Ann Devine about our bear find on her son's land. She said the story was the answer to a long standing mystery. For several years, cattle have been having their calves in that field, but when the boy's went to check on them, there were always calves missing. There was no sign of where calves had gone. "You'll be getting a phone call once the boys hear about this", she said.

Keith and Dick Devine did call me wondering if I would direct them to the den. I told them I could give them directions but was not available to accompany them because friends had arrived from Watsonville, California. A great Chesapeake friend Charlie Sambraillo and his business partner had arrived for a goose shoot and I had promised to connect them with our local goose experts. I had also promised to help dig the pits.

And so it was, that while we were digging pits the next day, the Devine brothers and neighbors went to the den. They found it and smoked the bear out in order to shoot him. They loaded him on their truck and took him to the weigh scale at the closest grain elevator at Carragana. He weighed 640 lbs which is larger than any black bear would normally be. They chalked his size up to all the baby beef he had eaten each spring. He had then retreated to the nearby forest reserve for the summer before returning to den up on the cattle range in November. This way he was always in the right spot each spring when he came out of hibernation for the "wake up feast".

The hide was taken to a taxidermist and when it come time to insert the skull it was found that the designated plastic black bear skull was not large enough. They had to use a polar bear skull to fill the cafity.

When the hide was returned to Keith Devine, he and his wife Theressa invited us out to supper and we had our baby daughter Naomi sit on the rug for a picture. Unfortunately we could not find that picture for this article. This picture is a recent one taken by Andy Mault in Kamloops, BC who now hangs the hide in his home.

Wildrose 7 Singles Competition

Spring came to Alberta like a slow running Turtle race in 2026. Training in the Northern Region of the province was impeded by heavy snow fall making training next to impossible. When myself with Bishop and Daton Tchir with Nero decided to venture south to The Wild Rose Hunting Retriever Club's 7 Singles Event at Irricana, we thought it would be a



Heather Mycholuk and her Bishop. In the holding blind at the 7-singles competition. Bishop was a finalist.

great chance to knock the cobwebs off the dogs.

The event had 28 dogs entered with some being professionally trained and some being new handlers. It was great rubbing shoulders with like minded people and connecting with those specifically interested in promoting the sport. The judges guided and encouraged everyone with a light hearted support while we all clambered to get organized to run our dogs.

Daton and Nero made it to the 6th series and then required a little gunner help to find the duck beyond the mud filled ditch. Many dogs went home to have nice warm bath this day. Daton is a new handler and is learning the sport with a keen interest.

Bishop and myself finished the 7th series which was set up as a keyhole entry about 40 feet between a hay bale and small hills. The dogs then had to cross a wagon trail road twice. After taking the keyhole perfect and settling on a really nice line, Bishop decided to slow and take a left going behind the gunner about 20 yards from the mark. Then cutting back and catching the scent of the bird on the wind, correcting and going to the right of the gunner to find the bird.

We didn't win the event but we did win in experience and what we need to work on further in training to improve. It was a long day but a great day. Thank you, Wild Rose Hunting Retriever Club for having the chessies out for the day.

Reported by Heather Mycholuk



Daton Tchur's nice male Nero made it through to the 6th mark.

Field Reports

HANDLING PROBLEMS PART 3

FAILURE TO TAKE AND HOLD A "LINE" — SOLUTIONS AND CORRECTIONS

by Dennis R. Voigt

Definitions

Taking a Line is when a handler gets the dog looking in a desired direction and the dog then leaves in the direction desired by the handler. This is the first part of "Go as Sent." The first part of a dog's route to a blind or mark is called the Initial Line (IL). Failure to take an initial line is often called a Poor Initial Line or PIL.

Holding a Line is running in a straight line despite factors that can cause deviations. This is the second part of "Go as Sent." Factors include wind, water, terrain Taking a line starts with sending straight, cover and distractions (such as other birds, gunners and old falls).

This series is about Handling Problems, mostly on blinds. But taking and holding a line is also very important on marks. In parts 1 and 2, I discussed stopping to a whistle and poor casting. These can clearly affect how well a blind is completed but in this article the topic is getting the IL and then holding or maintaining it.

Important Note: I do want to clarify that the topic here is not "when is the dog on line?" or "what is the corridor?" or "how some judges score the line." Instead, we are exploring problems with getting the start in the direction that you want and then dealing with problems of the dog not running straight. Remember your Grade 8 Introduction to Geometry? "A straight line is the shortest distance between two points." The two points, of course, are you and the bird!

Taking a line starts with sending straight

"A dog who is intent on a destination will take a good line to it."

Drill that into your approach to training and then into your dog with training. In addition, remember that a dog that is lined up crookedly will often start off crooked with a PIL (Poor Initial Line). Let's discuss the process of sending a dog straight before discussing how you get a dog to "look out" and what you do when the dog does not take a good line.

I first heard the procedure of how to send a dog straight over 35 years ago! What is remarkable is that it applies today and, essentially, it hasn't changed in all that time. It goes something like this. First, line up the dog's body by lining up his spine. Then, get his head lined up. Next, get his eyes focused on the target. Finally, get his attitude focused on that target. We're back to, "A dog who is intent on a destination will take a good line to it!" The short form/acronym for this procedure is SHEA (Spine, Head, Eyes, Attitude). When you have achieved SHEA, you should take or be in a neutral position, that is, one that does not interfere with the dog,

Typically, this is with your knee even with the dog's shoulders. Hillmann uses the phrase "nose to toes" in his teachings but a lot of good handlers don't quite achieve that. Although some might argue that standing back at the dog's tail (a very common position!) is neutral, the problem is that you have no influence to adjust the dog and the dog is much more on his own. While many trainers believe they are not guilty of standing this far back, simple observations by judges at tests or videos of your self will prove this is false. Standing too far forward is also possible but undesirable. It is quite rare to observe.

Note: In the 2013 Winter Issue of Retrievers ONLINE, we featured a photo essay that showed many common sending faults as well as good sends. Have a look again!

More recently, I have modified SHEA after watching many others and learning from my own handling successes and failures. In addition to Spine, Head, Eyes and Attitude, I believe that you have to have the dog thinking the right things. While his attitude may be gung-ho and good to go, you also need him to be thinking correctly. Things like, "this is a blind with a poison bird" or "this a dry shot blind" or "this is a 'take that log/ jump', or "this is a keyhole." These things are achieved at the line by the great dogs rather than by being handled multiple times en route. I call this getting the Brain lined up. You need the dog to think like you are thinking. Thus, I now use the acronym SHEBA — Spine, Head, Eyes, Brain and Attitude.

