

I'm a **LAKELAND**
TERRIER

let me introduce myself

compiled by & for
The
United States
Lakeland Terrier Club

Edited & Illustrated
by
Patricia Peters



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this booklet is to provide an introduction to the **active, inquisitive, sometimes aggravating, more often endearing LAKELAND TERRIER**. It includes a **brief history** of the breed's roots in England's Lake District and its development in America. Sections on training and grooming we hope will be helpful for the new Lakeland owner. The written standard (both American & English) is included. Activities sponsored by the American Kennel Club are presented for consideration. The Lakeland was bred as an exterminator of vermin and its role as hunter, past and present, is covered. All this is intended to peak the curiosity of the new Lakeland owner. A bibliography on the last page will point you in the right direction to explore further. ENJOY!

Patricia Peters, ED.

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An Introduction to the Lakeland Terrier

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THE LAKELAND TERRIER

The Country Boy Who is Going to Town

The Lakeland Terrier originated in the fell district of Cumberland, near the Scottish border. It is related to several terrier breeds including the Welsh and Airedale, in that all have sprung from the "old English hard-haired black and tan terrier". It also has a dash of Bedlington blood which was introduced to intensify gameness. One of the oldest of working terriers (which means more than being merely a ratter, but a terrier which goes to ground after fox and badger), it has been used for generations in the Lake district for the purpose of exterminating foxes which raid the farmer's sheep fold at lambing time and also make a steady decrease in the poultry census. This breed has had several names, among them Patterdale, Cumberland and Fell Terrier, with the present name being decided upon when breed clubs were formed in the '20s.

Lakeland Terriers are famed for their dead-game grit, a trait not considered desirable in terriers of the fashionable hunting districts of England where the pink-coated, well-mounted members of the hunt follow the fox cross-country after fast-galloping hounds. Such terriers are carried by a hunt servant on horseback and it is their purpose to bolt the fox when the hounds check at a drain or burrow. If the terrier kills the fox underground both he and huntsman are highly unpopular for having deprived the hunt of a further "run." This type of terrier is also used in the slower sport of digging fox and badger, and again must not ruin the sport by killing the quarry, which should be "marked" by shrill barking to guide the diggers, or bolted into their net. It can be seen from this that the dead-game quality of attacking and killing the fox, is desired only in the Lakeland among the working terriers, and this accounts for the Lakeland's reputation for courage and tenacity. Yet in spite of this, he is not quarrelsome with his own kind, saving this energy for line of work.

Intestinal fortitude is not the only trait endowed the hardy little fell terrier by his rugged environment. The fell country is as rocky and steep as the reaches of Mt. Whitney, and the dens or borran are not soft earth that can be dug wider by the eager terrier. To quote from Clapham's *Foxhunting on the Lakeland Fells*: "...the terrier for such work must be able to squeeze through very narrow places, be active, and sufficiently high on leg to enable him to follow the huntsman through snow or rough ground without tiring. Some people imagine that a terrier when creeping through a narrow place works himself ahead with his legs. For this reason an apparently big dog, that is, one fairly high on leg, narrow, but deep through the heart, can get into some remarkably tight places. Terriers of the Sealyham type, short-legged and broad-chested, while able to work in badger earths, or wide drains, fail when it comes to negotiating narrow cracks and crevices in the rocks, such as foxes are so fond of taking refuge in on the fells. Not only is the terrain rugged in the Lakeland's home country, but so is the climate, thus the terrier which would survive hard work in all weathers must have a dense undercoat under his wiry jacket. The Lakeland is no different in basic essentials of conformation than other "long-legged" terriers, the description of which reads the same for them as it does for horses. All require long, lean, sloping shoulders, straight front, deep, fairly narrow chest, short to moderately short back, level croup with tail set on high, well-bent stifle and hocks close to the ground with no tendency to cow-hocked-

ness. All should move straight and free. Naturally few dogs live up to all of these points, but these are the breeders' ideal.

The following notes on type are the consensus of opinion of several leading breeders and specialist judges in England: The Lakeland has a distinctive expression, differing from the hard-bitten keen expression so desired in the Welsh and Wire. The Lakeland eye, although not as small as in these other breeds, should by no means be large or round, being rather oval (but not on an Oriental slant), dark and with a milder expression. The ears should fold above the level of the skull but should not be as high as in the Wire, and point to the ground instead of to the eye, with the edge close to the cheek. The head of the Lakeland is broad, yet should be clean, with no cheekiness, and the muzzle should be no longer than the skull. The muzzle is very powerful, broad, and well filled below the eyes. The neck of the Lakeland should be "reathy," i.e. long and arched and not thick and cloddy. The ideal type of this breed is "square," with measurements from withers to ground equaling those from point of shoulder to buttocks. It should not be too cobby and thick-set, resembling the Welsh. Many Lakelands, especially bitches, are a shade long-cast, being longer than tall, but this is far better than being "on the leg" - that is, taller than long. Size varies from 13 1/2 to 15 inches, with the ideal standing 14 1/2 inches. Weight should not exceed 17 pounds for dogs, 16 pounds for bitches. It can be seen from this that the Lakeland is a lighter-built dog than the Welsh.

The most obvious distinction between a Lakeland and a Welsh is in color. The Welsh should be black and tan, or black grizzle and tan, with the tan being preferably a rich mahogany shade. The Lakeland fancier, however, has a much wider choice of colors; red, red grizzle, wheaten, blue and wheaten, red and wheaten, black, liver, and black (or grizzle) and tan. However the tan of the Lakeland is lighter, nearer the wheaten color, and should never be the rich red tan of the Welsh.

In common with other terriers of his type, the Lakeland has the hard, wiry body coat (with more undercoat than the Welsh or Wire) and plenty of furnishings on muzzle, legs and chest. Except for the head, he is trimmed like these terriers, giving a neatly groomed appearance, with no sudden blooming of "chaps" on the legs, nor scraggly hairs anywhere. The head, however, is not to be trimmed to make it appear long, rather it is desired to make it look blocky and powerful.

Although he is such a sportsman, the Lakeland is quite content to take over the duties both as a guardian and as an entertainer. His quizzical be-whiskered face and his elfin gaiety bring cheer to his adopted family with an ease that professional comedians would envy. His charm and companionability are hard to equal. Lakeland puppies have an instant appeal to all, and do not seem to have an awkward moment from the day they learn to walk, being as full of bounce as kittens and with a precocity rare in young puppies. They love the water to the extent that one wonders why "land" is in their name.

Gladys Brown Edwards

THE MISSING LINK

The Egton Kennels Owned By Mrs. Graham Spence

The famous Egton Kennels provided an important missing link between fell terriers and the more fashionable Lakeland Terrier which began to evolve from the working fell terriers after a meeting of fell terrier breeders in 1912.

Following the death of Mr. Graham Spence, his wife was advised by her doctors to take up an absorbing interest. Thus she began putting together one of the finest kennels of Lakeland Terriers in the world. Mrs. Spence employed both Jimmy Overs and his father as kennelmen to help to build and stock her kennels. The Overs, father and son, set about trying to buy in the very best fell and registered Lakeland Terrier blood to start the kennels, and their purchases were as varied as stock from John Pool of Glenridding's fell terriers to such top-class registered terriers as "Field Marshal" from Billy Ridley.

At that time, Lakeland Terrier conformation was improving by leaps and bounds, and the dogs purchased by Mrs. Spence in 1928 were a far cry from the unsightly little battlers in Clapham's

book *Foxhunting on the Lakeland Fells*. The improvement, however, was certainly brought about by crossing the native fell terriers with Fox Terriers and Welsh Terriers, and often adding a dash or so of Irish Terrier blood to the rather mongrelly unCumbrian mix. Mrs. Spence tried her utmost to stop further addition of these alien breeds, writing rather vehement letters to doggy periodicals condemning the practice. By this time, Mrs. Spence had moved to Howtown, in the midst of the Ullswater Hunt country, and her enthusiasm for the purity of the Lakeland Terrier became even more intense.

She bred many terriers, including some outstanding looking specimens like the incomparable "Lady of the Lake", a bitch bred out of "Tinker," a game hunt terrier, mated to "Vic of Wastwater", a dog with an unbroken line of workers in its pedigree. The terriers she produced from her kennels were not only outstanding lookers, but often extraordinarily good workers.

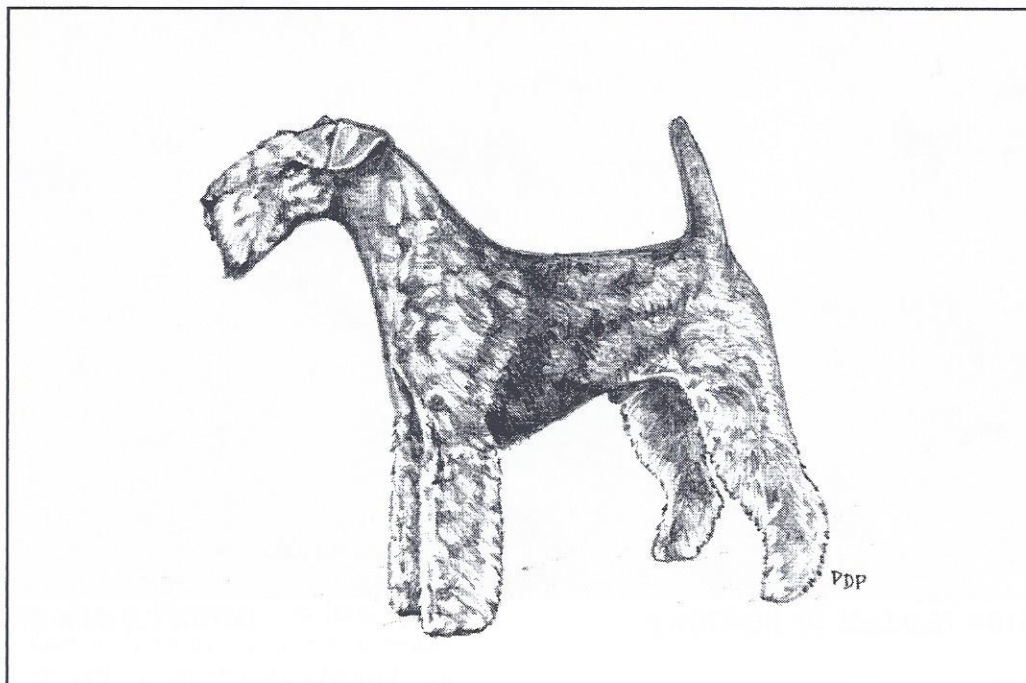
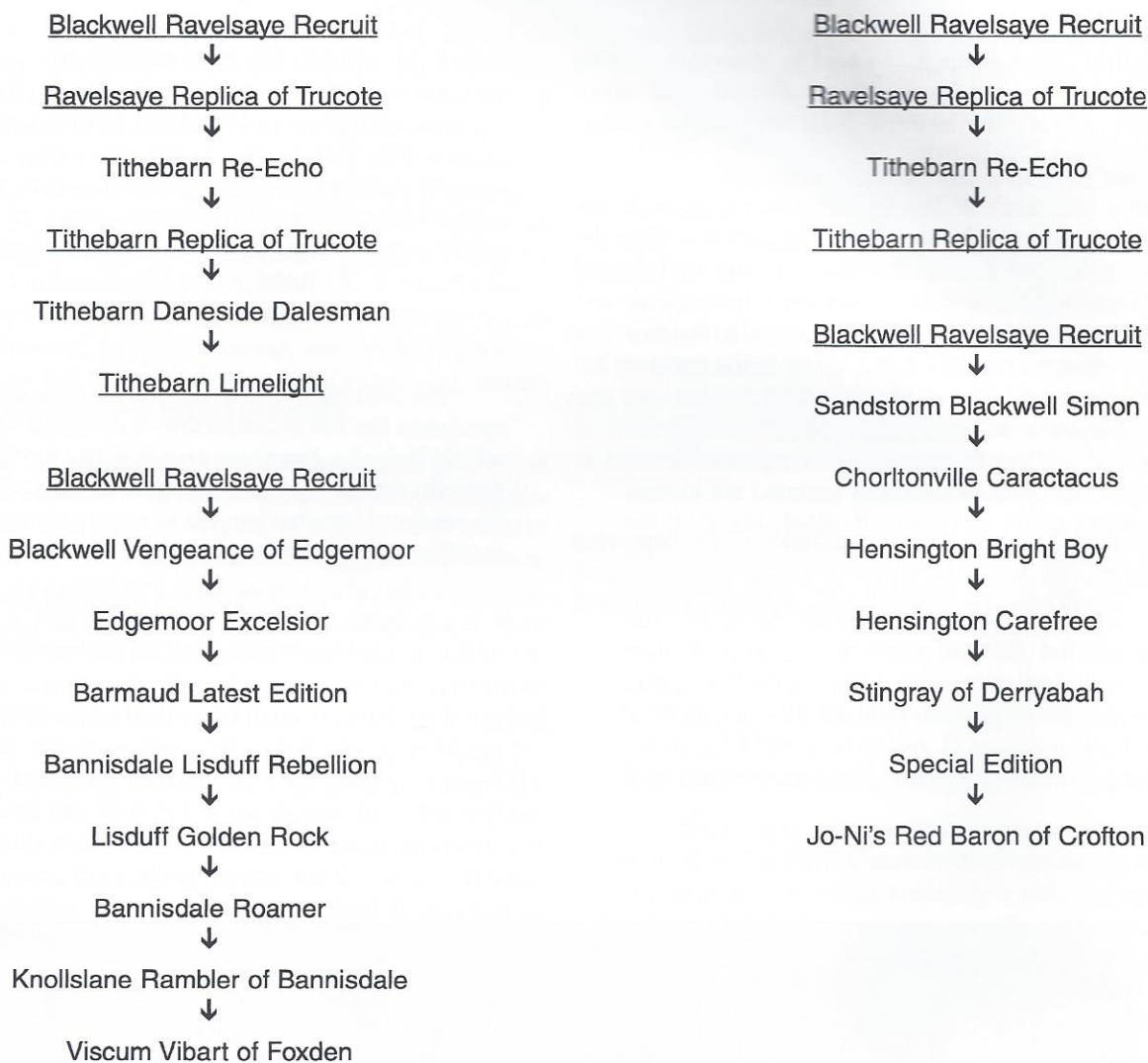
Edited from *The Fell Terrier*
by D. Brian Plummer



EGTON FEARLESS OF HOWTOWN

EGTON RANGER OF HOWTOWN

Examples of direct line of descent from Blackwell Ravelsaye Recruit



CH. BLACKWELL RAVELSAYE RECRUIT

LAKELAND TERRIERS IN AMERICA

The First Fifty Years

The first Lakeland Terriers in the United States in the 1930's, following the acceptance of the breed, were found almost exclusively in the eastern states. Nearly all were imported from England, with some from Canada, where the breed had been recognized a few years previously. In those early years, a dozen or more champions were made up and registrations struggled to reach a few hundred. But, during the war years, there was a marked decrease in both breeding and showing and by the end of that decade most of the early breeders had vanished, leaving little by which to remember them.

