

Lakeland Terrier Owners Manual



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Wenrick Registered Perm. Since 1971

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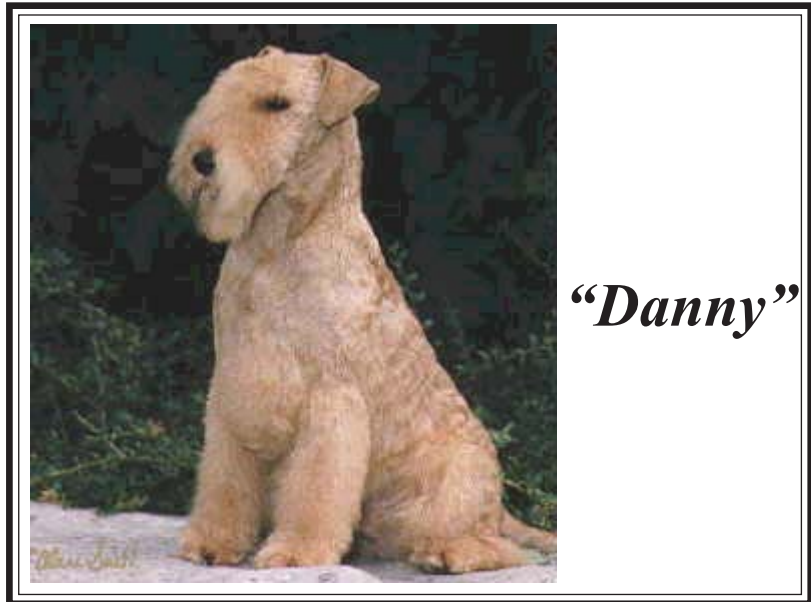
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Lakeland Terrier

Originating in Britain, the Lakeland Terrier was developed in the border county of Cumberland in the early 19th century. This was a working terrier whose job it was to kill foxes and other vermin that preyed on the farmers' lambs and poultry. Tough, brave and agile, the Lakeland is slender enough to follow his quarry through narrow crevices. The breed is thought to be the product of cross breeding of several terrier breeds and the Otterhound. The breed was originally known by a variety of names depending on the area where it was bred - these include Patterdale, Fell, Cumberland and Westmoreland. First specimens are said to have been a rough-looking lot - a far cry from the stylish Lakie of today. The present standard calls for a withers' height of 14-1/2".; weight of 17 lbs. The coat is double, hard, dense and comes in a variety of colours from wheaten to black. The Lakeland is hardy and active and makes a good companion.

Wenrick Lakeland Terriers

We are very proud of our Lakeland terriers. Our first Lakie "Danny", Canadian, American and Bermudian Champion Jamelyn's Second Edition holds all the show records for a Lakeland Terrier in Canada. He was Canada's # 1 Dog All Breeds in 1989. Since Danny, many of our breeding have gone on to win Best In Shows and Championships.



"Danny"

Wenrick Lakelands are bred to conform to the Standard for the breed and have outstanding temperaments. All puppies come with a full health guarantee and are guaranteed against any hereditary or congenital birth defects. They have their first vaccinations and are tattooed for identification. They are registered with the Canadian Kennel Club and are placed on a Non-Breeding Agreement which means they may not be bred.

CARE AND FEEDING OF YOUR LAKELAND PUPPY

NUTRITION

Our puppies have been raised on Purina Pro Plan Growth, a quality dog food. (See brochures enclosed) They eat approximately 1/2 to 1 cup per day split into two feedings, which should be increased as he/she grows. Apples, carrots or other vegetables, (NOT onions) boiled rice, cottage cheese or yogurt can be added.

If you change the puppy to a different food we recommend IAMS products as below.

For the first year we recommend the above food or Eukanuba for puppies. When the puppy is one year of age we suggest changing to Purina Pro Plan adult. Some veterinarians prefer not to use puppy food but recommend an adult food at twelve weeks. We have no problem with that. The amount varies with growth pattern - usually two to three cups per day. We prefer to feed twice daily especially if the puppy is alone a lot. Serve the portions equally. Snacks are discouraged except perhaps a milk bone at bed time. However you may need to use treats for training purposes.

We also recommend Pedigree and Iams products. Please discuss this with us should you be interested. Please do not be side tracked by pet shop employees trying to sell you an inferior house brand product. It may seem cheaper but the increased quantity required will eat up the savings and produce more stool.

