

Celebrating Greyhounds

The Magazine

Winter 1996 Vol 1, No. 3

Inside

Affairs of the Heart...

The physical, the emotional and
the connections

Insurance and your Greyhound

Get well soon!

and much more....



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

CONTENTS

WINTER 1996 VOLUME 1 NUMBER 3

- 1 REGULAR FEATURE:
Your Questions Answered
JOAN DILLON
- 2 BEHAVIOR:
Help! My Dog Just Ate My Couch!
GEMINI DOG TRAINING SERIES
AYER, MASSACHUSETTS
- 4 PHYSIOLOGY:
Physiological Aspects of Separation Anxiety
LYNDA ADAME
- 5 HERO HOUND:
Jack: A Rescued Greyhound Rescues Owner
MARCIA HERMAN
- 6 THE LAWYER IS IN:
Insurance and Your Greyhound
ATTORNEY JANET BARRICK
- 8 PREY DRIVE:
Controlling a High-Prey Grey
JODY FREDERICK
- 9 BOOK REVIEW:
Child-Proofing Your Dog
JOAN DILLON
- 10 REGULAR COLUMN:
Site Hounds
BRUCE SKINNER
- 11 LETTERS: **CG Readers Speak Out**
- 12 MEDICAL:
The Heart of the Matter
HELANE GRAUSTARK
- 15 FIRST AID
CPR
LORI MOHR
- 16 A VERY SPECIAL GREYHOUND:
- 18 SAFETY:
Avoiding Tragedy: How Safe Is an Off-Lead Run?
PATRICIA GAIL BURNHAM
- 20 HOUND HUMOR:
Greyhound HEART...
LORI LAZETERA
- 21 TRAINING:
Obedience Training for Retired Racing Greyhounds
KATHERINE CRAWFORD
- 22 BEHAVIOR:
Martha Norwalk Speaks About Greyhounds
ANN E. KENNY
- 24 CARE AND FEEDING:
Get Well Soon! Using diet to help convalescing dogs have a speedy recovery
SUSAN DONOGHUE, VMD
- 26 CORRIGANS' CRAFTS:
Make a Greyhound Coat
JACK AND AMY CORRIGAN OF
GREYHOUND MANOR CRAFTS, INC.
- 28 FOR THE YOUNGSTERS:
KALYKI and JOJO
LILIANE A. GOLDMAN
WRITER/ARTIST
- 30 REGULAR FEATURE:
Greyhound Marketplace
- Inside Back Cover:
MESSAGES ABOUT *CELEBRATING GREYHOUNDS: THE MAGAZINE*

Cover Photo: *Knight* is a very self-assured seven year old fellow who is unflappable in any situation. Adopted by Jini Foster of Framingham, Mass. through Greyhound Friends, Inc. in Hopkinton, Knight is absolutely positive that everyone wants to pet him. He prefers to hold court lying down and insisted that his vet administer his latest round of inoculations while he was reclining on the floor. With his highly developed appreciation for relaxation, you would hardly expect that playing in the snow is one of his favorite activities.

**Celebrating Greyhounds:
The Magazine**

Celebrating Greyhounds is a quarterly publication made possible through the cooperative efforts of individuals and greyhound adoption organizations, and is published under the auspices of The Greyhound Project, Inc., a non-profit corporation.

EDITOR
Marcia Herman

EDITORIAL OFFICE
895 Tuttle Ave. Ext.
Hamden, CT 06518-1421
Internet: greyhound@aol.com

EDITORIAL INFORMATION

Please send any articles, photos, artwork or other materials to the editor at the above address. Articles on IBM-compatible disk or online are appreciated. Writer's Guidelines available on request. Please enclose SASE if you want materials returned, although we prefer to keep submissions long-term for future issues. While we will take great care with your materials, we take no responsibility for loss or damage.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
\$15 (US) per year (North America);
\$20 (US) per year (World)

ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
Mail to: Joan Dillon
The Greyhound Project, Inc.
P.O. Box 173
Holbrook, MA 02343

COPYRIGHT STATEMENT
No part of this magazine may be reproduced in any form without obtaining prior permission from the Greyhound Project, Inc. For reprint information concerning individual articles, please contact:

Joan Belle Isle at 617-527-8843.
Internet: joanb@IX.netcom.com

DEADLINES
March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1

PUBLISHED
Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter

DISCLAIMER
The Greyhound Project, Inc. does not necessarily agree with materials published. All articles and columns are written to guide, inform, and entertain via education. Please consult a professional if your greyhound has health or behavior problems. Although we take great care to ensure accuracy, we cannot be liable for omissions, misprints, or factual errors

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS
Lynda Adame
Patricia Gail Burnham
Laurel E. Drew
Helane Graustark
Lori Lazeter
Janet Barrick
Joan Dillon
Jody Frederick
Ann E. Kenny
Bruce Skinner
Jack and Amy Corrigan of
Greyhound ManorCrafts

Your Questions Answered

by Joan Dillon



Is chocolate dangerous for dogs?

This question came from a co-worker who explained that her dog, a Bouvier des Flandres, had awakened them about 5 a.m. by jumping on the bed and virtually bouncing off the walls. The discovery of an open kitchen cabinet along with an empty bag of chocolate morsels (the kind used in baking chocolate chip cookies) soon provided the cause.

I don't think she was prepared for my response that chocolate (and particularly baking chocolate) was a deadly poison for dogs, but I knew of a Golden Retriever that had died from eating a bag of chocolate morsels some years back. I also knew of a greyhound that had died from eating chocolate. It was possible that her dog might actually die of chocolate poisoning.

Luckily her daughter who was a senior in high school and had a drivers license was home with the dog. I am sure my co-worker thought I was making mountains out of molehills when I advised her to call home and have her daughter call the National Animal Poison Control Center in Urbana, Illinois at 900/680-0000 and then follow whatever instructions they gave her. She

did as I requested.

About ten minutes later her daughter called back. They had told her to get the dog to a veterinary hospital immediately and have them administer medication to the dog to slow his heart rate. The next time she called it was to say that the veterinary hospital had admitted the dog for medication and observation. Luckily this dog survived and when the crisis had passed, returned home.

What is so deadly about chocolate? It contains caffeine and theobromine which belong to a class of chemicals called methylxanthines. Dogs can't metabolize and excrete these chemicals the way humans can. Various types of chocolate contain varying amounts of these chemicals. The mildest is milk chocolate; the deadliest, the dark sweet baking variety. While it could take as much as three pounds of milk chocolate to kill a medium-sized dog, it could take as little as five ounces of baking chocolate.

A dog that consumes chocolate and displays such signs as vomiting, hyperactivity, restlessness, sensitivity to the touch, rapid heartbeat and breathing, muscle tremors or seizures, should be treated as a poisoning victim as these can lead to coma and death.

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



HELP!

My Dog Just Ate My Couch!

A Guide to Solving Destructive Chewing



Cinnamon and Poco chewing on their own Christmas presents. Sometimes dogs don't make the distinction between their chewables and other things. Photo courtesy of Robert Banks, Redondo Beach, CA.

Destructive chewing is one of the most common complaints among dog owners. It can be a frustrating problem — and an expensive one. Chewing in and of itself is not bad; however, it is a normal and necessary activity of a dog. Chewing only becomes a problem when your dog chews things you don't want him to. This guide is designed to help you understand why your dog is being destructive and offer you some avenues toward a cure

“He ate the couch because he’s mad at me.”

Your dog may chew for any number of reasons, but among them is not anger, spite, or hatred. Fortunately for us, dogs do not act out of spite. Here are some more likely reasons for your dog's demolition of

your couch (floor, favorite shoes, or whatever):

Boredom: One of the ways that dogs relieve boredom is by chewing. They will chew whatever is available to them or what they enjoy most. Think of how much fun it must be to rip the stuffing out of a couch and watch it fly all over the living room!

Fun: No explanation necessary.

Tension: Dogs, like people, don't keep tension bottled up; they release it — usually by chewing. If your dog is upset by your leaving, for instance, he may chew the kitchen table leg to relieve tension.

Lack of exercise: All dogs need exercise; some need more than others. If your dog does not get enough, he may use chewing as an outlet for his pent up energy.

Poor diet/hunger tension: Dogs not getting proper nutrition or who are sensitive to food additives may exhibit any number of behavior problems, like chewing.

Teething: When puppies lose their milk teeth (baby teeth), they need to chew on things much the way human babies do when they cut

teeth.

Teething, part two: After the adult teeth are all in, (when your pup is about six months old) they will begin to set in the jaw. At this time puppies need to chew more than ever. If your puppy is between six and ten months old and is left in an empty room, he will chew the walls and floor because he has to chew.

“He has twenty chew toys but he still chews my things.”

If your dog has many chew toys on the floor it will be harder for him to differentiate between what's his and what's yours. It all looks like fair game to him. If, however, he has only one or two toys it is much easier to teach him the difference. (When he is better trained you may wish to add a couple more.) It is also a good idea to reserve one favorite toy that your dog only gets when you are gone. It will become a special treat that will occupy more of his time than his ordinary everyday toys.

“He knows he’s done wrong. He looks guilty when I get home.”

Dogs don't have morals and don't know right from wrong. When your dog looks “guilty” he is actually saying, in dog language, that he is submissive and/or scared. He is in effect saying, “I respect you and don't want you to hurt me.” Let's look at what leads up to that guilty look.

(HELP! Continued on page 3)

(HELP! Continued from page 2)

You leave for work and for some reason, like boredom, your dog begins to chew a shoe you forgot to put away. It feels good on his gums and the leather tastes especially nice. He flips it in the air a few times for laughs. Eventually he loses interest and takes a nap. A few hours later you come home. Your dog is happy to see you and you him — until you find the rest of what use to be your shoe. So you yell and maybe even hit him as you show him the chewed shoe. On another day, you leave for work and your dog discovers how much fun it is to rip the stuffing out of the couch cushions. He has a real blast scattering that puffy white stuff all over the living room. Some time later you arrive home to find this mess and again let your dog know how unhappy you are.

Notice a pattern? Your dog has. He knows that he has a great time when he chews up your things and that he has a really bad time when you come home. Your dog has not learned that chewing is bad; he has fun when he chews. What he has learned is that your homecoming is very unpleasant. So now, after a great day's chewing when he hears you drive in the driveway, he gets scared and submissive and looks "guilty" — because he knows he's in for it when you walk in the door, not because he knows he has done something wrong.

To teach your dog not to chew something, you need to catch him in the act or before. When he so much as looks at your shoe or the couch or whatever, utter a sharp, bark-like

sound and/or clap your hands to startle your dog and interrupt his actions. Then give him something else to do, like chew on his own toy, come to you or sit on command. Punishing him after the fact will do nothing more than confuse him and damage your relationship with him.

"He only chews things when I'm not there to catch him."

When you are away from home or are too busy to watch your dog, confine him in a place where he can't get into trouble. For some dogs this can be a small room; for many this means a dog crate. By confining your dog, he will be safe and will not



Kelly and Nikki waiting for Ellie to come home. Loneliness is one of the reasons greyhounds can suffer from anxiety. Photo courtesy of Ellie Goldstein, Hamden, CT.

be able to get into anything he shouldn't. When you confine him, make sure he has fresh water and a safe chew toy. When you come home at the end of the day, it will be with the comfort of knowing that your house is in one piece and you and your dog will both be happy to see each other. If your dog has already developed a habit of chewing your things, you may need to crate him for a long time before the habit is broken. When you begin to give him more freedom, do so gradually to help prevent setbacks. If you have

a puppy, plan to crate him until he is at least one year old to get through the worst of the teething periods.