One of the few eastern fanciers whose interest in the breed was to be maintained for many more years was Mrs. Leonard Smit of New Jersey. A successful breeder of Airedales and Wire Fox Terriers, she had acquired her first Lakeland in 1939. **WHYCOTE PRIDE OF FASHION**, bred in England by Alf Johnston, became the first Lakeland to win a terrier group in the U.S. when Judge Lew Worden put her up at the Bronx County show on December 10, 1939. Mrs. Smit (who later remarried as Mrs. Joseph Urmston) continued to show Pride of Fashion for several years with some success, but it wasn't until 1948 that she had another group winner. **ENG. CH. BOWSTON BANGLE**, a daughter of **OREGILL CAPTAIN**, was made up in England by Mac Silver and he brought her with him when he immigrated to the U.S. after the war to begin a long association with Mr. & Mrs. Richard C. Bondy's well known **WILDOAKS** kennel of Wire Fox Terriers. Bangle was acquired by Mrs. Smit but, with almost no breed competition, she never completed her American title.

With the resurgence of interest in the breed in the 1950's, much of the activity had shifted to the west coast and there was a strong demand for imported show and breeding stock. But the first to cause a stir was another Easterner, **ENG. CH. RAVELSAYE REPLICIA OF TRUCOTE**, a son of England's top producing **CH. BLACKWELL RAVELSAYE RECRUIT**. Imported by Mrs. Smit, and bred by Jake Singleton, he was out of the top producing bitch **EHEN ELEGANCE**, who carried a great deal of **GUARDSMAN** breeding on both sides of her pedigree. Bronx County was obviously a lucky show for Mrs. Smit, for Replica quickly made breed history by becoming the first Lakeland Terrier to win a Best in Show in the U.S. when he won from the classes there under Dr. Joseph Redden on December 2, 1951.

After Replica, Mrs. Smit's next import was his half sister, the Recruit daughter, **ENG. CH. BROADBECK MAGENTA OF TRUCOTE**. Magenta won two Bests in Show on the way to her title in this country, and took several group firsts, as well as seconds, at both Westminster and Morris and Essex. But her greatest legacy to the breed came in the son she left in England. **TITHEBARN RE-ECHO**, sired by Mrs. Smit's Ravelsaye Replica, was to become a leading sire, with ten English and four American champions to his credit.

His first champion son, **TITHEBARN REPLICIA**, was out of the Recruit daughter, **CH. BLACKWELL DESIGN**. Two litter sisters were also made up, and Replica himself finished at eight

months, going on to win a total of thirteen challenge certificates for owner Billy Ashton. Imported by Mrs. Urmston, he was resold to Mr. & Mrs. Robert L. Weil of California, where he made his West Coast debut in the spring of 1955, completing his title with a couple of group wins and a Best in Show. Later that year, when the first specialty of the USLTC was held in conjunction with the Los Angeles Kennel Club show, Best of Breed was awarded to Replica by Judge C.A. Swartz.

The Wiels had become interested in Lakelands in the early 1950's and became dedicated converts to the breed when handler Harry Sangster brought the young **ARISTCRAT OF GREEBA** back from England for them. Meeting competition in the breed only once, Aristocrat quickly completed his title with group wins from the classes, winning a Best in Show in 1953. Sired by the Oregill Captain grandson, **ENG. CAN. CH. GREEBA CRUMMOCK CONFIDENCE**, he carried a great deal of Guardsman breeding on both sides of his pedigree. His sudden death at three years of age from a suspected kidney ailment was a tragic loss for both the Weils and other west coast fanciers, for "Jimmy" had attracted many people to the breed through his personality and showmanship.

Mr. & Mrs. Wiel obtained several other imports, including the Recruit daughter, **ENG. CH. CASTLEGUARD CLIPPIE**; a Re-Echo son, **ENG. CH. TINDALE TAXDODGER**, and **ENG. CH. WESTCRAG WARRIOR**. An unshown bitch imported from Billy Ashton, **TITHEBARN LIMELIGHT**, was a granddaughter of Tithebarn Replica and very similar to him in size and color. Ashton felt she was a great one, the best he had ever bred, and his assessment was accurate. She completed her title with a Best in Show from the classes at Orange Empire in 1957, and then, in the hands of George Ward, became the first of the record setters. She was defeated only once for the breed, when she was still in the classes, by her grandsire, Replica. She won the club specialty in 1957 and was Best of Breed at Westminster for three consecutive years. She went back to California and her handler Harry Sangster at six years of age and celebrated her return by winning another Best in Show her first time out. Her remarkable record shows that she was exhibited 59 times, winning 58 bests of breed, 28 group firsts, and six bests in show.

By the mid 50's, two California-owned Recruit sons were battling it out for honors, the litter brothers, **BLACKWELL RAW RECRUIT**, owned by Mrs. Robert Henderson, and Mrs. Gladys Brown Edwards' **BLACKWELL NEW RECRUIT**. Mrs. Henderson, who had been a Boston Terrier breeder, was the first to exhibit a Lakeland on the West coast when her **STONEFIELD ACE O'WONDERLAND** was entered at the Golden Gate show in 1941. She also owned a bitch, **BLUE COMET**, from whom she bred several litters. She purchased a number of dogs on her regular visits to England, mainly from Eddie Johnston's Blackwell breeding, but Raw Recruit would be her biggest winner, as he was campaigned to 21 group wins and five bests in show.

Meanwhile, California was not the only center of Lakeland activity on the West Coast, for Commander F.W. & Mrs. Ethel St.

Pierre were promoting the breed in the Pacific Northwest. The St. Pierres had become acquainted with Lakelands in England and brought home with them a young dog from James Cooper's Greeba kennels, **DALESDANDY OF GREEBA**. When this dog was unfortunately lost through an accident, they were able to obtain **KELDA SKY WARRIOR** and **KELDA STARLIGHT SONG** from longtime British breeder, Miss Irene Morris. Starlight Song came out from England in whelp to **ENG. CH. WHINLATTER WILD FLIGHT** and from the resulting litter of four came the St. Pierre's first two champions, **SEASCALE LADY AMBER** and **SEASCALE SEA CHANTY**. From these two came many more generations of Seascale champions, as well as foundation stock for other breeders in the area. The St. Pierres became enthusiastic supporters of both Lakelands and the USLTC, introducing many new owners to their favorite breed.

It was mainly the western fanciers that kept the breed to the fore in the 1950's and early 60's. Many breeders in the eastern part of the country had faded away after the war and there were few entries at the shows. Mrs. Louis Loeb's Woodrise Kennel was campaigning the imported bitches, **CH. TULLY TOKEN**, a daughter of Tithebarn Re-Echo, and **CH. TODHOLES MONSOON MISS**. The latter was the first Lakeland to win Best in Show at Montgomery County, this in October 1957, when she topped an entry of 288 terriers. The two bitches teamed up to take best terrier brace at Westminster in both 1959 and 1960.

In 1947, Mrs. George (Lea) Manning had obtained a young bitch imported by Percy Roberts. Bred from a combinations of Mockerkin and Oregill breeding, **BOWES BLUE LADY** carried several lines to Guardsman. With little competition in the breed she had to win a group to complete her championship. A year or so later, Percy Roberts' gift of the imported **FLORNELL FELL-SIDE MONARCH** on the occasion of her marriage to professional handler Walter Foster marked the start of Lea Foster's career in Lakelands, a devotion that would last for almost forty years. From Monarch and Blue Lady came her first two champions, **OPALEA SHIPMATE** and **OPALEA STRIP TEASE**, followed by many more in the years to come under the Fostoria prefix.

Mrs. Foster's next imports were the litter sisters, **ADASTRA MARVEL** and **ENG. CH. ADASTRA WARSPITE**, both of whom came out from England in whelp. In Marvel's litter was the dog, **FOSTORIA 'ANDSOME 'ARRY**, and handsome indeed he was, a dark-headed black and tan, a color pattern that appeared from time to time in the thirties and forties, but now seems to have vanished altogether. Warspite, who had been best of breed at Crufts in 1951, never completed her American championship. Her show career was cut short by the loss of a tooth, but she was to be a good producer. **CH. FOSTORIA LITTLE RED**, her son sired by **CH. RENDALE RATTLEM**, was the first American bred Lakeland to win a terrier group in this country.

Probably Mrs. Foster's greatest import was the young dog, Rendale Rattlem, one of the last bred by Harry Rennicks. He won many groups and a Best in Show in the US, and on a weekend visit to Canada in 1958, at six years of age, had the distinction of winning three BIS awards in three days, topping three straight shows under judges Louis Murr, Ed Pickhardt and Lew Worden. Rattlem proved to be as good a producer as a winner, siring several Fostoria champions, including **CH. FOSTORIA CARBON COPY**, who, in turn,

sired the multiple group winning **CH. FOSTORIA PLAY BOY**.

Other breeders to use Rattlem included Joyce Hopkin of Pennsylvania, who bred the imported **CH. CABINHILL COMPACT** to him. Compact, linebred to the top producing **ENG. CH. GLEN-RAE BLACKWELL MASTERPIECE**, a son of Oregill Captain, whelped her litter on January 23, 1959. One of the pups headed west to Gladys Brown Edwards in California, who named her Zsa-Zsa "on account of her ebullient and sparkling personality that can charm anybody or anything." Shown on only a few occasions, she took reserve winners at the 1961 specialty at Harbor Cities, picking up a few points and a Best of Breed. Then, at three years of age and in her prime, she made her debut in the ownership of Mr. & Mrs. Wiel at Orange Empire. Not only did she take the breed, but won the terrier group as well. A few weeks later, **CH. BRAZEN BLONDE OF OZ** completed her title at Westminster and went on to achieve, in less than a year, the outstanding record of 45 Bests of Breed, 34 group firsts and 16 Bests in Show. Before her untimely death in 1964, she accounted for 107 breed wins, 79 groups, and 31 Bests in Show. Her overall quality and type and her unexcelled showmanship had done much to bring Lakeland Terriers into prominence. Sadly, she was never bred, and her loss as the result of fatal injuries sustained in a serious automobile accident with her owners was a tragedy, not only for the Wiels, but for all Lakeland fanciers.

While Zsa-Zsa was making and breaking all the records in America, another young bitch had caught the judges' fancy in England. She topped the Puppy Stakes at Leicester, won her class at several other shows, and in February, 1963, won her first challenge certificate under Judge Fred Cross, who called her "a joy to behold." Handled by Les Atkinson for owner Bill Rogers, fifteen month old **ROGERHOLME RECRUIT** went on to win the terrier group and became the first Lakeland Terrier to win Best in Show at Crufts, one of the world's most prestigious shows. By the end of that year, she had won five more challenge certificates, all of them with Best of Breed; and she would prove that she was more than just a winner. From her first litter of five sired by her half-brother, **ENG. CH. HENSINGTON CAREFREE**, came the "Royals", **ENG. CH. ROGERHOLME ROYAL MISS**, **ENG. AM. CH. ROGERHOLME ROYALTY**, and **AM. CH. ROGERHOLME RIGHT ROYAL**. The same breeding was later repeated and from it came two more English champions, **KENELM ENDEAVOR** and **KENELM MISS HILDA**.

When Hensington Carefree won Best of Breed at Crufts in 1964, it was the start of a show career that would see him dominate the terrier competition throughout England that year, winning many groups and Best in Show at both Windsor and Leeds. By the time he repeated his breed win at Crufts a year later, he had won 11 certificates, including at least six that were consecutive. When Carefree's owner, Stanley Thorne, died suddenly and the kennel was disbanded, ownership of the dog was given to handler Albert Langley's young son, Richard, on the understanding that he would remain in England and not be resold or exported. He quickly became a top producer, siring ten UK and several overseas champions.

The outstanding records of these dogs on both sides of the Atlantic were enough to spark considerable interest in the breed, and, suddenly, the competition began to heat up, Mrs. Robert Henderson's Home Place and the Wiel's Kerryall Kennels in

California, the St. Pierres Seascale Lakelands in the Pacific Northwest, and Fostoria in the East continued to make important contributions to the breed. The Wiels, with a kennel of top show and breeding stock, began to produce their own champions. **KERRYALL'S BLOODY PEACOCK** was the first homebred champion, and from her came **CH. KERRYALL'S CAPTAIN KIDD**, a multiple best in show winner.

More significant, perhaps, were the new owners coming into the breed providing a greater geographical representation than had been seen before. Illinois residents, Mr. & Mrs. Nat Fantl with **ENG. CH. WESTCRAG EMPEROR**, and the Joseph DiNunzios with **REDWOOD RIGHTAGAIN** and **ENG. CH. WYNDAM SHERRY**; the Ray Wedepohls of Wisconsin with **LAKELYNN FIREFLASH** and **ENG. CH. ROGERHOLME ROYALTY**; the Ritters of Ohio with **CH. EDGEMOOR EMERALD** and **CH. EDGEMOOR RANTHORN NEWSBOY**; the Clive Pillsburys in California with **CH. REDWOOD HIGHLIGHT** and **ENG. CH. SHAFTMOOR SALVIA** were all becoming involved in both breeding and exhibiting. In New York state were Mr. & Mrs. Archie Davies with **BLACKDALE CABINHILL COCKSPUR** and Dr. & Mrs. Sherwood Prawel with **JIN JUR OF OZ**. The latter would lay the foundations of a breeding program that would produce many generations of champions and whose influence would be felt for years to come.

The leading terrier in England in 1965 was Mrs. Margaret Neal's **ENG. CH. STARGAZER OF DARTVALE**, handled by Albert Langley to 11 C.C.s., several group wins and a Best in Show at Three Counties, Acquired early the following year by Mr. Joseph Rigby of Pittsburgh and his daughter, Mrs. Joan Loeffler, Stargazer quickly completed his American title with group wins from the classes and went on to win at least three Bests in Show and 12 groups that year, handled by Al Ayers. When the USLTC held its first ever eastern specialty just prior to Westminster in 1967, Stargazer topped a record entry under Judge Thomas Carruthers.

