

Celebrating Greyhounds

The Magazine

Spring 1997 Vol 2, No. 1

Inside

Have greyhound, will travel

Invasion of the Cube

The Cats Who Test the Dogs

And more...



**A Magazine for Greyhound Adopters,
Owners & Friends**

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You're Invited —

**1997 Lure Coursing Information from
The Garden State (NJ) Sight Hound
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Cover Photo:

Jam's Aries shares his bed with Pearl. Aries was adopted by Betty Igou, who is a registered Wild Life Rehabilitator, so he had to learn to live with and respect the constant stream of sick and injured animals in Betty's care. Pearl is one of the resident cats and has always been his favorite. Aries, Pearl and Betty live in Saunderstown, Rhode Island.

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Jack and Amy Corrigan	

Tell Me Why

Your Questions Answered



"Could you discuss the maximum age one can bring home a second dog?"

This question was sent in by a Wakefield, Mass. reader who further stated: "I got mine at nineteen months — seven years ago. I feel he's too old now — that he'd be terribly hurt if I got another greyhound. But then I wonder how much he'd enjoy having a buddy around all day when I'm at work."

There is really no such thing as a maximum age for bringing home a second dog, particularly if both dogs are greyhounds. Raised, trained and raced with others of their kind, they seem to have a special sort of kinship with other greyhounds. Since your greyhound has been an only dog for seven years however, I would recommend getting a greyhound of the opposite sex. In general (although not always the case) male and female dogs who obtain such "siblings" at an older age, seem to get along better, with less jockeying for position than dogs of the same sex.

Another good idea would be to socialize your dog with other greyhounds prior to adoption. One way would be to get in touch with the local adoption group in your area and volunteer with your dog to help out at various demos and events. (The closest greyhound organiza-

tion to you is Greyhound Adoption Service in Salisbury, Mass., headed by Marilyn Wolkovits: telephone 508/462-7973).

When you do decide to adopt, try to arrange for the dogs to meet on neutral turf and perhaps enjoy a walk together. Most adoption groups are willing to arrange for an existing pet to meet a dog (or dogs) that someone is considering for adoption. In this manner, the initial introductions can take place — sniffing, urinating, etc., and social hierarchy established — prior to bringing the new dog home. Your dog might also help pick out his new housemate by showing a distinct preference for a particular dog. This way, when you bring the other dog home, the dogs already know each other. This will lessen the chance that your dog may behave aggressively or try to defend his territory (your house) against the new arrival. Another possibility might be to volunteer as a foster home.

"Why don't breeders remove dew claws at birth?"

The answer to this one is that it is pretty much a matter of breeder preference — some do, some don't. Those that do are perhaps more aware of the possible injuries that can result from not removing dew claws. Also, small scale breeders seem to remove dew claws more frequently than those that breed on a large scale.

Send your questions to Joan Dillon at P.O. Box 173, Holbrook, MA 02343. Joan has been a greyhound owner since 1979 and was involved in greyhound rescue for fourteen years.



CG Readers Speak out

I can't tell you how nice it is to find so much information on greyhounds without fielding through a few pages in every dog book ever printed, hungry for any mention of these humorous and gentle dogs!

I would like to see you address in your magazine "Special Needs Adoptions." Maybe with more information on these cherished dogs, a few more folks might consider the not-so-perfect-looking and find as I have, that, with patience, love, and minimal vet care, what special members of a family these special needs dogs can be.

Chris Kersch Libowski
Pecatonica, IL

Ed: Thank you for your excellent suggestion. Readers are encouraged to write in about how they deal with their special needs dogs.



Please start my subscription to the magazine *Celebrating Greyhounds*. I read about it in the Greyhound Club of America newsletter in the September 1996 edition.

I am new to the greyhound world, do not have the space for one of those incredible dogs yet, but I want to be ready with as much knowledge as possible. I have two whippets, a very old lab, and a young Australian Shepherd who thinks he is a whippet. My husband and I have gone from the position of "never being without an Aussie" to "what incredible dogs these whippets are — how did we ever live without them?" I only know a couple of greyhound owners, and their dogs are as fascinating and loving as my precious whippets. I must know more about this breed.

Thank you for your publication. I am looking forward to reading it.

Elizabeth Hansen, M.D.
Steilacoom, WA



Many thanks for the complimentary copy of *Celebrating Grey-*

hounds: The Magazine with the enclosed flattering review of *Moose, Bruce and the Goose*.

Coincidentally, I did see the first issue, and I am aware that Dianne Frank recently wrote you a note about *Moose, Bruce and the Goose*.

My first greyhound was a track greyhound, 1961 I think. Big old guy, 100 pounds under our table, could wipe clean the daughter's high chair in one swipe of the tongue. His name was Moose. Another coincidence.

Are you interested in short stories about greyhounds? I mean out and out fiction. Enclosed is a check for subscription to your new magazine.

Bob McKinnon
Great Falls, MT

Ed: Mr. McKinnon is the author of the children's book *Moose, Bruce and the Goose*, reviewed in the *CG*, Winter 1996. And yes, *CG* is interested in informative fiction.



Isis demonstrates the forward ear position as discussed in "What Is My Greyhound Trying To Tell Me?", *Celebrating Greyhounds*, Summer, 1996.

I love your publication and devour every word — thank you so much for doing it. I especially enjoyed the article about leaving dogs "Home Alone" by Dodman and used his advice — leaving her in incremental times (fifteen minutes; thirty minutes; forty-five minutes) until she realized I was coming back and she was a good girl for tolerating my absences.

Lindsay Green and Emma
Katonah, NY



Your magazine is great!! I found some articles so informative, especially for a *New Parent*.

We do have one book on greyhounds. I felt it left a lot to be desired, but found your magazine has filled in the breaks in between.

Mary Ellen Gilkie
Sayerville, NJ

Ed: Thank you for the compliment. One of *CG*'s goals is to supplement the increasing number of excellent greyhound books that are being written. We will keep readers apprised of them.



Many, many thanks for your publication. What a great idea!

In regard to your article on "Body Language — Ears," I enclose a photo of Isis, my adopted three year old. This is probably not what you meant by the "forward ear position," but I thought you might be amused anyway. She carries her ears this way about half the time.

Bob Carr
Leeds, NY

Ed: This is indeed what I meant by the "forward ear position." Thank you for the perfect photo to go with the article.



Letters may not be printed in their entirety and may be edited for brevity and clarity.

Many thanks to all who have written to us. Please continue! We welcome suggestions for topics for future issues. ed

Fella Fails A Thief!

by
Marcia Herman



Fella on his waterbed after alerting Penny to a would be car thief.

Hero Hound



Fella Goldeck is a very special hero greyhound. He is five years old and vision impaired.

Earlier this year, Fella woke his owner, Penny Goldeck, at 2:30 a.m. by growling and running to the door, urgently asking to go out. Half asleep, Penny let him out. His mission was not to relieve himself. His mission was to foil a robbery in progress.

Upon being let out, Fella immediately ran to the fence. A four-foot high fence separates the Goldeck's yard from the next door neighbor's carport. Fella went right to the fence, his white hair standing on end. He continued growling at the car parked in the carport. Not wanting to disturb the neighbors, Penny cautioned Fella to just "do his business" and be quiet. Fella would not stop raising a ruckus.

Suddenly, a man stood up on the other side of the neighbors' car. At this point, Fella was furious and looking quite vicious.

Penny, all this time trying to calm Fella down, urging him to be quiet and to not disturb the neighbors, spotted the man. Penny said to the man, "I wouldn't run if I were you because it only takes a greyhound two seconds to hit forty-two miles per hour. All I have to do is

give him the signal and he'll be over the fence!" The man froze.

Penny told Fella to watch the intruder (mind you he only sees shadows in the dark) while she went to the house to get the cordless phone and call the police. Amazingly, Fella frightened the man enough so that he didn't dare move or even breathe.

Upon the arrival of the police, the car owner came out and said, "Penny, isn't that the blind dog?" Penny answered "Yes, and to top it off, he couldn't jump that fence any more than I could." The intruder was stunned and embarrassed. "You mean you were <expletive deleted> me, lady?" She replied, "Yes, I was. Pretty good for 2:30 in the morning, wasn't I?"

Penny reports that the would-be thief spent the night in the jail, being taunted by inmates about getting caught by a "blind" dog.

The neighbors gave Fella a stuffed elephant that he takes everywhere. The police rewarded our Hero Hound with a box of biscuits.

About Fella....

Fella was originally a foster dog. After observing a terrified Fella for a week, the Goldecks took him to a veterinarian who discovered the vi-

sion impairment. Later, because Fella was nervous and would growl when startled, the Goldecks took him to Cornell University where the examination showed the true extent of his vision problems. His condition is not progressive, but he has the eyesight of a ten year old dog. He sees fairly well during the day but only shadows at night. The Cornell veterinarian said that a severe blow to his head and steroids appears to have caused this condition.

Because of Fella's medical problems, the Goldecks decided to keep him and work with him. Fella has graduated from Beginners Obedience Class with flying colors and has worked extra-hard for a year-and-a-half to become a part of the Goldeck family.

Penny Goldeck is very active with Make Peace with Animals in New Hope, Pa. She lives in a trailer home in New Egypt, N.J., with her husband and other greyhounds — Bossy, Cooper, Holly, and Fritz. All the greyhounds are important partners with Penny in placing other greyhounds as they teach "the ropes" to their in-house foster dogs and newly adopted dogs in other families.



Greyhounds Are Like Potato Chips

Ann E. Kenny

"Greyhounds are like potato chips; you can't have just one." How true! My husband and I planned to have only one dog. Our plans went astray and eventually the ranks swelled to our current four: three retired racing greyhounds and a rescued whippet. Living with a pack of dogs is continually interesting. Just when we think the pack has finally settled into a predictable set of behaviors, something changes. We constantly have to reassess the dynamics and sometimes intervene.

The Pecking Order

Many greyhound owners either already live with a pack of dogs or are considering adding another dog to their family. Please remember that all dogs are pack animals. Even if you have only one dog, it already lives in a pack: your family. You and your family members have an established pecking order. Hopefully one of the humans in your family is the "Alpha" pack leader and not your dog! If your dog runs the house, get help immediately from a qualified dog trainer before you consider adding another dog. Otherwise, you could lose control all together!

First, there was one....

In our home, my husband and I are "co-Alpha" pack leaders, followed by Ginger, our first greyhound. The lowest dog on the totem pole is Vox (a female), our third greyhound. Vying for second in command are Fritz (our second greyhound) and Flash (our last dog



Claudia started with just one greyhound, added another and then found herself adopted by a third. Photo courtesy of Claudia Presto, Kanab, UT.

who is a slightly neurotic whippet). Ginger was easy. She adjusted quickly, but was lonely and became withdrawn.

So we added Fritz. Ginger's nose was out of joint for about three weeks. But since then they have been best buddies. We then fostered three dozen dogs — definitely an educational experience. Ginger and Fritz were a tight little clique and did their best to ignore the fosters. Ginger let any upstart fosters know that she was top dog.

Along came the third....

Then came Vox, the sweetest, most mild-mannered dog we'd seen. She had an arthritic hock from a track injury, so we were being picky about who could adopt her. Soon my husband was calling her "Babe" and I knew she'd be staying. Fortunately, Ginger and Fritz thought she was great. She knew her place — the bottom of the pack — and would let the other two take

her bones or toys without even a snarl. A perfect fit!

Finally, Flash the whippet arrived....

We had become pretty self-congratulatory on our expertise in integrating new dogs into our house without much turmoil. Well, that little whippet came in and blew all our expertise out the window! We very quickly learned what "challenging the pecking order" meant: fights at any time, over anything! We talked to several obedience experts and took Flash to obedience training. After a lot of work, Flash settled down and stayed, but that's another story.

All during the ordeal of integrating Flash into our pack, I wished there was a book I could refer to. Such a book now exists and it's called *Living With More than One Dog* by Carol Cronan (Canine Potential Publishing). This book should be considered mandatory reading for anyone with more than one

(Potato continued on page 5)

(Potato continued from page 4)

dog. Another useful book is Carol Lea Benjamin's *Dog Problems* which has an excellent chapter on multiple dog households.

Before you add another dog to your house....

Think long and hard about whether you have the time and commitment to make it work. Each dog brings its own set of needs and problems. You won't do the new dog any favors if you don't have the time to help it adjust.

If your first dog has any behavior problems (aggression, separation anxiety, housebreaking), adding a new dog may only aggravate those problems. It's better to work with the first dog and get his problems under control before adding a new dog.

Finally, consider whether you have the financial means to support the extra costs for food, supplies and veterinary care.

For those who are frantically pulling their hair out right now trying to manage their multiple dog households, here are some of the essentials we learned along the way to keep peace and order in a multi-dog household:

How to add another dog to the pack....

- Introduce the dogs on neutral territory when possible.
- New dogs are usually on their best behavior for the first month. After they have settled in and begin to figure out the pecking order, you can expect them to challenge it in some way. You can also expect your existing pack members to defend their

status. Keep your eyes open and be prepared for trouble.

- Your existing dogs may be upset by the new addition. Give them lots of attention and keep an eye on your most dominant dog and perhaps the second in command. It's okay for her to give the new dog a warning growl or two, or even display more overtly dominant behavior (mouthing the back of the neck or mounting), but don't let it escalate to actual violence. I use my crates for "time-out." If two dogs get too aggressive, they both get a scolding and are popped into a crate for up to twenty minutes. I let them out and if they start in again, it's back into the crates. Usually, they emerge in a more civil mood.
- For at least the first month, put the new dog into a crate whenever you are gone. Your other choice is to muzzle all the dogs. I prefer to use the crate for a number of reasons, including housebreaking. Your new dog needs to earn its freedom to be trusted outside the crate in your home and with your other dogs. If you have a dog door, consider keeping it shut and the dogs confined indoors while you are gone. An unsupervised pack of dogs

can get into a lot of trouble!