It will be helpful to your dog if you make your leaving and homecoming low-key and uneventful. If you get your dog excited just before you leave, he will be more anxious about your going. The same holds true for your return. If your greeting is a very excited one, your dog will begin to get revved up around the time you usually get home. If you are late, your dog will need to do something to relieve his anxiety and pent up energy and he will chew. Similarly, if you always feed your dog or take him out to relieve himself immediately upon arriving home, your dog will learn to get excited around the time you are due back. Get your dog used to the pattern that when you come home it means a quiet "hello" and a pat on the head, and that going out and eating have no connection with your return. Let your dog out ten to fifteen minutes after you arrive (with the exception of a young pup who has been confined for an extended period of time) and feed him

thirty minutes to an hour after that.

"What else can I do?"

Give your dog lots of physical and mental exercise to provide him with a constructive way to release his energy. Along with fifteen to twenty minutes of physical exercise a day, give your dog a mental workout in the form of obedience training. By training your dog you will be giving him a job to do, you'll be exercising his mind and you will strengthen your relationship with

(HELP! Continued on page 9)

Physiological Aspects of Separation Anxiety in Dogs

by Lynda Adame



Horton provides security and comfort for Hannah. Sometimes having a friend helps ease separation anxiety. Photo courtesy of Tom and Mary Killmade, Ballwin, MO.

One of the most common complaints heard from the owners of companion dogs is that their dogs engage in disruptive behavior when left alone.¹ This disruptive behavior, commonly referred to as separation anxiety, is actually a distress response to separation from the person or companions to whom the dog is attached. Ex-racing greyhounds that are placed in homes as lone dogs often exhibit separation anxiety. This can be explained by understanding their unique past and realizing that they have never been alone or out of the company of other greyhounds before. Combine this with the fact that they may have never been inside a real home with humans that actually want to love and pet them, and you have a dog that could become anxious when left alone.

Separation anxiety behaviors are exhibited by male and female dogs with equal frequency and are not

breed or age related (except at the time of weaning). One of the key differentiating features between other behavioral disorders and separation anxiety is that the dog engages in separation responses within a short time after being left alone — often within minutes. These behaviors typically peak within five to thirty minutes of being left, and then gradually decline. The disruptive behaviors associated with separation anxiety are commonly broken down into the following categories: Elimination behaviors; Destructive behaviors; and Excessive vocalization.²

Realize and accept that the dog is not being disruptive on purpose

Dogs don't understand complicated human emotions like spite or revenge; they are simply responding to the stress they are feeling by acting out behaviorally and physiologically.

There is a fascinating sequence of events that take place inside a dog in response to stress. The sequence starts with the dog interpreting the situation as “stressful” in the cerebral cortex and then passing this information down to the limbic system via nerve impulses. The limbic system, the part of the brain where emotional responses are made, creates a physical display to suit the emotional response as well as physiological changes in the body. These physical adjustments — rapid, bounding heart rate, prolonged rapid panting, eye pupils large and dilated, extensive drooling and salivation, adrenaline release to increase blood pressure, and loose fluid bowel motion — occur automatically, with no conscious effort on the part of the greyhound.³

Punishing is not the key

Because the dog is not doing this on purpose, punishment is not the key. Punishment used incorrectly can result in negative side effects that actually magnify separation anxiety. For example, a dog will not associate punishment with separation anxiety if it is punished at the spot of misbehavior after the owner returns; instead, the dog might learn to anticipate punishment when the owner returns and exhibit fearful submissive behavior which the owner interprets as guilt.

(Physiological Continued on page 5)

(Physiological Continued from page 4)

The goal is to gradually acclimate the dog to being alone.

Initially you should set up many short separations from the dog that last less time than it takes the dog to demonstrate the anxiety response. For some dogs, this period (initially) may only be one or two seconds long, and you might only go to another room in the house. As you have successes, gradually increase the duration of the separation periods. Present the dog with a safety cue when leaving. This cue should be a consistent statement ("Be Good. I'll Be Right Back") or action (leaving a TV or radio on). Leave the dog with something to occupy it like the Buster Cube or a hollowed out bone stuffed with peanut butter or a jerky strip. The Buster Cube is a toy that holds 1 and a 1/4 cups of dog kibble inside its compartments and releases small amounts of the kibble as the dog works the cube and rolls it a certain way. Studies have demonstrated that dogs respond better to departures when the lengths are varied (e.g., alone one minute, two minutes, one minute, three minutes, two minutes, four minutes, one minute, four minutes, one minute, four minutes, three minutes, ad infinitum.⁴ A dog that can tolerate being alone for an hour can usually tolerate being alone for an entire day.

Confining a dog with separation anxiety may work, but the experts feel that the confinement of a crate can add to the panic and stress of the dogs. Crates are not recommended in the treatment of separation anxiety, but confining the dog to your bedroom with a baby gate can provide a soothing secure environment for the dog.

Drug therapy

Drug therapy is the new frontier in treating separation anxiety. PLEASE be extremely careful when using any anti-anxiety medication on a greyhound or any sighthound

because of their unique liver metabolism. Dr. Harry Newman, a sighthound-experienced veterinarian who works with adoption groups in the Buffalo, New York area provided this information: "In greyhounds as in other dogs, I strongly urge owners to try behavior modification techniques and only resort to anti-anxiety medication as last resort. I recommend running a complete blood panel prior to starting these drugs and a repeat panel one to two weeks after starting them. I closely monitor liver enzymes as well as all the other organ functions. Some of the current drugs used are Prozac, Amytriptyline, Buspirone, and Inderal. This type of therapy is new and there is not much data out on reactions observed in greyhounds." Regardless of the drug or the dose regimen used, owners should be warned of the range of side effects, and it must be stressed that these drugs should be used temporarily.⁵

The lone dog

The subject of separation anxiety comes up frequently on the Greyhound-I e-mail list and seems to afflict lone dogs. There is one cure to separation anxiety that has worked near miracles for the owners on that list, and that is the addition of a second dog into the household, preferably another greyhound.

¹ Victoria Voith, DVM, PhD, and Peter Borchelt, PhD, *Separation Anxiety in Dogs*, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, Continuing Education Article #4, 42 Vol. 7, No. 1, January, 1985

² *Ibid*

³ Linda L. Blythe, DVM, PhD, James R. Gannon, BVSc, FACVSc, and A. Morrie Craig, PhD, *Care of the Racing Greyhound* (Portland, Oregon, Graphic Arts Center and the American Greyhound Council, Inc., pp 48-54, 1994)

⁴ Lynn McElroy, DVM, *Separation Anxiety in Dogs*, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, Continuing Education Article #2, 391, Vol. 10, No. 6, July 1989

⁵ *Ibid*

Lynda Adame is a regular CG contributor ❖



Jack, an uncommon hero. Photo courtesy of Joyce McRorie, Huntington Beach, CA.

Jack: A Rescued Greyhound Rescues Owner by Marcia Herman

On April 17 at 2:30 a.m. Bob Buckner suffered a seizure and while unconscious, bit off the tip of his tongue. Bob's mouth and throat quickly filled with blood. No one was aware of the impending danger. No one, that is, except our hero, Jack, who is also owned by Yara Lewin. Jack saw the danger and instantly barked out emergency canine codes. First to respond were his canine sisters, who, following Jack's lead, took up howling. All this activity woke up Yara who immediately called 911. When firefighters and other rescue personnel arrived, they relieved Jack of his duties and whisked Bob to the hospital with "greyhound" speed.

Yara says, "We've always loved our beautiful greyhounds, but now we have so much more to be grateful for. Bob would have died in that awful attack. Thankfully, we have our Jack who rescued us."

Condensed from an article by Clarice Roeder, in the GPA Greater Los Angeles/ Orange Country newsletter
GPA Update ❖

Insurance and Your Greyhound

by Attorney Janet Barrick

Your Greyhound and Dwelling Insurance

My Allstate Insurance agent described that company's current position on dogs. Allstate is dog-friendly except to rottweilers, pit bulls and dogs with a history of aggression. Insurance companies have solidified their position over the past five years. When I moved into my home in 1991, my private kennel sparked a series of pre-qualifying questions: What kinds of dogs? How many? Will you have a fenced yard? I held my breath for a couple of days as they evaluated my responses. No problem; these dogs are friendly! Any of us could have told them that! Nevertheless, considering that about 600,000 dog bites require medical attention in the US each year, it's impressive that insurance companies take such a dog-positive attitude.*

What about dog doors? Do they create too easy an entrance for burglars? The company said they do not ask about them. The risk is not specifically underwritten. Having a dog door is no problem.

If your greyhound bites a

guest, the dwelling insurance covers the guest's medical, surgical, x-ray, dental services, ambulance, hospital, nursing and funeral expenses, prosthetic devices, eye glasses, hearing aids and pharmaceuticals. (It's impossible to imagine one of our grey dogs causing such mayhem.)

If your greyhound bites some-



Tucker has no problems with the dog door even as a two month old puppy. Photo courtesy of Doug and Marcia Herman, Hamden, CT.

one while it is off your property, or causes an auto accident should it dash into the street, those expenses are covered as well. If any incident requires you to use your insurance coverage, expect your insurance to be canceled.

Excess liability coverage, also known as an umbrella policy, may be valuable if a person were to be sued for damages or injury caused by the dog. An umbrella policy generally does not insure for additional types of liability; it merely extends the normal limits of up to \$1,000,000 (one million dollars) to \$10,000,000 (ten million dollars). A few umbrella policies cover liabilities that are not specifically excluded under the homeowners policy. The higher your earnings and the greater the value of your assets, the greater is your risk of loss. If you have a lot at stake, an excess liability policy may be valuable to you.

Insurance For Your Commercial Boarding Kennel, Animal Shelter, or Adoption Group

If you operate a commercial boarding kennel or an animal shelter, or if you have a formally organized and adequately funded adoption group, you may want to consider one of the special package plans for kennels. Travelers Insurance is one of the

(Insurance Continued on page 7)

(Insurance Continued from page 6)
companies that offers this. These plans provide general liability coverage (which protects a business and its employees against claims for bodily injury and property damage); professional liability insurance; animal damage coverage; crime coverage (including crimes against the kennel by employees); income protection; and building and personal property coverage.

Health and Well-dog Care Insurance

Thirty-six million households in the United States own dogs, but less than one per cent of these households have insurance for their pets' health care. The concept still seems novel here.

In the United Kingdom...

In contrast, England has had health insurance policies for pets for more than sixty years. They are popular and enrollments are high. Breeders, veterinarians and insurance brokers sell these policies. British policy benefits often include a lump-sum payout upon the death of the pet, or if the pet is lost or stolen. The policies cover the expenses of trying to locate a lost pet, and they supplement homeowner's insurance to cover the costs of litigation

if you are sued for damage or injury caused by your pet. They cover boarding fees for your pet if you are suddenly hospitalized. The policies routinely cover your pet's veterinary visits, medication and hospitalization when ill or injured. Some policies reimburse the expenses you have paid if, due to your pet's sudden hospitalization, you are forced to miss your vacation, and some pay a bonus to the owner of a pet that alerts its family when there is an intruder. That's fairly extensive coverage!

In the United States...

Health care insurance for pets has been offered in the states for about fifteen years. The policies exclude pre-existing injuries or illnesses, congenital or hereditary problems, routine exams, spaying or neutering, vaccine-preventable diseases, worming, teeth cleaning and other routine care.

The primary purpose of the coverage is to cover the costs of catastrophic injuries or illnesses that require prolonged treatment. The premiums increase with the age of your animal and can range from around \$50 up to almost \$600 per year.

HMO'S

To supplement these policies,

other United States providers are establishing HMOs that fill the gaps not covered by health care policies for pets. These HMO companies assemble networks of participating vets and specialists who offer a 25% discount to members for the services that are not covered by the health care providers. Premiums under the HMOs range from about \$100.00 annually for a single pet, up to \$260 for three pets; over three pets requires a telephone call for a rate quote.