No sooner had Stargazer left England than another top winner emerged to take his place. At the 1966 Crufts show, Best of Breed and the terrier group were won by a young son of Eng. Ch. Hensington Carefree, **STINGRAY OF DERRYABAH**, owned by Mr. & Mrs. Wilf Postlethwaite. The following month at Manchester, he went one better, winning Best in Show, and at his next show, Welks, won his third and qualifying certificate. Throughout the year he continued to make his presence felt, amassing an impressive number of certificates and winning BIS at Dumfries and the Lakeland Terrier Society's championship show. Finally, Crufts 1967 - "Open Dog: 1st Postlethwaite's Ch. Stingray of Derryabah, not only my top star of this breed but the shining star of the show of the year; it gave me great pleasure to hear of this dog's success whilst writing this report. This dog, in my opinion, is one of the "greats" of all time in our breed and I sincerely hope he has left his stamp on his progeny before leaving this country." W. Strickland,

The word was out, Stingray was going to America! Speculation swept around New York on the eve of Westminster before it was revealed that Peter Green would be campaigning him for long time Fox Terrier breeders, Mr. & Mrs. James A. Farrell, Jr., under their Foxden banner. Just a few weeks after his arrival in this country, "Skipper" scored his first Best in Show at Harrisburg, PA under Mr. William Kendrick. He went on to win prestigious Westchester, Eastern and Worcester, Then it was February, 1968,

and Westminster once again; Skipper won the breed under John Marvin, topped the terrier group under Terrence Bresnahan, and finally, history was made once more when Major Godsol awarded him Best in Show, the first and still only dog of any breed ever to win the top award at both Crufts and Westminster.

Retired from the ring with this win, Skipper played host to a succession of bitches from across the country. In the fall of 1968, his first American champion was recorded when **CH. DARBI'S CHECKMATE**, owned and bred by Mr. & Mrs. Donald Riter of Ohio, was made up. He was out of their multiple group winning imported bitch, Ch. Edgemoor Emerald.

A few months later, at the 1969 Westminster show, a young Stingray son owned by Mr. & Mrs. Farrell and handled by Peter Green scored Best of Winners; a week later, he won the terrier group at Elm City, then went on the Tar Heel Circuit where he left no doubt that here was one to watch. He swept the seven show circuit by winning all seven groups and two Bests in Show, **CH. SPECIAL EDITION** was bred by Joyce McComiskey out of her **CH. GINGER PEACH OF SHERWOOD**), a daughter of Ch. Jin Jur of Oz, obtained from breeder Florence Prawel. By the end of the year, "Mike" had accounted for an impressive 34 group wins and seven Bests in Show. In some 56 appearances in the group, he had failed to place only three times.

Longtime enthusiasts Mr. & Mrs. Al Baron, whose Royal Irish kennel of Smooth Fox Terriers was well known in California, had become interested in Lakelands while in England, and in 1967 they imported a number of noteworthy dogs, including **ENG. CH. BANNISDALE LISDUFF REBELLION** and his son, **ENG. CH. LISDUFF GOLDEN ROCK**. Both had impressive show records in their native country and were to leave a strong line of winning offspring behind. They finished handily in the US, Rebellion gaining his title with a Best in Show from the classes in 1968.

At the end of 1969, the imported **ENG. CH. WYNDAM TRUBADOR**, in the ownership of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Covelli, in just 3 1/2 months won three BIS and 14 group firsts (eight of them consecutive) in just nineteen appearances in the ring. This red grizzle son of **ENG. CH. TARNBRECK COMET** was shown by George Ward, and during this period, he was undefeated in the breed and was never unplaced in the group.

During the same year, continuing his campaign for top honors, Special Edition set new breed record by adding ten more Bests in Show and 25 group wins, giving him, before he retired at the end of 1972, a total of 34 BIS and 87 groups.

The year 1970 brought another "first" when the Stingray-sired litter sisters **CH. PETERCREST'S BOLD AND BRASSY** and **CH. PETERCREST'S BLACK EYED SUSIE**, were shown by their owner and breeder, Mrs. Grace Brewin to Best Brace in Show at Westminster under Judge Anna K. Nicholas, the first Lakelands to take the best brace award at this show.

In mid-1972, a young red dog made an auspicious debut, taking a five point win at his first show, At the USLTC Specialty, he went through to take the breed for another five point win, then added still another five pointer at Beverly Hills. Before the year was over, Ric Chashoudian and **CH. JO-NI'S RED BARON OF CROFTON**, owned by Mrs. Virginia Dickson's Valoramor Kennels,

had blazed their way to eleven group wins and seven Bests in Show, But this was only the start of career that, within three years, would set new records for all terriers, as "The Baron" ended 1975 with 72 BIS and 132 group firsts.

1976 was the Bicentennial year and what a year it was to be for Lakelands! In February, Ch. Jo-ni's Red Baron of Crofton capped his career of all time top terrier by winning the 100th Anniversary Westminster Kennel Club show. Before the year was over, four other Lakelands had won Bests in Show, and all four of them were by Baron. His daughter, **CH. TERRA COPPER CHUCA**, owned by Mr. & Mrs. Richard Etter won 11 BIS and 26 groups to end the year as the top terrier bitch. Two sons, **CH. STONE RIDGE VINDICATOR** with two BIS, and **CH. BARON'S CARBON COPY** with 14 group, were in the top ten terrier dogs. Capt. Jean Heath's **CH. SCHLOSSHAUS'S JO-JO THE RED** and Crag Crest Kennel's **CH. LYVEWYRE BOLD RULER** both achieved top awards during the year. The following year Chuca repeated as top terrier bitch, adding another 14 BIS and 31 groups to her total, and Jo-Jo continued to add to his record.

Few, if any, of the other terrier breeds can claim to have had three generations of Best in Show winners at Montgomery County. In 1970, it was Ch. Special Edition, in 1975, Red Baron, and two years later, Chuca. But the story doesn't end there, for two of Baron's granddaughters would also go on top at the greatest terrier show in the world. In 1982, that show was won by CH. JAM-

BOREE JUBILEA, sired by the Baron son, **CH. CENTURY ENVOY**; and, in 1987, by **CH. KILFEL POINTE OF VU**, a daughter of breeder/owner Pat Peters' **CH. WHYCROFT GYPSY BARON**.

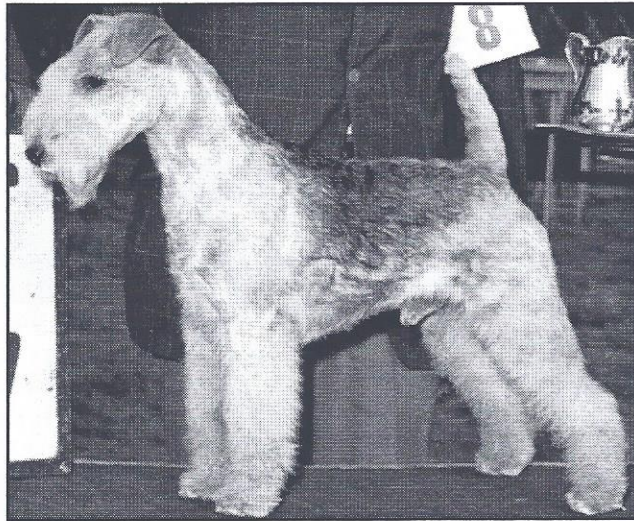
Late 1977 saw a new star emerge as **CH. COZY'S MISCHIEF MAKER** scored group and BIS wins from the classes to complete her title. The following year, campaigned by handler Eddie Boy under the ownership of Crag Crest Kennels, she led all the terriers with 25 BIS and 64 group wins. Topping the terrier group Westminster in both 1979 and 1980 in the ownership of Miss Takada, she continued notching up top wins in almost all parts of the country, and, with her 74th BIS, she broke the record held by Ch. Jo-ni's Red Baron of Crofton.

Lakeland Terriers have always ranked amongst the lowest of the terrier breeds in AKC registrations and the fact that breeders have continued to produce a succession of record breaking dogs is evidence of the quality throughout the breed, and a tribute to those who have taken advantage of these dogs to keep Lakelands consistently at the top. Who will be the one to set new records? As the number of Lakelands winning throughout the country continues to increase, it becomes more difficult for any single dog to dominate the awards. The first fifty years have seen Lakeland Terriers make great strides in America; it is hoped that the next fifty will be just as challenging and rewarding.

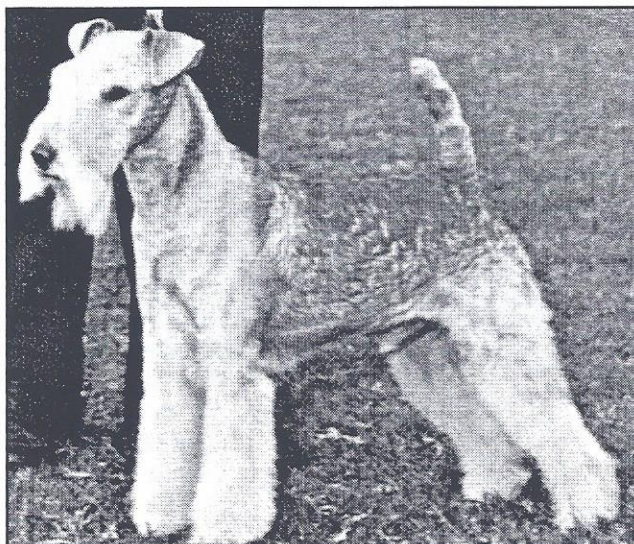
Written by: D. Valerie Re



ENG. & AM. CH. STINGRAY OF DERRYABAH



CH. SPECIAL EDITION



CH. JO-NI'S RED BARON OF CROFTON

The Next Decade

Lakeland Terriers were first recognized by the American Kennel Club in 1934, but so few were exhibited in those early days that it was three years before the first champion was made up, the imported black and tan bitch Kildale Ideal who completed her title on July 20, 1937. As of July 1995 more than 1100 additional Lakeland Terriers have gained championship status in this country, with some 75 of these titled terriers having won the highest award at more than 500 shows throughout the country, including many of the largest and most prestigious competitions. Yet, AKC registrations have not been able to top the 300 mark, peaking at 293 in 1987 and trending slightly downward since then to 199 in 1994. Only four terrier breeds ranked lower in individual registrations that year. While the numbers being shown have also dwindled, Lakeland Terriers have, over the past decade, continued to maintain their reputation as one of the 'winningest' of terrier breeds, a tribute to their breeders, owners and handlers. More importantly, the majority of these winning dogs and bitches have also proven to be excellent producers.

An overview of the highlights of the past decade shows the dominant influence of Ch. Stingray of Derryabah, his son Ch. Special Edition, who is the leading sire with 43 champion get, and his grandson, Ch. Jo-Ni's Red Baron of Crofton. Of the 25 dogs that have sired ten or more champions, there is not a single American bred that is not directly descended from Stingray; and more than half of them from the Red Baron, himself the sire of 33 champions.

In the show ring, the record of 74 Bests in Show won by Ch. Cozy's Mischief Maker remains unbroken. The closest challenge throughout the period came from Ch. St. Roque's Tempermental, also handled by Eddie Boyes, who won some 41 Bests and 120 group firsts between 1986 and 1988. "Tempo", a striking red bitch descended from Mischief Maker and on both sides from the Red Baron, was bred by Bill Burns and campaigned in the ownership of Richard and Carolyn Vida. Bred to Am Can Ch. Wyreways Wham Bang, a dog with several lines to the Baron, she produced Ch. St. Roque's The Equalizer, who has become a top producer with 13 champions to date.

Dr. & Mrs. James Werner of Virginia began their love affair with Lakelands when they acquired Foxden Red Tarn, a Stingray granddaughter, from Mr. & Mrs. Farrell. Bred to Ch. Special Edition, her litter included two bitches, Ch. Sujawe's Ruby Red Dress and Ch. Sujawe's Dreamweaver, both of whom would leave their legacy to the breed. Ruby Red Dress, bred to the Red Baron son, Ch. Stone Ridge Vindicator, produced the specialty winning Ch. Sujawe's Sweet Distraction. "Trouble" topped the national specialty at Montgomery County in 1985 and has in turn produced five champion offspring, including two Best in Show winning sons, Chs. Sujawe's Sweet Music Man and Sujawe's Sweet Liberty. Dreamweaver, the dam of four champions and granddam of several others, became the foundation for Mr. & Mrs. Al Ferruggiaro's "Dreamweaver" Lakelands.

A success story that is quite possibly unmatched in any breed is that of Patricia Peters' Ch Kilfel Pointe Of Vu. Sired by her Red Baron son, Ch. Whycroff Gypsy Baron, "Flirt" has not only managed to top four national specialties, win multiple Bests in Show

over a three year period, but at the same time produce an extraordinary nine champion offspring. Handled throughout her career by Margery Good, she topped the breed at Montgomery in 1986, returned the following year to win Best in Show at both Devon and Montgomery, then headed west in 1988 to win Best of Breed at the Great Western specialty. Not content with that she returned to Montgomery County in 1990 to win the breed from the veteran's class and go on to a group third. She also, during this remarkable period, scored two breed wins and a group placing at Westminster. Her son, Ch. Kilfel The Pointe Man, whose services were available for such a very short time before his accidental death at two years of age, still became a top producer with 13 champions to his credit. Now her remaining son, Ch. Kilfel Turning Pointe, her grandson and great grandson are carrying on the line with the potential to be equally successful. Most of her daughters have also produced champion offspring, ensuring "Flirt's" place among the truly greats of the breed.

Kilfel Lakelands have also provided foundation stock for many other breeders throughout the country, most notably Robert and Linda Overbaugh's Rob-Lins, David and Dale Rodgers' Fulcrys and Susan (McGrath) Fisher's Larkspurs. When the latter acquired the young Kilfel Flirt With Fame, a litter brother to the dam of Ch. Kilfel Pointe Of Vu, she may never have imagined the extent to which she would become involved with Lakeland Terriers. "Tyler, cleverly combined with the Canadian bred Sunlock Short' N Sweet and Ch. Barbate Critic's Choice from Sybil Kevy's well-known Barbate Airedale and Lakeland kennel has established a line that has produced generation after generation of champions, specialty and Best in Show winners and top producers. Ch. Barbate Larkspur Wysiwyg was the top breed winner in 1991 with four Bests in Show and 29 group firsts, and not only a winner herself she is also the dam and granddam of several more top winners.

When the American Kennel Club held its Invitational Show in the spring of 1992 featuring several hundred of the country's top dogs of all breeds, five Lakeland Terriers were invited to compete in this unique extravaganza; Ch. Barbate Larkspur Wysiwyg; the imported red bitch Ch. Auchenhove Dorothy owned by Frank Burke; Ch. Sujawes Sweet Liberty co-owned by Den and Elsa Lawler, Don and Edna Lawicki and breeders Dr. and Mrs. James Werner; and two entrants from the Black Watch Lakelands of Jean Heath and William J. Cosby, Jr., Ch. Black Watch Moonstruck, and his daughter Ch. Black Watch Sophie Tucker, co-owned with Renate Moore. Televised nation-wide, the show was judged as a series of "heats" within each of the groups, ultimately sending forward the seven group winners to compete for the top prize. When all the cheering and applause were over it was the young red bitch, Ch. Black Watch Sophie Tucker and handler Clay Coady who claimed the coveted \$10,000 first prize. Sophie Tucker ended the year as one of the leading terriers in the country with 16 Best in Show wins, and three national specialties, including Montgomery County, to add to her Great Western specialty win the previous year.