When you don't get a good initial line

There are only two responses in the immediate short term to a PIL. You handle or you recall. Most commonly, if the line is poor but not a flagrant bailout to a totally different destination, the solution is simply to handle and attempt to put the dog back on line. With young dogs, be extra forgiving about deviations from the perfect IL. Remember that, in early blinds, the priority is Go, Stop and Come and, basically, get the blind by lining and casting with momentum. Precision casts are not demanded but you do want good stops, turns the right way and a change of direction for each cast.

More experienced dogs can be fussed with more to get a good IL. If you don't get a good IL, a recall may be warranted if the dog takes a flagrant bad line. He was looking at 12 o'clock and he went to 2



Here I am with my Ida in the heel position.

o'clock! Or you had worked very hard to get a line and he went elsewhere even though he appeared to be looking at the target. Such flagrantly poor initial lines are grounds for a recall. My only caution is that dog should have been taught through drills like the no-no drill or even Lining Wagon-wheels that the recall is not for going but rather for going to the wrong location. Your dog's behaviour and attitude plus his responses will tell you how much you can recall. Some dogs can (and should be!) recalled often. Others — rarely, if ever.

Helping your dog take a good IL

Surprisingly, this starts with a young puppy before he even knows what he is learning. When you line up your youngster perfectly each time, it becomes a habit for him to go where he was pointed and looking. This extends to both marks and blinds. Thus, on every send think about SHEBA. Soon it will become routine for both you and the dog.

However, certain drills can be used to teach, enhance and refine line taking skills These won't translate into long lines that fight factors but the first part of a blind, the IL, is always important for a good blind.

Yard drills include the 8 bumper Lining Wag-on-wheel with white bumpers at 25-30 feet. When that is perfected you can advance to a two tier Lining Wagon-wheel with the second tier orange and at about 45 to 60 feet.

Another exercise emphasizes focus and going to the spot that you are looking at. This could be 5-8 bumpers (white!) that are in a straight line. You position yourself at an angle to them. The simplest is 90 degrees and the advanced is 30 degrees. Pick them up in sequence from short to long. Then, to advance, start with the longest one first, and go progressively shorter. This takes much more focus, so, start off at a large angle — almost 75 degrees, if need be.

These types of drills develop teamwork and focus and teach the dog to go where he is looking. However, these are just yard drills. Eventually what will count is your field work. This is where ABC counts — Attitude, Balance and Control. You will need all three to achieve confidence, focus and the dog "who is intent on a destination that will take a good line to it" — the key to this subject.

Developing more Focus and Confidence on Cold Blinds

Go to the Internet for advice and someone will probably tell you to go back and run Pattern Blinds to gain confidence. Orthey may advocate using white markers, flags, jugs or pails that the dog can see from the line. Sure enough, when you do either of these your dog is likely to act like he is full of confidence and has a great attitude running blinds. Unfortunately, you still aren't doing much to help your dog develop confidence and focus on a cold blind when he can't see the destination. The drills I mentioned in the last two paragraphs do help to develop some focus by getting the dog to lock on a particular bumper when others are visible. But they do not develop the confidence of going to something unseen. Lining Wagon-wheels teach the mechanics of taking a line but they do not teach the mental confidence required to line a cold blind. They really are more about teamwork skills than lining.

Intent look at a destination (not visible and not known) and confidence are the keys to getting better lines. I advocate a technique for doing this. I call it the 3 X 3 Method. It involves sets of 3 cold blinds and 3 repeat blinds and 3 walk-around blinds. It is especially valuable for the Transition dog that is beginning to do cold blinds but it can be used very well for a dog that has started taking poor lines. I even use it for my most advanced dogs when things are going well.

The Magic of Walk-around Blinds

A major part of the 3 X 3 method is Walk-around blinds. You take your dog and 3 bumpers and walk around letting your dog see you put out all three. These 3 spots are pre-planned. Initially they will be well-spaced and they are also at spots where you will know exactly where they were placed when you get back to the line. Don't underestimate how different things look in the field from back at the line. Often, it will be necessary to take 2-3 foot orange blind poles to mark them.

If all 3 blinds have the same factor such as a crosswind or across a ditch or road, your dog will also be learning about "holding a line." I also like to frame these through slots, perhaps by hay bales or trees. This will help your dog to learn about identifying pictures. Blinds should be at least 150 yards long, often



Another chessie set up in the heel position. A bit too far forward.

much longer (250 plus). Having them at the end of the field indirectly teaches "go to the end-go long!" So, all of this takes some careful planning. It's not just three random locations. For the less experienced dogs, you may reduce the factors but an absolutely plain flat field is really not more helpful. It's better if there is at least some structure. Your dog will be better able to have an inkling of where the destinations are by using landmarks. It's amazing how the dogs will develop "place-awareness" with this drill. I believe it actually helps them in marking to know where they are and where they have been.

Back at the line, your dog will go with confidence. He knows there are retrieves to be done. He can't see the bumper but he will think he knows where they are. He's often likely to be wrong but the important lesson is that he has focus, he has confidence and he is intently looking at a destination. He will go with style as he learns this procedure. Gradually, you and he will get better and better and you will be able to tweak his look. The point is that he will go where he is looking and, initially, you may not be able to change his mind. Yes, we are cheating the cold blind a bit but there are so many benefits it is a worthwhile transition. The key is that he is looking out without a visible crutch and without a known patterned destination.

Delayed repeats

The second method is also a form of cheating the cold blind. By that, I mean it's not technically a cold blind but again, like the Walk-arounds, it has so many elements of a cold blind that it is worthwhile. It involves repeating a set of 3 blinds that has been run before, perhaps a few days ago or even a few weeks ago but not back-to-back. You want the dog to have 'some' familiarity but not nearly as much as a school or pattern blind. Again, you just want him comfortable in that field and feeling like there is something out there even though he can't see anything. The 3 blinds may have been initially run cold or they may have been a set of walk-arounds. A really good set might be re-done 3-4 times over a period of months.