Evaluate and compare costs

Evaluate carefully the costs of health care and HMO insurance for dogs. Would you be better off by regularly depositing cash into a savings account rather than paying premiums to an HMO? Which method might be best for covering the catastrophic veterinary and specialist care that you hope your greyhound will never require?

Author's note: This article neither recommends nor endorses any particular type of insurance or company; its purpose is merely to make you aware of what is available.

*The Humane Society of the United States compiled statistics of the one hundred seventy-seven deaths resulting from dog attacks in the US from 1979 to 1994: fifty-seven deaths involved pit bulls, nineteen were by rottweilers, seventeen were by shepherds, and eight were by dobermans.

Janet Barrick is a CG regular contributor and attorney



Raker recovering from disc surgery. Photo courtesy of Lisa Harrod, Arlington, MA.

Controlling a High-Prey Grey

by Jody Frederick

Duffy is not trustworthy around small animals. One evening a small off-lead and unattended dog approached while we were out on a walk. In a flash, Duffy lunged forward, grabbed the dog, and shook it in his jaws fully intending to kill it. Luckily, the dog escaped and a tragedy was averted.

This incident gave me great pause for thought about Duffy's prey-drive and how best to handle it. Although I am new to this breed, after living with Duffy, I am convinced that a greyhound of this nature (extremely high prey-drive) cannot be completely trained out of this behaviour. Although some amount of training might come in handy (i.e., commands such as "Drop it" or "Easy"), one has to accept that a small number of such high prey greyhounds do exist. Hence, I do everything in my power to ensure that a situation like the above would not recur. Sadly, off-lead dogs are common in my neighbourhood; in a perfect world, all dogs would be under human control.

The Halti-lead

When I took Duffy to introductory obedience classes, my instructor suggested that I try a device called a Halti-lead simply because Duffy is such a large, head-strong male. A Halti-lead (also called a head collar) closely resembles and works on the same premise as a horse halter. The instructor explained that if a person has control of an animal's head,

then the person has control of the animal. The Halti-lead fastens behind the dog's ears and has a strap that crosses the bridge of the nose. The lead snaps into a loop that hangs below the dog's chin. The Halti-lead works because when the dog pulls, pressure is exerted across the nose, making it uncomfortable for the dog. Dogs that continually pull on the lead are completely controllable when wearing a Halti-lead. The Halti-lead is often more effective than a metal choker-collar because some dogs pull hard even when wearing a choke collar. This device is endorsed by veterinari-



Duffy, examining a kitty hiding in the bushes. Photo courtesy of Jody Frederick, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

ans and obedience instructors as humane and effective even though it can damage a dog's larynx over time.

Preventing "the lunge"

For many months after the obedience class ended, Duffy wore the Halti-lead. Recently, I returned to the safety-collar and on that fateful evening, that is what Duffy was wear-

ing. With the safety collar, he was easily able to lunge forward and grab the dog; the pressure exerted on his neck was not a deterrent and the collar did nothing to break his forward momentum. However, I wholeheartedly believe that the Halti-lead would have prevented Duffy from being able to lunge. My reasoning is twofold; First: Duffy is more sensitive to the pressure exerted on his nose and he stops immediately when the pressure builds; with a conventional collar, he is able to pull longer and harder! Second: When Duffy lunged forward, the Halti-lead would have turned his head 180 degrees because it pulls on his head, not on his neck like a conventional collar. This means that any time that he pulls suddenly, his head gets swivelled around, breaking his focus and his momentum. After all, it's hard to chase something when you're suddenly facing the other direction!

Adjustment period and a good fit

As a precaution, Duffy will wear the Halti-lead from this day forward. Like the safety collar, there is very little chance that a greyhound can back out of the halti-lead. However, an initial proper fit is essential. Be sure to check the adjustment of the straps periodically. There is an adjustment period when your dog first wears a Halti-lead. Most dogs resist at first, but they quickly learn that they are the ones that control the pressure!

In a short time, a pleasant walk with a loose lead is guaranteed. If your greyhound wears one, be prepared to explain what it is and how it works to the general public because

(Controlling Continued on page 10)

(HELP! Continued from page 3)

him by establishing clear (and fun) communication.

Feed your dog a high quality, naturally formulated dog food to ensure that your dog is not being destructive because of a nutritional imbalance of sensitivity to additives in his diet. Feed adult dogs twice a day and young puppies three or four times. Give your dog every chance to behave his very best.

“My dog doesn’t eat the couch anymore!”

By trying to understand your dog and his behavior and by following a common sense approach, you’ll be well on your way to having a dog who is a joy to live with, a couch (and carpet and walls and shoes) that are intact, and a lifetime of friendship with your dog.

© Reprinted courtesy of Gemini Dog Training Services, Ayer, MA



Pinto helps unwrap a new toy. Photo courtesy of Lt. Col. James Rainey, Alabama.

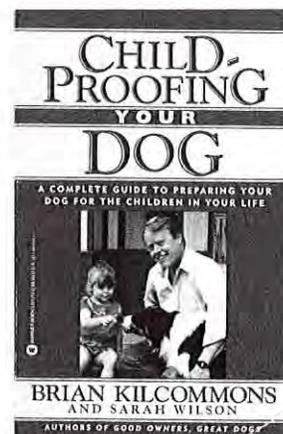
A Must-Have Book for Anyone with Kids and Dogs!

Child-Proofing Your Dog

by Brian Kilcommons and Sarah Wilson

Warner Books, 1994

\$9.99 (Paperback)



If you already have a dog and are expecting a baby, already have kids and want to get a dog, or already have kids and dogs and want to improve the status quo, then this is the book for you.

According to the authors, “Childproofing is about preventing the preventable as much as that is humanly possible. That’s exactly what this book is about. It is no promise that your dog or any other dog will never harm a child. But it does give you many steps and exercises that you can do with your dog and your child to help them avoid some of the most common problems.”

This book will help you to train your dog to deal with children in ways that are both easy to understand and fun to do. It will also provide you with a good foundation for understanding and communicating with your dog.

As far as I am concerned this book is the Bible for dealing with kid and dog problems. It covers everything from getting your dog ready to accept a new baby to avoid-

ing problems when bringing the baby home. It covers the subjects of dogs and toddlers and dogs and small children. It even gives instructions for various games for children to play with their dog which will help the dog to understand its proper place in the family. In addition, there is also a section on dogproofing your child to help them understand the rules to follow in dealing with strange dogs.

Brian Kilcommons is one of the country’s foremost dog trainers as well as the only American to study under the renowned Barbara Woodhouse. He was also the official trainer for the PBS television series, “The Gentle Doctor: Veterinary Medicine.”

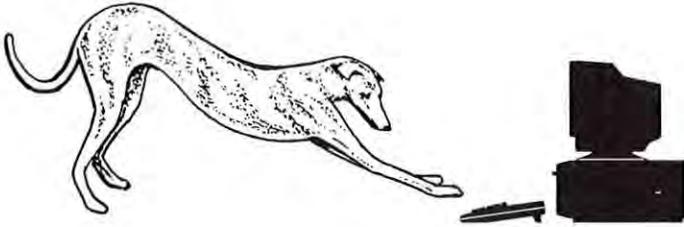
This book provides wonderful insight into the reasons why dogs act the way they do around children as well as ways for dealing with any potential problems before they become major problems. Highly recommended.

Joan Dillon





by Bruce Skinner



WWW? PPP? http://? ftp://? gh-
l?

Huh?

Do you think these are nicknames for your dogs' bodily functions? Or the sounds they make before/while/after performing said bodily function on your new oriental rug?

Or do you already know that they are acronyms for portions and functions of the Internet?

Either way, welcome to *Site Hounds*, a feature column that will focus on greyhounds, pet issues, and happenings in cyberspace. I will be presenting you with the fun, important, new and sometimes controversial aspects of the Internet.

Site Hounds is an extension of *A Breed Apart*, the first on-line greyhound magazine, an award winning electronic magazine (eZine) for greyhounds and their owners that is accessible through the World Wide Web (that's WWW for short). At *A Breed Apart (ABAP)*, *Site Hounds* is a department that showcases the homepages of greyhounds worldwide (oh...and their owners too).

ABAP debuted in June of 1995 as a way to provide information on all aspects of greyhound ownership (as related to greyhounds as dogs, as pets, as friends or as retired racers). In its humble beginnings, readership ran in the several dozens. Today, *ABAP* has over 500 registered read-

ers, with hundreds more who surf in silence. *ABAP* attracts over 4,000 visits each month from locations as far away as the Netherlands, England, Germany and Australia.

Departments include Greyt Question, an area for posting medical/training questions and Tick Web for tick disease related questions and information. A lengthy and dynamic list of contributors from around the world provide *ABAP* with quality content.

ABAP has been awarded "Top 5% of the Web" by Point (Lycos), has placed twice in the top 25 of all eZines by *I-Way Magazine*, and is a CyberHound (Gale Research) All Star Fetch.

Perhaps I'm partial, but *ABAP* is an excellent place to begin your journeys through cyberspace. Won't you visit when you get the chance? Point your web browser to: <http://www.greyhound.net/abap>

Bruce Skinner lives in Carver, Massachusetts and is Editor/Creator of *A Breed Apart*. Bruce lives with his wife Christina, greyhounds T and RC, and cats Binky and Squeaky.

Site Hounds is copyright 1995-96
Bruce Skinner



CG Welcomes New Regular Contributors

Welcome to Bruce Skinner who starts his *** - *** column with this issue. We are looking forward to seeing what Bruce can sight from cyberspace.

We are delighted to also welcome Jack and Amy Corrigan of Pennsylvania who are allowing us to reprint their greyhound-theme crafts patterns.

The Corrigans run *Greyhound Manor Crafts, Inc.*, a charitable activity involving making crafts then donating them to non-profit greyhound groups for raffle prizes and silent auction items.



(Controlling Continued from page 8)

many people mistake it for a muzzle.

The Halti-lead is available in pet supply stores and catalogues. It retails for about \$14 (Canadian) and \$12 U.S.

The return to the safety collar

Duffy occasionally wears the Halti-lead but he more frequently wears a safety collar. I use the Halti-lead if someone else is going to walk him because it gives them much greater control over him. Duffy still wears the Halti-lead if we are going to a place (pet food store, for instance) where it's possible we'll run into small animals.

Duffy does not mind wearing the Halti-lead at all; I believe he associates it with his obedience class, which he dearly loved, or with going for a W-A-L-K, the highlight of his day.

Jody Frederick is CG regular contributor from Canada.



CG Readers Speak Out

I'm very interested in your magazine. Like many, I have fallen in love with Greys as a result of adopting one.

I enjoy reading any material of the subject. I'm actually from Canada, and will later ask you to forward my subscription to another address, so I've enclosed \$20 U.S. to compensate.

If you know of any other greyt reads, please let me know, or maybe include it as a column in your magazine.