Black Watch had become associated with Lakelands almost twenty years previously with the purchase of Ch. Schlosshaus's Jo-Jo The Red from breeder Tom Castles, and subsequently his son

and daughter Ch. Terra Copper Gaucho and Ch. Black Watch Terra Copper Puka, along with the Red Baron granddaughter, Ch. Dandyaire Lake Almanor. With an extensive breeding program based on this related foundation stock, the Heath/Cosby partnership has produced a strong line of top producers, specialty and Best in Show winners in the succeeding years. Ch. Black Watch Moonstuck, a Gaucho grandson, and the 1991 Montgomery specialty winner, has become one of the leading sires with 24 champions to his credit to date. Can any other breed claim ten consecutive generations of championship Best in Show winners? This is one of the proud achievements of Black Watch, starting with Stanley Thorne's great Eng. Ch. Hensington Carefree, a multiple Best in Show winner in the U.K., through successive generations down to the current Heath/Cosby star, Ch. Revelry's Awesome Blossom. Bred by Dawn Markham out of her Ch Black Watch Briarrose, this Moonstruck granddaughter is, at the time of writing, the leading terrier for 1995, having won multiple Bests in

Show and taken the breed at three of the year's four specialties, culminating in group seconds at both Great Western and Montgomery.

There are so many other breeders whose commitment to Lakeland Terriers deserves recognition, but it is impossible to single out each and every one. There are many long time fanciers who continue to breed and exhibit dogs of great quality. And the past decade has seen a number of new owners become involved, all with the same desire to further the fortunes of the Lakeland Terrier. It has been said that once you have owned a Lakeland no other terrier quite measures up; perhaps that is why they continue to enjoy such enormous success in the showing and in our hearts and homes.

Written by, D. Valerie Reid

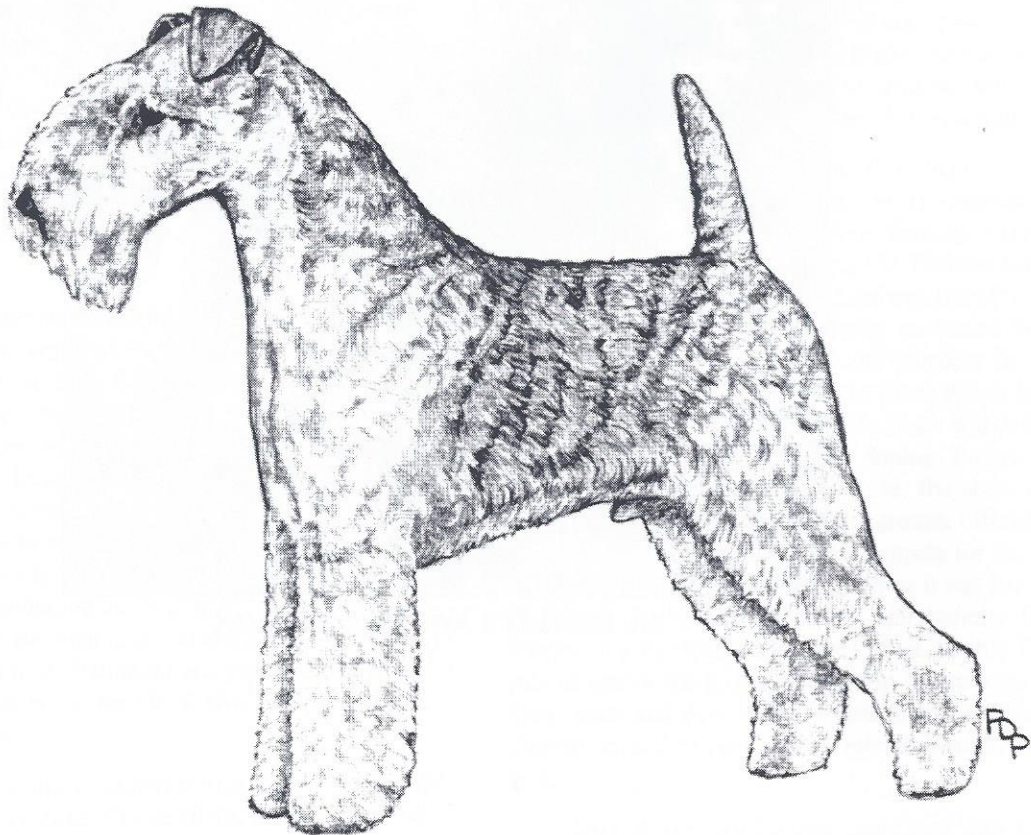


CH. REVELRY'S AWESOME BLOSSOM

METAMORPHOSIS



"IN THE ROUGH"



THE SAME DOG "RING READY"

GROOMING THE LAKELAND FOR THE SHOW RING

Introduction

A hard coated terrier, such as the Lakeland, is one of the most difficult to groom since so much of the work is done by hand. One need be artful in wielding the clippers or scissors, but hand stripping is much more exacting. The eventual presentation of a WELL GROOMED Lakeland affords the groomer a great deal of satisfaction for it is an achievement not easily attained.

While the emphasis herein is on show grooming, it should be noted that ALL coated dogs, those never to be shown as well as those retired, benefit from regular grooming. For those dogs, maintenance, using clippers and scissors, is better than allowing them to revert to a state of scraggly untidiness.

The need for a hard, dense coat

The Lakeland requires a wiry, hard coat which serves as protection to the dog thus better enabling him to do the job for which he is bred. Regular stripping and trimming improves the texture and quality of the coat and therefore is necessary to enhance the dog's utilitarian purposes, as well as enhancing him for the show ring. Some may feel that grooming is over-emphasized and more attention is paid to the better groomed, though not necessarily better quality, entry at the shows. If such is the case, it is unfortunate. However, it should be considered that there are times when grooming and condition are almost synonymous and as far as terriers are concerned, "Condition is the name of the game"! A feature of the hard coated terrier is that the emphasis is placed on taking OFF the hair rather than encouraging an over-abundance.

First things first

Trimming the Lakeland for the show ring requires much practice. It is an ability that is not acquired overnight and one which comes after much trial and error. In order to successfully groom the Lakeland (or any breed of dog) it is necessary for the groomer to understand the end product. A picture of perfection must be visualized so that the desired outline can be obtained. This involves not only having an eye for a dog, but also knowing the breed and especially knowing the individual dog being groomed; knowing his good points so they can be shown off to advantage and knowing his weaknesses so they can be minimized by artful grooming. Leaving more coat in certain areas and removing it in others is one way to accentuate good points and disguise weaker ones. These are time honored general rules of grooming that are utilized by and apply to all breeds that are trimmed, regardless of the method (clipping, scissoring, stripping, etc.) used.

Understanding the whys of grooming

The Lakeland has a double coat; a thick, relatively soft undercoat and a hard, wiry outer coat. The undercoat provides warmth and the outer coat serves the dog in a protective capacity. These outer hairs must be and stripped (pulled out by the roots) and the undercoat systematically raked to achieve the desired results with

respect to texture, color and the length of time the coat can be maintained in show condition. For this reason, clipping and cutting (which damage the texture of the coat and does not remove the dead hairs or allow the true color to come through) will not serve the purpose except in a few allowable areas such as on the underbelly, in the genital area and on the inside of the ears.

Grooming equipment

It is important that your grooming equipment be of top quality, Individuals have their "favorite" tools. Many of the most valued are homemade, or those which have been passed from one groomer to another. With a little practice and experimentation, the beginning groomer will find those tools especially to his liking. Without the proper equipment it is almost impossible to do a creditable job, and conversely, the proper equipment can make a difficult job much less so.

The various concessions at the dog shows or dog supply catalogues carry most of the necessary tools. As a basic guide, the following equipment is suggested.

- 1) Rubber backed palm brush - This is a necessity to be used on face and leg furnishings, (Do not use a wire slicker brush)
- 2) Steel comb with both coarse and fine teeth.
- 3) Hound glove with bristle pad.
- 4) Brush with natural (not synthetic) bristles.
- 5) Toenail clippers and Quick Stop to control bleeding if nails are inadvertently trimmed too short.
- 6) Electric clippers and a pair of good barber shears.
- 7) GOOD QUALITY stripping knives. They come in fine, medium and coarse with various refinements for detail work and raking undercoat. BE CAREFUL because some knives cut rather than pull hair (especially in inexperienced hands or when they are new). Some sources for stripping knives made by people who know because they are groomers themselves are listed here.

PEARSON PRODUCTS - Rt. 2, D.M. 24, Wewoka, OK 74884 (405) 257-5832

ROBERT McCLELLAN - P.O. Box 254, Upland, CA 91786

BOWSPRIT - Steve & Marjorie Watson, 622 North Steele St. Sanford, NC 27330

MACKNYFE SPECIALTIES, INC. - 862 Auburn Mill Rd., Hockessin, DE 19708 .

Timing

Timing is very important when getting the dog ready for the show ring. Hair on different parts of the body grows at different rates; therefore it is necessary to know the growth rate of the various areas. To complicate matters further, the same dog does not

always grow in at the same rate of speed each time he is stripped. His basic physical condition, climatic conditions, etc. all play a part. A bitch can present even more complications with her reproductive cycles.

The trimming and/or stripping

Preparing the Lakeland for the show ring begins with stripping the "jacket" or body coat down 8-10 weeks prior to the show or shows selected. If the dog appears to be growing his new coat sooner than desired, it must be "topped"; that is taken down once again in order for it to be of the proper length by show time. The Lakeland must have his body coat stripped down practically to the skin in order to promote a complete new growth of hair. His neck (shoulders and front) must be stripped as well as his rear quarters, head (other than face furnishings) and ears. The belly from the navel back through the genital area should be cleaned off as well as the inside of the ears.

The coat should be "blown" (virtually dead and grown out so that it is fairly long and stands away from the body) to be successfully stripped. In this condition the hairs come out easily and can be removed by finger and thumb or with the help of a dull, course stripping knife. It should be possible to strip down the dog's jacket in an hour or so. It is helpful to rub some white grooming chalk into the dog's coat first so that one can get a better grip on the hair. Ruff (push the hair against the grain) a small amount of the coat with the thumb in the opposite direction to which it grows. Leaving the thumb under the ruffed hair, bring the stripping knife into contact with the thumb, thus trapping the hair. Pull the hair with a firm motion in the same direction as it grows. The coat should come out easily. This same technique is used on the other sections of the dog such as his shoulders, hindquarters, head, etc. The hair may not come out quite as easily on these other sections (especially if the dog has been worked upon and is not completely "in the rough"). A smaller amount of hair is taken at one time from these other sections and a finer knife is used (experimentation will tell which is best for each individual dog and groomer) but the same basic technique of chalking the area and pulling the hairs out by the roots is used. When working on the head and other areas, it is important that the groomer be neat and meticulous.

Ideally, stripping the jacket is done in several stages; the first stage consists of the hair from the neck, over the withers, down the back and up the tail, Then, about 3-4 weeks later the hair on the sides of the neck, the throat and forechest, shoulders, and the back of the tail and under the tail and down the back of the hind legs. The head and ears are done about two weeks before show time. Since every dog is somewhat different, it is usually necessary to take each individual dog through the entire process several times before knowing any one dog's time table.

Keeping up the good work

From the time you begin stripping the dog he should be worked on two or three times a week. Leg and face furnishings, for example, should be worked upon continuously to insure their optimum growth and proper texture. Once a week leg and face furnishings should be brushed with the rubber backed palm brush, all excessively long hair should be pulled out by hand thus promoting

the continual growth of new hair as well as continually shaping the legs. A light oil type of coat conditioner (every groomer has their favorite formula) should be applied to the furnishings. It is absorbed into the coat to prevent brittle dry hair that is prone to breakage. Chest furnishings should be treated in the same manner as leg hair. Depending on the dog's length of leg and depth of body the furnishings should be trimmed to present a pleasing outline. The hair is shortest at the navel and gradually longer up to and between the forelegs.

The various areas which have already been stripped such as the shoulders, rear quarters, neck, etc., need to be re-worked fairly regularly so that the incoming growth of hair will be even. This must be done cautiously and meticulously to avoid making "holes" in the coat. The more the coat is worked, the better the texture and color will be. To some extent a coat can actually be created with a lot of diligent effort if nature was remiss when passing out genes for a good coat. However, it is certainly easier and more pleasant for both dog and groomer if the coat being trimmed is a good one.

If one is able to groom two or three times a week it should be fairly easy to set up a schedule so that certain functions, such as brushing and "raking," will be done each time while specific tasks will be done at scheduled intervals. For example, one day of the week can be devoted to working on the dog's furnishings while another may be devoted to working over the already stripped areas and taking out the long and/or uneven hairs. Ears should be checked for cleanliness and the hair kept pulled from the ear canal. The hair should be kept cut short between the dog's pads and his feet rounded. Toenails should be checked for excessive length and a small amount taken off every week so that the quick of the nail is not cut which results in bleeding. Long nails can cause splayed and/or sore feet. Have Quick Stop on hand in case you inadvertently cut a nail too short. If your dog has a heavy undercoat the jacket should be raked to remove excessive undercoat. This is done by using a fine comb (flea comb) or "mukraker" and combing through the dog's coat. This will remove the soft undercoat that tends to grow faster than the harder, darker top coat. Be careful as the top coat comes in so as not to damage or cut it. If allowed to grow at will, the undercoat can cause the hard coat to "blow" prematurely. During each grooming session the dog should be brushed vigorously and thoroughly.

By working on the dog's coat constantly you can work and build a coat (called "rolling a coat"). It becomes a challenge to the groomer to see that each section of the dog's coat achieves the right length and texture at the desired time and that the whole coat blends smoothly to present an attractive picture.

Maintaining the coat

It is now 8-10 weeks since the grooming process has begun and the Lakeland is in top condition both physically and from a grooming point of view. Now the question arises, how long and in what way can he be kept in this prime condition? The hard coat of the terrier is different from that of most other breeds of dogs in that it constantly renews itself in cyclical fashion. The coat grows in and is alive for a period of time. Then, after reaching a certain length, it dies. This becomes evident when the hair loosens and "blows." The coat then has to be stripped out so that a new hard

coat can grow in its place. These terriers show little difference in coat between summer and winter, but instead, his coat is affected by his general health, sex and diet, plus the climate in which he lives (a hot, dry climate is not as conducive to maintaining a good coat as is a damp, cool climate).