- Have lots of soft beds available in every area of your house. This way there will never be a shortage. Of course, your dogs may still compete for the spots they consider to be the best ones: your couch, your bed, or your lap.
- Have designated feeding stations for each dog and serve the dogs their food in pack order. Supervise feeding time and don't free feed. We allow about ten minutes for all the dogs to eat their meals and then we pick up any left over food. (I refrigerate it and recycle it at the next meal). Very quickly the dogs learn that if they want to eat, they'd better get right to it or they'll go hungry until dinner time.
- If you get a great new toy, strictly supervise the dogs' play time. Someone will try to steal it from someone else and fur could fly! Don't forget to put the toy away and out of reach when you leave the house. Otherwise, you could come home to an injured dog and blood all over the house, as I did. Fortunately, it was only a tiny nick to an ear which bled profusely. At first glance though, it looked as if Vox would need major surgery! This warning also applies to bones, rawhide chews, and any other item which might cause a dispute.
- When the dogs are outside in your

fenced yard, pay attention to the dynamics. If you have a small dog, be sure the larger dogs don't gang up on him during their play. It could be dangerous. Turn the small dog out by himself or with only one other dog. If you have an aggressive dog, turn him out by himself. If your dogs like to have a party (running, barking, etc.) and you're concerned your neigh-

(Potato continued on page 9)



Potato chips come in all sizes, shapes and breeds. Denise added a rescue Saluki to her hound family. Photo courtesy of Denise Shepard, Seattle, WA.

Invasion of

Challenge Your Greyhound

Product Review:

From a Human
Perspective

by Joan Dillon

The Buster Cube, an inter-active dog toy that originated in Denmark and took Britain by storm, is now available on this side of the Atlantic. Unlike tug-type toys which are only good if someone is on the other end, inter-active dog toys such as the Buster Cube are designed to challenge a dog by making him use his "grey" matter to figure them out and then to reward him when he does.

Dogs Today, a British dog magazine, featured the Buster Cube on its May cover and proclaimed it the winner over a number of other dog toys tested. The Buster Cube, designed with a real understanding of how reinforcement works, houses a "honeycomb" interior into which dry food such as kibble or small biscuits is dropped. As the dog plays with the Buster Cube, this food drops out.

In a related article, Dr. Peter Neville, British veterinarian, author, and Director of the Centre of Applied Pet Ethology in Tisbury, Wilshire, U.K., highly recommends the use of the Buster Cube with dogs that suffer from separation anxiety. He describes it as "the per-

fect occupational therapy for the home alone dog" and goes on to say, "the Cube appeals to dogs' basic instincts and keeps them actively playing for as long as they are interested, which is usually until it is empty and doesn't rattle when rolled or pushed."

He concludes by stating, "For the family dog, the Cube is worth every penny if you've got a bored or destructive dog or just want to keep him occupied and happy when you're away. With some clients who came seeking help with serious dog problems, my COAPE colleagues have found that the Cube is all that's needed to overcome separation anxieties and boredom...." In a case study involving two Labradors who suffered separation anxiety when their owners left for work, the whining and destructiveness stopped and they appeared "positively delighted" for their owners to leave so they could be given their Cubes. This is not a sharing type toy, however; each dog



Duffy and Amy demonstrate how they use their Buster Cube.
Photo courtesy of Jody Frederick, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

should have his own Cube so there is no jealousy. Also, since the Cube contains food, owners must remember to deduct the food they put in the Cube from their dog's daily food allowance.

On a rating scale of one to ten, the Buster Cube received the following rating from *Dogs Today*: nine out of ten for ease of filling; ten out of ten for attention span for dog; eight out of ten for human irritation factor (noisy but

(The Cube continued on page 7)

The Cube

With a Buster Cube!

(The Cube continued from page 6)
worth it) and for durability; and nine out of ten in value for money. The retail price of the Buster Cube averages about \$25.00; however, UPCO in St. Joseph, MO (Tel. 800/254-8726), has advertised the Buster Cube in their 1997 Winter Catalog at a discounted price of \$14.95 each or 3 for \$40.50 plus mailing costs. (If ordering, ask for Item No. 11000).

Product Review:

From a Greyhound Perspective

by Jody Frederick

If there were casinos specifically for dogs, what would they be like? I envision stretches of luscious green carpeting, fire hydrants conveniently placed at every Black Jack table, tokens made of rawhide, and rows upon rows of Buster Cubes! That's right. I see the Buster Cube as the dog-equivalent of a slot-machine. We humans insert a token, pull the arm, and hope for a jack pot of coins. With the Buster Cube, the dog rolls the Cube, hoping that its effort will pay off in kibble.

I first saw a demonstration of a dog using the Buster Cube at obedience class. The instructor's cocker spaniel, Penny, was batting around a blue object and eating the pieces of kibble that fell out when the Cube tossed or turned a certain way. Penny made it look easy and fun yet her focus on the Cube was intense. Because the instructor touted the Buster Cube as an ideal toy for dogs that suffer from separation anxiety, I decided that I must have one for my two greyhounds.

I was eager to let my greyhounds, Duffy and Amy, have a go at it. I unpacked it from the box, read the directions and filled it with one cup of their kibble, and then placed it on the floor in front of the two curious faces. Although this new object intrigued them, they had no idea why I was introducing it to them. Duffy quickly figured out that there was F-O-O-D inside, but he had no idea how to get to it. In frustration, he tried to chew apart the Cube in an attempt to get his prize. But the Cube's designer must have known that dogs would try to destroy it. Fear not: this toy is big and strong enough that even a greyhound can't get its jaws around it to tear it apart.

Realizing that my dogs needed help, I gently rolled the cube across the floor. *Instant pay dirt!* Two pieces of kibble fell out and the two needle noses reacted in an instant. But they still had no idea what was going on. I rolled it again and more food fell out. The hounds de-

scended upon their reward once more. We continued with this pattern. I rolled the Cube around the room and emptied the entire contents for them. By the end of the first session, Duffy knew that he could roll it himself and get the treats. *Whack! Roll! Reward!* After that light bulb went on in his head, he progressed very quickly and now has his Ph.D. in Cube-ology. He unloads one cup of kibble from the Cube in less than twenty minutes. And, he snaps out of a deep sleep if he hears that familiar rattle of his beloved kibble-filled Cube.

Amy, however, has had more difficulty in grasping the concept of the Buster Cube. She is a very gentle greyhound that thrives in a "follower" rather than a leader role. Although she enjoys treats, she would not move mountains to receive one. If the food is not easily attainable, she will not knock herself out to get it. Amy definitely understands that food comes out of the Buster Cube, but she has not learned that *she* is the one that can control it. She eagerly stands by and picks up the treats if someone rolls it for her, but she has not progressed to taking the Cube into her own paws and giving it a roll. I believe that, with practice, she will eventually learn the rules of the game.

I bought the Cube with the intention of using it to keep the peace when we leave one dog behind. However, this wonderfully creative toy will entertain your dogs and make them use their brains. The Buster Cube provides mental exercise and I believe that couch potatoes everywhere can benefit.

Buster Cube Usage Tips:

(The Cube continued on page 10)

Twelfth Century Greyhounds in Merry Old England

By Laurel E. Drew

In 1066 A.D., William the Conqueror invaded and secured England for himself and his followers in a short time. In 1086, he ordered the first census of the country to establish taxes based on the land held by his supporters, be they Norman or English. This census or survey of the holdings in his domain is known as the *Domesday Book* and is still extremely important in English law. It did not, however, cover much of the northeastern part of England, the land north of the River Tees. That was not comprehensively surveyed until 1183 and was not based on the same sets of information used in the *Domesday Book*, much to my delight.

While it is not known exactly why this land area was not surveyed earlier, unrest and disturbances from both the north (Scots) and south (Normans) was the probable reason. By the late twelfth century, the See of St. Cuthbert was consolidating its power of legal jurisdiction, actually excluding some of the king's rights and rules. The See did its own survey/census to indicate rights and taxes owed to it.

What has all this to do with greyhounds? A lot! The *Boldon Book* which records this survey conducted under the rule of Lord Hugh, the Bishop of Durham, mentions a number of greyhounds. While I will not go into great detail concerning the entire survey, I suggest that people interested in life in medieval days look into this book.



Fifteenth century illustration of sight and scent hounds hunting hares. Illustration from *The Hound and the Hawk, The Art of Medieval Hunting* by John Cummins, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London, 1988.

The books describes how the people paid their "taxes" and intimates what life was like at that time.

The term *dreng* or *drengage* is used. This referred to a tenant who owed light personal service to his lord and who held large areas of arable land. He was of intermediate status as a high-ranking villain and had some authority in a township or shire.

The Great Chase was the bishop's hunt in Upper Weardale, an area that was later to become a formal park. Many of the personal and drengage services listed in this survey involved the provision of men, greyhounds, and ropes for impounding the deer during this formal hunt.

In 1183 A.D., fifteen men owed the use of their greyhounds to the bishop during the Great Hunt. The number of dogs varied from one to three, and in one case included "2 parts of 2 greyhounds." This last was owed by Hugh of Herinas at Herrington who owned "The Two Parts of Herrington". It is interesting to see that he also owed two parts of several other things: a cow for *metreth* (May tribute), a man for castle-guard, and a cask of wine.

Judging from the various items owed for the Great Chase, a fairly large number of men were required. They held ropes to form an enclosure of sorts into which some men drove the hounds that drove the deer. Other men waited inside for the killing. Remember that

(Twelfth Century Continued on page 9)

(Twelfth Century Continued from page 8)
the main purposes of these hunts were to provide meat for winter as well as pleasure for the hunters. In many cases, such as that of Henry Hutton, the survey states: "The dreng keeps a dog and a horse, and carts a cask of wine and mill-stones to Durham, goes on the Great Chase with two greyhounds and five ropes, and does court duty and goes on missions." An interesting entry for Hulam states that "He goes on the Great Chase with one greyhound, two-and-a-half ropes and with two men..." How do you handle a half a rope? Lest you think the dogs poorly kept during the hunt, another township — Stanhope — was required to provide (literally build) a kitchen, and a larder and a dog kennel at the Great Chase. The members of the Chase also provided straw for the hall, chapel and chamber and lead all the Bishop's supplies from Wolsingham to the lodges.

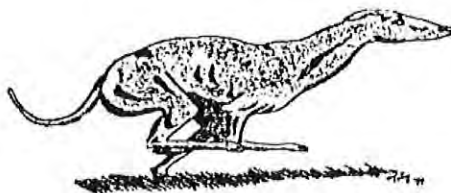
The total number of greyhounds mentioned in the *Boldon Book* is twenty-six plus the "2 parts of 2 greyhounds" owed by Hugh of Herinas. Remember that this is only indicative of the hounds owed for the Great Chase. It is highly likely that some of these men owned several more greyhounds. I am relatively certain that Simon Veal of Plawsworth, who is described as being a knight of some standing in the area, owned more than the two greyhounds which he was obligated to provide for the Great Chase. Although none of the dogs, and few of the men, are named, this census gives a fascinating glimpse of life in the twelfth century and proves that greyhounds were important in the frame of life.

One last tidbit of information: The greyhounds were not called greyhounds as such were termed *leporariis*. The entire document, written in Latin, was issued by the

ecclesiastical scholars in the bishop's retinue.

Even as recently as 1973, Prince Charles of England received his feudal dues as Duke of Cornwall on the grounds of Launceston Castle in the form of two Greyhounds. In this case, the hounds were immediately returned to their owners, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Parsons. The old charter under which certain lands are held in the Duchy of Cornwall decrees that these feudal dues be delivered as part of the terms of tenure, much like the use of the hounds and ropes were required back in the 1200s. There is a photo of this particular ceremony in *The Greyhound Owner's Encyclopaedia* by Ivy M. Regan (London, Pelham Books, 1975).

Laurel Drew is a CG regular contributor.



(Potato continued from page 5)

bors may get upset, break the pack up into smaller groups or turn them out separately.

- When running your dogs (in a fenced area, of course) make sure they are all muzzled. Again, watch the dynamics. If you don't like the thought of muzzling your dogs forever, try to analyze the pack makeup. If you have one dog that is particularly aggressive and snaps at the other dogs, keep

him muzzled. If he likes to ram into the side of the other dogs, run him separately. Remember, greyhounds are highly competitive dogs and some were retired because of their bad manners. If someone with a dog you don't know asks if their dog can run with yours, decline politely or make sure every dog is muzzled. Always err on the side of caution. Greyhounds can be seriously injured very quickly. It's just not worth the pain and expense.

- Make obedience training a top priority. You can't control a pack of dogs unless you have control over each individual dog. You must work with each dog individually and then work on group control. A good obedience trainer or book can give you some ideas. I work on a group "sit" or "down" at treat time, as a I leash up the dogs for a walk or car ride, and before I let them outside. Don't be afraid to get professional help if you are having problems.
- Don't think that you must treat all your dogs equally! First, dogs are dogs, not children. Second, dogs respect a strong leader and need a predictable structure. If you try to treat each of your dogs as an equal you will have trouble. Instead, support the pack structure. Give your alpha dog the respect she deserves (usually female in greyhounds, but not always). Feed her first, let her outside first, and so on. Don't get upset when she takes away another dog's toy or she kicks someone out of the bed she wants. Intervene only if she gets too rough. On the other hand, do find time to give each dog some special attention during the day.
- Be realistic. If you discover you have too many dogs to handle and properly care for, you must reduce the size of your pack. It's not fair to the dogs, yourself or other family members. Contact your adoption group and return one or more of the dogs so they can be placed into a better situation.

(Potato continued on page 10)

Site Hounds

by Bruce Skinner



Every prospective and current greyhound owner who surfs the World Wide Web should consider the Adopt a Greyhound (AAG) web site — now the official home of the Greyhound Project — a mandatory read.

Inspired by his adoptee, Flash, Dan Schmidt launched AAG in the beginning of 1995. His site quickly became the principle archive for any and all data that is greyhound. AAG has since garnered a number of awards, including "Top 5% of the Web"; Best Non-Profit Organization and Best Use of Graphics at the Technology Network Exchange Web Site Competition; and a three-star rating in the November 1995 issue of *NetGuide Magazine*.

Dan maintains an exhaustive database of historical greyhound information and art through the ages. For example, did you know that "...animal anthropologists generally agree that the greyhound-type dog is one of the seminal canine breeds from which virtually all domestic dogs descend. They can be traced back over 8,000 years to early cave drawings and decorative artifacts" and that the derivation of the term greyhound is unknown but has nothing to do with color? One possibility is that it is from the old English *gre-hundr* perhaps meaning dog hunter or high order of rank."