Enthusiastically yours,
Duncan O'Quinn-
Wetzel, Fort Kent, Me
and Canada

Ed: *We shall!*



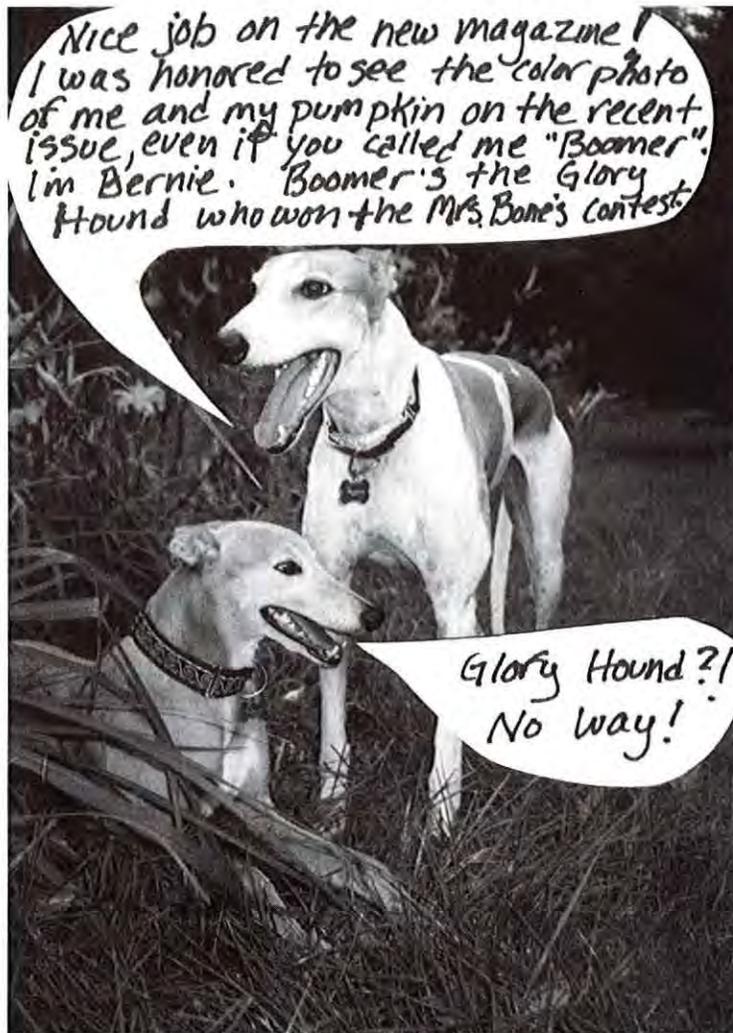
I just received your magazine yesterday and have already been helped by the article "The Importance of Being Alpha." We are the very proud parents of two greys along with two mini schnauzers, one being a very young, immature female who wants to be leader.

I also fell into the trap of trying to be an understanding mom — my mistake! Luckily I realized our problem and have been working on it and this article really puts things into perspective. Thanks a lot

Becky McKenzie
Orange, CA



Please stay with your format of helpful information and pet-lover sharing, I am already motivated to help these dogs and I don't need or want any horror stories. Thanks for



Boomer and Bernie speaking out. Photo courtesy of Lauren Emery, N. Yarmouth ME

launching the magazine and the project!

Kathy Jackson
Kansas City, MO

Ed: *Because The Greyhound Project is committed to educating adopters and owners, we believe it is our responsibility to raise awareness of potential problems from time to time.*



I liked your first issue so much I want my vet to receive the magazine, too. Keep up the good writing and interesting articles.

Geneva Ford, GPA
Louisville, KY



What a greyt issue. Looking forward to a lot more. Good luck!!

Renee Unwin
Newington, CT



You don't know how thrilled I was to receive the summer issue of *Celebrating Greyhounds*. What a gift! I've been waiting for something like this! I'm so happy you got my name from somewhere!

The articles were informative, entertaining, and down to earth.

Especially touching to me was Patricia Gail Burnham's "When is it time to say Good-bye?" I know without a doubt this one was meant for me because my wonderful grey "Clarke" a seven year old 94 pound beautiful red fawn male, has been recently diagnosed with osteosarcoma. My heart is breaking...but I'm trying to keep him comfortable with palliative radiation,

acupuncture, and homeopathic remedies (Also prayer!)

I guess I'll know when it is time to say good-bye. Thank you Patricia Gail Burnham for such a thoughtful, sensible, and timely article.

Thanks again for the magazine. You "Hit the Spot" with this one!

Liz Gugliette
Lunenburg, MA



The Heart of the Matter

by Helane Graustark

You don't need me to tell you that greyhounds have big hearts, emotionally speaking, of course. But did you know that, anatomically, their hearts are also large relative to their body size? And that greyhounds, like other members of the canine species, may develop many types of heart disorders that we humans experience? AND, that many of the medications used to treat heart disorders in greyhounds are identical to the ones prescribed for humans?

In keeping with this issue's *Affairs of the Heart* motif, let's discuss our dog's most vital organ of all: the heart. After briefly reviewing how the greyhound's heart functions, we'll talk about some of the commonly diagnosed heart ailments, focusing on signs and symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of canine heart disease. Perhaps the most important point you should take away from this article, however, is this: *The veterinarian is the person who should evaluate your greyhound's health and determine if your dog shows evidence of heart disease.* The information presented here is just that: "For Your Information." You should immediately tell your vet about any changes in your greyhound's condition that might represent a heart disorder.

Anatomy

Your greyhound's heart lies in the chest between and underneath the lungs. The average weight of the heart is 1% of its total body weight. A 75-lb (40kg) greyhound's heart is approxi-

mately 40 grams. This relatively large heart derives partly from genetics and partly from the greyhound's athletic training.

The heart has four chambers: the upper chambers (LEFT/RIGHT ATRIA) and lower, or pumping chambers (LEFT/RIGHT VENTRICLES). Four valves control the blood flow through each chamber. First, the blood flows through the right side of the heart to the lungs. Here, the blood receives the oxygen that will flow to all of the cells of the body. After leaving the lungs, blood goes into the left atrium. The blood

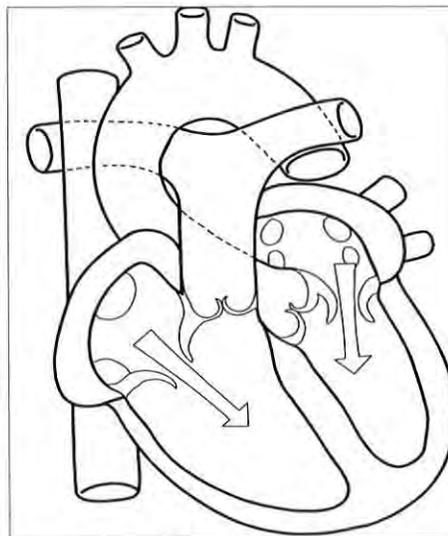


Figure 1 shows the blood flowing through the right side of the heart to the lungs.

is then pumped through the MITRAL VALVE into the strongest muscle of the heart: the left ventricle. This oxygen-enriched blood is then pumped into the aorta, the main artery in your greyhound's circula-

tory system. The aorta then distributes the oxygenated blood throughout the body via the arterial system.

One important point: properly functioning heart valves are "one-way streets;" blood should flow in a forward direction only. Some disease states occur when valves are unable to perform this function properly, resulting in improper blood distribution throughout the heart.

Heart Rate and Blood Pressure

Your greyhound's heart rate depends on several variables, such as: age, weight, fitness level, stress level, and illness. The normal heart rate range for a physically fit canine is sixty to eighty beats per minute. Ideally, your dog's heart rate and respiration will return to normal range within ten minutes after ending strenuous exercise. One way to obtain your greyhound's heart rate is by listening to its heart with a stethoscope. Another way is to feel for the pulse on the inside hind-leg just below and behind the knee joint.

While, under most circumstances, you won't be checking your greyhound's blood pressure, normal values for a dog are 100-160 systolic (represents the pressure in the arteries as the heart is pumping), and 60-100 diastolic (represents the pressure in the arteries when they are relaxed).

(Heart of Continued on page 13)

(Heart of Continued from page 12)

HEART DISEASE AND DYSFUNCTION

Congestive heart failure

Congestive heart failure (CHF) is the heart's inability to pump enough blood (and thus oxygen) throughout the body. CHF may occur due to dysfunction of the muscles or the valves of the heart, or from disturbances of the electrical conduction system which activate the heart muscles to contract.

Signs of CHF vary depending upon the severity of disease. Early CHF may not give any clinical signs at all. As CHF progresses and the heart's ability to pump effectively is diminished, the dog may manifest mild exercise intolerance, fatigue, or cough associated with exertion. Some signs which your vet may identify on physical exam include an enlarged heart (cardiomegaly); a heart murmur (a "whooshing" sound resulting from blood movement through a narrowed or incompetent valve); an extra "gallop" sound heard with the heartbeat; or an abnormal heartbeat itself (arrhythmia) on electrocardiogram.

Severe CHF may result in lethargy, marked exercise intolerance, and edema from an accumulation of fluid in the tissues. Cardiac cachexia (severe weight/muscle mass loss), rapid heart and respiratory rate, and fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) may also occur. A dog experiencing severe CHF may also have a blue or dusky tinge to its gums because of lack of oxygen going to the tissues.

Diagnosis of CHF consists of a careful physical examination of the greyhound, with special attention paid to listening to heart and lung sounds. The veterinarian may perform a chest radiograph and/or an electrocardiogram. The vet may also order bloodwork or an echocardiogram (ultrasound of the heart); the latter allows the vet to assess the movement of the heart muscles and valves, as

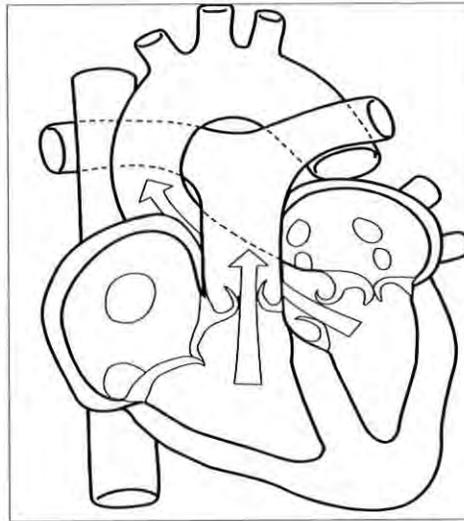


Figure 2 shows the oxygenated blood flowing through the right side to the cells

well as to check for the presence of fluid or inflammation in the space surrounding the heart.

Treatment of CHF is multifold: (1) identify and correct, if possible, underlying causes of CHF; (2) modify exercise according to the dog's tolerance, (3) schedule regular follow-up examinations, bloodwork, and tests such as echocardiography, chest radiographs and/or electrocardiograms, and (4) give medication.

Medications Used To Treat CHF

ACE (Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme) Inhibitors decrease constriction of the arteries throughout the body, thus reducing the workload of the heart. They decrease fluid retention as well as the amount of blood being returned to the heart for recirculation. Examples are Enalapril (Vasotec), Captopril (Capoten), and Lisinopril (Prinivil)

Digitalis increases the pumping strength of the heart muscle and prevents the heart from beating too rapidly, thus decreasing the workload of the heart.

Diuretics decrease fluid retention caused by the ineffective pumping mechanism associated with CHF. They are usually used in combination with an ACE-inhibitor and/or digitalis.

Beta Blockers decrease the heart

rate, the pressure in the arteries and the amount of oxygen the heart needs perform its functions, allowing the heart to pump more effectively with reduced workload. An example is Propranolol (Inderal).

Calcium Channel Blockers reduce arterial constriction, thus lessening the workload of the heart. Examples are Diltiazem, Procardia.

Myocarditis

Myocarditis is an inflammation of heart muscle, sometimes accompanied by necrosis (tissue death) or scar tissue formation. The inflammatory changes that occur are usually most severe in the left ventricle of the heart — the major pumping chamber.

Myocarditis may result from both infectious and noninfectious injuries to the heart. It is associated with viruses (Parvovirus, herpesvirus, Distemper), bacteria, fungal infection, spirochete infestation (Lyme disease), and *Rickettsia* (Ehrlichiosis, Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever, Bartonella), and even parasitic infection (such as toxoplasmosis). Myocarditis generally appears as a sudden onset of CHF or an arrhythmia, with a recent history of infection. Other possibilities are a result of toxicity of a particular medication or from direct trauma to the heart, such as blunt trauma to the chest. Dogs with these histories are particularly subject to arrhythmias.