The dog itself has much to do with the length of time he can be kept in good coat. A dog who has inherited a good coat can be kept in show coat for months at a time whereas the dog not blessed with a good coat can only be shown for a few weeks at a time. When a coat starts to blow there is nothing one can do except to strip it out and start all over.

There are certain techniques the groomer can employ which are designed to lengthen the time in which the coat can be main-

tained in show condition. These techniques are called "topping" and "rolling" the coat. Rolling or topping consist of trimming the coat in layers so that 1/3 of the coat is coming in as new new coat, 1/3 of the coat is in prime condition and 1/3 of the coat is on its way out. To successfully roll the coat, the groomer must be quite adept and able to devote considerable time to the project.

One last point the groomer should keep in mind; never be afraid to remove hair for eventually it will grow back and without experimentation and practice the groomer cannot develop the necessary skills.

Written by MARGE GROSSMAN
Edited & Updated by PATRICIA PETERS

"ROLLING" (MAINTAINING) THE LAKELAND TERRIER COAT

It goes without saying that the amount of time one is able to roll a Lakeland's coat depends entirely on the quality of hair the dog grows.

Keeping a Lakeland in coat starts soon after you strip the dog out. About two weeks after the initial stripping, go over the body again to remove any long undercoat that has grown. Use a fine dull knife or, preferably, your fingers. The other necessary tool is a hound glove with soft short bristles, to be sure not to bruise the skin. This is also a good time to give a medicated bath. Brush and comb the furnishings, remove long, straggly hairs and give the legs a short but round look.

After another two weeks I start on the body coat in earnest, which really means it should be hound gloved with the same glove. By now the new coat should be starting through the skin. The flat work and furnishings should only be trimmed about once a week, but hound glove brushing should be a daily event.

By the eighth to tenth week your dog should now be ready for show and you hopefully have a lovely new coat of excellent color and texture; a crisp, hard outer coat with a soft undercoat. Now it is up to you to brush this coat and hound glove as often as possible to keep the coat.

If you take down the flat work early and on the same day (each Monday for example) that should keep it growing nice and even so it will always look good on show days. The hound glove you now have can be wire on one side and thick horsehair on the other, or two separate gloves.

Your eye has, we hope, helped you put the correct outline on your dog, leaving the hair a little longer in parts and a bit shorter in others. The secret now is to keep this coat as tight as possible. The more you work, the better the result.

I like to hound glove with the horsehair glove or brush the coat every day for about ten minutes, then either with my fingers or a dull knife go all over the dog's body to pick off any hairs that stand away from the body. This should be done daily if possible, or at least every few days.

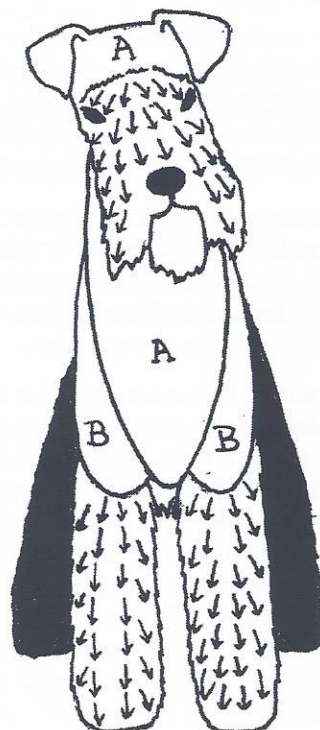
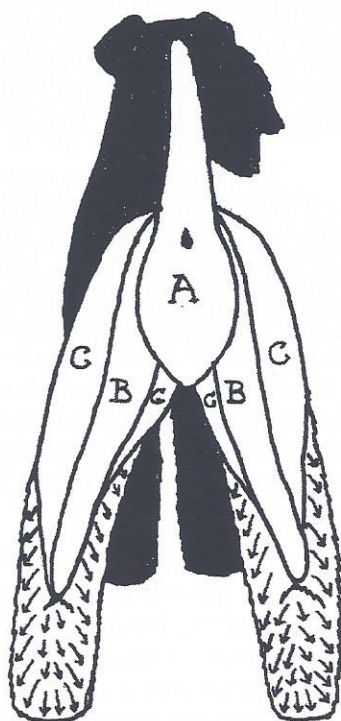
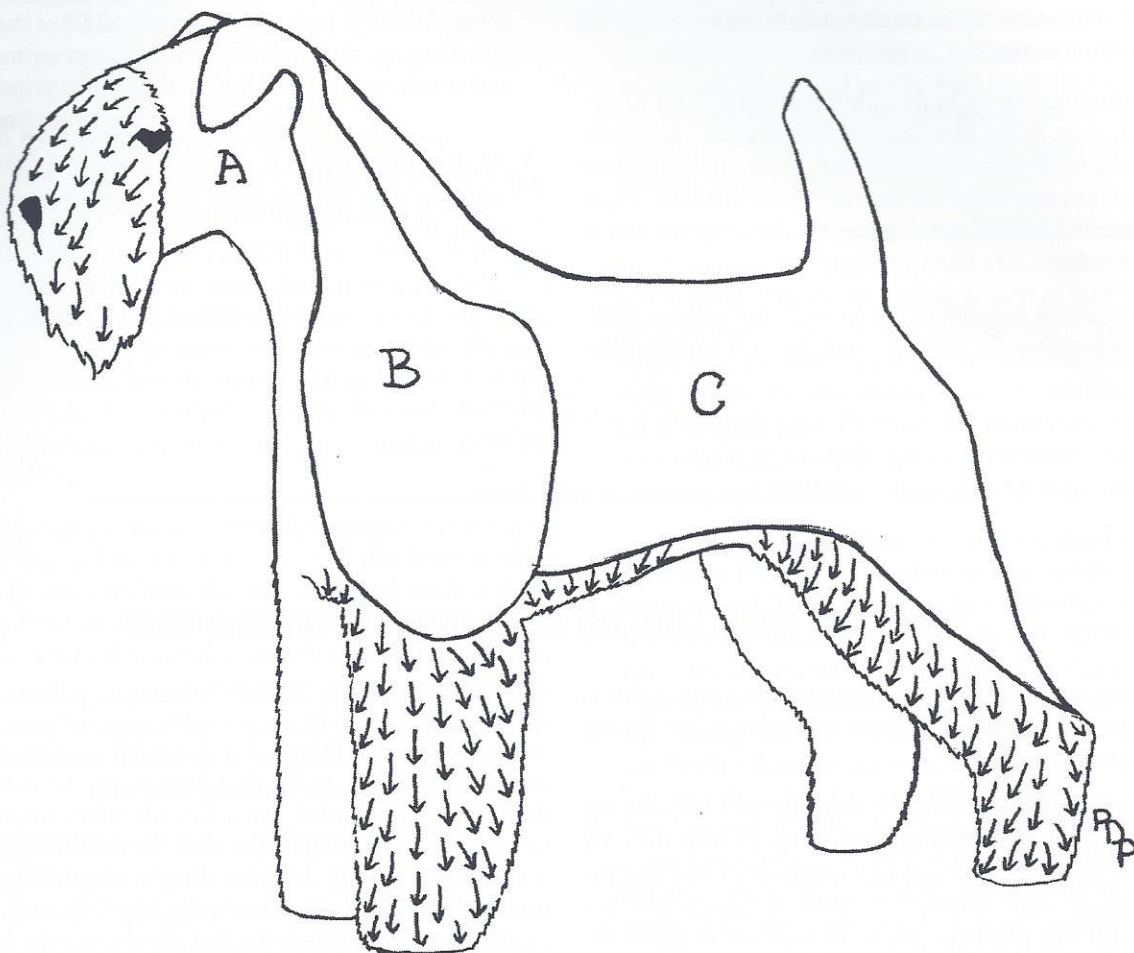
When preparing for the show and a final trim I lightly rake the coat with a medium rake, using a fine rake where the hips and the tops of the hind legs meet, to get out any excessive undercoat, follow with the wire hound glove and finish up with a nice medium hair brush to keep it looking good. The idea is to keep the top coat short and flat, with just enough undercoat to give the coat density.

Each time you take a little dead, dry hair out, some new hair will start to grow in its place and keep the coat growing. It doesn't hurt to bathe the coat about once a month, but you have to make sure to dry the coat and towel it until every hair is lying properly flat in the correct position. It's no good putting the dog away damp, as the hair will soon explode in all directions.

Rolling the coat on a Lakeland is not difficult, especially if you have a good hard coat to work with. It just takes dedication and about half an hour each day. Brush and shape! Pick a few hairs here and a few there, always looking for the dry dead hairs that spoil the nice tight coat.

Written by: PETER J. GREEN

DIAGRAM FOR CLIPPING THE PET LAKELAND



GROOMING THE PET LAKELAND

Grooming the Lakeland (or any broken coated terrier) for the show ring requires a lot of time and skill. Most pet owners are not interested in learning to do it themselves and are unable to find a groomer willing or capable of hand stripping a coat. Because of the time involved it is also more expensive. There are, however, reasonable alternatives. These compromises will produce a neatly groomed, easily maintained, Lakeland that, in the eyes of the general public, looks much the same as his show ring counterpart.

Many grooming establishments have never seen a Lakeland Terrier. Many pet groomers have rather bizarre ideas on the trimming patterns for many terrier breeds. The diagrams and instructions here may help guide the professional or novice groomer so that they can turn out a finished job that is representative of the breed.

Before going into detail, I would like to emphasize the importance of regular brushing and combing. It removes dead coat while stimulating surface circulation which in turn produces new, healthy hair growth. Regular brushing followed by a rub down with a towel removes dirt, debris and excess oils making frequent bathing unnecessary. You will also become aware of early skin problems or the presence of fleas and/or ticks. It does not take a professional to provide this basic care and it will make the groomer's job that much easier, not to mention much more comfortable for your dog. It takes real neglect for most Lakeland coats to mat badly so be kind to your dog and set aside about 15-30 minutes a week to brush and comb your best friend.

Clipping

Your dog is completely brushed and combed, right? This means the whole dog including those tricky parts on the chest under the front legs and between the back legs and ALL of the beard. If the dog is very dirty (which of course he won't be) you may want to bathe him first. Clipper blades are dulled by cutting dirty hair and the job may not be as smooth and even as you would like. NEVER bathe a matted dog. It is almost impossible to rinse all the soap out and the mats will be that much harder to brush out.

The diagram shows three views of a Lakeland profile, fore and aft. The clipped areas are designated A-B-C. The legs and foreface are combed and then shaped with scissors.

SECTION A - This area is trimmed the shortest of all. It includes the ears (inside and out), the top of the head above the eyes, the cheeks from the outside corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth, the throat and sides of the neck into the cowlick that runs along the side of the neck and down the forechest to the front legs (please don't leave a "bib" in front and above the forelegs like a Cocker Spaniel). Section A also includes the back of the tail and the area on the fanny between the cowlicks running down the back of the hindlegs to the vulva or testicles. This can be done with #10 or #15 blade or combination of both depending on the experience of the groomer and the sensitivity of the dog. Be sure clipper blades are cool and well lubricated to minimize the risk of clipper burn.

SECTION B - This is a transition area between shortest hair and longer body coat. It includes the sides of the neck and the shoulders which should appear smooth and flat but not skinned. Use a #10 or #8 1/2 blade. Blend the hair from the shoulder into the foreleg so the coat doesn't balloon out at the elbows. You may want to use this blade to blend the coat into the closely trimmed fanny.

The coat is trimmed short down the back of the hindlegs to the hock to emphasize angulation.

SECTION C - This area is referred to as the body coat or "jacket" and extends from behind the ears down the neck and over the entire body, over the thighs and up the tail. Depending on the climate and individual preference this can be clipped short with #81/2 to the longest #4F. Two common grooming errors to avoid when clipping the body are: FIRST - Clip the sides of the body the same length as the back ALL the way down to the brisket and blend the coat into neatly scissored hair underneath. There should be no suggestion of a "skirt" extending up the ribcage. The belly (from umbilical area backwards) should be clipped short. SECOND - The hips and back of the thighs should be neatly clipped and blended into longer furnishings on the front of the hindlegs. NO cowboy chaps PLEASE!

The furnishings (the hair on the legs, foreface and brisket) should be scissored to blend in with the clipped sections. The forelegs are scissored to appear as neat rounded columns with the feet trimmed to appear rounded. This is achieved by combing all the hair to stand straight out from the skin. Work around the leg to achieve the desired cylindrical affect. Then comb the hair in the direction indicated on the diagram and even up any stray hairs paying particular attention to unruly hairs in the elbow area. The bottom of the feet between the pads is scissored to eliminate scraggly hair. The brisket coat is longest between the forelegs (1 1/2 inches) and tapers upward to the shaved belly so the tuck up is defined.

The hindlegs are scissored to accentuate angulation. The longer hair on the front of each leg is combed forward and neatly shaped to show off the curve. From hock to ground scissor to roundness and feet are trimmed the same as the front. Between the back legs trim neatly to blend into other areas.

The foreface is trimmed in a manner unique to the Lakeland. The eyebrows of the other bewhiskered terriers fuse to become an undivided fall over the eyes and tapering slightly towards the nose. The hair is blended from closely shaved cheeks to the longest hair on the beard. Draw an imaginary line from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth following the natural curve of the dog's head. Do NOT hollow out under the eyes. The head should resemble a rectangle not an hourglass! The chin whiskers start a little in front of the corner of the mouth. As with the legs, the face hair can be combed straight out to help the groomer blend smoothly and avoid stray tufts of hair. Particularly profuse facial furnishings should not be allowed to overpower the head proportions and need to be trimmed to neatness. Finish off by scissoring the edges of the ears and plucking hair from the ear canals.

Compromise

If you haven't the time or patience to completely hand strip your dog, but can't bear the thought of giving up texture and color completely, you can compromise. Hand strip SECTIONS B & C as well as the top of the head and outside of the ears. Clip SECTION A and blend in the two areas. Use what ever combination of plucking and scissoring of the furnishings to create the outline that pleases you.

Written by: PATRICIA PETERS



SOME THOUGHTS ON TRAINING TERRIERS

There are a great many myths about training terriers, generally propagated by people with little experience with terriers. However there are also some old wives tales perpetuated by terrier people who have not tried to train terriers beyond house and leash breaking.

Many myths of dog trainability stem from results of training dogs to compete in AKC obedience trials. What is often not recognized is that there is a bias built into the AKC obedience exercises toward behaviors that come naturally to retriever and herding breeds. It's not surprising then that dog breeds (like terriers and hounds) that have been bred for millenia for different behaviors are less successful at these exercises.