Cold Blinds

A part of the 3 X 3 Method is Cold blinds. Use some of the same criteria for designing them as discussed in the Walk arounds. The idea is that dog begins to expect to go again. Don't be overly fussy with getting the perfect IL; that will come. I like to do these in a field where the dog has had marks before. I often do them with a gunner or three in the field. For example, you could have three widely spaced gunners. Do a single mark and run a blind behind the gunner. Then do the next mark and blind and finally the third blind. A week of this will amaze you. However, remember to do all 3 of the types of blinds. How much of each type will depend on your dog's progress. Sometimes you will do 2 and sometimes 4 but the bread and butter effective number is 3!

Comparison with other methods

Over the years, I have had ample opportunity to compare this 3 X 3 Method (a mixture of cold, delayed repeats and Walk-arounds) with other methods. Some pros successfully just start running cold blinds after the Double-T. Their experience and the type of dogs they pursue allows them to cultivate good blind running this way. I haven't seen many Amateurs succeed this way and I have seen many get in big trouble with too much pressure, bugging, no-goes, pops and a poor blind attitude. Those that just go back to the pattern field blinds run into the same problems when they return to cold blinds. Those that rely on white markers eventually wean their dogs off them and achieve some good blind dogs. But most often, they go through a transition period of popping, no-goes,

added pressure and confusion. With my young dogs that can't handle really well at a distance, I like to put some white or red flagging on a stake so that when they get near they spot the stake. This does two things. It teaches them to ID orange stakes, look for them and it helps them complete the blind with success at a distance. Some of the dogs that I have had became excellent at spotting a white flag stake in the field even when I hadn't planned it. While they then ran with great gusto, I observed that they really didn't get very good at taking a line until I also did the 3 X 3 method.

I should mention that I basically follow the Transition steps as outline in Lardy's TRT program. It includes the Blind Drill steps, the Diversion work, various drills, some taught channels and a good balance of marks and blinds. I often run the blinds in fields where the dog has been retrieving marks and the gunners may still be visible. But, I have found that if I use the 3 x 3 Method pressure is minimal, style is maximal and taking a line becomes routine. I return to it for maintenance on my advanced dogs.

Summary of Solving "Taking a Line" Problems

There is no single magic drill. It takes time. You have to learn to send your dog straight. The dog has to learn to work with you and respond to your cues (Lining Wagon-wheel). The dog has to learn to focus on a destination (use a set of visible bumpers and run it short to long and long to short). Use the 3 X 3 Method to foster confidence and teach about pictures. Handle your dog carefully and only call back for flagrant initial line deviations but not for failure to hold a line. Failure to hold a line comes next.

Failing to Hold a Line

Dogs don't hold a line on a cold blind for two major reasons. The first is that they succumb to some factor. The second is that they break down and start hunting. Let's look at the latter first as solutions are relatively easy compared to "fighting factors."

Hunting Short

Dogs start to hunt on a blind because they think they are at a destination, or they encounter scent or perhaps an old mark. Hunting short on a blind is usually caused by the training method. Some trainers advocate starting with short blinds and gradually getting longer. This, in fact, teaches a dog to expect short blinds often. I rarely do short blinds except later with advanced dogs when I do a few under-over blinds. Start with blinds that are long (100-150 yards) and often at the end of the field. The Walk-around blinds are an easy way to get them expecting to go long. Hunt test trainers should routinely do blinds at least twice as long as they expect to see on the weekend. Field trialers will eventually have to be able to do 500 yard blinds. You will find that when you do 2-, 3- and 4-peats that the 2nd and 3rd blinds are easier for the dog to go the distance.

Dogs that quarter on blinds have simply not had enough long blinds in plain fields. Be able to do that before you do blinds in heavy cover where they might expect birds. Dogs that honour their nose, smelling old falls, drag-back, other dog foot traffic and even disturbances such as ATV tracks are showing lack of thorough exposure to all situations. Initially, these aren't situations where you should tempt your dog and add pressure. Sure you may handle back but, usually, breaking down on scent gradually improves with experience. You'll see the dog start to think about hunting and then carry on. That is a great result. Again, 3-peats through such areas are a great help. As you do more marks that traverse some old scent, your dog's scent discrimination will improve on blinds as well.

Chronic breakdowns with an older dog may require custom work. Two examples are stopping to hunt in an old fall on the way to a blind and hunting on a scented point on a water blind. Be careful about using too much "placed" scent on blinds. It may backfire on your marks as dogs begin to ignore subtle whiffs of scent that may get them their bird.

Before setting up a situation like this I like to do a reminder procedure of "force back at a distance" in a drill-like context. Then you have prepared your dog for that force at a distance if he stops to hunt and doesn't respond to your handle back. Once again, if I am going to heavily scent an area to run blinds through it, I will often make it a 3-peat blind. You should see the dog learning during the session. If you have a chance to run such a dog in a group, try to run him last for a moderate exposure to drag-back and other dog traffic. Another helpful procedure is doing poison bird drills. For some ideas, read the article on these procedures earlier in this issue.

Failing to Fight Factors

Failing to fight factors is the most common reason dogs do not hold their line on both marks and

blinds. Teaching dogs to go straight despite factors is a life-long task. Even when "mastered," maintenance is required.

Factors are elements that make it difficult for dogs to hold their line and go straight. Factors include wind, water, cover, terrain and distractions (such as other birds, gunners, poison birds, dry shots). Generally speaking, dogs are prone to take the easy or sometimes the quickest route. Dogs will run around water because it is easier or faster or perhaps because it is cold or hard-going. It doesn't necessarily mean that they don't like water. Wind is arguably the most significant factor. Dogs have evolved to put great reliance on their noses. When they cannot smell anything it is natural to fade with the wind and gradually drift or fade downwind. Wind pushes dogs downwind. Terrain causes dogs to fall down hills or climb them; both are easier than running along a side hill. Cover may hold birds and may sometimes attract dogs but, in many other cases, it is harder going and dogs will avoid it. Dogs may be reluctant to change cover types if it seems easier where they are or they think it is more likely to hide a bird. Distractions can attract dogs in hopes that there is a bird nearby. In some cases, dogs will avoid a gunner or an old fall because their training has made them overreact after corrections.

Factors may be in concert and their effect is magnified. This means that all the factors are influencing the same way. For example, on a water blind, the shoreline attracts because it is easier; add a gunner pulling them there and an on-shore wind pushing and all 3 factors are in concert. Distance enhances the effect of many factors.