When a greyhound initially shows symptoms of CHF, diagnostic tests will be performed, such as a physical examination, chest radiograph, echocardiogram, electrocardiogram, and bloodwork. The bloodwork will be of particular importance in defining an infectious cause of myocarditis, such as tickborne disease. In cases that are resistant to treatment, a biopsy of the lining of the heart may be the only way of

(Heart of Continued on page 14)

(Heart of Continued from page 13)

providing a definitive diagnosis; this procedure is, however, not done routinely.

Treatment of myocarditis consists of identifying and treating the infectious cause, if any. CHF caused by the myocarditis must also be treated by medication to prevent dysfunction and arrhythmias. The outcome of dogs with myocarditis is variable. Steroids have not proven to be of any benefit, especially since infection is a common precursor to myocarditis.

Heart murmurs

A heart murmur is an additional sound heard at some point in the cycle of the dog's normal heartbeat. This sound may range from a soft, "whooshing" sound to a harsh, "machine-like" sound. A murmur represents abnormal flow of blood through one of the heart valves. This may be caused by narrowing of the valve (stenosis) or by incompetency — the inability of the valve to fully close and to prevent backward flow of blood into another chamber (regurgitation or insufficiency). One of the most common murmurs heard is a Mitral Regurgitation murmur.

Most veterinarians will be able to diagnose a heart murmur by listening to the greyhound's heart with a stethoscope. Dogs who present with concurrent symptoms of mild CHF may require additional diagnostic tests, such as a chest radiograph or echocardiogram, to diagnose the cause and severity of a murmur.

The majority of murmurs require no treatment, unless the greyhound also shows signs of CHF or other heart dysfunction such as arrhythmias. Common treatments include a salt-restricted diet, ACE inhibitors, diuretics, and/or digitalis.

Dilated Cardiomyopathy

Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM) is an enlargement of the heart associ-



Dot, a singularly devoted greyhound. Photo courtesy of Lou and Maria Harrison, Glencoe, IL.

ated with thickening and decreased contractility (pumping ability) of heart muscle. Many things cause DCM. The inability of the heart to contract effectively may eventually result in CHF and/or arrhythmias such as atrial fibrillation, a rapid, disorganized type of contraction of the upper chambers of the heart. DCM is diagnosed by examination, chest radiographs and echocardiography. Treatment consists of control of arrhythmias and CHF.

Heartworm

No discussion of canine heart disease is complete without mentioning heartworm. *Dirofilaria immitis* is transmitted by mosquitoes, and is almost always preventable by use of heartworm prophylaxis such as Heartguard, Filaribits, or Interceptor.

Once an infected mosquito bites the dog, the roundworm larvae travel into the tissues. The larvae then mature and enter the pulmonary arteries which bring blood from the heart to the lungs. Adult heartworms may reach a length of anywhere from four to twelve inches and begin producing microfilariae eighty-five to one hundred twenty days after the time of the initial infection.

Clinical signs of heartworm infestation may resemble CHF: chronic cough, weakness, edema, and kidney or liver failure.

All dogs must be tested for the presence of microfilaria before being started on heartworm prophylaxis. The most common test is an ELISA immunoassay blood sample. There is some debate as to whether your greyhound should remain on heartworm prophylaxis year-round. The frequency of ELISA testing for dogs kept on year-round treatment is also under debate. Discuss with your veterinarian the best protocol for your dog; this will vary depending upon your location, whether heartworm is endemic to your region, as well as the most recent veterinary research.

Treatment for heartworm consists of two medications. Sodium Thiacetarsamide (Caparsolate) is administered intravenously over two days and requires hospitalization. This drug has the potential side effect of liver damage. The newer, more effective medication is Melarsomine Hydrochloride (Immiticide), which is more easily administered by intra-muscular injection. This can be administered in stages in order to lessen the risk of worm emboli

(Heart of Continued on page 15)

CANINE CPR

by Lori Mohr

(Heart of Continued from page 14)

(fragments of killed worms which may be shed after treatment). Administration of Immiticide consists of two injections twenty-four hours apart, then repeated in four months. There is no liver toxicity associated with this medication.

After treatment, the dog must be observed for signs of worm emboli, which include fever, cough and blood in the sputum. The greyhound must also have its exercise restricted for a period of four weeks to reduce the risk of worm emboli. ELISA testing should also be performed approximately twelve weeks after treatment to confirm its efficacy.

All-in-all, it is much to your dog's benefit to prevent heartworm infestation. Be sure to check with your veterinarian to determine the proper medication and testing regimen for your greyhound.

Sources:

Kirk's Current Veterinary Therapy XII, edited by John D. Bonagura, DVM, WB Saunders Company, © 1995

Linda L. Blythe, DVM, PhD, James R. Gannon, BVSc, FACVSc, and A. Morrie Craig, Ph D, *Care of the Racing Greyhound* (Portland, Oregon, Graphic Arts Center and the American Greyhound Council, Inc., 1994)

Helane Graustark is a CG regular contributor.



CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation), the process of breathing life back into an unconscious being, can indeed work on animals. The technique is quite similar to the one used on humans.

Signs that indicate the need for CPR include unconsciousness, unarousability and lack of physical movement or eye blinking. This can occur from drowning, choking, electrical shock or a number of other situations.

First, lay the animal on a flat surface on its right side. Extend the head back to create an airway and open the jaws to check for obstructions. If any exist and they are not easily removed, do one of two things: for a small dog, hold it upside down by the back end and shake vigorously; or for a large dog, lay it on the side and, if necessary, use long-nosed pliers to remove obstruction.

Then cup your hands around the muzzle of the mouth so that only the nostrils are clear. Blow air into the nostrils with five or six quick breaths. Puppies require short and shallow breaths, while larger dogs need longer and deeper ones. Continue this at the rate of one breath every three seconds or twenty breaths per minute.

With your finger, check for a pulse on the inside of the thigh just above the knee. If you don't find a pulse there, put your hand over the chest cavity. The spot where the ani-

mal's elbow touches the middle of the chest is where you'll feel the heartbeat.

If you still don't find a pulse, have one person continue breathing into the nostrils (mouth to snout) while another gives cardiac massage. Do this by placing both hands, palms down, on top of each other directly on the chest cavity for large dogs, just one hand or thumb for small dogs or puppies. The proper positioning of your hands is between the third and sixth rib.

"The spot where the animal's elbow touches the middle of the chest is where you'll feel the heartbeat."

Using the heel of your hand(s), push down for ten quick compressions and then check to see if consciousness has been restored. If not, continue in cycles of about ten compressions every six seconds for ten cycles a minute.

Following each cycle of compression, the second person is to give two breaths of air. If only one person is present, this procedure can still be done successfully.

The key is remembering your ABC's: Airway, Breathing and Cardiac Compression. Once the animal has come around, immediate veterinary care is necessary.

Lori Mohr is a freelance writer from Sedona, Arizona



Love Conquers

by Laurel E. Drew

What is the greatest reward that you can receive as a breeder of pure-bred dogs? Titles? Championships? Best In Shows? Stud fees? National recognition? All of the above? Any of them?

While all of those are exciting, there is something far more important. It is the knowledge that we have provided a person or a family with an integral link — furry soul that is devoted to them and will repay their love in unexpected and wonderful ways.

Sounds like a lot of romantic malarkey, doesn't it — Lassie, Rin-Tin-Tin, and shades of Lad of Sunnysbrook. Before you say, "What a bunch of bull" and turn the page, let me guarantee you that it does happen. Perhaps this happens not with the dash of a movie hero or in a manner that gains great publicity, but rather in ways that are worthwhile and heart-filling for all concerned. The way simply may be actions that allow a human to live a reasonably normal life despite physical disabilities. The way may be a matter of the dog giving the human an incentive to keep on trying.

Greyhounds are becoming known as good therapy visiting dogs, but few have been trained and used as "handidogs." They are not noted for total devotion and trainability as are many of the breeds used for such purposes. However, in every breed there is the dog that exceeds its limits and purposes.

Love (Ch. El-Aur Lovely Adventure F.Ch.) was bred as an AKC show dog and coursing dog. I sold her as a pup but she returned soon after. She remained in my kennel for some time, and I finished her Championship and began to train her for lure coursing. She was sort of an extra in the kennel, and I just wished I could find her a good home.

One Fourth of July, a group of us was in the process of forming a new coursing club and met for a picnic and coursing practice. I took several of my greyhounds, including Love. While at the practice, a couple of folks — ranchers — were looking over my dogs with the idea of perhaps buying one. For some reason, I wasn't eager to sell to them. I still don't quite know why, but I turned to another friend. I commented, "As much as they might offer, I'd honestly rather give one of these hounds to you and Bob* where I'd be positive of it having a good home." An odd expression crossed Mary's* face and she said, "You know, we've been talking about getting a greyhound." I stared for a minute, and then said, "Look, don't get the idea I'm trying to foist a dog off on you but I mean that. If you want one of these, just choose." They took Love, a pretty red and white bitch who wore a heart



Love, with a face as appealing as her name. Photo courtesy of Laurel Drew, Albuquerque, NM.

shape on her left flank.

Oh, they loved her enough, and she became quite thoroughly spoiled, moving into the house and sleeping at the foot of their bed, but that was just the beginning. They took Love to lure courses where she earned her Field Championship and was quite successful. What I haven't said is that they both have multiple sclerosis, a debilitating and painful disease that becomes progressively worse.

In September that year, Mary went to the hospital because of a very bad time with her back. Love was miserable and would hardly eat. When Mary finally came home, Love was there to greet her, overjoyed, but never once jumped on her, and believe me, from that overzeal-

(Love Continued on page 17)

(Love Continued from page 16)

ous greeter, this was amazing. Mary did not have to order her off or make her sit or give any command. Love leapt in the air and frolicked about, but never once came too close to Mary.

A few days later, Mary decided to wash her hair while in the bathtub and slid down to do so. Love was there watching. Mary told me later, "I had my eyes closed and was soaping away when my arm was gently but firmly grasped, and I felt myself being pulled up. Love had decided that I wasn't to be allowed to drown and was doing her best to save me."

During the same period, Love also became Mary's guardian for sessions in the hot tub. If Mary got too far from the side of the tub which Love could reach, Love would promptly go and get Bob to rescue her. She would not settle down until she had determined that Mary was safe again. As Mary became stronger, Love relaxed her vigilance a little, but she was always at hand. It was only a matter of time until her services would be required again.

To show you a bit of the other side of this loving hound's personality, let me tell you that she could be mischievous and sneaky and charming. She played games with Bob, racing him for the bed at night with the click of the light switch being the starter's

bell. Love always won, but after a few rounds (it was never just one race), she would flop on her bed and grin a goodnight to both of her people. She would also jump up on the kitchen or dining room counter to oversee the dinner preparation and clean up whenever she got the chance. Despite the assortment of knick knacks and kitchenware, her counter ramblings never caused any breakage.

A few months later, back and leg problems confined Mary to her house. Mary was able to move about the house only with great difficulty. Because the wheelchair that had been ordered had not arrived, she had to use a cane and a wall or the backs of furniture to move around. Mary could not possibly go outside without assistance, so she did not.

Frustrated and discouraged at being kept from going out on a glorious day, and almost hindered by her Greyhound who continually stayed at her side almost constantly touching, Mary slipped a collar on Love and leaned on her like a second cane. She took Mary outside for the first time in weeks when Bob was not there to assist. Love took tiny, slow steps and provided all the support Mary needed.

This soon became a ritual. Love continued taking Mary for slow walks on their property, but she

would not allow her beyond the driveway of their country home. At the end of the driveway, she nudged Mary around until they were headed back to the house, refusing to go further. Mary was now able to go outside, and Love never once stirred from her side. Just think; this is a running dog which only a short time before had finished her Field Championship at lure coursing and adores chasing jackrabbits. I am firmly convinced that if Love were with Mary, she would ignore the biggest jackrabbit in the world as long as Mary needed her.