When training any dog it is important to remember what the breed was expected to do. For most breeds there has been centuries of selection to emphasize certain behaviors. At the very least a trainer is dooming the dog to slower progress by ignoring the inborn behaviors of the dog. Yet this is exactly what many obedience instructors do when faced with a terrier in their class. They try to train the terrier just as they would a Sheltie or a Golden Retriever. When frustration and failure results, the dog, not the training method, gets the blame. "Terriers just aren't very good at obedience" is often the explanation. So myths develop about training terriers based on expectations of the performance of retrieving and herding breeds performing exercises based on herding and retrieving behavior.

Terriers were bred to hunt game usually much larger than themselves, often in the quarry's own den and out of sight of human partners. This emphasizes a certain scrappy or "game" and persistent nature. High tolerance to pain is necessary to be successful in underground combat situations. Most terriers are afflicted with what I call "size blindness", they have no concept of how

small they are. As with hounds, the dogs worked best when ranging ahead of the human. There is very little help that a human can give a dog scenting down a quarry so very little reason for the dog to keep looking back to for guidance. Terriers, shall we say, tend to be self-directed. Something even many terrier people forget is that almost all terrier breeds were developed to hunt in packs with other dogs. We should expect them to get along with other dogs.

A myth, that is still alarmingly wide spread, is that terriers are stubborn so you must correct them with a heavy hand. Terriers can be stubborn. Terrier people value terrier persistence but there is a down side to this "virtue", however. Terriers also have a very high tolerance to pain and do not respond well to pain avoidance type training techniques. The surest way to bring out the stubbornness in a terrier is to correct harshly, especially for minor faults. Think about it a minute. If you're battling another animal in his burrow, the proper response to being hurt is to hang in and fight harder. Terriers respond well to positive motivational or inductive techniques. So choose a training method that emphasizes food or play motivators over prong collars.

Terriers have short attention spans and are easily distracted. Once again this stems directly from the hunting background of terriers. Terriers are *alert*. If scent hounds and bird dogs are distracted by smells, sight hounds distracted by movements and herding dogs distracted by sounds, then terriers, because they were used to hunt such a wide variety of game are distracted by all these sensory inputs. Combined with a highly developed inquisitiveness, terriers have an undeniably short attention span. Terriers do not respond well to drill. Keep training sessions short and varied. I've never met a dumb terrier, but I have met a great many profoundly bored terriers. Start training EARLY. Begin with puppy kindergarten at 3 months if possible. All breeds have short attention spans at this age and your terrier won't be any different than any other

breed. If you can't find a puppy kindergarten class, start training at home using food or toy motivators. Emphasize the control commands of sit, down and stay. Take the pup out for lots of walks to lots of different places, especially ones where he can see or play with other dogs. By the time you are ready for regular beginners obedience at 6 months, you will have a good foundation for control and the class distractions will be old hat for your pup.

While many say that terriers are independent, I prefer the term self-directed. There is often not a strong innate tendency to look to humans for guidance. However, as pack dogs, terriers enjoy group activities. All dog training should be enjoyable to the dog. So with a terrier, you just have to be a little cleverer about engineering your training session to be an enjoyable group activity for two. You will probably also have to accept that it is going to be more of an activity between equals that training is with other breeds. But let's be honest, that is why we have them, isn't it?

Many obedience class instructors feel that most terriers are naturally dog aggressive. How can the idea of terriers as being dog aggressive be reconciled with the knowledge that most terriers were bred to hunt in packs? Many people tend to think of the sparring of terriers in the show ring as "dog fighting" and are predisposed to think of them as dog aggressive. Terriers are high energy hunting

breeds. Often they don't get a sufficient outlet for all the energy which is then misdirected toward other dogs. Field trials, agility, fly-ball or lure coursing can be more appropriate outlets for this energy and reduce dog aggressiveness. A lot of dog aggression happens between terriers and larger dogs as a result of inattentive human handlers. Remember terriers are "size-blind" and generally have great self esteem. A Large dog, through social clumsiness or because it looks like an easy ranking situation, can try to dominate a terrier by standing close and hanging his head over the terrier's shoulders. This is a dominance position. When the terrier erupts in outrage at the attempted domination, he gets the blame rather than the large dog who provoked the situation. Toy dogs are also prone to this. As a terrier owner, you should recognize this canine social situation and avoid it. Finally, because terriers are seldom hunted anymore, terrier people confuse terrier "gameness" with dog aggression. Gameness can be defined as the willingness to pursue and attack game animals and not potential hunting partners. Terriers should be alert and full of self esteem, not backing down from a fight, but also not bullies always looking for trouble. By better understanding the terrier nature, we terrier lovers can successfully train and show our versatile dogs in a wide variety of dog sports.

Written by Susan Haney
Edited by Patricia Peters

OFF TO A GOOD START (Some Thoughts on Early Training)

I have "trained" dogs as far back as I can remember. I've always enjoyed putting our family pets through some kind of conditioned paces. Back then, I thought "sit" and "shake hands" was a pretty big deal. I grew up with Boxers and Dachshunds, not terriers but very close to that temperament, big sense of humor and very independent.

My terrier experience began about 17 years ago. Since those early days many things have changed. Dogs are no longer just an interest. I still have a couple of good Airedales and I now have a number of Lakelands to keep them company. We run a large boarding and grooming business. I also hold classes for Canine Good Citizen, obedience, agility, therapy dogs, and conformation. We attend gameness trials and do lots of public demonstrations each year.

I find the intelligence and challenge of a "thinking" dog very enjoyable. Most of the "obedience" breeds have one thing in common, they are bred to take orders. Terriers are bred to think for themselves. They are very versatile, but are oh so easily bored. These qualities are what make them so special to train. They are born knowing all of the skills necessary to get along quite nicely in this world...

- ...if something isn't going your way, correct "someone"
- ...if you can make someone laugh, you've won
- ...there is always an alternate route to your goal
- ...when "they" turn their backs, go for it!

ETC ETC ETC.

THIS IS A CRIMINAL MIND WE ARE DEALING WITH!

At 4 weeks of age a puppy is already deciding just how people fit into its life. Puppies are a product of temperament and the environment that we choose for them. As breeders we have such a responsibility! Puppies need lots of experiences. Changes in footing, beds, obstacles, toys, anything that helps them to be more adaptable and to feel like they have accomplished something.

I believe that the first year of a puppy's life parallels the first 20 years of a child's.

- 2-3 months = 2 years (You are GOD)
- 3-5 months = 8-9 years (Everything is new, Test and try everything)
- 6-8 months = 10-15 years (Do you mean it? Are you serious?)
- 9-12 months = 15-20 years (Make me!)
- By 18 months temperament, values, and habits are fairly set. Behaviors can be changed, but not temperament.

One of my favorite lines is, "It's ALWAYS easier to train than to retrain." This is so true. Especially if you consider the above table. Therefore I like to do lots of training on my very young puppies. Even the show puppies are taught to sit, down, stand, and to settle (calm yourself down) by the age of 8 weeks. Even if the dog is going to be shown, IT NEEDS MANNERS! My show dogs are never asked to do these behaviors on leash, only on the table. Once we're finished showing, that dog has an easy transition because the com-

mands are familiar. The training is never heavy handed. Praise is never patronizing, just calm and approving.

I encourage all puppy owners to fit their puppies with a light collar. After the baby is comfortable with that, I tell them to attach a very light piece of cord. This establishes the leash as a normal part of everyday life. This also enables the capture of a criminal who has just stolen your socks. The puppy learns quickly that the leash has become the extension of your arm. In other words, you have a hold on his collar at all times. I instruct people to have different lengths of line for different situations. A grab line in the car, a line in the house, a much longer line in the back yard. By letting him drag the line, you can ALWAYS get a good recall. The dog grows up coming EVERY time it is called. This is one habit that needs to be taught early. To deal with the puppy that is a real challenge and very fast, I attach a weight to the end of the line when outside. The weight should be heavy enough that the puppy can pull it but not be able to run with it. Then the game of 'catch me if you can' is eliminated. A good recall is to be praised and the dog is never called to be corrected.

By now the puppy is 3 1/2 - 4 months old. Training had better be well under way! Remember this is an 8-9 year old child. This is the time to get serious about good manners. The puppy knows Sit, Down, Stand, Settle, Easy, and Come. I add Wait, Stay (next to the handler) and Don't Touch to his repertoire and we have given him many ways to get lots of praise. Remember, as a criminal he will do it only if there is something in it for him. Praise is what will motivate the puppy - not corrections, not bribery and not nagging or pleading.

Below is a list of training guidelines that I share with all my classes.

- 1) A behavior is only important to the dog if it is important to you.
- 2) Establish your rules in the beginning. No rule changes in the middle of the game.
- 3) You are the dog's employer. As a good boss, you need to be fair, firm and consistent - ALWAYS!
- 4) A good leader gives commands, not requests.
- 5) Never give a command that you do not intend to back up or reinforce.
- 6) Never apologize for a correction.
- 7) Always treat your dog as if it is an employee that speaks no English.
- 8) Give immediate praise. This is your dog's paycheck.
- 9) Be his boss, not his buddy. (That comes later.)
- 10) Puppies need a leader who demands accountability and who rewards with praise for a job well done.

Written by: Pat Muller

THE JOYS OF TRAINING YOUR OWN LAKELAND TERRIER

This title is, of course, somewhat of an oxymoron. However, I can honestly say that for the most part training and showing my Lakelands in obedience competition has truly been a joy. "GK" (Ch. Hollybriar GoalKeeper, CDX) was my first, eons ago in the early Eighties. Now in the mid-Nineties, "Cricket" (Ch. Kilfel Caraleigh Maid, CDX) and I have earned the new Novice Agility Dog title.

I have found that there are three essential tools for training Lakies:

- 1) A large supply of furry, squeaky rats. (not real ones, of course!)
- 2) Plenty of delicious treats in very small, bite-size portions. These treats must be to die for or Lakies can't be bothered. Some examples: baked liver flavored with garlic salt; nuked hot dog slices; Roll-over.
- 3) A small prong collar and knowledge of how to use it properly.

Fun and games play-training with lots of treats is something most Lakies take to readily. Developing a reliable work ethic is not. For example, retrieving a dumbbell was not one of "GK's" favorite things to do. He quickly learned that when he was in the ring I could not make him get it and the judge would get it for him if he stood his ground. What a clever fellow! I trained "GK" before I discovered the persuasive powers of the prong collar, and he had no heeling ethic whatsoever. I'll never forget the first time I tried off-lead heeling with him in the obedience ring. It was a rather warm day, outside on grass. The judge commanded "Forward," and I stepped off confidently with, "GK, Heel!" After the first "Halt," I discovered that I was walking around the ring by myself while "GK" lolled in the shade of the judge's table. Sigh!

My wonderful little Tykie (Kilfel Wait for Me, CDX) was a different story! Always ready to play and eager to please, he did however have his little quirks. He could not stand for other dogs to make a commotion outside the ring while he was performing, and he did not hesitate to chastise them for their rudeness. There was the time in Baltimore that he left the Open ring after completing his Figure 8 exercise, bounded over to a stack of crates containing some very noisy conformation Westies, gave them all a piece of his mind, then returned to the ring to finish his routine-leaving the poor old judge (who didn't see too well anyway) wondering how to score that one!

I knew it was time to retire Tyke the day he jumped the jump that wasn't there. We had been working on his Directed Jumping

exercise for Utility and he seemed to be having trouble with the bar jump. After my insisting that he jump it several times in a row, I moved the jumps further apart. The next time I sent Tyke out and gave him the signal for the bar jump, he headed straight for the spot where the jump had been and actually jumped as if it were still there. My wonderful little dog was doing his best for me with all the love and trust he had, but his eyes were no longer what they used to be. He now spends a lot of time on the couch, supervising Cricket's training, but still most eager to do fronts and finishes whenever treats are involved!

Lakies in Agility can be lots of fun, but you have to recognize certain basic truths: they are terriers and love going into the dark holes of the tunnels-so much so that they will go in, come out the other end, then turn around and go through again in the opposite direction. Unfortunately, this little trick is frowned upon in the judging because forces totally oblivious to terrier instincts laid down the rules! My Cricket loves the tunnels, but, in true terrier fashion, she does not like heights; therefore, training her to negotiate a steep A-frame and a high, narrow dog walk was quite a challenge. Being a nut for squeaky rats helped her tremendously in overcoming her aversion. She is now convinced that a wee furry beastie resides on the top of every A-frame and at the other end of every dog-walk! This can tend to slow her down a bit in certain places, but usually the excitement of the competition will keep her going.

An unusual type of obedience competition that is popular at obedience trials in Florida is the team competition, consisting of four dogs and handlers performing the basic Novice exercises, plus a drop on recall, in unison. Since our winter home is in St. Petersburg, we decided to join with some other terrier members of the club and form the first-ever terrier team: The St. Pete Holy Terriers. We worked hard, and in spite of repeated high-jinks in practice, our terriers came through to win the team competition in March, defeating Shelties, Golden Retrievers, Poodles, and all the "rest of the best!" It can be done.

If you own a Lakeland Terrier, you have a ticket to some wonderful team sports: the team of you and your dog having fun together, as long as you don't take it too seriously and have a good sense of humor. Do your homework, watch how the best trainers train their dogs, find a group to train with that emphasizes positive motivation. Enjoy!

Written by: Joyce Anderson

THE UNITED STATES LAKELAND TERRIER CLUB

Member of the AKC

Susan B, Werner-AKC DELEGATE

I would like to introduce you to the **AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB**. The AKC was established in 1884 and is the second oldest sport-governing body in the United States. The AKC is essentially a "club of clubs" as over 500 clubs make up the sole membership of the AKC. Each club (whether an All Breed or Specialty) elect or appoint a delegate to represent them at quarterly meetings held in New York City. (Soon to be moving to Raleigh, NC)

The mandate of the AKC Charter is to "do everything to advance the study, breeding, exhibiting, running and maintenance of the purity of thoroughbred dogs." Over the years, the AKC has added a multitude of services for the purebred dog owner and are constantly looking for ways to improve the health, care, enjoyment, and responsible ownership of "man's best friend"... (THE LAKELAND TERRIER!!!)

The AKC is best known for the maintenance of THE STUD BOOK with more than 34 million pure bred dogs registered and approximately 1.4 million added annually. They also approve and maintain the official records of shows, obedience trials and performance events for over 4,000 affiliated clubs each year.

The AKC has an extensive library, museum, and renders a voice in supporting sound legislation and policy in the interests of pure bred dogs. In the areas of health, they provide funding for scientific and genetic research, scholarships for veterinary students, and have recently funded, with a one million dollar endowment, the AKC Canine Health Foundation.

★★★ SEE THE LAKELAND VIDEO!