If your dog is a fussy eater add 1-2 tablespoons of canned food such as Pedigree Pal to the dry food. Add a little warm water and allow the food to sit for a few moments. We recommend that you feed the puppy in his crate.

The following additives are suggested: One teaspoon of corn oil or flax seed oil in the morning. The bulk food stores carry this. This is good for skin and coat and for digestion. We also suggest 500 mgs of Vitamin C daily starting at age four months. Use either the tablet or powder form in the food.

No water after 8 p.m. They like a treat (milk bone) at bedtime.

GENERAL CARE

1. Remove "sleepers" from corner of eyes daily.
2. Cut toenails every two weeks. Resco make a nice clipper at about \$13.00 in the pet stores. Have some quick stop handy and do not panic if you draw blood. Play with the puppy's feet a lot so that he is used to having them handled. Your groomer will love you.
3. Clean the hair from inside the ears every two weeks. Use a small amount of ear powder when doing this. It makes it easier to grasp the hairs either with tweezers or with the fingers. Each week clean the ears gently with a Q Tip and alcohol or use an ear cleaner from your vet.
4. Brush out the legs and beard daily with a pin brush then a comb. If done regularly it takes only a few minutes. Persevere even if he struggles. He will come to enjoy the attention. Pay special attention to the armpit areas.
5. Bathe the furnishings (legs and beard) weekly using a dog shampoo and then a creme rinse conditioner. Bath the complete dog at least every two weeks. They should be as clean as you and I. Clean dogs are much healthier pets....gone are the days where Lakelands were vermin gathers under the front porch. If possible blow-dry the dog.

Exercise the puppy with any change of activity such as waking up, arriving home, after meals and last thing at night. The puppy has been used to being exercised at 11 p.m. and will stay clean through to 6:30 a.m. Exercise him as soon as he wakes up in the morning.

By following these instructions you can save a large amount on both grooming and veterinary fees.

PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE CALL US BEFORE YOU SPEND MONEY AT THE VET. IF YOU NEED TO VISIT THE VET WE WILL SO ADVISE YOU BUT MANY PROBLEMS CAN BE RESOLVED WITHOUT THE TIME AND EXPENSE OF A VETERINARY VISIT. USE YOUR COMMON SENSE!!!!

5 Tips To Housetrain Your Lakeland Terrier Puppy



Tired of covering your carpet with newspaper? Follow these tips for hassle-free housetraining.

1. Use a Crate: A crate is a small plastic or wire travel cage similar to the ones airlines use to ship a dog. Dogs are den animals, especially small dogs that like a safe, secure place to call their own. The crate provides your dog with a bed of its own while preventing accidents--dogs do not want to soil where they sleep. Your puppy can stay in its crate through the night and for an hour or two during the day.

2. Restrict the dogs' access throughout the house: When your dog is in the house with you, make sure it can't sneak off to another room to have an accident. Keep your puppy close to you by closing doors, putting up baby gates or even having it on the leash with you.

3. Set up a schedule: Take your dog outside at regular times. It should go out first thing in the morning; after eating, play times and naps; and at consistent, regular intervals during the day.

4. Go outside with your dog: If you simply send your dog outside by itself, how do you know whether your dog has relieved itself? Go out with your dog, tell it, "Good dog, go potty!" and wait. When your puppy has done what needs to be done, praise the dog and bring it inside with you. If your dog doesn't go, do not let it wander in the house freely or it will probably find a quiet spot to eliminate indoors.

5. Don't correct your dog after the fact: If you find a puddle, don't rub your dog's nose in it or yell at it. If you catch your puppy as it's squatting, yes, interrupt it and take it outside. Correcting after the fact is too late and can confuse the pup, simply clean up the mess and supervise your pup more closely. **BE POSITIVE!!!!**

BITE INHIBITION

TEACHING YOUR DOG NOT TO BITE

Teaching bite inhibition is the single most important thing you can teach your your new puppy or any young dog. All dogs must be taught to inhibit the force of its biting behaviour so that it develops a soft mouth. It must also be taught to inhibit the frequency of its now gentler mouthing, so that the dog learns to keep its jaws to itself and never mouth any person or clothing.

It is unrealistic to expect your dog to never be frightened or annoyed by people as it is to expect people never to frighten or annoy each other. However, just as it is reasonable to expect people to resolve their disagreements without physical violence, it is both realistic and perfectly feasible to teach dogs never to harm a person when scared or provoked.