Love never rescued ten kids from a fire or saved a sailor from a sinking ship or did any of the great and heroic actions that we read about. Yet, without any training, with only her instincts and love to guide her, this greyhound turned her life into one of service to the people she truly loved. Love had found her niche, providing a marvelous sense of fulfillment and happiness in two separate homes. I think that must be the greatest reward for a breeder; I know it is for me.

*Names changed to protect privacy of the persons involved.

Author's note: I still cannot explain how or why Love did these things. It's enough that she did. She died in a tragic accident while lure coursing a couple of years after this. I don't think that my friends have ever totally recovered from that. They never replaced her, and their health has deteriorated a great deal. To her end, Love did conquer — all of us.

Laurel Drew is a CG regular contributor.



Love taking a well-deserved title. Photo by Joe Rinehart Photography, Sierra Vista, AZ.

Avoiding Tragedy- How Safe Is An Off-Lead



Sugar escaped! Nothing is as terrifying as losing control of a greyhound's leash. Sugar is owned by Jo Robyn and Michael Gould, Cheshire, CT.

Three years ago a young couple had come up to me at a dog show to ask about greyhounds. They wanted to know what greyhounds were like and where they could obtain a puppy. Six months later they introduced me to their six month old puppy, a pretty fawn and white particolored bitch with intelligent eyes. They lived in a nearby college town, and several years later I ran into them and Chloe on the street there. She had grown into a friendly and attractive adult.

Then, this spring I was raising my first litter of puppies in eight years, and the couple phoned to ask if they could come to see the puppies. They visited several times and when I asked how Chloe was, they said that she had been killed by a car two weeks earlier. There was a park near her house where they had taken her all her life to run with the neighborhood dogs. But there was a street on one side of it, and an open field on the far side of the

street. And one night there was a jack rabbit in that open field. Chloe saw it, chased it and ran directly into the path of a car. She was killed instantly. What the couple was doing in visiting was getting a puppy fix to counteract their grief.

After a few visits they asked me how much training a greyhound would need in order for it to come back to the owner when called, even if it was chasing game. The answer was simple. There is no amount of training that will enable an owner to call back a greyhound when it is pursuing game. The closest I ever came to having that kind of control was with the original Sunny and Tiger. They started their obedience training when they were three months old and were trained daily for two years. They completed their Companion Dog titles at seven months of age and their Utility Dog Titles before they were two years old. When they were puppies I

had adopted a cat, which they had grown up with and which made them less sensitive to the lure of stray cats in the street. I lived on a small lot and would daily jog with them on leash, and would also let them chase each other in fairly protected parks. I have not had this kind of voice control over any of my later generations of dogs.

You have to expect that a greyhound that sees cats, squirrels, ground squirrels, rabbits or jack rabbits (and sometimes loose dogs as well) will chase those animals. And will chase them without paying any attention to cars, barbed wire fences, and other hazards. You can teach a greyhound how to cross barbed wire fences without getting hurt. But you cannot teach a greyhound how to cross streets at a full run without getting killed.

The only way to keep them safe is to keep them on leash, to only let them run off leash in areas that are totally fenced, or are so far from the nearest road that the dog cannot reach it. Some beach areas are this isolated. And there is a meadow in the Sierra Mountains that we like to stop at on the way to the Reno shows.

Even your front yard can be a risky place. A local obedience judge had two of her obedience trained Whip-pets killed in front of her house when she let them out of her car off lead so that they could go into her house. All they had to do was cross the porch. There was a cat hidden near the porch and the dogs chased it into the street.

With that lesson in mind I regu-
(Avoiding Tragedy Continued on page 19)

(Avoiding Tragedy Continued from page 18) I finally put nine year old Sheena on leash to cross my yard from the car to the front door. She wasn't exactly an obedience natural, taking three years to earn her Companion Dog title, and I trained her for a couple of years at the open level before deciding she was getting too old to do the jumps required by that class.

She had been through a lot of training, but that didn't help last Sunday night when I was walking her from the car to the front door with her leash in one hand, and a bag of groceries in the other. There was a cat sitting near our porch and she went for it, snatching the leash out of my hand and totally ignoring my calls to "Come." As she and the cat vanished into the dark they were heading for Madison Avenue, a very busy four lane expressway, five houses away. And while I was chasing her, several cars passed on my own street. It was a moment of absolute panic. She is my favorite dog and we have been through a lot together. She has slept curled up against my chest for her entire life. I didn't want her to end her life lying

"...they asked me how much training a greyhound would need in order for it to come back to the owner when called, even if it was chasing game. The answer was simple. There is no amount of training that will enable an owner to call back a greyhound when it is pursuing game."



When greyhounds are concentrating on running, nothing else matters. Sadie, Jack and Baby chasing a lure. Photo courtesy of Liz Oberholtzer, Coquitlam, British Columbia, Canada.

dead on Madison Avenue. But then my neighbor called out that she was behind me.

Having lost the cat, she was responding to my calls and came up to me. She had dead weeds caught on her face between her eyes and her nose. And her pads were torn from the asphalt. She was very pleased with herself. The leash was still attached. I wilted with relief and took her home. Sometimes we get lucky.

I have had greyhounds for twenty-five years and have never had a dog killed by a car. Partially that is due to my not trusting them off leash for a moment. What I do trust is that they will chase any cat, squirrel, rabbit, or dog that they see. So their running is limited to lure courses, and my fenced yard. When I lived on too small a lot for them to run, I used to walk them to the middle of a nearby golf course after dark and run them in the center of a fairway, releasing one or two at a time and keeping the others with me. The released dogs would run circles until they were tired and would then come in to be traded for a new pair. At night the area was squirrel and rabbit free and cats were infrequent. So

were cars. Slick did retrieve an irate Muscovy duck from a nearby pond once but that was the only game we encountered.

The stories of first time greyhound owners who trusted them off leash, only to have them killed by cars, are tragically frequent. The first law of greyhound care is that a greyhound in pursuit of prey will not obey your call to return to you. There has to be a better way to communicate this to new greyhound owners than to have them suffer the pain of having their first dog killed. One of the joys of owning a greyhound is to watch them run but one of challenges of owning them is to find ways for them to run safely.

(One aid is a heavy duty retractable leash. If your dog store doesn't carry them in the heaviest size for over sixty six pound dogs. The same item is sold at horse supply stores where they call it a retractable lunge line.)

Patricia Gail Burnham is a CG regular contributor.



Greyhound HEART...

by Lori Lazetera

Greyhounds show a consistently higher heart-to-body ratio than most breeds of dog. This is a genetic fact. The heart of a greyhound is so much more, though.

The greyhound heart has a sense of humor. This fact can be illustrated by a chance encounter. Tauri and I went to a local pet feed store. These stores are really great because your pet is allowed to come in and shop with you. We got out of the car and walked into the store. Tauri was walking sedately by my side, and then his hackles went up. His tail wagged slowly, coming to strict attention, his ears, alert and erect. The leash felt like a taut telegraph line, straight to me. With my field of vision blocked by the store counters, I was dragged to the front of the store. There, in the center, were life-sized dog statues. The one which seemed to have gotten his attention was a huge rottweiler. At this point, I am laughing inside. Tauri, stalking the statue, slowly approaches it. When he is finally nose to nose with it, he does a play bow and barks. The "other" dog does not respond. Tauri sniffs it all over, and then, with a look of sheer puzzlement, he looks up at me. I started laughing out loud and Tauri, totally embarrassed, gave me a look that said, "I blew it." "Yup, kid you did," I said. Tauri understood that I was laughing with him and not at him.

The greyhound heart can still hear the call of the wild. I attended a greyhound reunion recently. At this event, adopters and their greyhounds get together to schmooze, share stories, buy greyhound stuff, compete

in fun classes, and, in general, have a blast. During a break in the event, the emcee, just for fun, started to howl into the microphone. This caused a lot of greyhound ears to prick up with interest. Many muzzles tilted in the air and almost simultaneously, there was a collective sound of AAAAARRRRRRHHHH-HOOOOO!! It quickly drowned out the emcee's howl. When it was finished, there was much clapping and laughing. Small human and hound roos can take place daily in your home. Just lift your chin and start to howl. Your hound will definitely join in. A good roo-a-day helps keep the family pack in order.

The greyhound heart shows fear. If you have ever brought your dog to the vet's office and placed him on the examination table, the entire table will start to vibrate. Your dog's back will hunch up; the vet will think he is having a seizure. Tell your veterinarian to guess again. Watch your dog's feet. They are bending downwards, nails attempting to grip the shiny metal table surface. Of course, the dog cannot get a good grip, hence he and the table look like a spin cycle of a washing machine. Best Bet?? Have the vet treat your hound on the floor. Put him on the table only to weigh him.

The greyhound heart also shows courage. It's your first agility class with your dog. Agility is a sport for dogs of all ages and also their owners. The dogs negotiate a series of obstacles, such as catwalks, A-frames, jumps, and seesaws. This builds confidence in your dog and also yourself. You can compete in



Tauri is ready to share an opinion or two. Photo courtesy of Lori Lazetera, Danbury, CT.

matches and trials. So, there you are with your dog. The obstacle to be learned this evening is the tunnel. Encourage your hound to go through it. "No way," he says. "I ain't going in there." With much encouragement from you, your dog finally goes through. He comes out the other end with a big greyhound grin and a wagging tail. You reward him with a treat and plenty of petting. He is showing true courage and confidence in you. He knows you will never ask him to anything that will put him in harm's way. Eventually, the greyhound goes through the tunnel and a series of jumps so quickly, the trainer shouts out to you, "You have to slow him down." What? Slow down a greyhound?

A greyhound heart is also love. It is the first time your dog comes to you, places his head on your knee, leans into you, moans softly, looks at you and wags his tail gently. Heart??? It is all right here; as big as it can be!!!

Lori Lazetera is a CG regular contributor. ❖

Obedience Training For Retired Racing Greyhounds

by Katherine Crawford

Most retired racing greyhounds enjoy obedience training. Shy greyhounds can become self-confident; over-active ones can learn self-control. Most owners will enjoy the obedience training too, especially if they get started with a copy of the book, *Playtraining Your Dog* by Patricia Gail Burnham. This play method of training seems to work well for sighthounds and makes obedience fun.

Informal Obedience Training

I have five greyhounds with obedience titles and am currently working on numbers six, seven and eight. We have used many of the methods in this book with success. Our daily sessions are brief, usually no more than ten minutes per dog. Training includes lots of encouragement, positive corrections, and a variety of playgames that build up to formal obedience exercises. I use food treats or toys, depending on the dog's preference, as extra motivators or rewards. I stay away from negative corrections and use lots of praise. All my dogs love to work for praise.

Ms. Burnham's book not only gives clear step-by-step instructions for each of the AKC obedience exercises, but also explains several games to play with your greyhound. Even if formal obedience is not something that interests you, this book will teach you to effectively communicate with your dog.

If you are tempted to try obedience with your greyhound, find an instructor who is familiar with training sighthounds. I have two dobermans with Utility Degrees in obedience. My experience has been that

you cannot train a greyhound like a lab, doberman or retriever in the conventional manner of collar-jerking and negative reinforcement. Remember that there is no one right way to train in obedience. Use what works best with your dog.



Kate Crawford with Kate and Beau on the day both greyhounds earned their CD's at the AKC Obedience Trials in St. Petersburg, Florida. Kate regularly puts obedience titles on retired racing greyhounds. Photo courtesy of Katherine Crawford, Tallahassee, FL.