Perhaps literature is more to your liking? A click on "A Tail to Tell" presents the surfer with a listing of greyhounds in "literature, poetry, life stories and other fine literature." What is found here will

make you laugh (Top Ten list of reasons to adopt a greyhound), cry ("Tribute," by Wm. Wordsworth), and pause to reflect ("To a Black Greyhound," by Julian Grenfell).

Thinking about adopting? Then you'll want to study up by checking out the on-line advice for prospective adopters. "How to choose an Adoption Agency" and links to an article help you decide if you're ready to adopt.

Once you've decided, check out *Adoption Sources* for the most comprehensive list of adoption agencies found anywhere, including Canada and Europe. Dan has made it very easy to find the group closest to you; just click on your state in the graphic of the USA! Then head back to the advice area for information on those first few weeks in a new home, as well as important facts your veterinarian needs to know about the greyhounds' unique physiology.

I have only touched on a few of the areas at AAG. There is so much more that this column could easily become a multi-page article. Suffice it to say that no trip through cyberspace would be complete without stopping in and staying a good long while.

Adopt a Greyhound and The Greyhound Project, Inc. can be found at:

<http://csa.delta1.org/~greyhound>

Bruce Skinner is a CG regular contributor.



(Potato continued from page 9)

This same advice goes for the dog who really would be better off as an only dog.

Ann E. Kenny is a CG regular contributor.



(The Cube continued from page 7)

- The Cube makes a very loud rattling noise when there is kibble inside. This might startle your greyhound, especially if it is shy or afraid of loud noises.
- You will need to show your greyhound how this toy works. Have patience and don't give up too soon. It might take your dog a while to figure out that he/she is in control of the food output.
- There are two levels of difficulty. Set it to "minimum" and slowly work to "maximum" as your dog becomes more adept at emptying the Cube.
- Take cover and put your grandmother's fine china in a safe place. The dogs can get very exuberant and sometimes reckless when playing with this toy.
- The Cube rolls better on carpeting than it does on smooth floors. It also makes less noise on carpet.

If you have more than one dog, give each one a separate turn to play with the Cube. This is not a multiple-dog toy and doesn't seem to work as well as a group activity. Each dog will need an opportunity to experiment with the Cube in the beginning.

Monitor your dog's diet! If you put a cup of kibble in the Cube, then subtract that amount from your dog's meal.

Joan Dillon and Jody Frederick are CG regular contributors.





Shooter, a very special and noble hound. Photo courtesy of Carl Pennrich.

A Very Special Greyhound

Remembering Shooter

by Cynthia A. Branigan

Although people often say "I'll never forget the first time I met..." it is often just a figure of speech. Our memories are notoriously short-lived and selective and, over the course of years, many previously poignant memories are lost to time.

This was not the case the first time I met Shooter. I remember exactly where I was and what I was doing when I saw his huge muscular frame ambling down the street with his owner. I was standing at the corner of Church and Union Streets in a town in New Jersey at a small greyhound adoption information table I had set up at an annual street festival. It was April 28, 1991.

Over the course of the afternoon, thousands of people and dozens of dogs walked by. Many people stopped to chat and to pick up information about greyhound adoption. But Shooter was the only greyhound I saw. I left the table and chased down the street to meet him.

I noticed that he bore a striking resemblance to my greyhound of

the time, King. He was a darker brindle but had the same white face. Upon further observation I saw that not only was he a little bigger, but that he was also shaped differently. The depth of his chest was more pronounced and his head was less streamlined. But whatever the differences, he was a handsome hound, very dignified and regal.

He was an AKC greyhound. A different cut of cloth from our dogs and probably the first show greyhound I had met up close. We chatted for a while and later Shooter's owner came back to our table and became a member of Make Peace With Animals. I was pleased that an AKC greyhound, through his owner, was able to help our NGA greyhounds!

After that day I would see Shooter again from time to time, strolling the streets with his owner. I'd wave from my car or give him a pat if we met on the street. Then, in early autumn of '91, I heard that Shooter and his owner had moved away. Nothing especially noteworthy about that except that I had been told that one of

the reasons had been that the wife of Shooter's owner gave her husband an ultimatum. He had to choose between his wife and Shooter. Black and white. Mercifully, he chose Shooter and they moved away together. I saw them at our Homecoming that year and both seemed happy.

No more news on the Shooter front until the spring of '92 when I heard that Shooter and his owner were back in town and that the husband and wife had reconciled. All in all it seemed like a good thing. At least I'd see Shooter occasionally, and that was a plus.

My good feelings about the situation didn't last long. In early December of '92 I received a call from a friend, Cathy Schwartz, who rescued Afghan hounds. She always kept tabs on what was happening at the local SPCA and alerted me immediately on the rare occasions when a greyhound came in. When I learned who this particular greyhound was I was floored. It was Shooter! Apparently the wife

(Shooter Continued on page 12)



As greyhounds get older, they become less active and like to sleep a lot. Dot enjoys the pleasures of a good nap. Photo courtesy of Lou and Maria Harrison, Glencoe, IL

(Shooter Continued from page 11)

never took to the dog. Both she and her husband worked ten hour days and Shooter, at the age of nine, was not always able to "hold it" for that long. Rather than calling us, they chose to simply dump him at the SPCA where he stood very little chance of being adopted.

The next day my mother and I went to pick up Shooter. I remembered how big he was so I brought a twenty-eight inch coat and a new safety collar and leash. I knew Shooter was a dignified dog and wanted him in full attire as he was being "sprung" from the shelter. I was not prepared for what I saw when they let him out.

Shooter was much thinner than in his glory days — probably twelve to fifteen pounds lighter than the first time I met him. Although he was only at the shelter overnight, he had terrible sores on his muzzle from rubbing the cage door. And, I hate to admit it, he stank to high heaven. Although it was a bitterly cold day, we

drove him to his foster home with the windows open. I remember looking at him in the rear view mirror and wondering how it could have come to this.

The SPCA gave me a health certificate for him plus a paper that his owners had given them when they surrendered him. It began something like, "Hi! My name is Shooter and I am looking for a good home." He certainly hadn't had one so far. The note also said that he was a former Westminster Dog Show Champion. I dismissed it as their way of building him up so that he would be more adoptable.

Before we arrived at the foster home I examined him more carefully and thought that he seemed unusually lethargic and warm. We detoured and went to the vet's office instead. Shooter was suffering from a low-grade infection of some sort and spent a few days in the hospital before going to the home of Make Peace foster parents Cindy and Tony Scardaville. Cindy and Tony took to Shooter immediately. He fit right in,

as do all dogs at the Scardavilles, and, for a while, I thought he'd never leave them.

But there were other forces at work. My friend Cathy, who had alerted me to the fact that Shooter was at the SPCA, had also been busy looking for a home for him. She called me one night to tell me that she had just spoken to a fellow Afghan hound rescuer, Carl Pennrich. Although Afghans were his specialty, he had always wanted a greyhound. Since both he and Shooter were older men, they seemed like an ideal match. I had met Carl at several rescued Afghan picnics and knew it would be a good home. I called him and made the arrangements. On December 21, 1992, Shooter went home with Carl to begin his new life.

Carl was intrigued by the assertion that Shooter had been a Westminster Champion and decided to pursue it. Through careful and diligent research, he discovered that it was indeed true! Shooter's full name was Champion Tribute Moon Shot of Gold-Dust and he won the Best of Breed title at Westminster in 1986. A classic case of how far the mighty have fallen. From the heights of Westminster to the depths of the shelter.

Life was sweet for Carl and Shooter. Carl also had several female Afghans to keep Shooter company and I think the greyhound was proud of his harem. But the real love of his life was Carl. On the two occasions that I visited him in his new home, Shooter could never take his eyes off of Carl. And I know the feeling was mutual.

A year later Carl called me with a brainstorm. He wanted to enter Shooter in that year's Westminster Dog Show. You have to be a Champion to enter and Shooter had already attained that accolade. Who knows? Perhaps that once his story was told he would certainly be the sentimental favorite. And, ideally, he would inspire people

(Shooter Continued on page 13)

(Shooter Continued from page 12)

to check their local shelters before buying a dog. You never know what gem you might find! Carl asked if I would handle Shooter in the ring and I agreed.

Just two weeks later my husband Charles and I went up to visit Shooter and Carl and to photograph him as a model for a rain slicker for the new Animal Magnetism catalogue. We had a great day and Shooter and Carl seemed as happy as ever. The photos turned out great and we made plans to visit several times before the dog show to spruce up our ring skills.

It was not to be.

One Saturday night not long after our visit, Carl called with a tone in his voice that I knew meant disaster. Shooter was dead.

The day had begun like any other. Shooter had accompanied Carl to the hardware store. They'd come home for lunch (yes, Shooter had lunch, too) and they settled in to watch a re-run of their favorite TV show, *Wagon Train*. At approximately 1:30 in the afternoon, Shooter let out a cry and collapsed. He died instantly. Shooter was ten and a half years old.

As I remember this great hound whose life had known many extremes I am struck by two things. The first is that many thanks are due to Carl for giving Shooter a home. Too few people are willing to give an older dog a chance but those who do know the rewards are great. The older dogs have a depth and sensitivity that can only come with time. Unfortunately, most also have a sad tale to tell. My first greyhound, King, who was nine when I adopted him, certainly did. So did my rescued Afghan hounds, Jasper (age eleven when I adopted him), and Calvin (aged ten when I adopted him).

When his dear friend departed, I know Carl went through a kind of hell. But although it was an exceedingly sad time, I can't imagine he'd

trade his time with Shooter for anything. Shooter enriched Carl's life by showing him true love and gratitude. And Carl enriched Shooter's life by showing him true love and gratitude. And Carl enriched Shooter's life by showing him true love and the fact that at least some human beings are trustworthy.

Since that sad August day several years ago, Carl has never forgotten Shooter. Ten months later he made a place in his heart for another fine greyhound, a six-year-old blue male by the name of Jovial George. While George can never replace Shooter, he is a great consolation to Carl and is a living testimony to the fact that only open hearts can be healed.

The other thing that strikes me is the reminder, once again, of the transitory nature of life. One minute Shooter was here. The next minute he was gone. We never know when it may happen, to our dogs, to our loved ones,

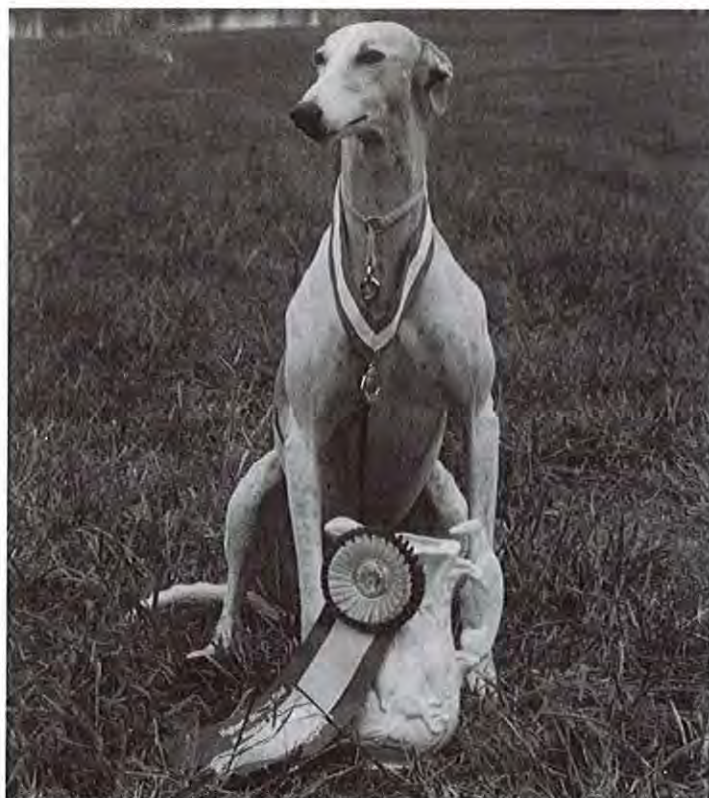
or to ourselves.

In memory of Shooter, please take this moment to hug your dogs, to tell someone you love them and to cherish life. All we have is the present.

But that is no small thing.

*Cynthia Branigan is the author of the best selling book, **Adopting the Racing Greyhound** (Howell Book House, NY, 1992). Her freelance articles have appeared in publications ranging from **The New York Times** to **Dog World**. She is the founder and president of the all-volunteer group **Make Peace with Animals**, one of whose goals is to find homes for ex-racing greyhounds.*

*Her next book, **The Reign of the Greyhound: A Popular History of the Oldest Family of Dogs** will be published in August, 1997 by Howell.*



Champions show how special greyhounds really are. Idgie, a retired racing greyhound, shows off her awards for earning High in Trial at the Greyhound Club of America Eastern Specialty in 1994. Photo courtesy of Katherine Crawford, Tallahassee, FL

Bear and Marty — Staring Fear in the Face

by Lynda Adame

Of all of the volunteers in greyhound rescue and adoption, there are a silent few whose contributions may go unnoticed but who play an extremely important part in the placement of these dogs. You might say we couldn't do it without them; these are the greyhound "test cats." Big, fuzzy and fearless — small, quick and darting — shy or outgoing — they run the gamut of size and personality. Some of these cats relish their job — strutting, and hissing just in front of the greyhounds' noses, batting at them with claws unsheathed. Others suffer this indignity in glaring silence as the dogs are brought in one by one. A test cat's job is to help an adoption group assess the prey drives in all of the adoptable greyhounds. Each dog has a different level of prey drive which is often linked more to genetics than how well it did at the race track. Prey drive is an "instinct" in greyhounds and other sighthounds and should not be confused with true aggression. A dog with a high prey drive can still make an incredibly loving and gentle pet when placed into a home without cats. To ensure that the adopter's cats and other small animals are safe, judge the level of prey drive before the dogs are placed into foster or adoptive homes. The consequence of bringing a greyhound with an unknown prey drive into a home with cats can be tragic.

Prey drive categories are....
high, medium, low or nonexistent.



A very interested greyhound — not cat safe at this moment in time, anyway. Joyce McRorie holds back greyhound as Devon McRorie Williams guards Bear.

Dogs that fall into the high category (about 10% of all dogs tested) should not be placed into homes with cats or other small furry animals. Medium category dogs (50% of all dogs tested) are considered workable or trainable. The low (30%) to nonexistent (10%) category dogs are considered safe with small indoor animals and cats after the correct introduction.