Dealing with Factors

In modern day retriever training, the most common way that factors are dealt with is by handling. Before a dog can handle, the trainer needs to simplify factors. It's important to not let a dog develop bad habits by being rewarded for giving into a factor. For example, allowing puppies to run around the shore will make later training more problematical. Therefore, we start near the water's edge and with square entries. It is possible to teach about some factors by simplifying and then gradually complicating and increasing effects. However, if at some point you over do it, the dog will succumb and you may not have the tools to deal with it. It's amazing how quickly dogs can learn to take the easy way when they get rewarded with a bird. Cheating single marks, for example, require a gradual and increasingly complicated series of lessons. Earlier in this issue you will find an article on this. It illustrates the process of teaching dogs more and more complicated lines around water.

In the remainder of this article, I will illustrate when, where and why to handle when dogs succumb to factors in training. These are training scenarios to help teach a dog to fight the factors. In the same situation in a weekend test you may not handle depending on the situation. However, in training, you will avoid rewarding cheat as much as you can every day.

Figure la shows a common situation where a dog has started to fade or drift with the wind. This is often a gradual process. There is little profit in allowing a lot of this. In fact, the sooner you can read it and intervene, the better are the prospects for a good lesson. You do not want to wait until the dog is 20 yards off line and then give an over. You probably won't get it because your dog is now "in a hole!" What's worse is that if you get an angle back and accept it, you have now taught your dog that over means angle back. You lied to your dog!!! The solution is to handle sooner and give the literal cast, a slight angle back, and then insist on it.

Figure lb shows a dog route through a pond with a crosswind. The dog took a great line through the pond but as soon as he exited, he seriously faded with the wind. Two lessons emerge, a wet dog will fade more in the wind and when two factors are added (wet plus distance), the effect of a factor is increased. Be ready with your whistle for that first decision to fade. That is the best time for you to change a dog's mind plus make your point

Figure 2 shows a crosswind and how you might

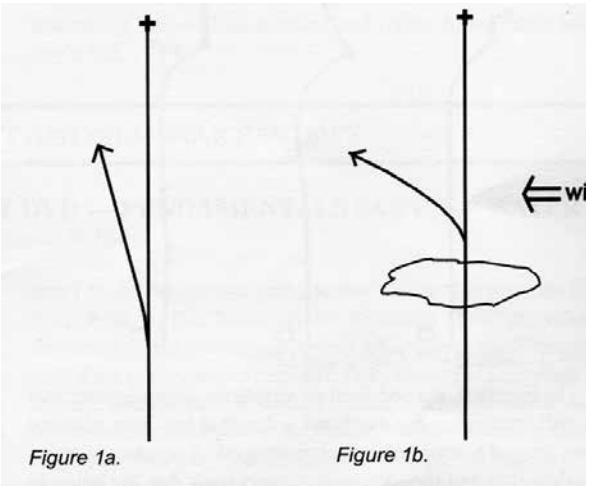


Figure 1a. Figure 1b.

handle differently depending on which way the dog has deviated. In general, a silent cast is used for more direction change and a vocal for more drive back. This arises from the earlier basic force back lessons learned and maintained throughout a dog's training. Thus, when a dog fades with the wind, a silent cast is warranted. When a dog is upwind of the line, a vocal cast to drive back and NOT overcast or fade is suggested.

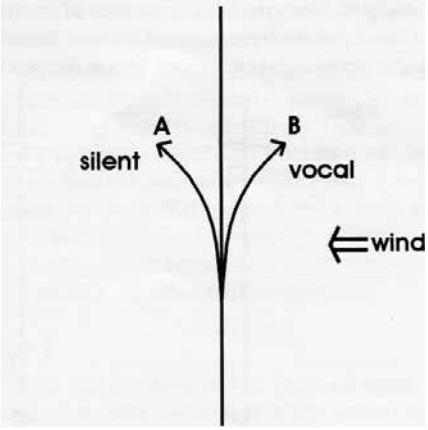


Fig. 2 Dealing with a crosswind factor

Figure 3a shows a dog that has faded to the left. When he is stopped and cast, he makes zero effort and digs back in the same direction he was going. This is usually clear grounds for correction — either attrition or indirect pressure with a sit-whistle, nick. In 3b, we see the same fade but this dog takes the cast although not for long. This scallop shows that the dog really hasn't changed his mind and needs intervention with correction in training. In a test, it means you had better stop him quicker next time because the dog is digging himself into a hole.

In Fig. 3b, we do see a dog that has changed his destination after your intervention cast. This shows more effort and is likely to be a correction. However, you are going to need another whistle soon because the dog is still not on line.

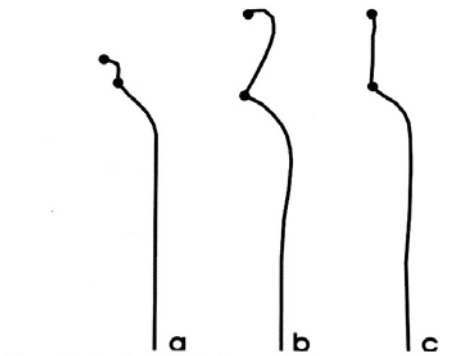


Figure 3. Dealing with Fading and Effort

Figure 3. Dealing with Fading and Effort

In Figure 4, we see various situations around water that you will encounter. Fig 4a shows a dog that has been allowed to run around a pond before being stopped. A number of trainers allow this and then strongly correct their dog for being in the wrong place. This is sort of like condoning a bad decision and then sending Zeus down to punish the dog. It is simple punishment training to try and stop behaviour. These days, you need a dog that is comfortable going anywhere as long as he goes straight or doesn't give into factors. A far better method is illustrated in Fig 4b. Here, the handler intervened the minute he could read his dog's intent. He tried to intervene the minute the dog made the decision to run around. This is the best time to change a dog's mind. The dog is still in position for a literal cast into the water. If he was out of position you could call in to the point of deviation and then cast. Corrections here are Indirect Pressure — Sit-whistle, nick. This is form of negative reinforcement and hopefully reinforces the good behaviour — the decision to get into the water and not deviate. Figure 4c illustrates the dog that decided to not get in the water right from the get go. This was a flagrant bad IL. This is best corrected with a recall (again at the minute you can read the decision).