Formal Obedience Training

To compete in AKC obedience trials and earn titles for your greyhound, call the American Kennel Club at 919-233-9767 and request an I.L.P. (Indefinite Listing Privilege) application. Then call the AKC at 212-696-8200 and request a list of obedience show superintendent's addresses and a copy of the obedience regulations. By completing the I.L.P. application you will receive an I.L.P. number for your dog which allows you to compete in AKC obedience trials, tracking tests and lure coursing events. Write to the show superintendent in your area and request to be put on the mailing list. You will receive announcements (premium lists) of upcoming trials and entry forms. Your local obedience club will also have information on trials. Read your copy of the obedience regulations closely. This will tell

you exactly what is expected of you, your dog, the judge, and how your score is determined.

The first level of obedience is the Novice Class. After "qualifying" with a score of 170 or above at three different trails in the Novice Class, your dog will receive a Companion Dog degree, or C.D. These initials become part of your dog's registered name, such as KL's Happy Beau Beau C.D. The next level is the Open Class. After qualifying again three times, your dog receives it's Companion Dog Excellent degree, or C.D.X. The third level is Utility Class where a qualifying dog receives it's Utility degree, or U.D. Each class has different exercises increasing in difficulty, but greyhounds have successfully earned all of these titles. Your dog could, too. Two other advanced degrees to work

(Obedience Continued on page 25)

Martha Norwalk Speaks About Greyhounds

By Ann E. Kenny



Sometimes they have us convinced otherwise, but greyhounds really are dogs. Savannah plays with a Golden Retriever. Photo courtesy of Judy Koehler, Vero Beach, FL.

Martha Norwalk, a noted animal behaviorist, recently addressed a gathering of GPA greyhound owners in Renton, Washington. My husband, Norm Smith, and I were fortunate enough to be invited by the GPA folks to attend and I would like to share my notes on Martha's talk. Martha can be heard every Sunday morning on KOMO am 1000 from 10-12 in the Seattle area.

Two of the most important topics Martha covered were health and diet, and understanding that greyhounds are dogs.

On bald thighs

Martha noted that many of the dogs at the event had bald thighs. Bald thighs are often an indication that the dog's thyroid gland isn't functioning properly. She also stated that in her experience, many undesirable behaviors have been linked to low thyroid production. A low thyroid dog may be fearful or shy, have

excessive separation anxiety, claustrophobia, and may be subject to sudden explosive aggression. She recommended that dogs with hair loss and any of the above behavior problems have their thyroid function tested using the "Michigan State Thyroid Panel". This panel is apparently one of the most comprehensive available. She stated that if the dog's behavior is a result of low thyroid, the owner should see a significant improvement in its behavior within 42-72 hours. She also noted that a dog's thyroid function is sometimes adversely affected by its spaying or neutering operation. So if the dog develops any of the above symptoms several months after you get it, you should keep the thyroid in mind as a possible source of the problem.

On Diet

Diet is also a key factor in a dog's well-being. She personally recommends Nature's Recipe products for

dogs. She also recommends a schedule of rotating foods every three months to avoid the development of food allergies. Nature's Recipe has several formulas which can be rotated. Common ingredients in foods which dogs can be allergic to are: wheat, corn, and soy. She strongly recommends against any foods which contain beef or beef by-products, including rawhide bones and cow hooves. She has found that beef tends to make dogs more aggressive; cow hooves can splinter. If your dog has food allergies and you want to feed him biscuits, she recommends that you buy the hypoallergenic biscuits made by Big Paws Dog Biscuits in Duvall, Washington (1-800-291-6380). Precise brand dog food also makes a hypoallergenic dog food which apparently is showing good results.

On the dreaded greyhound gas!

To control gas, she recommends giving the dog a natural enzyme product called Missing Link, available in most pet stores. It is also available by calling 1-800-774-7387. [Note: We've been using Missing Link with our dogs for about seven months and we would recommend it.]

On the importance of remembering that greyhounds are dogs!

They are genetically coded pack animals! When dealing with greyhounds, love is not enough! People
(About Greyhounds Continued on page 23)

(About Greyhounds Continued from page who adopt greyhounds tend to feel so sorry for the dog that they don't provide it with any leadership and this can lead to behavior trouble down the road. Martha was very clear that the new greyhound owner must be a benevolent dictator and provide the dog with a secure and predictable environment. She urged the attendees to remember that at the track these dog's lives are strictly regimented. Too much freedom and love once they get in their new home can confuse and frighten them.

On crate training

She strongly recommends crate training the dog. Basically, for the first few weeks the dog should be in its crate most of the time. The dog needs to earn its way out of the crate. Why is this important? For one thing, using the crate establishes your clout. The dog learns to respect you and will look to you for all the good things that happen in its life. A dog which is given too much freedom and not enough discipline will soon begin to exhibit undesirable behavior. It will exhibit dominance or alpha behavior or it may become fearful or clingy. Crate training is the fastest way to stabilize the dog.

On the importance of routine for a new dog

As soon as you bring the dog home, start crate training him immediately. The dog must be in the crate any time it is not under your direct supervision. Always use a happy voice when putting the dog into its "home" or "bed". Make them feel like they really should be happy to be in there. Teach the dog to be quiet while it is in its house. No noise. If the dog is whining, bang on the top of the crate and say "Be quiet", in a low, firm (growly) voice. Once the dog is quiet, say "Good quiet!", in a light and happy tone of voice. See what happens. If the whining continues,

give the dog two or three more corrections. If this doesn't work, kick the door of the crate, and use your lowest most guttural voice. Don't be angry. If this doesn't work try putting a towel or blanket over the crate. After the dog has been quiet for a while, you can bring the dog out into the house for five minutes at a time. Work up to thirty minutes. Remember, he needs to earn the right to be out of the crate. Most of all, don't feel bad about putting your dog in the crate, it's the best thing you can do for him at this stage. It takes time for them to adjust to their new situation. Proper crate training

"People who adopt greyhounds tend to feel so sorry for the dog that they don't provide it any leadership and this can lead to behavior trouble down the road. The new greyhound owner must be a benevolent dictator and provide the dog with a secure and predictable environment."

will prevent behavior problems and separation anxiety down the road! When a dog is experiencing separation anxiety, Martha looks at where the dog is crated (is it in the living room where the dog can be a part of what is going on with the family or is it stuck away in a laundry room?), and whether the dog has been properly crate trained. Did you teach the dog what it needs to know?

On behavior that goes "down hill"

Martha said that this was because the dog realizes that he's on thin ice at first, but as he becomes more comfortable "Hitler" or "Cleopatra" syndromes will develop. The real dog will come out of hiding and unless you are providing firm guidance, the situation could get out of control. So what do you do? Start crate training immediately, it's never too late!

On keeping positive mental images when dealing with behavior problems

Martha believes that dogs and greyhounds in particular are gifted with telepathic communication skills. If you are leaving for the day don't say, "Don't chew the couch!", but picture the dog calmly and happily resting on the couch. Tell the dog where you are going and when you'll be home. Picture it in your mind. And then tell the dog that he'll be fine. Picture it! Finally, if your dog is still having problems, even after crate training and positive mental imaging, take a look at your own emotions and those of your family. Are you stressed, angry with your spouse or kids? The dog will pick up on negative emotions and you need to be aware of how those emotions impact him.

Do you want to know more? Martha has canine behavior tapes (3 1/2 hours) available for \$26.00. Call (206) 827-1928 and leave your name and address and your credit card number and expiration date. She is also available for private consultations at the same phone number. Since Martha's talk, both my husband and I have listened to her tapes and found them very helpful and we now recommend them to new and old greyhound owners alike.

Ann Kenny is a CG regular contributor



GET WELL SOON!

Using diet to help convalescing dogs have a speedy recovery.

by Susan Donoghue, VMD

Anyone who has been in dogs for long enough knows that the nightmare of injury and illness in our canine companions is a sobering reality. Puppies get stepped on, small breeds fall off grooming tables and romping dogs run into trees. Sometimes dogs get hit by cars and suffer multiple fractures. Other times, an argument between dogs results in lacerations and deep bruises.

Critical-care medicine and surgery has saved many dogs that might otherwise die from shock and hemorrhage. Then comes the convalescent period, when nutrition can impact a dog's recovery. Let's consider the following example.

Brutus, a four year old male Doberman Pinscher, slipped his collar, bolted onto a highway and was hit by a car. He was rushed to an emergency veterinary clinic where he was treated for several fractures and head injuries. His prognosis was good, but convalescence would take months. After six days, Brutus went home, with a list of instructions for

his owner as long as the bill.

Brutus was kept on foam pads, propped up with pillows and given close attention and quiet companionship. Just the ticket for aiding recovery. He was fed his usual diet of dry and canned dog food. But after a few days at home, despite a good appetite, Brutus was noticeably losing weight. His ribs grew visible, muscles melted away from his shoulders and loin, and boney ridges on his skull became prominent. When consulted about the dog's condition, I explained to the owners that Brutus was exhibiting external signs of the internal metabolism changes that were occurring as a result of his accident.

The Metabolism Of Trauma

When trauma or certain illnesses occur, two major changes affect the body's metabolism. First, the metabolism rate increases above normal like an engine revving faster and needing more fuel. Second, the type of fuel used by the body changes; less carbohydrates and more protein and

fat are burned. These changes accompany fever, infection, wounds, bone fractures, burns, certain cancers and especially head injuries. Brutus' weight loss occurred because he was using his own body fat to meet the increased need for calories. He was also breaking down tissue proteins for fuel, wound repair and the manufacture of antibodies. The internal biochemical changes enabled Brutus to heal wounds, mend fractures and fight infection.

But using tissue proteins for these purposes is similar to fueling a wood stove with your furniture and walls. Our task was to help Brutus help himself to heal quickly without burning his own tissue proteins in the process.

Nutritional Support

This new specialty in veterinary medicine seeks to meet the nutritional needs of animals that are sick, stressed or injured, and hence to improve recovery. For a case such as Brutus,' our goal was to provide enough calories and protein to meet his increased metabolic needs.

First, Brutus' owners were introduced to "enterals." These sterile liquid foods, which provide complete nutrition, are available in most neighborhood groceries and pharmacies. Products I have used successfully in treating dogs include Ensure, Osmolite, and Pulmocare (all from Ross Laboratories) and Isocal, Criticare and Traumacal (all from Mead Johnson). A few enterals are now marketed specifically for dogs and

(Get Well Soon Continued on page 25)



Veterinary surgeries like this one at the National Greyhound Adoption Program adoption kennel in Philadelphia, PA, can save lives. Photo courtesy of David Wolf, Philadelphia, PA.

(Get Well Soon Continued from page 24)

are available from veterinarians. Products with the term "lyte" in the name means that they often contain electrolytes (sodium is one example) and sugar, but they do not contain adequate amounts of protein and other essential nutrients.

Enterals may be offered to the dog in many ways: alone, as a free-choice drink; mixed in a kitchen blender with canned pet food and offered in a bowl or squirted into the mouth; used as a soak for dry food; or fed through a feeding tube under veterinary supervision. Dogs receiving nutrition from enterals produce very little stool due to the efficient absorption and low residue.

Enterals are packed with calories (at least one calorie per milliliter or about 30 calories per fluid ounce) and nutrients. These special products are far superior to water when blending canned foods or soaking dry food. A recipe I prescribe frequently for injured dogs convalescing at home is eight ounces of canned pet food blended with eight ounces of liquid enterals. If the slurry is to be fed into the dog's mouth with a syringe, be careful to keep the dog's head level to proceed slowly. Have your veterinarian show you the proper technique before you attempt it for the first time. Whatever method is used, initial feedings must be small to avoid causing digestive upset.

Protein Supplements

Sometimes, convalescing dogs need to receive high-quality protein supplements as well. Use either a commercial formulation or dehydrated cottage cheese (sold in many pet shops), a less expensive protein supplement that's just as good for the dogs.