Watching a group cat-test their dogs is one of the more fascinating things in greyhound adoption. Most of you cat lovers are cringing about now, imagining wild chase scenes, cat fur flying, and stressed-out felines whose lives are in danger. Fear not; the cat's safety and well being is our primary concern, as well as that of their owners who oversee the entire event.

Since you may not have access to a greyhound adoption group, I

thought I'd share a typical "Greyhound Pets of America (GPA) Los Angeles and Orange County Cat-Testing Session" with you.

How we cat-test

We start our day early by caravanning to the nearest race track in Caliente, Tijuana, Mexico. We pick up our limit of dogs and drive them back to Southern California to deliver them to Devon Williams' home. Devon is a Vet Tech for Central Orange County Emergency Animal Clinic and is responsible for vaccinating and worming each of the dogs. While the rest of the volunteers collect ear-tattoos and hand out names to the new dogs, Devon assembles her furry feline troops in the living room. The premiere GPA test cats are Bear and Marty, both domestic short-hairs. Each cat has its own, unique, test tactics. Bear likes to strut his stuff

(Bear and Marty Continued on page 15)

(**Bear and Marty** Continued from page 14) slowwwwwly, right in front of the hounds, knowing full well that he is in control of the situation. Marty's tactic is to sit tight and smack at the dog if it comes within five feet.

When the cats are ready, Joyce (all of 5' 2" and ninety pounds soaking wet) picks out the first dog to be

until he spots one of the test cats. This dog shows some interest. His tail stops wagging, and ears go up. After a curious stare, the dog turns back to sniff the house or be petted. We can easily distract this dog from the cat, but the dog might turn back to the cat if the cat moves. We consider these dogs medium prey, or



This dog is so cat safe that he needs to be coaxed into saying "Hello" to Marty.

cat-tested. Joyce muzzles the dog and she takes up a few wraps on the leash. Devon sits with her cats; another volunteer mans the door and Joyce brings the dog into the room.

Sniff sniff sniff ... zoing! Oh, Oh. Not Safe!

The dog spies the cat and becomes rigid, fixated. He begins to whine or bark in a high-pitched tone; ears are erect and forward and eyes are staring. You cannot distract this dog from the cat. If the cat makes a move, the dog strains to follow it. Dogs that display this rigid fixated behavior, upon seeing the cats, are labeled high prey and are marked with a red colored ribbon tied to their collar.

The next dog is brought into the room.

Sniff sniff sniff — hmm

He wags at the nearest volunteer

workable. After we put this dog into a foster home and confirm that he doesn't chase cats, this dog is considered cat safe. If the dog shows an increased interest in the cats the longer he is in the room, he might be labeled unsafe and again, have the correct colored ribbon attached to his collar. Judging the medium prey dog is more of a gray area and this is where the experience of the adoption group that is assessing these dogs comes into play.

Tremble, tremble....

The next dog is brought in and immediately begins trembling. As the cats approach, the hound displays fear and tries to run away. We smile and consider this dog to be cat safe!

Roughly once a month we cat-test between six and fourteen greyhounds before they go into foster homes. Only two of Devon's five

cats are testers; her other three are too shy or simply do not enjoy it the way Bear and Marty enjoy their jobs. Devon watches the cats carefully for signs of stress and will call the test session off if either cat seems upset or stressed. The majority of the greyhounds spend three to five minutes with the cats. The medium category dogs may spend a longer amount of time and may be brought back more than once until the group is satisfied with their assessment of the dog.

When the cat-testing is over, and Marty and Bear have put up with all of the petting and human attention they can stand, both of them hop up on the couch and curl up with their own personal greyhound pet, China Beach, and fall asleep.

All responsible greyhound adoption groups do some form of cat-testing because the safety of small animals and the reputation of greyhound adoption depends on it! Although we typically consider cats and dogs to be the ultimate enemies (How often have you remarked that "They were fighting like cats and dogs?"), the GPA-LA/OC cat-testing sessions show that they can work together toward a common goal.

Lynda Adame is a CG regular contributor.



Bear waits for his next greyhound.

The Renal System of the Greyhound

by Helane Graustark

We are probably all too familiar with the product of our greyhound's urinary tract! Telltale yellow stains on the rug, brown spots on the shrubs, and liquid "post-it notes" our dogs leave on trees and fire hydrants serve as a reminder that our greys eventually have to pass what fluids they ingest.

But our greyhound's urinary tract has a far more complex function than the elimination of liquid waste. The kidneys are responsible for controlling fluid status, helping the body regulate itself during times of dehydration or fluid overload by either conserving or eliminating water, respectively. The kidneys also serve to filter multiple waste products that, if allowed to accumulate, are potentially toxic. Also controlled by the kidneys (or renal system, as it is referred to) is the acid-base balance of the body, as well as the excretion of electrolytes such as sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium. The renal system does this by acting as a filter and, simultaneously, withholding or excreting various electrolytes to maintain metabolic balance.

This article discusses the anatomy and function of the kidneys and lower urinary tract. We'll also explore why the kidneys are important indices of the overall health of the greyhound, and how your veterinarian — or even you yourself — can monitor kidney function.

The Anatomy of the Renal



The kidneys and the renal system.

Sysstem

The greyhound has two kidneys, each weighing approximately three ounces, and three to four inches long. The right kidney lies under the loin muscles and is partially covered by the last two ribs. The left kidney lies a few inches further back, and the front portion of it lies at the level of the last rib. The kidneys receive their blood supply from the renal arteries, which originate at the aorta — the largest artery in the body, running from the heart and carrying blood to each of the major organs. There are also nerves running through the kidneys that regulate blood flow as well as blood pressure within each kidney. The renal veins return blood from the kidney back to the blood vessels and to the heart.

Care of the Racing Greyhound describes the efficiency of the kidney: "In a twenty-four hour period, the kidneys will filter and decontaminate an amount of blood equal to forty times that in the normal average greyhound, i.e., the entire volume of blood in the greyhound passes through the kidney filters forty times in every twenty four hours...."

Pretty impressive!

The filters within the kidney are called "nephrons." Within the nephrons, a series of tubules and compartments containing capillaries ("glomeruli") filter fluids. They excrete or absorb substances and, finally, form urine. The urine leaves the kidneys through long passages called "ureters" which carry the urine into the bladder for storage. Once the bladder fills, the greyhound has the urge to urinate and the muscles at the exit of the bladder release. This action allows the urine to flow through the passageway called the "urethra" to the outside.

The urine contains approximately 95% water, along with various waste products and inorganic salts, such as sodium chloride. The yellow color occurs as a result of the pigment "urochrome," which originates from bile. The waste products include creatinine, urea, and uric acid.

Evaluating your greyhound's urine

Your greyhound's urine may be checked for many reasons. The urine itself provides much information regarding the dog's health status and helps formulate a diagnosis when a dog is ill.

(Renal Continued on page 17)

(Renal Continued from page 16)

Your vet may ask for a sample of your dog's urine for testing. The best urine to collect is the first urine the dog passes in the morning. Use a clean cup to obtain and store the specimen. If your vet suspects the dog might have an infection, he or she may ask you to wipe the dog's external genitalia in order to clean off as much bacteria and dirt as possible before collecting the specimen. Store the urine sample in the refrigerator until you bring it to the vet for analysis.

What the test results mean

The most common test performed on urine is a "dipstick analysis." Chemically treated dipsticks can show the presence of glucose, protein, blood, bacteria and other substances that should not normally be present. The dipstick can also indicate how concentrated the urine is, which in turn reflects kidney function as well as the dog's hydration status. This test only takes sixty seconds to perform and is normally quite accurate. Below is a more specific account of the information a dipstick analysis provides.

Glucose: The presence of glucose in the urine usually indicates diabetes mellitus. In this case, an excess amount of glucose is in the bloodstream, not all of which can be filtered out by the kidneys. This is also referred to as "spilling glucose" into the urine.

Ketones: A positive test for ketones may indicate one of two states. The greyhound may be suffering from advanced diabetes. When there is insufficient insulin in the body to process the glucose produced by the liver, the body begins to digest fats in order to provide energy for bodily functions. Ketones are a byproduct of fat breakdown. Another reason for ketones in the urine is malnutrition or starvation, which result in the same fat break-

down.

Bilirubin: Bilirubin can be present in the urine for a few reasons. If there is liver dysfunction resulting in increased production of bilirubin, or if the bile ducts carrying the bile from the liver to the intestines are blocked, the bilirubin may be "spilled" into the urine. Often, you will also notice a dark discoloration of the urine in this case. The other cause is a destruction of

"The best urine to collect is the first urine the dog passes in the morning. Use a clean cup to obtain and store the specimen.....

Store the urine sample in the refrigerator until you bring it to the vet for analysis."

red blood cells throughout the bloodstream ("hemolysis"), often referred to as "hemolytic anemia." The kidneys filter excessive hemoglobin in the blood vessels and convert it to bilirubin.

Blood: Several factors can result in blood (hemoglobin is the blood component actually being measured) being present in the urine. A severe bladder infection can cause erosion of the bladder wall, resulting in bleeding (this may not be visible to the naked eye, but rather only seen on dipstick or in a microscopic analysis). Kidney infection or disease can be present as blood in the urine (also known as "hematuria"). Another possible cause is a bruise to the kidney, such as may occur from trauma or a fall. One of the less common, but more

critical causes of blood in the urine is "azoturia," or "rhabdomyolysis." This is a disease state that usually occurs after exertion. As a result of muscle damage, a byproduct called "myoglobin" spills into the urine. Unfortunately, dipsticks cannot differentiate between hemoglobin and myoglobin, so additional testing must be done by the veterinarian as soon as possible. One additional cause for blood in the urine is the presence of bladder or kidney stones.

Leukocytes: These are white blood cells, and generally indicate infection in the urinary tract or kidneys.

Nitrites: The presence of nitrites usually indicates infection or the presence of bacteria.

Specific Gravity: This test indicates how dilute or concentrated the urine is. In turn, it reflects whether the dog is adequately hydrated and how well the kidneys are functioning in their capacity as "regulators" of the greyhound's fluid status.

pH: This will tell you how acidic or alkaline the urine is. Very alkaline urine (high pH) may represent infection. Acidic urine (low pH) may indicate a metabolic disorder.

Protein: Several factors may cause protein to appear in the urine. Infection may lead to inflammation as well as to the production of an increased number of leukocytes, both of which result in protein being passed in the urine. Of greater significance is the possibility of kidney disease. Normally, protein molecules are large enough to be filtered by the kidneys before they can be passed into the urine. Damaged kidneys are not able to filter protein molecules properly. Some disease states which result in protein in the urine (or "proteinuria") are glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome, tumors, or renal failure.

What if the tests were positive?

If any of these tests are positive, your veterinarian may elect to do a mi-

(Renal Continued on page 18)

(Renal Continued from page 17)

microscopic analysis of the urine, which he or she generally will perform right at the office. By looking at the urine "sediment" (which is a highly concentrated urine specimen obtained by placing a vial containing urine in a centrifuge), your vet can directly observe and quantitate red blood cells, white blood cells, crystals, mucous, "casts" (collections of red or white blood cells, protein, or other substances which may indicate renal disease) and bacteria. Observing the urine before centrifuging can also provide additional information. Cloudy or dark, discolored urine may indicate the presence of infection or blood. A change in the typical odor of urine may also point toward dehydration, diabetes or infection.

If dipstick and/or microscopic analysis reveal the presence of infection, your vet may send the urine to the lab for a "culture and sensitivity", which will indicate what type of bacteria are causing the infection and what specific antibiotics will be effective in eradicating the infection.

Sources: (1) *Care of the Racing Greyhound*: Blythe, Gannon and Craig, AGC, c 1994

(2) *All About the Greyhound*, Rollins, Weldon Publishing, c 1982

Helane Graustark is a *CG* regular contributor.



FIRST AID:

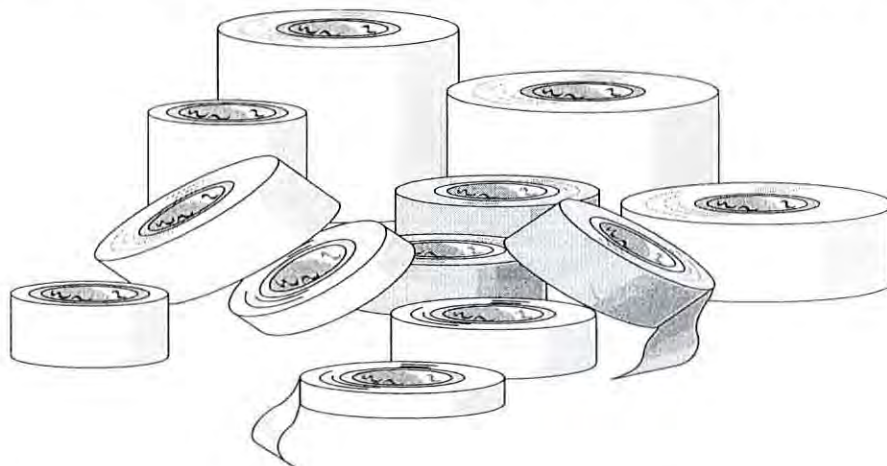
Tail Bandaging Tips

By Patricia Gail Burnham

I have bandaged a lot of Greyhound tails. Practice makes perfect, to the extent where I distrust the bandaging efforts of most veterinarians and if they bandage one of my dog's tails, I am likely to redo the bandage.

Tail bandages are needed for split tail tips and cuts. There are two main concerns in bandaging. Too

tail behind. I got my hand on his chest, and slid him back across the linoleum and freed his tail, but the damage had been done. The drawstring, which was as thin as fishing line, had cut into his tail to the bone, three quarters of the way around its circumference and half an inch up from the tip. It was bleeding like crazy, and he was still scared, so I



A vast array of tapes and gauzes are available for tail bandaging.

loose bandages will come off when a dog wags its tail. Too tight bandages can cut off circulation and cause the end of the tail to die.

So, I wasn't thrilled when a freak accident wounded the very end of Traveler's tail. I have an ironing board with a cover on it that is secured with a drawstring fastener. Traveler managed to thread his tail tip through the drawstring fastener which promptly cinched tight like a noose. Panicked at finding his tail bitten by the heavy ironing board, he started to run with the board still attached to his tail.