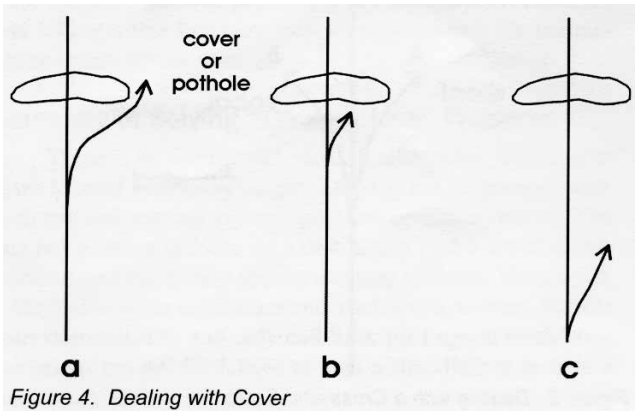


Figure 4. Dealing with Cover

Figure 5 involves some challenging decisions on a down-the-shore mark but it could be a blind. The lesson I want to illustrate here is the importance of reading a dog's effort, whether on a blind or a mark. Note that the wind is from left to right. Dog A starts off with a little fade and gradually fades more but it's unclear for awhile how much effort he is making to fight the factors.

Finally, it becomes clear and you handle where shown. Dog B starts off much more skinny but then starts to fight the factors and ends up at the same point you handled Dog A. However, in this case, even though the dog is in the same place, I do NOT handle — reward the effort. Another dog has a great line but as he approached the end you

watch for a sudden cave-in and deviation to shore. This is all about, "what is your standard?" On a mark, it would be clearly "past" the gunner. If on a retired gunner or a blind it is a tougher decision for us. I will say that if a dog gives in and is allowed to, the next time he is likely to give in even more. So keep the standard up. Incidentally, once I start to handle on this down-the-shore mark or blind, I will usually insist on handling right to the bird.

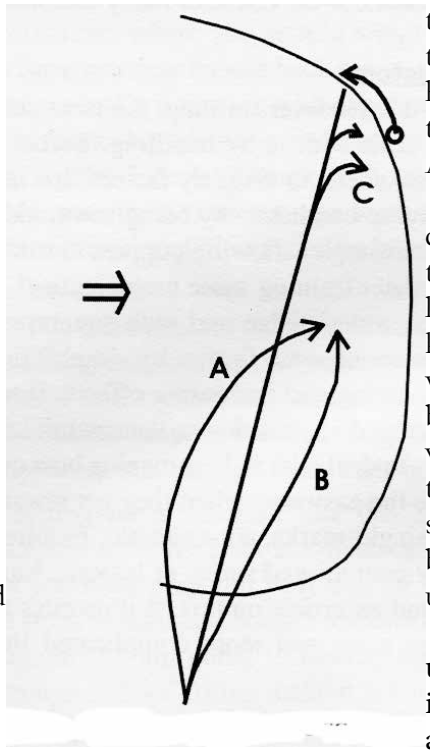


Fig. 5 Dealing with the down the shore mark.

Finally, Fig 6 shows another challenge. The blind is right behind a visible gunner. The most common failure in holding a line is to curl around just past the gunner. You need to be really quick or the dog is likely to be beyond recovery. In fact often a handler will intervene earlier for insurance but I like the dog to make a decision. Sometimes, the dog will flare as he approached the gunner. This is also quite insidious as a correction here can make the dog think "stay away from gunners." Next time, the flare is even more pronounced. In the example here, the dog scallops and doesn't take the cast so although it looks just like Fig. 3a, beware the correction. Attrition would be better.

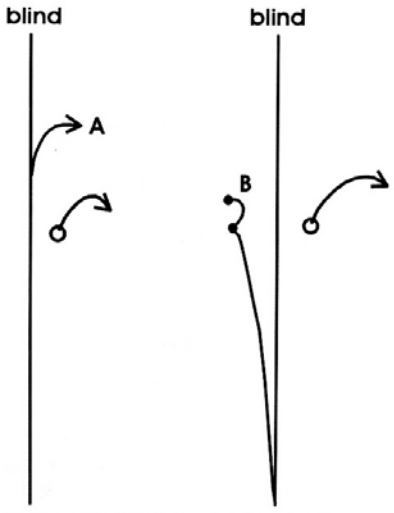


Figure 6. Dealing with Blinds behind Visible Gunners

This set of examples shows the many challenges in dealing with failure to hold a line and failure to fight the factors. Solutions are not simple like they were, at least relatively, for not stopping and not casting. The key is to develop and maintain high standards. Intervene at the instant you can read an incorrect decision by the dog. Give a literal cast and correct appropriately when not obeyed. If you find you are correcting all the time and your dog is getting down, back off and simplify the factors. Decrease the distance if need be but I will say that many factors don't start to influence until the dog has traveled 100 yards or more.

Challenge your dog but don't bury him. Be particular but not picky. Remember that taking and holding lines on blinds is something you will be refining and trying to maintain all the dog's life.

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*

Editors Note: As in the past, here are some training tips from some of the past trainers. Taken from the Bill Hillmann *Training Retrievers: Methods and Concepts of 20 top Professionals.*
Mostly outdated ideas, but comments to think about.

CHEATING . . . JIM ADIX

To teach a dog to go through cover instead of around it, I start by doing yard drills over a picnic bench. I throw a bumper over the bench and send him. If he doesn't jump over, I call him back and

move closer and repeat. I usually run him with a short rope attached to his collar so I can grab him if he starts to go around. They usually get to like doing this drill once they understand it. Later you start backing up, maybe ten feet or so each time. Once you start this process you can't let up. They have to go over the bench and come back over it each time. When you go to the field you must remain consistent on this concept, because once he figures out that he can get away with cheating, he'll try it every chance he can until he learns that he must go straight. As they get older, sometimes harsher discipline will be required to keep him convinced that cheating is not acceptable.

Once he knows where a mark is and that he's supposed to go through a piece of cover to get there and still goes around the cover, then maybe I'll sting him with a BB gun as he starts to cheat. I usually do this myself if I can; I want them to know it's me that is making them do it right. Sometimes when it's in the water, or terrain that makes it impossible for me to get to the dog, I'll have a helper hide and then jump out and correct the dog at the point of infraction. But I like to do most of the correcting myself. I don't want a young dog to get to be shy of the gunners. An important point here is that the helper must really know what he's doing or you can really end up with a mess.

Keeping a dog honest day after day is the trick here. Not just one day but every day so that good habits are formed. Once a mark with hazards in it has been learned, I'll go back periodically and run them as pattern marks to reinforce the going straight attitude and let the dog gain confidence. But you've always got to be ready to go into action, and be ready to make the correction.