Please understand the AKC is interested in all pure-bred dogs, not just the "show dogs." There is much to be done and learned about your new family "pet." The AKC offers breed specific videos, (The Lakeland Terrier Video is a "must-see" experience) They also offer videos on training, and a beginners guide to dog care.

★★★ FRAME YOUR LAKELAND'S FANCY PEDIGREE!

Your new Lakie probably has some very famous relatives you may want to learn about. You can order a 3 or 4 generation pedigree (suitable for framing) which itemizes the various names and coat colors of all.

★★★ EVERYTHING YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT DOGS!

The AKC publishes and provides, to clubs and the public, just about every pamphlet or book on a wide variety of canine related topics. They have care and training publications, beginners guide to dog shows, should you breed your dog, canine summer safety,

winter care for canines, as well as coloring/activity books for the younger owners in your family. They also publish a monthly magazine called the AKC Gazette. This has columns from every breed club on a monthly basis, as well as the usual variety of articles about health, shows, legislation, public education and interest, vendors selling doggy items, and beautiful photographs.

★★★ YOUR LAKELAND IS A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY!

The AKC recognizes how owning a dog can be a wonderful family experience. They have instruction booklets and information on junior handling, working terrier trials, and obedience. The most recent and very popular goal to attain for dog and master is The Canine Good Citizen Program. The last item has come about as a result of negative canine legislation, in an effort to educate dog owners about the benefits of a well-behaved pet. It is less demanding than show obedience training, but has just as positive a result. There are ten steps one must master prior to obtaining the Canine Good Citizen certificate. The process of training for this test is fun and useful. You and your dog have an opportunity to bond closely. The test of your dog's manners and training is not a competition and does not require you and your dog to perform with precision. The benefits are many, among them community respect for a well trained pet.

★★★ NEVER, NEVER, NEVER LOSE YOUR LAKIE!

In an effort to provide for the frightening loss of a dog, the AKC has instituted a companion animal recovery program. The AKC will register your dog with either the microchip or tattoo as a means of identification. In the first 3 months of registration in 1995, they enrolled over 8,500 animals. So far they have been 100 percent in recovering the 52 enrolled animals that lost their way.

AKC
5580 Centerview Dr
Suite 200
Raleigh, NC 27606
919-233-3600

These Events Await You at...



CONFORMATION

Each AKC recognized breed has an written standard of perfection (See the next chapter). Your registered Lakeland Terrier has the opportunity to compete in a pyramid structured competition starting at the breed level, progressing to the terrier group and finally to Best in Show. These competitions demonstrate and evaluate the progress made in breeding for correct type and quality.

OBEDIENCE & AGILITY

Specified routines with a basic objective to produce dogs that have been trained and conditioned to behave appropriately in home and public places. Beyond standard obedience routines, agility tests the willingness of your dog to follow directions around a timed obstacle course.

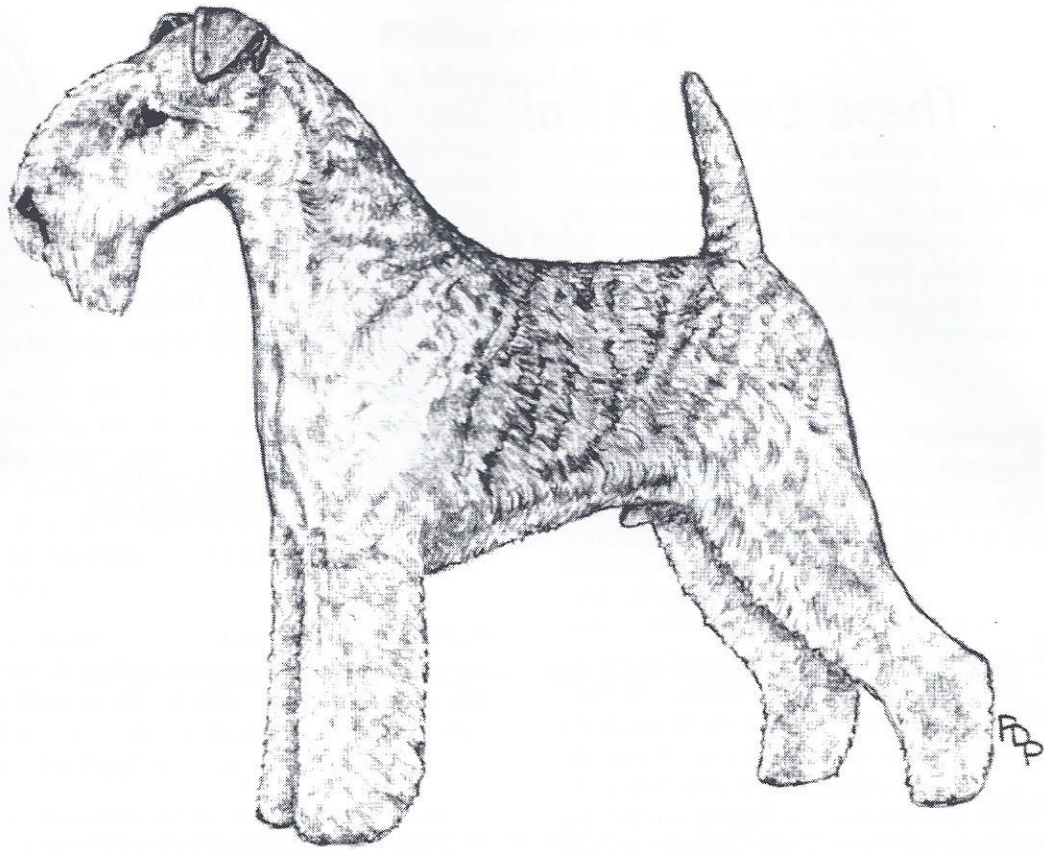
TRACKING

Tests the dog's ability to recognize and follow human scent, a skill that is useful in the service of mankind.

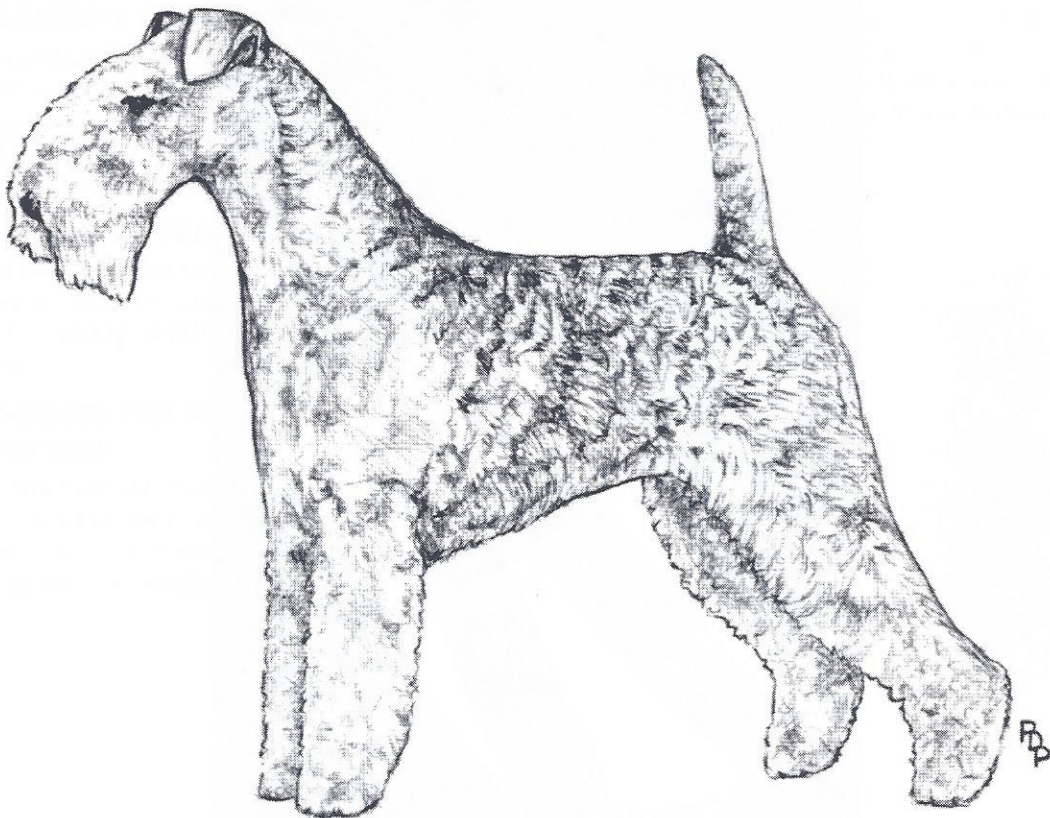
PERFORMANCE

Earthdog trials demonstrate and test your Lakeland's ability to follow the scent of game to a den, track underground and work caged "quarry."



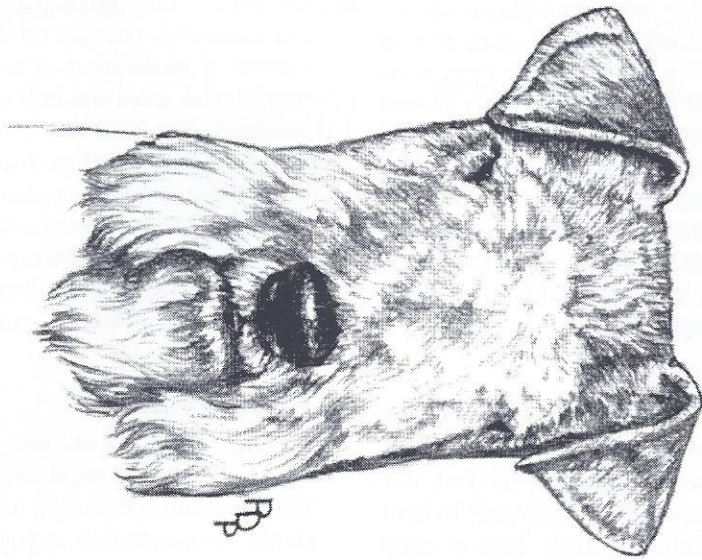


MALE LAKELAND TERRIER OF CORRECT TYPE



FEMALE LAKELAND TERRIER OF CORRECT TYPE

A TYPICAL LAKELAND TERRIER HEAD



THE AMERICAN STANDARD

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Lakeland Terrier was bred to hunt vermin in the rugged shale mountains of the Lake District of northern England. He is a small, workmanlike dog of square, sturdy build. His body is deep and relatively narrow, which allows him to squeeze into rocky dens. He has sufficient length of leg under him to cover rough ground easily. His neck is long, leading smoothly into high withers and a short topline ending in a high tail set. His attitude is gay, friendly, and self-confident, but not overly aggressive. He is alert and ready to go. His movement is lithe and graceful, with a straight-ahead, free stride of good length. His head is rectangular, jaws are powerful, and ears are V-shaped. A dense, wiry coat is finished off with longer furnishings on muzzle and legs.

SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

The ideal height of the mature dog is 14 1/2 inches from the withers to the ground, with up to one-half inch deviation either way permissible. Bitches may measure as much as one inch less than dogs. The weight of the well balanced, mature male in hard show condition averages approximately 17 pounds. Dogs of other heights will be proportionately more or less. The dog is squarely built, and bitches may be slightly longer than dogs. Balance and proportion are of primary importance. Short-legged, heavy-bodied dogs or overly refined, racy specimens are atypical and should be penalized. The dog should have sufficient bone and substance so as to appear sturdy and workmanlike without any suggestion of coarseness.

HEAD

The **expression** depends on the dog's mood of the moment; although typically alert, it may be intense and determined, or gay and even impish. The **eyes**, moderately small and somewhat oval in outline, are set squarely in the skull, fairly wide apart. In liver or liver and tan dogs, the eyes are dark hazel to warm brown and eye rims are brown. In all other colors, the eyes are warm brown to black and eye rims are dark. The **ears** are small, V-shaped, their fold just above the top of the skull, the inner edge close to the side of the head, and the flap pointed towards the outside corner of the eye. The **skull** is flat on top and moderately broad, the cheeks flat and smooth as possible. The **stop** is barely perceptible. The **muzzle** is strong with straight nose bridge and fill-in beneath the eyes. The length of skull equaling the length of the muzzle when measured from occiput to stop, and from stop to nose tip. The proportions of the head are critical to correct type. An overlong foreface or short, wedge shaped head are atypical and should be penalized. The **nose** is black. A "winter" **nose** with faded pigment is permitted, but not desired. Liver colored noses and lips are permissible on liver coated dogs only. A pink or distinctly spotted nose is very undesirable. The lips are dark. Jaws are powerful. The **teeth**, which are comparatively large, may meet in either a level, edge to edge bite, or a slightly overlapping scissors bite. Specimens with teeth overshot or undershot are to be disqualified.

NECK, TOPLINE, BODY

The **neck** is long; refined but strong; clean at the throat; slightly arched, and widening gradually and smoothly into the shoulders. The withers, that point at the back of the neck where neck and body meet, are noticeably higher than the level of the

back. The **topline**, measured from the withers to the tail, is short and level. The **body** is strong and supple. The moderately narrow oval chest is deep, extending to the elbow. The **ribs** are well sprung and moderately rounded off the vertebrae. The Lakeland Terrier is a breed of moderation. A barrel-chested, big-bodied dog or one which is slab-sided and lacking substance is atypical and should be penalized. The **loins** are taut and short, although they may be slightly longer in bitches. There is moderate tuck-up. The **tail** is set high on the back. It is customarily docked so that when the dog is set up in show position, the tip of the tail is level with the occiput. In carriage, it is upright and a slight curve toward the head is desirable. Behind the tail is a well-defined, broad pelvic shelf. It is more developed in dogs than in bitches. The tail tightly curled over the back is a fault.

FOREQUARTERS

The **shoulders** are well angulated. An imaginary line drawn from the top of the shoulder blade should pass through the elbow. The shoulder blade is long in proportion to the upper arm, which allows for reasonable angulation while maintaining the more upright "terrier front." The musculature of the shoulders is flat and smooth. The **elbows** are held close to the body, standing or moving. The **forelegs** are strong, clean and straight when viewed from the front or side. There is no appreciable bend at the pasterns. The **feet** are round and point forward, the toes compact and strong. The pads are thick and black or dark gray, except in liver colored dogs where they are brown. The nails are strong and may be black or self-colored. Dewclaws are removed.

HINDQUARTERS

The **thighs** are powerful and well muscled, The **hindlegs** are well angulated, but not so much as to affect the balance between front and rear, which allows for smooth efficient movement. The **stifles** turn neither in nor out. The distance from the hock to the ground is relatively short and the line from the hock to toes is straight when viewed from the side. From the rear the hocks are parallel to each other. **Feet** same as front. Dewclaws, if any, are removed.