I came into the kitchen only to find him trying to run and leave his

made the mistake of letting him run through the kitchen to his dog room. If you are faced with a bleeding tail tip, always get a hold of it with a dish towel or paper towels, or your walls will look like a red Dalmation.

I calmed him down and applied pressure to the tail with a clean wash cloth to stop the bleeding. Then it was bandaging time. I trimmed the hair away from the cut and was dismayed to find that it ran most of the way around the tail, and there was a lot of bruising. Traveler has the cutest white tail tip, and I didn't want to lose it.

(Tail Continued on page 19)

The Preliminaries

I made a preliminary bandage, enough to get him to my vet, who was a little appalled at the injury and gave me a lecture about how hard tails are to heal and how injuries often lead to amputation of the tip. He also said that sometimes

"The gauze should be snug, but don't pull it so tight that it cuts off circulation."

frequent bandaging will help. He had a client who changed the bandage every twelve hours. I wasn't sure I was up to that, but every twenty four hours seemed reasonable. I wheedled him into prescribing some antibiotics, since the last thing we needed was an infection on top of the injury, and he also recommended using Nitrofuracin ointment.

He did a temporary bandage with Vetwrap, just enough to let us get home, and left me to do the serious bandaging. I stopped at two drugstores to pick up bandaging supplies: \$100 worth of sterile gauze, Elasticon and Elastoplast.

Choosing the Right Wrapping

The gauze needs to be at least two inches wide. And it is cheaper if you use the four inch width, folded in half. Elasticon is a heavy tan stretch tape and is my first choice of tail bandaging. Elastoplast is a lighter white stretch bandage that, because of its lighter weight, doesn't provide as much protection but is even more elastic. Not all drugstores carry these, and even those that do don't carry many rolls. Elasticon can be ordered by mail order from many pet and livestock supply houses.

After that, our evenings took on a repetitive quality. I would put Traveler in the big bean bag, cut off the old bandage, run hot water on a clean washcloth and wrap the tail tip to let it soak in the heat. Hot-packing of the tail tip improves circulation, and circulation is the key to healing a tail. It also cleans the wound surface, forcing it to heal from inside.

The Healing Process

Traveler was wonderful about our evening date, gritting his teeth while I pulled the top inch of adhesive off his hair. After three or four refills of hot water on the washcloth, I would let the tail tip dry, pack it with Nitrofuracin ointment and rebandage it.

Nitrofuracin wound ointment is available in one pound jars from most horse supply companies. It is yellow and greasy and great stuff when it comes to healing minor wounds. Vets have been dispensing little jars of it to me for years before I found out where they were getting it.

Then we come to the actual details of a tail bandage; here's my version. It takes one and a half rolls of four-inch wide gauze to wrap one tail, plus one two-inch wide roll of Elasticon. The first step is to double the gauze back on itself five times so you have a pad of gauze 4 inches wide by 6 inches long and five layers thick.

Fold that in half lengthwise so you have a strip two inches wide and six inches long. Lay the tail in lengthwise with the tip in the middle. Roll the gauze around the tail then fold the gauze at the midpoint, bringing the free end back down the tail so the tail tip is sitting in a three-inch long nest of gauze. Then wrap the remaining gauze around the bandaging, continuing up the tail, wrapping around the tail and moving up the tail an inch with

each lap.

The gauze should be snug, but don't pull it so tight that it cuts off circulation. Wrap the tail about a third of the tail length and then wrap back down the tail so there are multiple layers of gauze, and you have used the entire one and a half rolls.

Then get out the old Elasticon. Starting from an inch above the gauze, run the Elasticon down the tail, over the tip and back up the other side, ending an inch above the gauze. Fold the Elasticon around the tail. Then take another piece of Elasticon and, starting at the top of the Elasticon that is already in place, wrap it around the tail. Continue to wrap around the tail, working your way down to the top. If you have a lot of gauze and a very fat bandage, you may need to run a second piece of Elasticon lengthwise over the tip at right angles to the first one before doing the circular wrap.

For the first ten days, we rebandaged and hot-packed Traveler's tail daily and were rewarded by seeing it heal with impressive speed. For the next ten days we went every other day, and at the end of that time, most of the cut was clear scar tissue and there was just a little nick in the side where the deepest cut had been. Better still, the bruising had healed and the tail tip was a nice healthy pink. The dark bruising had made me very nervous.

"Traveler was wonderful about our evening date, gritting his teeth while I pulled the top inch of adhesive off his hair."

Epilogue

At this writing Traveler is still healing, and the new skin and scar tissue are fragile. I will keep his tail wrapped for another couple of weeks, just to keep him from splitting it open against

(Continued on page 20)

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Celebrating Greyhounds: The Magazine is off and running. The closing of 1996 saw us approaching the 1,000 mark with an average of thirty to forty new subscribers per week and the feedback has been just phenomenal. We thought you might find the following statistics as fascinating as we do.

In addition to having subscribers in forty-four states and the District of Columbia, we have eighteen subscribers from outside the United States in Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

Massachusetts has more subscribers than any other state with ninety-two. The other leading states are: New Jersey (seventy-five); California (sixty-four); Pennsylvania (sixty-one); Florida (fifty-four) and New York (fifty-three). It is interesting to note that four of these six are non-racing states. Louisville, Kentucky has more subscribers than any other city with eight followed closely by Atlanta, Georgia and Houston, Texas with seven each and Appleton, Wisconsin with six. In addition, of those receiving *Celebrating Greyhounds: The Magazine*, sixty-eight people received their subscription as a gift from relatives or friends.

Celebrating Greyhounds: The Magazine has also been mentioned in *Dog World* (U.S.),

Dogs, Dogs, Dogs (Canada), and *Dogs Monthly* (United Kingdom) plus numerous adoption group newsletters.

Initially, the idea was to offer "The Best of..." articles already published in adoption newsletters and other magazines. As we progressed, we realized that, because our regular contributors were willing to write original, in-depth articles, we could offer both "The Best of..." and original material. All contributors generously give us their articles as a labor of love. Now, thanks to them, each issue has also taken on a specific theme.

We look forward to hearing from you and your telling us about what you'd like us to feature. Suggestions are encouraged and welcomed.

Thank you all and Best Wishes from The Greyhound Project.



(Tails Continued from page 19)

a door frame. He still looks unhappy and leaves the room when I set up the ironing board.

I told my sister the details of the accident and about having to clean the blood off the kitchen walls, and she said dog people have problems more conventional people don't encounter. That is true, but we also have joys that others don't experience.

Patricia Gail Burnham is a CG regular contributor.



Have Hound, Will Travel

by Lori Lazetera

It is a typical week day morning. Frank (the Daddy) is out walking our hounds before he goes to work. I (the Mommy) sneak out of the apartment while they are gone. I get into my car and head off to work. I keep my fingers crossed, hoping, that I am not going in the same direction that Frank and the boys are walking in.

"Too late," I say to myself, "Oh, oh. I should have gone the other way." My two "sons" spot the car and drag Frank (the Daddy) towards it. I slow down the car to avoid a problem. The boys look at me in eager anticipation. Their ears are pricked up and set like gull wings. I can see their eager eyes and wagging tails. I drive past unwillingly but I must get to work. My "sons" are disappointed again. I look back in my rear-view mirror. I see them hang their heads, drop their waving tails and they slink up the road with Frank. My self-imposed guilt trip begins. I am truly

a mean person. I am the scum of the earth. I assuage my guilt by promising out loud, "I will take them for a bye bye ride when I get home." I keep my promise.



Echo and Peter on the way to Florida for a vacation with the family. Photo courtesy of Nancy Richardson, Scarborough, ME.

What is it about dogs and cars? It is either a love affair or a guaranteed case of upset tummy after being on the road for ten minutes? I am lucky neither of my boys gets car sick.

We purchased our last vehicle with greyhound transport in mind.

It had to be a station wagon. It had to be big enough to haul hounds and four people at its maximum capacity. The everyday passenger list includes only two people and two

hounds. We travel with the back seats down. The hounds have the whole back to themselves. The next vehicle will definitely be a mini-van; we need a mini-van now with the addition of our third greyhound, Feather.

Loading the Vehicle

Mommy, Daddy and the "kids" pile into the car. I always load the greys from rear passenger doors rather than the back of the wagon. It's too chancy using the back tailgate for fear of the dogs jumping out. We always remove their leashes. Traveling on a long trip we might use a small training tab (small short leash about 4 inches long)

on their collars as a handle in case of an emergency. The dogs always have a lot of blankets in the back to snuggle in. We are ready to depart now. The greys are standing up in the back of the wagon. Their bodies are blocking the rear-view mirror so I can't see to back up. I ask Frank, "Please make them lie down." Frank tugs their collars and says, "Sit, sit, sit." Tauren locks his legs and does not move. "Down," I yell at the top of my lungs. Tauren the big black mirror blocker drops like a rock.

(Have Hound Continued on page 22)

(Have Hound Continued from page 21)

Sultan has his own agenda. He is digging to China in the back of the car. He messes up all the blankets to establish the perfect doggie bed for the trip. He finally lies down and all is quiet.

We are finally on our way towards another adventure.

We've been on the road for about forty-five minutes and there is a slow down in traffic. The two regal hounds pop up their heads to investigate. They stand up and all doggie hell breaks loose. I roll down the window to get some air. Both dogs try to vie for that one little open patch. Sultan sneezes and I have doggie snots on the inside of my glasses. Tauren is busy drooling down the back of my shirt. They begin to whine,

"MMMMMMMM
MMMMMMMM

(are we there yet)?" This cacophony does not stop until the traffic begins moving again. I roll the window back up. Dogs should never travel in a car with their heads hanging out the window. There are two very good reasons. The first reason is that I could end up with a headless dog. The other reason is that dogs' eyes don't have the same kind of blinking reflex that humans' do. Consequently, hanging their heads out the window can cause severe eye damage from road debris and dust particles.

Another safety precaution is to make sure your dogs have up-to-date identification tags on their collars. The best tags have spaces for phone numbers listing your destination as well as a number back home where there is someone available to take the call. Many catalogs and pet feed stores carry ID tags that can be filled in by hand.

A variety of dog products....

...are available to make traveling with a greyhound a joy rather than an aggravation. The car barrier keeps your dogs in the back and you in the front. However, they have a tendency to make your car look like a police cruiser and they do not come equipped with a splatter guard to keep doggie snots from hitting you in the back of the head. They can also be inconvenient when your passenger arrangements change. They are best if you don't need to remove them very often.



Crash prefers to see where he's been instead of where he's going. Photo courtesy of Donn and Tina Tyler, Tacoma, WA.

They are great for mini-vans. There are also a variety of devices that are either harness-like, or a strap that fits into your seatbelts. These devices will allow your dogs to lie down or sit up but not roam around the car. If you travel with one hound they appear to be quite convenient little gadgets. A woman on the Internet with whom I corre-

spond seems quite convinced that these are wonderful. There is even a type of device to restrain your dog in the back of a pickup truck. Greyhounds with their long skinny legs, are not candidates for being transported in this way.

Transporting and the Necessities

The safest way to transport your dog(s) is in a crate. Some crates are designed with slanted fronts and side openings, to suit any vehicle. The nice thing about crates is that you can remove them from the car and use them as dog beds when you are away from home.

If you use your vehicles for business as well as greyhound transport, there are special blankets designed to fit the back of your vehicle to prevent hair from getting into the interior of your car. The one thing they have not designed yet is a protective system for all

the windows in your car. I have doggie drool and nose prints all over the back windows. There is no way to get around this one.

When traveling, always remember to have at least one dog dish with you. Many catalogs carry travel packs for dogs that include a collapsible bowl, food dish and room for

doggy paraphernalia. Don't be like me. I don't know how many times I have walked into a convenience store and begged a cup and water. Greyhounds attempting to drink from a tall narrow cup eventually will quench their thirst, but the car and you will be covered with water. *C'est la vie*. Many dogs don't do well with a water or food change when

(Have Hound Continued on page 23)

(Have Hound Continued from page 22)
traveling so, if possible, bring all their supplies from home.

You need to get them out of the car eventually when traveling. Remember to bring plenty of pooch pickup bags. Many locales have pooper scooper laws. Be cautious where you stop for your doggy pit stops. There may be loose dogs and fast traffic. Get out first and case the place well before removing your beloved canine friends.

Seasonal matters

There are two more things about car travel and the seasons of the year. Never leave your dog in car in hot weather. Just opening the windows may not be enough. Open windows can present another danger. You would be surprised what a small opening a greyhound can get through. We have had the horrid experience of this happening to us about three weeks after adopting Sultan. We stopped at a tag sale. We opened the windows just enough so he could get air. Not only did he get air, but he got out. The big doofus had worked his whole body out of the window and took off down the street. Frank and I chased him for about a mile. I was lucky that he decided to investigate barking in the back of someone's house. I was able to corner him and get his leash back on. Leave your hound home. If this is not convenient, at least have someone with you to take him out of the car and hold him on a leash. If you have crates, you can leave all the windows down in the car.

In cold weather make sure your greyhound is wearing his coat if you leave him in the car. You are in a nice toasty restaurant with a fireplace, but your greyhound is in the car with his teeth chattering like castanets. If he is coated and comfortable, try to get a table where you can see your car. Make sure the

windows are open a crack to provide air circulation.

The above products are available in many catalogs and pet feed

"Open windows can present another danger. You would be surprised what a small opening a greyhound can get through."

stores. Here are the addresses and 800 numbers for some of those catalogs:

- Cherrybrook, P.O. Box 15-Route 57, Broadway, NJ 08808. Toll Free: 1-800-524-0820
- Foster and Smith, 2253 Air Park Rd., PO Box 100, Rhinelander, WI 54501-0100. 1-800-826-7206
- J-B Wholesale Pet Supplies, Inc., 5 Raritan Road, Oakland, NJ 07436. Toll Free in Canada and United States: 1-800-526-0388
- Omaha Vaccine Company, P.O. Box 7228, Omaha, NE 68107. Toll Free: 1-800-367-4444
- Pedigrees, 1989 Transit Way, Brockport, NY 14420-0905. Toll Free: 1-800-548-4786
- R.C. Steele, 1989 Transit Way, Box 910, Brockport, NY 14420-0910. Toll Free: 1-800-872-3773
- Valley Vet Supply, East Hwy. 36, P.O. Box 504, Marysville, KS 66508-0504. Toll Free: 1-800-360-4838

Lori Lazetera is a CG regular contributor.