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TRAINING PHILOSPHY.... Eddie DeWitt

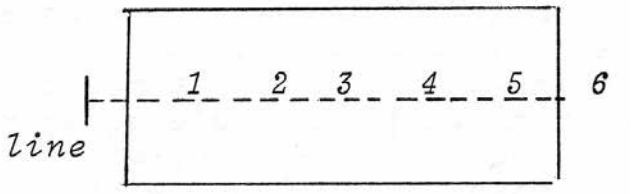
The important concept in training is that you try to train the individual dog that you're working with. Work on his weaknesses and capitalize on his strong points. Many people today say that a dog should be trained a certain way, pinch his ear at a certain age, etc. I think that is a big mistake. People can make much more progress if they'll train the individual dog. I see so many people that are out traing with each other and the guy with the six month old dog is insisting that he run the same test as the guy with the year old dog, and they get in a lot of trouble that way. You must be ofmective and say, "My dog can't do that; I want this bird shorter and out in the open. That's what my dog needs now." The amateur that has a lot of time and patience and that will try to train the individual dog that he has is going to make tremendous gains over the individual who says, "Well, I paid $1000 for this dog and it has got to do this and it should do that." He's out there trying to run Field Trials at training rather than going out and training the individual dog that he has.

When I started in this game I had an old red dog, a terrible renegade; a bird-eating, stubborn, horrible dog. But, it was the only thing I had, so one day after I was through pounding on him with a 2 x 4 to get him to do something, I came into the house and I looked in the mirror and said, "This is no sport; this is no fun; there's got to be sm arter dogs and smarter trainers. Here we have a dumb dog and a dumb trainer." So, I started out with the theory of using Purex jugs as visuals and getting dogs to line out without looking up at you or you and - looking out there and believing in you. Everybody used to laugh at me, but a year later you couldn't get an empty Purex jug in the city of Seattle.

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ANGLES INTO THE WATER . . . CHUCK CROOK

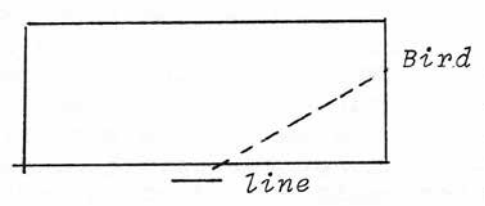
When I start a young dog I leave a long rope on him so that I have control of him at all times. To begin with I start in a square pond that's about 120 yards long and maybe 50 yards wide and waist deep with absolutely square corners. I start the pups going down the middle from one end to the other,



to teach them to stay in the water. I give them one bumper at a time at different distances un-til they can go clear to the end of the pond. Then I turn and put them on the side of the pond and start them at an angle. If they start to run the bank by

I never let anyone correct them but myself. I correct them personally. I never let the throwers correct the dog. After they become grown dogs then it may be a different situation. But at the start only the handler should make corrections. If they start to run the bank I jerk them back on the rope

and move right up to the edge of the water, block them off so they can't go anyplace but in the water at the angle and have another bui per thrown. Always pick the bumper or bird up after the correction and start over from the beginning. After the do this well back up from the water and try it. Just keep doing it and getting farther and farther from the water. Make sure you teach them how to do it right befc you correct them in a harsh



manner. Later on you might have boogie men jumping out at the dog, collars, shotgun, etc. But until you teach them to angle properly stay al from the severe correction - they have to be shown firsi Some dogs can learn angles better than others. On some dogs you may have to accept a little less than perfectic don't just keep hammering away until the dog is ruined.

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SELECTION . . . TOM SORENSON

I don't believe in selection. Maybe they left me behind or I'm getting old or something, but I've never seen selection pay off often enough to warrant its use. I have nough trouble teaching my dogs to mark three birds without trying to make them mark in the order I want. I pattern my marks, and I'll teach him to mark the short bird through repetition. I'd want to keep the dogs interested in marking and keep them watching the birds down. When you start to select you end up teaching them to pull off birds early and you eventually hurt their marking and concentration. I don't think that a good selecting dog is usually a very good marking dog. A good judge can get a selecting dog every time. Generally speaking, I can teach a dog'to mark the short bird in half the time it takes to develop a good selecting dog.

Another factor is that many times the flyer that you're pulling the dog off of can end up being the toughest mark in the test. And the judges in the Midwest don't expect you to do too much hunting on the flyer if it's the last bird down. Normally, I pick up the birds outside, outside, middle, unless I run into a case where a particular dog seems to do better some other way. This is true unless the middle bird is shot last, in which event I go middle, outside, outside. This takes all the guess work out of it for the dog. When he comes back with a bird he knows where he's going next. This helps keep confidence high middle bird is shot last, in which event I go middle, outside, outside. This takes all the guess work out of it for the dog. When he comes back with a bird he knows where he's going next. This helps keep confidence high.

Photo Album results



Dockcove's Slow Smoked JH (Brisket)
Dockcove's Running for Cover MH QAA (Twist)

Great first weekend event of the summer! Dockcove's Slow Smoked JH (Brisket) earned her Junior Hunter title and Dockcove's Running for Cover MH QAA (Twist) placed 2nd in the QUAL
Owner/Handler: Philip Williams

Continued next page

Photo Albums results - cont'd



Westpeake Smoke Showing - Sue (Riverstixbiscaybear x Westpeake Maisey Ida)

Sue got two high in class awards at a rally obedience event this weekend 100/100 and 99/100.
Owner/Handler: Brian Whitaker



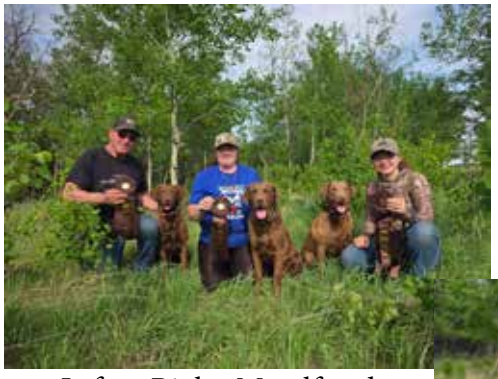


We jumped up to the big boys to run an all age stake…. An Amateur field trial at the PEI Retriever Club spring hunt test.
We were thrilled to get a CM for finishing the trial.
We were not at our best but good enough to finish.