All dogs should be taught never to respond aggressively to any kind of provocation, but this is impossible in practice especially in instances of extreme and unexpected provocation.

Puppy biting hurts but seldom causes harm. In fact, puppy-biting behaviour is the way a young pup learns that its jaws can hurt. It is important that puppies learn to inhibit the force of their biting before they acquire the blunt yet sharp teeth and strong jaws of an older dog.

There are quick ways to teach a puppy not to bite, however it often is only short term and does not always remain effective in adulthood. If the puppy is forbidden to bite, it will not learn that its jaws can inflict pain. If it is ever provoked to bite as an adult, the bite is likely to be a hard one, causing severe damage. Puppy biting must also be controlled but only in a progressive and systematic manner so that the pup is taught to inhibit the force of its bites.

To inform the puppy that biting hurts, it is not necessary to hurt, frighten, punish or even reprimand the puppy. A simple 'ouch' is sufficient. If the puppy acknowledges the 'ouch' and stops biting, praise and continue playing. If the puppy ignores the reprimand, emphasize 'ooouuchh', stop playing and ignore the puppy. Puppies quickly learn that hard bites lose playmates. Return after one or two minutes of time out and make up by having the puppy come, sit and calm down before play. Once the puppies mouthing no longer hurts, pretend that it does. Greet harder munches yelp of extreme pain! The puppy will begin to get the idea, thinking, 'Geez, these humans are SOOO sensitive, I have to be so gentle.' The biting will become mouthing and the mouthing will become gumming.

Never allow a puppy to mouth human hair or clothing. Hair or clothing cannot feel pressure or pain. Allowing a puppy to mouth hair, scarves, shoelaces or gloved hands, trains it to bite harder, extremely close to human flesh! Once the puppy's mouthing no longer exerts any pressure, then you can teach the puppy to reduce the frequency. Teach the meaning of 'Off!' All too often when a dog has bitten severely, the case history reveals that the dog was 'fine' as a puppy.

This is the major reason we go to great pains to encourage shy and standoffish dogs to play in puppy class. The most important survival lesson for a puppy to learn is that when it bites, it causes pain. Of course, the puppy can only learn this lesson if it bites and the bitee gives the appropriate feedback. Whippets are very intelligent dogs and respond well to training. Always use positive reinforcement Reward behaviour that you want to encourage and discourage behaviour that you do not like. Discourage can mean everything from avoiding situations that cause problems to verbal admonishing. The more positive you are the better...dogs are very intelligent and love to please and be rewarded.

This article is adapted from a pamphlet produced by Paws-itives Academy for Canines.

Wenrick Health Guarantee

Pets On CKC Non Breeding Agreement

Wenrick dogs have been seen by a veterinarian, have had at least their first needles and have been checked for internal & external parasites. They should be healthy and are guaranteed against any hereditary and congenital defects. If for any reason you have a concern that your puppy has a health problem, you must contact us immediately before any treatment or procedures are carried out by your veterinarian. If a serious problem occurs we will replace the puppy if it is returned to us. Should you not wish to return the dog to us, we may consider some form of financial compensation, but in any event is limited to the original purchase price only. If your puppy dies, a post mortem must be performed by a veterinarian.

Show And Breeding Dogs

As well as the above stated guarantee all show puppies are sold on a satisfaction guarantee. This means that your dog may be returned at any time for a replacement up until the time you attempt to use it for breeding, providing it is in show quality coat for it's age. All shipping expenses to be the responsibility of the buyer.

Pet Insurance (Canadian Residents Only)

All pets sold under the age of 6 months in Canada are covered for the first six weeks by the Pet Plan Insurance Company. The coverage is outlined on the Voucher you received with your puppy and includes,accident, illness or death benefits. You should read the material that will be sent to you at our request by the Pet Plan Insurance company and consider enrolling your pet for a lifetime of coverage. If you have any questions regarding your coverage for the first 6 weeks or future coverage, please call Pet Plan @ 1-800-268-1169.

Coverage	Limits
80 % of veterinary fees resulting from accident or illness, excluding the first \$ 50. per condition (the deductible)	Up to \$ 750. for the 6 week period valid at any veterinary practice in Canada.
Advertising and reward	Up to \$150. for approved advertising and reward if your dog is lost or stolen
Death from accident or illness	\$ 250.