Medical Info Needed: An Open Letter to all CG Readers—

Perhaps your readers can offer some insight into a very unique and serious problem we have experienced with our former racing Greyhound, adopted 3-1/2 years ago when she was over three,

Aside from urinating, defecating and becoming totally hysterical any time she is put in our van, our "Goldie" passes huge amounts of dark, thick blood in her urine for about 24 hours following even the shortest ride in any vehicle. No attempts at behavior modification — short trips, sitting and not moving in the van, seasick medication (Bonine) — have succeeded in alleviating the problem.

All vet care is administered during house calls here. Consultations with veterinary internists and track vets have all concluded that this is a stress related problem which manifests itself in hemorrhaging from the bladder.

Having bred, owned and handled dalmatians for over forty years and beagles for over ten years, with an assortment of rescued "waifs" added, we are experienced and qualified in dog care. This situation, however, is a "first."

Our biggest disappointment is that Goldie cannot travel, as by temperament, intelligence, friendliness and adaptability she has proven to be the all-time *best* we have ever had the pleasure to live with. We do therapy work with our beagles and educational programs in the elementary schools and it is a shame that Goldie cannot participate as she would be a superb "goodwill ambassador" for the greyhound adoption program.

Any help is much appreciated.

Eleanor Lipschutz
Liberty, KY
606-787-7585



I Can Only Know What You Teach Me

by K.L. Gilley

If you do not use a travel kennel, your greyhound can avoid crippling injury, loss or death, if you teach it to stay inside a car until you say otherwise. First of all, let's get one thing straight: No one is suggesting you leave your dog in the car while you traipse through the shopping mall. However, once you put him in the vehicle, he should only exit through the door and only when *you* have specifically instructed him *you* have judged it to be safe.

A greyhound that learns to remain inside a car with the door open is unlikely to take a dive through a window. That's how we start: One open door at a time.

You will need a long line so that when he does jump out you can get ahold of him bird-speed. (Of course he will; in fact, you want him to.) That's how you will show him what is right and what is wrong. Close all other doors and windows, save the one outside of which you will be lurking.

Keep the end of the long line in your hand and don't bother saying anything — particularly "stay." (Unless he has had formal obedience training, he doesn't know what that means anyway.) Besides, you want him to come out on his own so

own so you can instruct him that he should not do this. Turn your back and lean up against the door post; do not be more than twelve inches away.

Have a speech ready. You know how responsive greyhounds are to scolding, so you won't need to do anything else. When he jumps out, you are going to read him the riot act as you reel in the long line and

dictionary. You won't soon forgive yourself if you don't teach the lesson well.

After a new family member has pranced out a door unauthorized and I have pounced on the sleek, shiny body, my favorite harangue goes something like this: "How dare you jump out? Just who do you think you are, anyway? What, do you want to be — road pizza? If you get lost, bad

people will find you and make you sleep on the floor! You can just kiss your blanket and pillow good-bye, young man (or missy)! You just get your bums of steel back in this car this very instant!" (Quickly, please; he should not have gotten further than ten feet away.)

As soon as you have pushed and shoved his beloved carcass back in the vehicle, turn on the praise. Hug and kiss; give a treat. Run through the little skit as many times as it takes that first

day. Your goal is to get him to keep his pants on for thirty seconds with you standing in front of the open door. When you get your half a minute, squeal, "OK!" in a happy, ecstatic voice and encourage him to come out. Always end your training sessions on a successful note.

(Teach Me Continued on page 25)



Kathleen Gilley teaches Sweetness the finer points of precision jumping. Photo courtesy of Waldo Gilley, Englewood, CO.

hustle his muscles back inside the auto. Keep your voice at low volume but sound angry and hissy. Act shocked and horrified at his audacity. His life will depend on a star performance from you. If you travel with a dog you have not thoroughly convinced and something happens, you will wish you had used words not in the dictionary. You won't

Teach Me Continued from page 24)

Practice every day as many times a day as you can. Begin to increase the time you ask him to remain inside the car by thirty second increments. When you start getting bored at standing around waiting on the little angel, it is time for the next step.

The second stage is where you begin to distance yourself. When you can stand at the rear bumper for five minutes, then go stand at the front for five. Leave different doors open. When he is good at one open door, it is time to perfect him on two open doors at the same time. If you have four-door or a hatchback, keep adding. Since you have his long line in your hot little paw, you may bring a lawn chair and a good book.

Now it is time to pretend to disappear. Do not leave the proximity of the vehicle. Simply crouch down where he can't see you. By watching under the car, you can see if he tries to sneak out. Hiss, snarl and growl him back in, then give praise. He will think you are omniscient.

Stage three requires the introduction of distractions. You must imitate the kinds of situations found in real life, so have some children run by and arrange for a ball to roll

ball to roll out from underneath the car. If you have more than one greyhound (who doesn't?) play with one several feet away while the other stays in the car (with the door still open and the long line still on).

When he's perfect at home, it is time for a change of venue. Start moving your practice area around. (Don't you dare forget to keep that long line on). Find a little league or soft ball field where you can practice with the door open.

It is time to begin the closed door policy. All windows should be open but the long line is still on. You may never plan to leave your dog in a car, but he should learn never to abandon its protection without your verbal permission. Stuff happens: You are picnicking at the park when someone falls off his bike and has to go to the hospital; you don't have time to take your hound home first. You are taking your greyhound for a little drive when you get gremlins under the hood. How about a traffic jam? Maybe you two go to pick someone up at school and she is late. If you travel at all with your greyhound, this lesson will save his life sooner or later.



The Gilley Girls *A Retired Greyhound Drill Team*

One of the highlights enjoyed by attendees of the GPA National Meeting this year was seeing a performance by the Gilley Girls — a performing greyhound obedience drill team. To see these three greyhounds (two blacks and a brindle) perform off-lead, doing all kinds of obedience maneuvers and jumps, while never taking their eyes off the faces of their handlers, was an amazing sight. For this awe-inspiring performance, the three greyhounds wore red #1 racing jackets and red baseball-style caps, while their handlers wore matching red sweatshirts.

The Gilley Girls consist of three greyhounds (all adopted through GPA) and their handlers — Kathleen and Gil Gilley and Marlene Stachowiak from Jae-Mar-S Academy of Dog Obedience in Martinez, Georgia.

Kathleen and her husband came to the United States from Panama where she was an obedience judge and certified instructor for the Panama Canal Kennel Chapter and the Club Canino de Panama. Gil served as president of the former and Training Director of the latter.

Since coming to the U.S., the Gilleys travel extensively in their RV. Kathleen gives seminars across the country while actively promoting retired racing greyhound adoption.

The performing Gilley Girls are actually registered therapy dogs and make scheduled visits to hospitals, nursing homes, schools, prisons, and other institutions where they brighten the day for all who see them. The Gilley Girls have also performed at the Greyhound Hall of Fame in Abilene, Kansas. With all this travel, it seems natural for Kathleen to write a column on traveling with dogs for an RV newsletter.



The Gilley girls take a bow. Waco, Sweetness and Chubby with Marlene Stachowiak, and Kathleen and Waldo Gilley. Photo courtesy of Gail Hill, Birmingham, AL.

Travel Feature:
By RV or Trailer

Make a Portable Pen For Your RV or Trailer

by John Cram



This portable fence made an excellent pen for traveling with my four greyhounds. It was well worth the effort to make, especially for rainy periods and late at night. My dogs also liked it when I'd sit outside with them. Clean up was no problem. All of the materials to build it are readily available at most builder supply store. Be sure to get tent stakes to hold down the sections. Also, be aware that all open spaces under your travel vehicle must be secured.

I had a fifteen-foot travel trailer and made a couple of 16 ft. x 4 ft. sections to place under the steps and to cover the side with the wheels and under space, so that it was totally enclosed. The spring-loaded hinges on the gate made it nice for passing through with arms full of groceries.

I received favorable comments from many people. I've enclosed a picture of my portable yard in place. As you can see, it wasn't unsightly to have around and it fit inside my lot quite well. This particu-

particular unit was only 8 ft. x 16 ft. and quite adequate for space. It was easy to carry, easy to set up, easy to manufacture, and easy to use!

I found it easy to lay out and set up; that's the best part of having it hinged and ready to bolt into place. I could set it up in twenty minutes. Probably the hardest part was getting it on and off my roof racks. If you have space available in a cradle on the back of your vehicle, you can carry it very readily. If you have the time to put on a good coat of paint before installing the fencing, you can make it look even better, although painting is not necessary with pressure treated wood.

Here's your chance to be creative, have some fun, and make a relaxing atmosphere for yourself and your pets while on vacation. Just be sure to tighten all the bolts adequately and anchor it down properly. It worked well for me and it can add to your fun at vacation time. I also found it kept out strays.

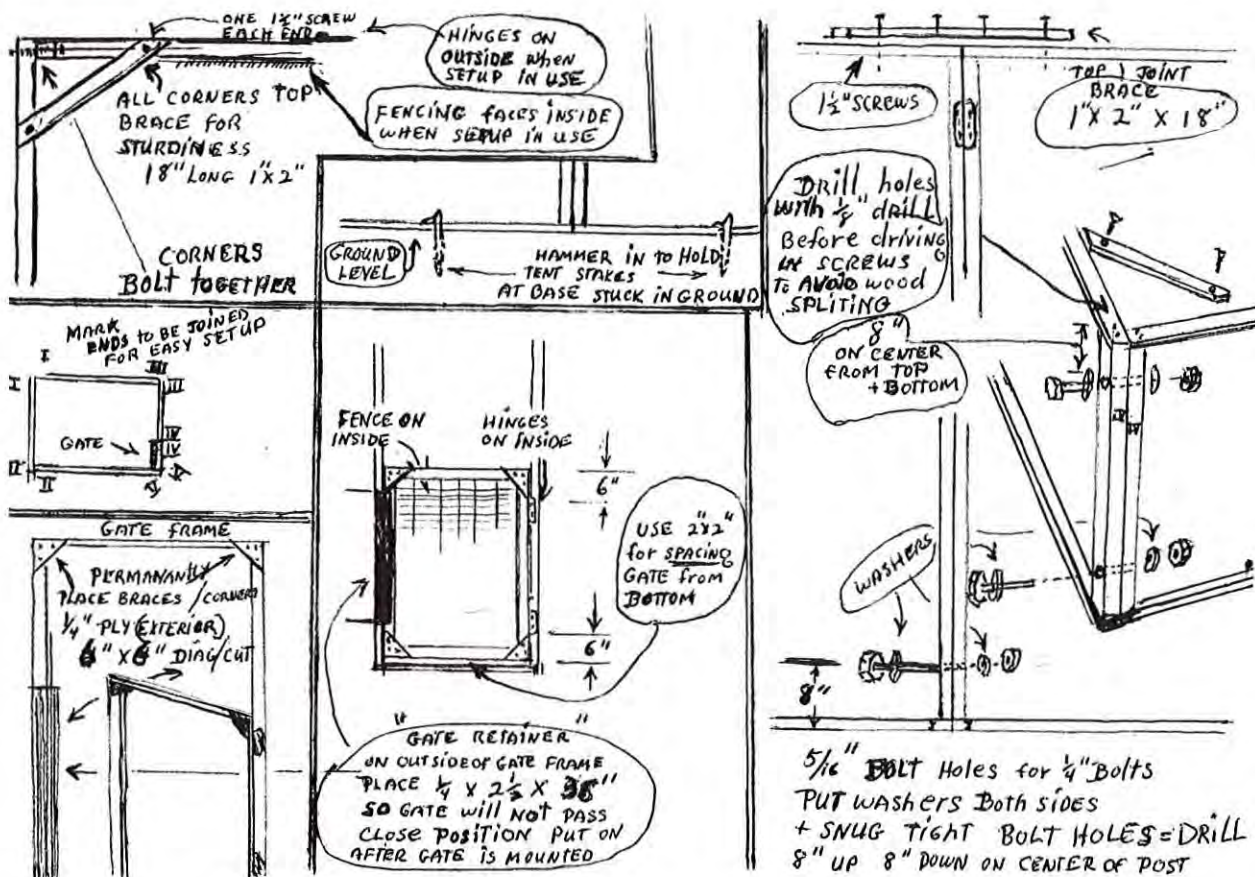
There is a plastic-coated fencing

you can use also. When storing the unit, place it in a weather-proof area and, when storing while traveling, be sure to tie it down securely. Unfortunately, not all travel vehicles are the same size so you'll have to modify or make adjustments as necessary.

I think the easiest free standing unit for camping or general use is 8 ft. by 16 ft. by 4 ft. high. When using a free standing pen (or larger than 8 ft. x 8 ft.) be sure to use corner braces to sturdy the corners. Just cut an 18 inches, 1 inch x 2 inches and put a screw on each end to firm it up from the top. Drill for the screws. If you have a portable drill, it's easy to use it on the screws in all the braces. On extended periods of set-up and use, keep your wrench and screwdriver handy and check the unit for security occasionally, especially when setting up. I found it very convenient to use a cardboard box to carry all my bolts and other hardware as well as tools and wood braces.

Of course, I never left my greyhounds alone in the pen without

(RV Pen Continued on page 27)



(RV Pen Continued from page 26)

direct supervision and always kept the gate locked so a trespassing animal couldn't push it open. Using this pen was much better than having to leash the dogs just to go outside. I guess you could say I was so creative due to my laziness. However, I had a lot of fun making mine. Now, I hope this will give readers a place to start and possibly improve on this project to cover your own needs, whether vacationing with tent, trailer, or motor home. If you have any questions, you can send them to me at 80 Main St., Kingston, MA 02364.

John Cram, a retired police officer, has traveled extensively with his greyhounds between New England and Florida. John has also helped several greyhound adoption groups with fund-raising, fostering, and transporting greyhounds.

Tools needed:

- saw
- hammer
- square
- tape measure
- Phillips screwdriver
- drill
- Phillips drill bit
- wrench and socket set
- drill bits (1/8" and 5/16").