Very proud of my boy GMH Nordais AFG' Mr October MH (Jaxy)
Report by Paul MacKinnon

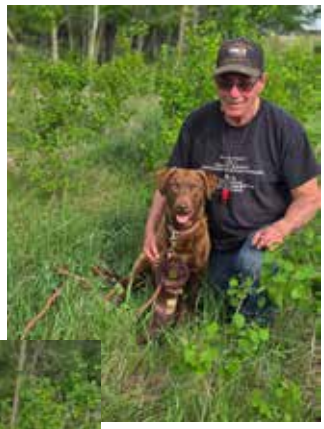


Whispering Oak In The Whispering Rain Radar
Sire: :GCHB* Birch Bark Chiseled Rock MH **
Dam: GCH Whispering Oak Nymira
Handler: Mehgan Kennedy



Left to Right, Myself and **Ember,** Meghan and **Radar** Karolina and **Tauriel**

Trinity's **Tauriel** at Living Skies
Handler: Karolina Chalifoux





Ember
Sire: Bigwater Rocky SH
Dam: Trinity Sasha SH
Ross Schmidt



Pine Haven Mathias MH WCX
Getting it done at a very wet Master Hunter test in Moncton. This is Mathias and Laurie Waye's 10th Master Pass. Congrats to the both of you. Mathias MH WCX getting it done at a very wet Master Hunter test in Moncton. This is Mathias and Laurie Waye's 10th Master Pass. Congrats to the both of you.



New Master Hunter - Nordais Talisman WCX, MH**

Completed her Master Hunter title, MH, this weekend, at the hunting test held by the Montérégie Rapporteur Dog Club. She is the third in her litter to earn the MH title, along with her brothers Jax and Chaz. This qualifies her for the 2026 Canadian Nationals.



Well it was a hot day but a fun one! Nero earned his Working Certificate Intermediate today (WCI)! This is our first first time earning a title of this level. He was only dog out of 5 to pass today! Would like to thank the Labrador Retriever Club of Alberta and the volunteers for hosting the event. Lots of time and effort be en put to get us this far and to keep going further. Thank you to all the training support through the way. Keep up the good work Nero/

Pine Haven Nero WCI

Sire: Sedgcroft Peesim Sakeway Bilbo STPR-1 TBH WT BH IPO-FL-B IPO-T-V WSH **Dam:** Westpeake Ruin CAN-JH WC
Owner/Handler: Daton Tchir

New Master Hunter - Tarka

So proud of the pups. Tarka got his 5th master pass, earning him his Master Hunter (MH) with CKC and qualifying him for the Canadian National Master.
Unofficially- HRCH Silverpeake Cooper's Hawk MH WCX
Dakota got her 4th master pass, one more to go. It's nice to feel like a team again.
Owner Handler: Laura Bioncolin







Chesapeake Bay Retriever Club of Canada – Minutes 2025 AGM

May 31, 2026

The AGM was held via zoom videoconference from 7:00-8:00 EDTThe AGM was held via zoom videoconference from 7:00-8:00 EDT

Present
Gerald and Nancy Dagley, Jayne and Chris Stoddart, Heather Mycholuk, Rob Paterson, Sanford Stephens, Dana Schmidt, Bruce Hood

- **Welcome and Opening Remarks (Bruce)**
  - Introduction of members on the call
  - Annual General Meetings (AGM) review of the CBRCC's previous year's activities. They are a requirement of the CBRCC consttution.
  - 2025 marked the 50th Anniversary of the Club. Our Club has persisted much longer than many other breed clubs, due to the dedication of our members.
  - If you are a new Chesapeake owner, you may not know that we are a Canadian Kennel Club (CKC) affiliated breed club. As such, we must meet requirements of the CKC for organization and administration. We also contribute to some CKC initiatives, for example, providing CKC with the Clubs position on dew claw removal and ear cropping.
  - The Chesapeake is recognized as a breed by Agriculture Canada. They have Rules Of Eligibility (ROE) that broadly describe the breed characteristics. The ROE is much less detailed than the official breed standard.
  -The CBRCC is a not-for-profit club, and we report annually to Corporation Canada.

- **Acceptance of 2025 AGM Agenda (Bruce)**
  - Reading of Agenda
  - This AGM will be about 1 hr long and minutes will be emailed to members afterwards.
  - Motion to Accept Agenda: Jayne Stoddart, Second – Heather Mycholuk

- Reading of 2024 AGM minutes (Bruce)
  - You can view the minutes on the CBRCC website in the Spring 2025 issue of The Wave that was emailed to members.
  - Motion to accept the 2024 minutes: Heather Mycholuk, Second Nancy Dagley

- **A/Treasurer Report (Jayne)**
  - Financial Update – On December 31, 2025, there was $10,0067 in the Club bank account. Currently there is $10,334 and $120 in PayPal.
  - Jayne is awaiting a summary of expenses for the 2025 National and Regional Specialty to do a full financial statement for 2025.
  - Revenue from the hunt test was $6570, while expenses were $7701. The Club purchased two starter pistols, primers and buckets.
  - Purchasing 120 ducks was the largest cost. Judges cost was $1000
  - $650 was spent on food. The tailgate was poorly attended; however, extra food was used to provide lunches to the judges, gunners and other volunteers.
  - Will need to buy new ribbons for the next hunt test and cut costs.
  - Overview: Costs increased during 2025. We had a hunt test, and specialty shows as well as The Youth Award and printing costs for the 50th Anniversary and Club Decals, which were mailed to members.
  - Annual membership fee for CBRCC has remained at ($25 single and $30 family) while the cost of everything has increased. It's recommended that that the Board discuss raising membership fees.

- **2025 Membership Report (Bruce for Daryl Meyers)**
  -The Club had about 75 members in 2025.

- Membership peaked at 99 during COVID when many people bought dogs and joined clubs.

- Ontario has the most Club members followed by BC, Alberta and Quebec.

- Daryl became Membership Coordinator in 2025, taking over from Patti Kipper.

- Heather suggested adding a copy of the membership spreadsheet to the Board Group Facebook page.

- **The Wave (Bruce for Brian West)**

- Brian West, The Wave Editor produced fabulous editions of our acclaimed newsletter in 2025, as he has done for many years.

- For many CBRCC members, The Wave is their main link to the Club.

- Brian likes to include member content in each issue of The Wave and encourages members to submit articles, stories and photos. He likes to include field and show results.

- If members are submitting photos, please include details such as the dog's name, place or event and any other relevant information.