COAT

Two-ply or double, the outer coat is hard and wiry in texture, the undercoat is close to the skin and soft and should never overpower the wiry outer coat. The Lakeland is hand stripped to show his outline. (Clipping is inappropriate for the show ring.) The appearance should be neat and workmanlike. The coat on the skull, ears, forechest, shoulders and behind the tail is trimmed short and smooth. The coat on the body is longer (about one-half to one inch) and may be slightly wavy or straight. The furnishings on the legs and foreface are plentiful as opposed to profuse and should be tidy. They are crisp in texture. The legs should appear cylindrical. The face is traditionally trimmed with the hair left longer over the eyes to give the head a rectangular appearance from all angles, with the eyes covered from above. From the front, the eyes are quite apparent, giving the Lakeland his own unique mischievous expression.

COLOR

The Lakeland Terrier comes in a variety of colors, all of which are equally acceptable. Solid colors include blue, black, liver, red

and wheaten. In saddle marked dogs, the saddle covers the back of the neck, back, sides and up the tail. A saddle may be blue, black, liver, or varying shades of grizzle. The remainder of the dog (head, throat, shoulders and legs) is wheaten or golden tan. Grizzle is a blend of red or wheaten intermixed in varying proportions with black, blue or liver.

GAIT

Movement is straightforward and free, with good reach in front and drive behind. It should be smooth, efficient and ground-covering. Coming and going, the legs should be straight with feet turning neither in nor out; elbows close to the sides in front and hocks straight behind. As the dog moves faster he will tend to converge toward his center of gravity. This should not be confused with close movement.

TEMPERMENT

The typical Lakeland Terrier is bold, gay and friendly, with a confident, cock-of-the-walk attitude. Shyness, especially shy-sharpness, in the mature specimen is to be heavily penalized. Conversely, the overly aggressive, argumentative dog is not typical and should be strongly discouraged.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Teeth overshot or undershot.

APPROVED FEB. 27,1991

THE ENGLISH STANDARD

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Smart, workman-like, with gay, fearless demeanour.

HEAD AND SKULL

Well balanced. Skull flat and refined. The jaws powerful and the muzzle should be broad, but not too long. The length of the head from the stop to the tip of the nose should not exceed that from the occiput to the stop. Nose black.

EYES

Should be dark or hazel.

EARS

Moderately small, U shaped and alertly carried. The ears should not be placed too high or too low on the head,

MOUTH

Teeth even, closing scissor fashion, i.e. top teeth fitting closely over lower.

NECK

Reachy

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders well laid back. Forelegs straight and well boned.

BODY

Chest reasonably narrow. Back strong, moderately short, well coupled.

HINDQUARTERS

Strong and muscular, thighs long and powerful, well turned stifles, hocks low to ground and straight.

FEET

Small, compact, round and well padded.

TAIL

Well set on, carried gaily, but not to curl over back.

COAT

Dense and weather resisting. Harsh with good undercoat.

COLOURS

Black and tan, blue and tan, red, wheaten, red grizzle, liver, blue, black. Small tips of white on feet or chest not to disbar. Mahogany or deep tan is not typical.

WEIGHT AND SIZE

Average weight of dogs - 17 lbs.; bitches - 15 lbs, Height should not exceed 14 1/2 inches at shoulder.

FAULTS

A true Lakeland Terrier expression is determined by the head, ears and eyes. Too long a head, ears on top of the head, and slanting set eyes are faults,

A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF TEMPERMENT

To understand correct Lakeland temperament, it is necessary to go back to the breed's working roots. It is important to understand the work that they do and the type of terrier required to do it,

In D. Brian Plummer's book, *The Fell Terrier*, he describes temperament in the following way: "It goes without saying that fell terriers must have courage (and a good deal of guts at that), but the courage must be tempered with discretion. A terrier with a 'go in and fight to the death' temperament does not find favour (sic) in the Lakes. The old fell strains were game, but knew how to handle their foxes without taking too much damage to themselves."

It would seem that a dog with this sort of character would not only make a fine vermin hunter, but an ideal companion and family pet as well. Few Lakelands in this day and age exercise their heritage in the hunting field. This doesn't mean that we shouldn't preserve and encourage the kind of temperament that would find favor with the huntsmen of the Lake district. From a survey of breeders and exhibitors, virtually all said they frown upon aggressive or argumentative dogs in the show ring or in their homes and/or ken-

nels for that matter. Certainly the dogs should be alert. Their attitude should reflect interest and curiosity. I've watched Lakelands in the ring turn their backs on growling, bristling competitors. This is not an indication of cowardice, but rather a show of common sense and should be commended, not penalized.

It is, therefore, important that those sympathetic to true Lakeland character and charm let judges know that overt displays of aggression are inappropriate and to be penalized. Dogs can be brought out to have a look at each other. They should show no fear of their competitors, certainly, but neither should they try to bite off the next guy's head for violating personal space. Males, and occasionally bitches, may bristle a bit, but they should always be under control and responsive to their handler. A dog should not be penalized for disdainning the company of other dogs in the ring, as long as their response is not shy or fearful.

Reprinted from Lakeland Terrier column of *Purebred Dogs/American Kennel Gazette*, July 1991, by Patricia Peters





INTRODUCTION TO SPORT WITH TERRIERS

Today, only a scant few of the "working terriers" are still used for their original work due in part to the fact that there is no longer the need for terriers to actively take part in vermin control, as most certainly was the case in earlier times. What then is left for the vast majority of "working terriers" to sharpen their instincts and prove they are still terriers? Without some sort of test to exercise and keep alive the terrier's mental characteristics, these grand little sporting dogs will fall completely away from their role as hunters, leaving them to occupy the position as companions only. Let it be stated, that from earliest times, terriers served in a dual role, both sharing the hearth with their masters, and offering the utmost in loyalty and devotion, while at the same time, performing a useful job in the hunting field.

Why, then, is it not enough to let the hunting characteristics die out and leave today's "working terriers" to serve solely as companions? The answer is obvious to students of terriers: the mental characteristics which distinguish the terrier from other breeds would soon turn up missing, and without these distinctive traits, the terrier simply would not be a terrier!

Today's terriers are still a brave and sporting lot. It is to be hoped they will forever remain so. The breeding of dogs is an art

when awareness of special ability is borne in mind, but a curse when focused only on superficial beauty points. The distinct breeds have emerged as the result of thoughtful breeders who devoted their efforts to perpetuating and reproducing desirable mentality and character. This, in time, resulted in the different types and strains. We should not lose sight of the fact that the original design stemmed from ability, else we will be left with a useless dog instead of the useful one he was in the beginning. Some breeds have already been rendered useless for their intended job by breeders over-zealous in the direction of beauty points.

While on the subject of shows, just what should the working terrier breeds display in the ring for correct temperament? Sooner or later it needs to be recognized that these small dogs are self-contained, well-mannered, and do not fight for the sake of fighting. They get along well with other dogs, even other strange dogs, as can be seen when they hunt together in packs and with hounds. They are extremely gentle and affectionate with people. Judges and breeders need to realize this truth and stop encouraging a display of bad temperament in the ring.

Written by: Patricia Adams Lent

CAUGHT DOING HIS JOB!!

Reprinted from The Lakelander, Jan-Mar 1957 This article appeared in an English newspaper

"Jock, the three-year-old Lakeland Terrier who had been trapped in a foxhole 2000 feet up on the Barbon Hill Fell overlooking Dentdale, since last Friday, was rescued yesterday, after exactly 73 hours underground. Huntsman Walter Parkin's conjecture proved right, Jock had killed an 18 pound vixen and her body blocked his return route. After being rescued, Jock trotted two miles down the hill, none the worse for his experience. At Hilltop Farm in Dentdale, Mrs. Mason was waiting with a bowl of bread and milk which was soon demolished. Jock then curled up contentedly in front of the fire.

The rescue work had been carried out by a dozen followers of the Lunesdale foot pack in the vilest possible conditions, rain falling all day. Mr. Mason took his tractor up the fellside and helped pull out the slab of rocks with chains. Then, with less than an hour of daylight left, it looked as though Jock would have to be left for another night. He was trapped behind a huge slab. Huntsman Parkin told of the (dramatic) turn which brought success. "We moved a slab and could see the fur of a fox blocking an opening under another slab," he said, "it was a formidable rock and Tom Ridding, of Burton, decided to try to make another way in over the top of the slab. As soon as he got a hole through, we saw Jock's muzzle appear and he licked Tom's hand. The hole was enlarged and Jock came out, none the worse. This is the third time Jock has been on the wrong side of a dead fox and had to be dug out. He was entombed for four days at Hawes last November."

This story appeared in several newspapers. One further stated that Jock was to be retired to the stud. Apparently he was causing too much work for the local population.

This shows the risks taken by terriers in the rocky Lake country. A two-column picture of Jock shows him to be a little dazed-looking (taken the moment he got out), and he could never have been accused of being over-furnished. If the vixen had hurt him, no scratch showed.

THE WORKING LAKELAND

excerpt from SPORT WITH TERRIERS

The Lakeland Terrier originated in the Lake District of Cumberland, England, and is one of the oldest working terrier breeds still in use today. The region also known as Lakeland, is rough, wild and beautifully mountainous country. The terrier indigenous to this area, is still required to hunt the foxes which ravage the sheep and lambs on the open fells. Whereas most terrier breeds have only to bolt the quarry, or to mark it by baying, the Lakeland very often has to kill the fox in its lair. Despite his courage, the Lakeland is a gentle and affectionate companion.

Jocelyn Lucas pays high tribute to this stalwart breed in *Hunt and Working Terriers*. Fell terriers are generally very hard, and go right up to their foxes, which have either to bolt or be killed. There are so many earths that cannot be stopped that foxes have to be killed underground if hounds fail to catch them. Foxes have to be kept down in the fell countries, and if a vixen takes to killing young lambs the farmers organize a hunt and destroy the whole litter. Fell foxes are bigger than the ordinary fox of the plains and run to 18 lbs. and over. It takes a good dog to tackle them underground.

Fell terriers have been bred for generations for work alone, and the only requisite points were their gameness. False marking or any signs of hesitation in getting to a fox are fatal. All the fell packs are hunted on foot, the terriers following the huntman or whip, coupled together. They have to be narrow-chested, and sufficiently on the leg to be able to travel through the snow.

Another reason for the necessity of a long-legged dog in the fell countries is that a terrier often has to drop down a cleft in the rock to get at his fox, and if he can't jump out, he has to climb by putting his back against one wall and his feet against the other. A short-legged terrier is at a great disadvantage in trying to get a fox off a ledge, and may get terrible punished.

A narrow-chested dog is essential in rock earths, for he can squeeze through places which a broad shouldered dog could never pass.

There can be little doubt that the Lakeland is one of the gamest and hardiest terriers to be found anywhere in the world today, Whether the show bench will have a detrimental effect on the breed remains to be seen, but, for some years at least, the working qualities of the breed should predominate. One can only hope that they always will do so.

The Lakeland of today is game and hardy, weighs up 17 pounds, has a narrow front and flattish sides which allow him entry into comparatively small dens. The Lakeland is a top pack dog and he never goes off hunting alone.

Unfortunately, the breed has been "prettied" by the show breeders, but the Lakeland's working ability can not be surpassed!

Patricia Adams Lent

HUNTING COMPETITIONS FOR LAKELAND TERRIERS

Just because most people do not take their Lakelands into the hunt field doesn't mean that we can't give our dogs the opportunity to do what comes naturally. Their working instincts are usually very close to the surface and need little encouragement or direction to blossom. This maxim is illustrated by the experience of U.S.L.T.C. member Pat Muller and her dogs.

"We attended our first terrier dig in the fall of 1987. Our dogs weren't prepared for the tunnels that day, but after the first 15 minutes, we were hooked. We loved seeing our dogs have the freedom to do what comes naturally and to enjoy it so much. The people were friendly and helpful. They were happy for everyone who succeeded, not just for their own wins.

Carol and Eldon Hamilton and I decided this was for us. So Eldon and my husband Ken got busy and built a tunnel system and buried it. Carol and I made a cage, bought some rats, and we began our "training." It wasn't due to our coaching. These dogs were naturals! We could not believe the determination and, sadly to say for a couple of our first rats, we had to invest in a much stronger cage.

We entered the next trial with big hopes. "Audi" was a year older and she knew her job well. The first level of competition is Novice level. This is a 10-foot tunnel with a 90-degree turn. The dog has one minute to get to the rats and must "work" (dig, bark, scratch or bite the cage for 30 seconds. If the dog scores 100% they may go on to the Open level. This is the level where the C.G. (Certificate of Gameness) is earned, "Audi" not only scored 100%, she won that level. She could go on to Open.

The Open tunnel is 30 feet with two sharp turns. This is more of a challenge and the dog must work for a full minute. Many dogs go down but many will quit before the time. As with obedience, sometimes a minute lasts forever.

There were probably 25-30 dogs entered. "Audi" was about halfway down the list. As her turn got closer, she became just about impossible to hold. While waiting our turn she almost got away twice. She was ready!

Finally, it was her turn. It took her only 5 seconds from the tunnel entrance to the cage. The noise and commotion left no doubt in anyone's mind that she was indeed working. In fact, she not only worked the full minute, we couldn't get her out of the tunnel. The cage had to be taken from the tunnel. She flew out after it, there was no other way to get her out.

"Audi" not only won her C.G. that day, but she had the fastest time over all. Are Lakelands game? You bet! It is always lots of fun to go to a trial. When you get there, many people will ask what kind of a dog you have. You may have to tell them once, but if you've done your job as a breeder, they will never forget once they have seen your Lakeland work those rats."

There are two different venues that provide an opportunity to test your Lakelands hunting instincts and skill. *The American Working Terrier Association* sponsors trials (as described above by Pat Muller) and natural hunts that are open to all AKC breeds in the terrier group, Dachshunds, Jack Russells and other hunt terriers that will fit into a nine inch tunnel. For more information: Karla Martin, Secretary, RR 3, Box 165B, Columbia Crossroads, PA 16914, 717-596-2414.

In 1994 the American Kennel Club began to sponsor Earthdog Tests for terriers and Dachshunds. Four levels of competition are offered: Introduction to Quarry (non-titled and similar to the AWTA Novice class), Junior Earthdog Test (similar to the AWTA Open class), Senior Earthdog Test adds some distractions in the form of a blind tunnel and a false exit. The dog must also leave the den on command after finding and working quarry, and Master Earthdog Test adds underground obstacles, vacant earths and willingness to work with other dogs. Complete rules may be obtained from the AKC.

Written by PATRICIA PETERS



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**NOTE* Most of these books and Video's can be purchased from
The Dog & Cat Book Catalog 800-776-2665*