Materials needed (amounts to be determined by size of pen):

- 3/4" galvanized fence staples
- 3" galvanized deck screws
- 1-1/2" galvanized deck screws
- H/D farm fence (galvanized or plastic coated) with small squares
- waterproof wood glue
- 4" x 1/4" bolts and nuts with washers
- 3/8" or 1/4" exterior plywood
- four triangle braces at corners
- two 4" spring-loaded hinges for

gate (wood stain door type)

- Slide bolt lock for gate (install on inside of gate)
- 1" x 2" x 8" pressure treated wood (amount depends on size of pen)
- 2" x 2" x 8" pressure treated wood (amount depends on size of pen)
- galvanized tent stakes



Good To Know When



Half and Half demonstrates his safety gear before taking to the open road with Will Shumaker, his owner/traveling companion. They both reside in Tampa, Florida.

You're On The Road

If you are going to travel with your dog to (or live in) the Boston, Seattle, or Atlanta areas, or the states of California or Florida, you should obtain through your book store a copy of the *Dog Lover's Companion* book for that area.

The Boston *Dog Lover's Companion*, for instance, contains over four-hundred pages detailing dog-oriented parks, events, boat tours, restaurants (with outside seating), public transportation, hotels, motels, inns, guest houses, campgrounds, and even beaches, where dogs are allowed.

Covering not only Boston but virtually all of eastern Massachusetts including Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket islands, attractions are graded on a scale of one to four paws. A symbol of a fire hydrant signifies "only worth a squat," and a running dog indicates off-lead areas for dogs under voice control. A footprint signifies something for humans as well.

Published by Foghorn Press, which is planning a series of books covering various areas of the country, these books are an absolute *must have* item.



On the Road Again with Man's Best Friend is another series of regional books for the vacationing dog owner and contains a selective listing of bed and breakfasts, inns, hotels and resorts that permit dogs. Each featured accommodation is very descriptively written up together with its dog policies. Each description typically includes any requirements or restrictions, such as deposits, advance notice, one dog per room, specific rooms for those with dogs, no dogs left alone in rooms, and the like.

Unlike the Foghorn books which are aimed at those who want to work their vacation or leisure time activities around their dog(s), *On the Road Again* books appear to be aimed more at people who want to be able to take their dog(s) along on their vacation.

Books from both series are worth reading, however, if you are planning to vacation in a part of the country which they cover.



InnSeekers is a 24-hour hotline for travelers seeking that oh-so-perfect bed & breakfast or inn. The searching capabilities are virtually unlimited. A client can search for an inn by zip code, area code or even from

even from exit 41 off of I-95. Over 4,200 inns nationwide are currently in the database.

InnSeekers is free to consumers; there are no hidden charges. The caller describes the kind of facility desired (smoking, children, pets and disability needs.) Once the match is made, callers either receive a fax listing the inns or listen to messages recorded by the inns.

For a demo, call *InnSeekers* at 1-888-INN-SEEK. They expect to be fully operational over the summer.

INN-SEEK will debut February 9th at the California B&B conference in California.



AAA® members may use *Tour Books* which are quite handy for travelers with pets. The motel/hotel listings state whether or not pets are allowed. The *Tour Guides* also mention whether or not kitchenettes are available. An ideal match would certainly be one that allows pets *and* has a kitchenette. Be sure to call ahead and reserve. Remember to ask how many pets are allowed.

Most motels will allow pets if you crate them and frown upon leaving your pet alone in the room while you go elsewhere. You might locate a kennel for such circumstances.



Your **JET-SETTING** Greyhound

by Attorney Janet Barrick



Lindie Lee, the flying greyhound, gets to check out the pilot's seat in her owner's plane before they take off together on a new adventure. Photo courtesy of Camille Cyr, Brunswick, ME.

Most of us have a vague sense of uneasiness about shipping our pets by air, primarily out of a sense of concern for our pets' welfare. But few of us realize that the air transport of a greyhound, in addition to being stressful, can be an expensive and burdensome documentation venture. Here's what I learned when I looked into how to go about it.

Regulation

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulates the shipping of animals for any flight within the U.S., and the most recent version of the USDA regulations was promulgated October 1, 1996. Similar governmental agencies control the shipment and importation of animals into other countries; for in-

ternational transport, you need to become familiar with the regulations of the destination country and those of any layover countries as well as the guidelines set forth by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Baggage or Cargo

Whether a dog travels as excess baggage or as cargo, it is traveling in a pressurized hold. The primary differences between baggage and cargo are two: (1) you can accompany your dog on the flight when it travels as baggage, while a dog that is shipped as cargo generally travels unaccompanied; and (2) baggage is much less expensive to transport than cargo.

Whether a dog flies as baggage

or as cargo within the continental U.S. is determined initially by the sum of the weight of the dog plus the weight of the crate in which it's traveling. For domestic flights, if the combined weight of the dog and the crate is one hundred pounds or less, and if the dog can fit into a 700-size crate or smaller, a pet generally can be transported as baggage. Some airlines may allow above the one-hundred-pound limit for a premium. This means that the pet may be able to accompany its owner on the passenger flight by traveling in the pressurized hold. United charges \$50.00 for a pet to travel as excess baggage in a 500 crate within the U.S. (Fees quoted are United fees in effect on December 1, 1996.)

The size of the crate is determined by the size of the dog. Many grey-

(*Jet Continued on page 30*)



One type of airline approved crate is the Vari-Kennel. The 500 size is large enough for most greyhounds. Photo courtesy of Joan (and Jodie) Dillon, Randolph, MA.

(Jet Continued from page 29)

hounds can fit comfortably into a 500-size crate. The dimensions of a 500-size crate are 27 inches wide by 30 inches tall by 40 inches deep; a 500-crate weighs about thirty-two pounds. Continental, US Air, Delta, TWA and Northwest confirmed that they accept an average-sized greyhound in a 500-size crate as baggage. American Airlines will accept a maximum of a 400-size crate as cargo, which would be too small for most greyhounds. Northwest and United Airlines' International Cargo personnel emphasized that it is necessary to measure the dog to assure that the crate size is appropriate to the individual dog. Some greyhounds are big dogs that would require a 700-size travel crate (48 inches long X 32 inches wide X 35 inches tall and weighing fifty-two pounds).

The International Air Transport Association guidelines require that the dog be measured for four dimensions in order to determine

what size container is appropriate to ship a dog. The dog should be measured standing in a natural position in order to obtain the following lengths:

Measuring your greyhound

A = measure your greyhound from its nose to base (root) of its tail. B = measure its height from ground to the elbow joint. C = measure its width across musters (that's the widest span of the dog across the chest/front legs). D = measure how tall your greyhound stands from the top of its head or the tip of its ears, whichever is higher.

The width of the container must be at least $2 \times C$. The depth of the container must be at least $A + 1/2 B$. The height of the container must be at least D.

I measured my larger greyhound, eighty-five pound Deputy. He would require a crate that was a minimum of 49 inches X 22 inches X 34 inches — the closest would be a 700. If your greyhound requires a

700-size crate for its domestic flight, then you need to know what kind of aircraft will be used on a given flight. If the aircraft is a DC 10 or a 737, a 700-size crate cannot fit into the baggage door without being tilted and therefore the airline cannot accept a 700 crate on these smaller craft. A dog being shipped in a 700 crate must fly in a 747 or larger jet. Be sure to confirm that your flight can accept a 700-size crate as baggage.

When your greyhound flies internationally, you will ship it as air cargo rather than as baggage. This is because many countries require that all animals arrive in or transfer through as manifested freight (cargo that is listed in the detailed freight log of the aircraft).

United urged that if a greyhound's international flight route includes a lay-over in country outside the U.S., then you certainly would want to use a crate that complies with the IATA size guidelines. Otherwise, your greyhound will be detained and you will incur significant expenses attempting to comply with the regulations of that country before your greyhound may resume its journey.

Keep in mind that for domestic flights, ventilation on three sides of the crate (including the door) is required; for international flights, ventilation on four sides is required. It's advisable for the crate to have a protruding rim around its sides that is about $3/4$ inch wide; this helps to ensure adequate ventilation by preventing the crate from being pushed flush against other boxes.

Making The Shipping Arrangements

Assuming that your dog fits a 500 or 700 crate, then many airlines will allow the dog to travel as excess baggage on domestic flights. At the time you book your domestic flight, advise the airline that you will have a dog traveling with you, and then call the airline twenty-four hours before departure to confirm that you still plan that your dog will accompany you as excess baggage. This

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Sometimes a good boarding kennel is the answer. Matisse Jai cuddles with a teddy bear to pass the time. Photo courtesy of Michele Carnevale, Brick, NJ.

(Jet Continued from page 30)

advance notice assists the airline in its planning, because only a limited number of animals can travel in the hold to be assured of adequate ventilation.

For example, United Airline's policy is that if all the dogs fit in 500-size crates, then up to a maximum of six dogs can be carried on a flight. But if the dogs require larger-sized crates (for instance, a 700 travel crate) then only two dogs are allowed per flight.

Baggage and Cargo Handling Differences

As a footnote, passenger baggage and cargo transport are managed independently of each other at United. The passenger reservation staff may be arranging space for up to six dogs for the baggage hold on a flight, while the cargo transport staff may be scheduling two dogs for the cargo hold on the same flight. So in theory there could be as many as eight dogs on a single

flight.

A dog traveling as cargo within the U.S. travels on an aircraft configured for transporting goods. You and your greyhound won't be on the same aircraft. When being transported internationally it's possible that, although the dog is being shipped as cargo, it may be on your passenger flight; this is because international cargo is frequently shipped on the same flights that are used for passenger conveyance.

When shipping your greyhound as cargo, whether domestically or internationally, make the arrangements with the airline seven days in advance. While the airline may be able to accommodate your needs upon less notice, it is more likely that the cargo space will no longer be available. Animals being shipped as cargo take up a significant amount of space in the cargo hold because they must be adequately ventilated. The space they require displaces a large amount of cargo. This results in a high trans-

portation cost.

The animal cargo fee depends on the total the size of the crate. The dimensions of the crate are multiplied to obtain cubic inches; the resulting number is divided by a factor to obtain a fictitious number called "dimensional pounds." Dimensional pounds does not equate to the true combined weight of the crate and dog. The fee is quoted as a cost per dimensional pound. A 700-size crate measures 48 inches X 35 inches X 32 inches = 53,760 cubic inches. For domestic flights, the number of cubic inches is divided by a factor of 194, yielding 277 domestic chargeable dimensional pounds (126 kilos). For international flights, the number of cubic inches is divided by a factor of 166, yielding 324 international chargeable dimensional pounds (147 kilos).

Now, on to the paperwork.

Documentation Required To Ship Your Greyhound

For flights originating within the United States:

- the animal must be at least eight weeks of age and weaned. You will be required to provide the following:
- at least one copy of a health certificate for your greyhound that you have obtained from a vet within the state of departure and that has been issued within ten days prior to departure
- a rabies vaccination certificate
- your signature attesting that the dog was offered food and water within the past four hours
- for some states within the U.S., a permit allowing entry; check with the destination state's Department of Agriculture; most states have a State Veterinarian who can address whether there are entry permit requirements

For flights to an international destination:

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The documentation and requirements can be extensive and vary from country to country. Consider the following checklist and check

ommendation from the animal husbandry agency within the destination country

- a pro-forma invoice; this is a sheet of stationery that you pre-

dog was never brought to land and that there was no indication of rabies on the carrier. In some countries the dog will receive a rabies vaccination upon arrival regardless of how recent its last vaccination. (This is handled by the airline.)



Greyhound tourists, Tie and Tami, pose in front of a New England lighthouse. Photo courtesy of Ray and Diane Karpowitz, Windham, ME.

with both the airline and the consulate of the destination country. Some of these documents will be held by the receiving party, with just photocopies of the documents being sent along with the dog:

- two copies of a health certificate issued within ten days prior to departure and obtained from a vet within the state of departure.
- a rabies vaccination certificate
- your signature attesting that the dog was offered food and water within four hours from departure
- an import license or permit
- an international airway bill (freight bill of lading) issued by the airline
- a customs entry form
- an entry permit obtained at least one month prior to the time of arrival and issued only when accompanied by a letter of rec-

ommendation from the animal husbandry agency within the destination country

pare listing the shipper (you are the shipper), receiver and quarantine kennel contact information; you may be asked for a similar type of document naming the individual (agent or broker) with whom you have made arrangements to be available to meet your animal upon its arrival. This person is often an employee of the quarantine kennel and may be required to arrange for a veterinary exam of your greyhound by a veterinarian at the Quarantine Office or the point of entry.

- a form proving that you have made arrangement for both quarantine accommodations and carrier transportation from the port of arrival to the quarantine kennel
- a letter of recommendation from the pilot of the carrier stating that during the trip the

The Cost

These are United's costs in effect at December 1, 1996. The cost of shipping your greyhound as excess baggage in a 700 crate from Baltimore to Los Angeles is \$75. The cost of shipping your greyhound booked as cargo in a 700 crate on a non-stop flight from Baltimore to Los Angeles is \$845.00.

Let's suppose you're shipping your greyhound from Washington, DC to London in a 700-size crate. You will need an international airway bill, two copies of a health certificate (write the import permit number on the health certificates), a pro-forma invoice and an import permit. Upon arrival and processing by customs your greyhound will be taken immediately to the quarantine station. The one-way cost of your dog's flight would be \$1,513.36. Then you will pay for six months of quarantine at approximately £1,500 (U.S. \$2,518.00). The person receiving the dog will pay for any incidental costs the airline has incurred before the dog will be released to the person. So the base cost is about (U.S.) \$4,032.00 per dog. Let's see I have two greyhounds and seven whippets ... hmmm ... won't happen this year!

Now let's compare your greyhound's trip from Washington, DC to Singapore. You'll need the rabies certificate, airway bill of lading, an import license issued by the Primary Production Department upon your application to the City Veterinary Center at least two weeks prior to the dog's arrival. You will need the health certificate issued by your local vet. You must be able to confirm that you have booked space in advance for your greyhound at the Jurong Animal Quarantine Station

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for a minimum of thirty days (reserve the space through the City Veterinary Center).

The first leg of your greyhound's trip to Singapore will be to San Francisco, where there will be an overnight layover. Your greyhound will stay at a pet hotel arranged by the airline. You will pay to United in advance \$45 for the pick-up, \$45 for the return, and \$35 for the overnight stay. (Don't transport your pet on weekends or holidays — the prices double.) Then the next leg will be to Tokyo and possibly another over night flight (approximately \$150.00); finally on to Singapore.