- **Facebook (Bruce)**

- The CBRCC public Facebook page was started about five years ago and has grown to 3,600 members.

- We have 5 administrators to monitor the site, admit new members and approve posts.

- The public page is useful to raise awareness of the CBRCC and direct them to the website. We also advertise events there.

- In 2024, Heather Mycholuk created a closed Facebook group for the Club Board and that is where we do most of our administrative communication.

- The group has been a valuable communication tool and is more effective than email.

- **Website (Heather)**

- Heather, our Prairie Director is also the Club's Website Administrator.

- Her digital skills have improved the site greatly. She keeps information on the site up to date and fixes technical issues as they arise.

- The Wix 2-step verification is sometimes creating difficulty for Heather to access the website to make amendments. Jayne provided her cellphone number for when 2-step verification codes come in.

- A member perk is that Ads on their stud dogs and litters can be posted on the website.

- When sending information to Heather for Ads, they should ensure that all relevant information is included.

- Heather would like photos of the 2025 Youth Award winners to post on the website

- Heather would like to create a memorabilia site as an adjunct to the website

- Terry Byrne would like to create a CBRCC museum to house such things as trophies and photos.

- **Events and Initiatives**

- 2025 National and Regional Show Specialties (Bruce for Terry Dancey)

- Terry Dancey, CBRCC Conformation Director organized the National and Regional Specialties and Booster in Chilliwack BC

- Heather would like to receive a report for the website

- Three junior handlers qualified for the Youth Awards. Once the handlers contact information is received then they will be provided with the Youth Award package.

- **2025 Hunt Test (Jayne)**

- CKC Master, Senior and Junior Level tests. 25 combined Junior/Senior and 25 Master each day.

- Held at the Blaine Family farm in Eastern Ontario.

- There were two Anglophone and two Francophone judges.

- About half the entries were from Quebec.

- Bill Blaine, Chris Stoddart and son Wesley worked for several months to construct the ponds an prepare the site.

- In spite of the drought, which lowered pond levels and a few other glitches the hunt test went well

- There were about 20 Chesapeakes com-

peting, which is probably the largest number in any event in Canada in 2025

- 2025 Youth Awards (Bruce)
  - Award dedicated to Brian West and Westpeake Kennels in 2025 for his longtime service to the Club and breed.
  - Three youth qualified for the Award and will receive a biothane leash with CBRCC printed on it and a biography of Westpeake.

- **50th Anniversary Decal (Bruce)**
  - The Club had a decal designed and printed. It was mailed, along with the Club decal to all members
  - Patti mailed out 50th anniversary and Club logo decal to all members

- **Club Clothing**
  - Patti Kipper had a local company print T-shirts and sweatshirts with the Club or Anniversary logos
  - Sales of the clothing to interested members were at cost and the Club didn't profit.
  - Jayne had hats and shirts produced with the 50th Anniversary logo for hunt test volunteers as a means of identifying them
  - Heather showed her sweatshirt with the 50th Anniversary logo

- **New Business – 2026**

  Board Priorities
  - Fill Board vacancies – Also, several board members have dual roles, follow nomination and selection guidelines to fill them
  - 2026 Hunt Test – dependent on getting judges
  - National and Regional Show Specialties – contact Tiffany McCann to see if she is interested in planning them at Lindsay Fairgrounds
  - The Wave – support Brian West. He is working on a spring issue
  - 2026 Westpeake Youth Award – Choose a Candidate to honor in 2026 via nominations.
  - Heather recommended that we honor a living member. Jayne suggested Rita Jones & Conroy Kennels as a long-term breeder, board member and host of the Chesapeake Triathlon
  - Website & Facebook page – maintain and update

- **Adjourn**

Burger Monster!!



Christine Schragle's Saki . (Bilbo x Fly, 2023) Photo taken by Christine in Austria.

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

Stud Dog Ads



GRAND CH TSUNAMI'S REDNECKER THAN YOU "Hardy"

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

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





GCH NORTHWIND'S BIG PRAIRIE SKY S WCX JH RN "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"
(Caroways Highcountry Gambler x Westpeake Ruin CAN-JH WC)
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

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





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



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

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 Qualifying and a Qualifying 4th at the ACC Specialty Field Trial.

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

GMH NORDAIS AFG'S MR OCTOBER QAA "Jaxon



DOB: 23-Sept-2020 CKC reg: HS4026351
DM: Clear, PRA: Clear, EIC: Clear, Long Coat: Clear,
Hips - OFA: Good - CB12741-G26M-C-VPI,
Elbows: Normal - CB-EL4410MZ6-C-VPI, Cerf Eyes Clearance - CB-Eye 1826124M-VPI
https://ofa.org/advanced-search/?appnum=2415311
Frozen Semen available in Quebec
Live coverage available
Contact: Paul Mackinnon, paul@eipm.ca
902-314-3474

Membership and other club information

PLEASE NOTE: The membership form has to be filled out for ALL NEW MEMBERS ONLY, or if you have had a change in your personal information. Thank you. Please email to the email address below.

ONLINE MEMBERSHIP FORM and PAYMENT
https://www.cbrcc.org/membership

Contact cbrclubcanada@gmail.com if you have any questions or concerns

Thank you, CBRCC

Welcome to New Members

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CBRCC WEBSITE: https://www.cbrcc.org/
FACEBOOK: https:www.facebook.com/groups/895907563778843

Chesapeake Breeders

British Columbia

Terry Dancey
TSUNAMI CHESAPEAKES
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250 847 3485 / 250 847 0415 bulkley1@telus.net

Dave and Sandy McRae
TRINITY KENNELS REG'D
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8170 Silver Star Rd Vernon BC V1B 3N1

Alberta

Heather Mycholuk
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Dave & Karen Lancaster
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acr8raptors@hotmail.com
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Leroy Mulrooney
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709-770-6663

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Brent Samis and Sheelagh Gunn-Samis
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gunnrs@rogers.com

Bruce Hood and Olissia Stechishen
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Nova Scotia

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www.wildbrookkennels.com

Rod Probert
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Chesapeake Breeders - cont'd

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chugachchesapeakes.com

Jane Pappler
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Club Officers and Directors

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Vice President
Terry Dancey/Acting

Secretary-Treasurer
Jayne Stoddart/Acting
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Performance Sports
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Conformation
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Other Club Contacts
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The Wave (Newsletter)
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chessie@westpeake.com

WEBSITE
Heather Mycholuk
hmycholuk@live.ca

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.