Upon arrival, your greyhound will be cleared through customs by an agent or broker (who will have in his possession the originals of some of the documents). Your broker will pay any local fees and tariffs to the local authority, plus whatever unforeseen expenses might be incurred along the way by the airline (such as vet charges during layovers). Then your greyhound would go immediately to the Quarantine Station, where it's inoculated against rabies, regardless of how recent its last inoculation. Your greyhound will be in quarantine for a minimum of thirty days and may be visited Mondays through Fridays from 2 PM to 4 PM and on Saturdays from 10 AM to Noon.

The cost of the trip: (U.S.)\$1,934.28 for the one-way flight; \$10 for the international airway bill; up to \$250 for the overnights (including pick-ups and deliveries), the broker charges (a few hundred dollars plus any local charges required to be paid upon arrival in Singapore). Quarantine costs are (S)\$270 for thirty days — puppies must stay in quarantine for a minimum of thirty days and until they are four months of age, transport charge to the kennel at (S)\$65

per dog and the rabies vaccination at (S)\$20 (U.S.\$ equivalents: \$193, \$46 and \$15.) Rough estimate of the total cost for the one-way trip for your greyhound: (U.S.) \$2,450 plus broker fee, permitting fees and incidentals.

Preparing Your Dog's Collar for the Trip

The International Air Transport Association, the American Veterinary Association and the American Humane Association jointly issued a press notice on May 2, 1996 advising that a dog traveling by air should wear a collar with complete identification, a rabies tag and a license tag.

Try to find a collar that is unlikely to become caught on any part of the crate. It would be wise to tape together the tags to prevent the possibility of them getting caught as well. The ideal collar would not be the standard safety collar with the loop. Your dog could not get out of it if necessary.

Another possibility is the Pet Pocket ID. This item slips on to the collar. The tags are attached to a

ring inside the pocket, a much safer arrangement than the standard free-hanging tag arrangement. The product is manufactured by Diverse Designs, Inc. of Louisville, CO.

Preparing the Crate to Comply with USDA Regulations

Your pet's crate may not have wheels, may not be a wire crate, and must have a leak-proof bottom. For all flights, domestic and international, you must:

- mark the crate with your pet's name
- affix a label on the top and on at least one side of the crate that says "LIVE ANIMAL" in characters that are at least one inch high; the airlines can provide these labels
- mark the crate with arrows or "this end up"; these labels are also available through the airlines
- attach a food and water schedule; state on the schedule the last time the animal was offered food and water; this must have

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Darlin Marlin and Rosy Racer model the latest in safety collars and harnesses. Photo courtesy of Marge and Wally Newburn, Wadsworth, IL.

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occurred within four hours prior to handing the animal to the airline

- display your name, address and phone number
- display the name and phone number of individual who is receiving the dog at its destination
- attach empty food and water dishes securely inside the crate, but accessible from outside the crate
- line the floor of the crate with absorbent material or bedding
- if any food will become necessary, an adequate supply should be placed in a bag and attached to the outside of the kennel
- ensure that the kennel closes securely with a mechanism that does not require special tools to operate
- ensure that the crate is ventilated on four sides for international travel.

Well, I think my pets will relax at home! Send me a postcard if you travel internationally with your greyhound!

Janet Barrick is a **CG** regular contributor and may be reached at jbarrick@friend.ly.net



(Far Beyond) Basic Housetraining

Cajun and the Joy of Jockstraps

by Maureen Nelms

Occasionally, a dog comes along that just doesn't seem to get the message that the inside of your house is not a toilet. If you are always at home with the dog, this most likely won't happen. But if, like millions of others, you have to go to work every day, your dog

to-train greyhound named Cajun. We acquired Cajun from a couple who had found him starving in the forest (but that's another story). They kept him a month and then contacted the greyhound rescue group. They told us his story (leaving out the part about urinating



Cajun modeling his jock strap.

could be left at home for up to ten hours. How do you keep it from urinating in the house?

Well, a crate certainly helps. But not every dog enjoys being stuck in a crate for ten hours. Most people don't want their dog crated for that long either; they simply don't want the dog to urinate in the house. Here are some possible alternatives.

We have a particularly difficult-

in the house). Because we already had two other rescued, altered greyhounds, a male and a female, we were relatively experienced dog owners. When we first brought him home, we kept him on a leash because he was very territorial and wanted to lift his leg on everything. He still managed to pee on my couch, my drapes, my TV; you name it; he peed on it. We sched-

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(Jock Continued from page 34)

uled him for immediate neutering. The vet warned us that neutering would probably not solve the housebreaking problems because of his advanced age (his ear tattoos gave his age as seven). The vet explained that this behaviour was now "learned" behaviour (a habit) and that hormones were not the culprits. He was right. One thing it did do though, after about six weeks, was to cut down on the smell of the urine (a blessing in itself). During this period of time we dumped gallons of Nature's Miracle on our carpet, shampooed it weekly, and washed the drapes till they eventually dissolved and weren't replaced. We praised Cajun when he went outside. We took him out twice every morning before we went to work. We did everything we possibly could to ensure he knew we wanted him to go outside, not inside. Nothing worked. When he stayed in the crate during the day, initially he would pee in the crate, but eventually this stopped. He hated being in the crate though, and would chew the metal door and drool till evening when we would come home and find him unhappy and dehydrated. He would also whine and howl when in the crate. We didn't want him to be in there any longer than necessary so I started searching for alternatives.

I tried to purchase some diapers that would fit him. If he'd been a female it would have been all right, but there weren't any that were big enough to cover him. I also tried Depends, but the elastic that holds them up is not equal to a greyhound's teeth. Some kind person on the greyhound list (Internet) suggested doggie diapers (I've never been able to find them in Canada) or men's jockey underwear. (Note: men will refuse to wear the underwear again even if laundered, so be prepared to buy some.) So I de-

cided to try the underwear. Put it on the dog with the tail through the front opening and pull them snugly around the waist, securing with a diaper pin. The idea is that if the dog lifts its leg while wearing the pants, it wets the pants and therefore itself. It won't like being wet and so will either learn not to urinate in the house or at least not to urinate while wearing the pants. So we tried it. Turns out that I have one of those rare greyhounds that doesn't mind being wet at all. Having a dog in wet underwear on my furniture wasn't appealing. So I decided to put sanitary napkins inside the underwear to absorb the urine. In theory this should work. Sometimes it did. Other times, the adhesive on the back wasn't always enough to keep the urine-soaked pad in the underwear. More than once I returned home to find it in my bed (yuck), but we persisted. Almost every day we would return from work to find that Cajun was wearing underwear with soaked pads. The idea just wasn't getting through. To make matters worse, he developed a rash on his stomach. I

"I spotted an odd looking item hanging next to the seasonals and asked the woman what it was. She told me it was a doggie jock strap to stop dogs from marking in the house. I had to have one."

tried treating him with all different types of baby ointments and powders and finally took him to the vet. He had diaper rash! I don't know who was more embarrassed - him or me. Although a course of antibiotics cleared it up, I did not want to put him back in the underwear in case it started again. So it was back to the crate.

A short time afterward, I was at a dog show. There was a booth set up with "seasonals" for bitches. I spotted an odd looking item hanging next to the seasonals and asked the woman what it was. She told me it was a doggie jock strap to stop dogs from marking in the house. I had to have one.

Round with elastic sewn into it on the sides, it looks like a little plastic bag with a drawstring. The size of the pouch is probably about five inches in diameter. A one inch thick black strap with a long piece of Velcro is off either side of the pouch so that the pouch fits over the dog's sheath. The straps go up relatively tightly around the dog's waist. Cajun's pouch is maroon and black tartan (pretty classy eh?) When it is on the dog, the pouch goes from front to back and the elastic tucks in front of the sheath and behind it. If it is not padded with something absorbent, urine can dribble out.

It works best when the pouch contains absorbent material. I use toilet tissue. Cajun has worn his for about eight months now. For the most part he has stopped urinating in the house. The pouch often slips forwards or backwards but just by having the "reminder" around his waist, he usually doesn't pee. Occasionally I come home and find him wet. I just dump the tissue, wash the jock strap with disinfectant and hot water, dry it overnight, and we're ready for the next day. Admittedly, it's not an ideal solution, but for Cajun, now ten, the jock strap seems to work. Who am I to argue with success?

Maureen Nelms is an adoption representative for Greyhound Friends NW. She lives in Victoria, BC, Canada with her husband; three rescue greyhounds — Aija, Boone & Cajun; three horses (two rescues) and two rescue cats.



Decorate your Home With Greyhounds!

by Jack and Amy Corrigan



These hound templates have proven very useful to us in our greyhound crafting efforts. They are simple enough to be cut out of wood with a scroll saw or jigsaw. In this article we'll share the templates for the running hound, the crouching hound and the standing hound and show some of their uses.

Wooden Greyhound on a Stick & Crouching Greyhound

These items have proven very popular on shelves and on mantle pieces. They also look great on your desk. The crouching hounds can also be used on the top of the door frame to give your room a little greyhound flair.

Time Needed: Each crouching hound cut-out takes us about fifteen minutes to trace and cut out. Each greyhound on a stick takes us about forty-five minutes to construct. These times can be decreased (on a per hound basis) if you're making several at once. Finishing time is additional and varies depending upon your choice of finish.

Materials Needed:

Crouching Hound: 10" x 4" piece of wood (any thickness)

Greyhound on a Stick: 10" x 3" piece of wood (at least 3/4" thick); 8" length of 1/2" dowel; 5" x 5" piece of wood for base (at least 3/4" thick); drill and 1/2" bit; wood glue

Both: carbon or graphite paper for tracing; sandpaper; scroll saw or jigsaw; paint or wood stain; polyurethane

Step 1— Make Pattern

Use a photocopier to enlarge template to appropriate size. Our hounds are usually about eight inches across. We use these patterns so much that we have made plastic and wooden templates of the most popular sizes.

Step 2 — Trace Pattern

On to Wood. Using carbon or graphite paper, trace the pattern onto the wood. If you don't have carbon paper, try this trick. Gently rub a soft pencil over the back of the pattern, completely covering the lines of the pattern. (You'll have to hold the pattern up to the light to do this.) Then trace the

pattern onto the wood. The lines will be fainter than if you used real carbon paper, but you'll be able to see them.

Step 3 — Cut Out Hound

Using a scroll saw or jigsaw, carefully cut out the hound shape. The tail area will be the hardest part. Watch your fingers here!

Step 4 — Sand Hound

Using sandpaper, carefully remove the rough edges from the hound. You should also fully sand the flat parts of the hound.

Step 5 — Make Base (skip for crouching hound)

Cut the 5" square of wood for the base. If desired, use a router to put a nice edge on the square. On the top of the base, draw lines diagonally from corner to corner to form a large X. The center of this X will be the center of the hole for the dowel. Use a drill and a 1/2" bit to drill a hole at least 3/8" deep. Try not to go all the way through the base. Sand the finished base.

Step 6 — Drill Hole (skip for crouching hound)

Carefully make a mark on the bottom of the hound in the center of the chest. Drill a 1/2" hole 3/8" deep to accept the dowel.

Step 7 — Stain or Paint All Parts

Apply wood stain or paint to all parts of your project. Follow manufacturer's instructions for application and drying times.

Step 8 — Assemble (skip for crouching hound)

First, dry-fit the pieces to make sure they fit well. If necessary, trim the dowel to the desired height for the hound. Carefully brush wood glue in the holes in the base and hound. Brush wood glue on the ends of the dowels. Assemble the three pieces. Allow the glue to dry fully.

Step 9 — Apply Polyurethane

Brush all exposed surfaces with polyurethane. We have the best results with satin
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finish, water-based polyurethane. Allow to dry completely.

Greyhound Windowbox

A friend of ours, Lenny Tamulonis, took the basic running hound template and made these adorable window boxes for his home in New Jersey. Lenny cut the running hounds out of 1/4" stock and painted them with white exterior paint. He then attached them to the window boxes. (You can use screws or tough weather-proof adhesive for this. If you use screws, you'll have to do a little touch-up painting after screwing.)

Other Variations

We have also done the crouching greyhound on a base using two 1/4" dowels on a 3" x 8" rectangular base. These are very nice on a desk. To construct that, follow the basic instructions above, but adjust the placement of the holes to allow for two dowels, one near the front legs and one near the back.

Greyhound Ornaments

We've used all of the template patterns in this article to make small wooden Christmas ornaments. Just cut the template out of 1/4" stock and sand and finish as usual. (We usually make these from a 4" version of the pattern.) Then add a small eyelet screw to hold a ribbon to hang the ornament. A nice finishing touch is adding a ribbon around the neck to represent a collar. It can be tied in a bow for a greygirl or a simple square knot turned to the side that doesn't show for a greyguy. The fancy gold Christmas ribbons are most becoming.

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Templates



The Corrigan's are regular CG contributors.



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**1997 Lure Coursing
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The Garden State Sighthound Association in New Jersey is one of the most active clubs in North America in the sport of Lure Coursing, NO-TRA Racing and Large Gaze Hound Racing.

Denise Como, our president, has written a book titled *So, You Want To Run Your Sighthound*.

We have scheduled lure coursing practices throughout the year in New Jersey, and it is not uncommon for us to have over twenty retired greyhounds show up for a practice. At our last AFSA Lure Trail twenty-five greyhounds competed. At our Notra and Large Gaze Hound Race meets we have between twenty-five to thirty-five greyhounds race. It is something to see how much the hounds enjoy the sport and to see the love that their owners show them and the love the hounds show their owners.

Please call Denise at 908-928-9271 for the 1997 practice and event schedule or me at 609-655-0508. If you wish, you may e-mail me at: MJstoble@aol.com.

Mickey Stoble

Saturday and Sunday, April 26 and 27

**1997 Greyhound Gathering
Southern Greyhound Club**

Old Mill Farm

Cartersville, Georgia

For more information, contact John Parker
at 770-551-0606

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Huntington Beach, California

For more information, contact Joyce McRorie
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For more information, contact Herb Rosen
at 410-252-7555.

Sunday June 1, 1997

12-4pm.

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Ajax visiting Gig Harbor during a trip with Donn, Tina and Tory Tyler. At home Ajax goes to work with Tina every day. The Tylers and Ajax lives in Tacoma, Washington.