At first, Brutus was offered a slurry consisting of two ounces of canned dog food and two ounces of enteral. He ate eagerly, and over the



Elmo isn't recuperating; he's just getting comfortable. Photo courtesy of Jan Keith, Lake Forrest, CA.

next 48 hours he was offered gradually increasing amounts at six-hour intervals. By the fourth day, Brutus received 26 ounces of canned dog food blended with 26 ounces of enteral, which provided about 1,700 calories. A premium dry dog food and judicious use of high-quality snacks (hard-boiled egg, cheese, cottage cheese) provided the remaining 700 calories he needed during recovery. After 12 weeks, Brutus was back to his old self—except for a new non-slip collar.

Dr. Donoghue is a veterinarian and a board-certified nutrition consultant ❖

(Obedience Continued from page 21)

toward are the U.D.X. (Utility Dog Excellent) and the O.T.Ch. (Obedience Trial Champion). Good luck and have fun! Greyhounds can do obedience!

Katherine Crawford lives in Tallahassee, FL and runs the Greyhound Rescue of Tallahassee, Inc. ❖

From Ann Smith:

"I understand what you mean about the dog going down real fast following an injury but it seems that most of their deterioration is while they are at the vets'. The stress and improper diet is the culprit. When they return to the kennel, we don't have any further problems. They don't lose weight and adjust to the injury quite well. They receive the same amount of feed that they would normally get but they are put out by themselves so the other dogs won't hurt them. The advice I would give is to make sure they have good feed and keep them on some form of electrolytes. Pedialyte is fine. And I also think that they pick up the stress from the family and it makes them nervous. We tend to dote on them when they are convalescing and I really don't think they appreciate it. I think they would rather be left alone to deal with it in their own way. If they demand attention, well that's different."

Ann Smith is a greyhound trainer ❖

Make A Greyhound Coat



Greyhound coat. Photo courtesy of Jack and Amy Corrigan

Our hound coats are very popular. The design is very flattering to the build of a greyhound. They stay put very well, even on fidgety dogs. They're easy to put on and take off when made with the single Velcro fastener described here. Oh, yes, and, they keep your hound warm--the purpose of a coat.

We make these out of any kind of fabric we find, but have had the best luck with heavy upholstery/decorating fabric and winter wool blends. Consider odd sources of fabric, such as old blankets, drapes or rugs. It sounds weird, but these are typically thick heavy fabrics that wear and wash well. And they're warm.

Throughout these instructions we refer to the inner fabric and the outer fabric. The coats actually end up fully reversible, so this is just to make it easier to explain what's going on. You'll probably never actually reverse it if you're using a woolly fleece for one side, but it's a cool feature if you're making a spring/fall-weight coat and can't decide which color looks best on your hound.

Time Needed:

Each coat takes me 40 minutes to make if it doesn't have an appliqué. With an appliqué, a coat takes me 60-90 minutes. I don't pin stuff and my patterns are already made, so it may take you slightly longer, especially for your first coat.

Materials Needed:

- * 5" strip of 2" wide sew-on Velcro (or 10" strip of 1" wide Velcro)
- * 30" x 36" piece of outer fabric
- * 30" x 36" piece of inner fabric
- * OPTIONAL (for appliqué): paper-backed sewable fusible web, like Heat 'n Bond
- * OPTIONAL (for appliqué): accent fabric
- * Large sheet of paper or a paper bag cut open (for pattern)

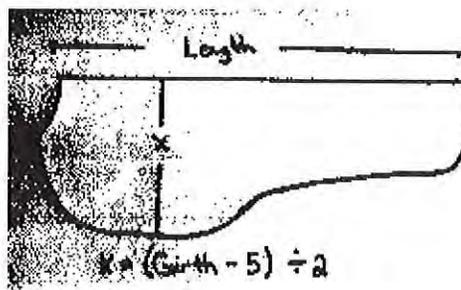
Step 1 - Measure Hound and Make Pattern

First, measure your hound in these three places and write down the measurements.

- * Length - From where the neck bends and becomes the back to where the tail starts (usually 26"—30")

* Girth - Distance around chest behind front legs (usually 28" - 32")

* Width - Distance across (usually 6"-9")



Next, take a large sheet of paper and draw out your pattern similar to the one above, but to the size you measured on your hound. Don't worry about matching the drawing above exactly. Generally, you want the coat full around the chest and you want it to taper as it moves toward the rear. If you're worried about butt coverage, don't taper quite as much as you head toward the tail. The rounded corners on the tail end add a nice look and make later steps easier.

To figure out the X measurement in the drawing above, subtract 5 inches from your hound's girth, then divide the result by 2.

Now take the pattern to your hound. This is a tough job, but worth the effort. Hold the pattern in place along the hound's spine and make sure the coat falls as you would like. Make sure the butt is covered. Make sure the coat is long enough for the hound. Make sure the coat will cover the chest but not drown it. If you need to make changes, do it now--even if you have to do the pattern over. Once you get a perfect pattern for your hound, you'll never have to go through this again.

Step 2 - Cut Fabric

Fold the inner fabric in half. Place the long straight side of the pattern along the fold. You can put a few pins in at this point if you'd like, but I don't. I just hold the pattern in place while I cut. Precision is not that important.

THIS IS IMPORTANT! Allow 1/4" - 1/2" extra around the pattern as you cut the fabric. This will be your seam allowance. If I know I'll be top-stitching (which I do with all but the bulkiest fabrics), I go with a 1/4" seam allowance. Otherwise I go with 1/2".

Next, fold the outer fabric in half. Don't use the pattern to cut the outer fabric. Instead, use the folded inner fabric as the pattern. This will assure you that the two sides will match perfectly. Cut the outer fabric to match the inner fabric shape. (NOTE: If you're doing an appliqué on a coat with a woolly fleece inner fabric, you should do the appliqué now. Jump to Step 8 for a few tips on appliqué.)

Now cut the chest strap pieces. This will go across the chest just in front of the front legs. Cut a 4 1/2" x 6" rectangle from the inner fabric. Cut the same size rectangle from the outer fabric. (Increase the size to 5" x 6" if you're using a 1/2" seam allowance or the woolly fleece.)

Finally, cut the stomach strap pieces. Cut two 5 1/2" squares of the inner fabric and two 5 1/2" squares of the outer fabric. (If you're working with a bulky inner fabric such as woolly fleece, use the outer fabric for all 4 of

(Make a Coat Continued on page 27)

these

Step 3 - Construct Chest Strap

Place the two 4 1/2" x 6" rectangles right-sides together. Using a 1/4" seam allowance, stitch along both of the long sides of the rectangles, forming a tube. Turn the tube right side out and iron. Top-stitch the tube with a 1/4" seam allowance along the long sides of the rectangle.

Step 4 - Construct Stomach Straps

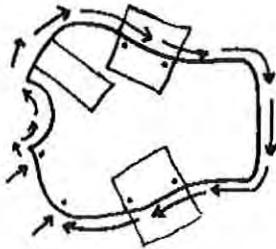
Place one inner fabric and one outer fabric 5 1/2" square right-sides together. Using a 1/4" seam allowance, stitch along three sides of the square, forming a pocket. Repeat this for the other two squares. Turn the pockets right side out. Optionally, you can top-stitch these at this point.

Trim the Velcro to be 1/8" shorter than the pocket on each side. Place the fuzzy side (as opposed to the hook side) of the 2" Velcro on the inner fabric about 1/8" from the sewn edges and top-stitch into place. (If you are using the 1" Velcro, cut two pieces and place them side by side and stitch into place.)

Read this carefully. I often get mixed up here. Place the hook side of the 2" Velcro on the OUTER fabric of the other stomach strap and top-stitch into place. (If you are using the 1" Velcro, cut two pieces and place them side by side and stitch into place.)

Step 5 - Sew

Coat



Unfold and align the inner and outer coat pieces, right sides together with the inner fabric on the bottom. Place the chest strap about 1/2" from the collar corner as shown in the diagram above. Place it with the inner fabric down. Place it between the inner and outer coat pieces. Use two pins to hold it in place.

Next place the stomach straps in between the inner and outer coat pieces. We made these bigger than they needed to be, so they will stick out of the coat. (This allows you to make adjustments later if needed.) When placing these, you want to make sure they'll fall behind the front legs. On males, you want these as close to the front legs as possible to avoid tinkle damage. Place the straps with the inner fabric down. (Don't think about the Velcro if you can avoid it, or you'll confuse yourself. Just put them with the inner fabric down. If you used the same fabric for both sides of the straps, put one with the Velcro up and one with the Velcro down.) Allow about an inch of each strap to extend out of the coat as shown above. If you have to make adjustments later, this will be the place, so I just allow for it from the start. Pin the straps into place. If you're one who likes to pin stuff, pin all the way around the coat. I find that I only need to pin the chest and stomach straps in place to get a good result.

Now sew the two pieces together. You'll leave a 4-5" opening near the collar. This will allow you to turn the coat right side out and do the final chest strap adjustments. Start sewing at the dot indicated on the diagram. (This will be 1/2" from the collar corner on the side of the coat that DOESN'T have the chest strap pinned in place. Sew around almost the entire coat, sewing over the chest and stomach straps to trap them in place. Stop when you get to the second dot noted on the diagram. This will be 4-5" from the point where you started sewing.

Step 6 - Turn Right Side Out and Press

Clip all curves, then turn the coat right side out. Press the seam all

around the coat. Be sure to press the seam for the opening in the coat. This will make the next step easier.

Step 7 - Test Drive the Coat and Mark Chest Strap

Don't skip this step. Take the coat to your hound and try it on. Make sure the stomach straps are an appropriate length to fit snugly but not too tightly. Check the length of the coat. (You can make the coat shorter, but not longer at this point.)

Pull the chest strap across the hound's chest and mark where the seam should lie for a perfect fit. Don't worry if the chest strap is a few inches too long. You can trim it to a proper length before the final sewing.

If you need to adjust anything, turn the coat wrong side out, pull out the necessary stitches and do it now. You'll thank yourself later

Step 8 - OPTIONALLY Add Appliqués

NOTE: If you're doing a coat with a woolly fleece inner fabric, you should have added the appliqué back in Step 2.

If you are going to appliqué an initial or running hound or other shape to the coat, I'd suggest doing it now. That way the appliqué will show on both sides of the coat. It's also easier to work with the coat before the chest strap is fully attached. Now the coat lies flat. Later it will be more difficult to maneuver through your machine.

To make an appliqué, iron the paper-backed sewable fusible web to the wrong side of your accent fabric. Then draw your shape. (If you're doing an initial, be sure to draw it as a mirror image if you draw on the paper.) Cut the shape out and remove the paper. Position the appliqué on the coat and iron into place. Use a very tightly space zigzag stitch (satin stitch) to go around the edge of your appliqué. Tie off ends of threads.

Step 9 - Top Stitch and Connect Chest Strap

Poke the dangling end of the chest strap into the coat body to the point you marked earlier. Use two pins to hold it in place. Make sure the seams are folded neatly on both sides and that they match up so that the top stitch will catch both pieces of fabric.

Top stitch around the entire coat, starting just before the pins that hold the chest strap in place. The top stitching should be 1/4" from the edge of the coat. Continue around the entire coat, then stitch over the chest strap a second time (just for good measure).

That's it. You're done. Now take that fashionable hound for a walk. You both deserve it!

Copyright 1996, Greyhound Manor Crafts, Jack & Amy Corrigan,

P.O. Box 206, New Berlinville, PA 19545, (610) 367 - 9551

e-mail: bark@voicenet.com

web address: <http://www.voicenet.com/~bark>

Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine welcomes the Corrigan's as regular contributors. Jack and Amy live with five rescued dogs: two retired greyhounds, a whippet, a Norwegian Elkhound, and a Norfolk Terrier. In addition, there's a house cat, five barn cats and two compost-making rabbits.



FOR THE YOUNGSTERS

KALYKI and JOJO

by Liliane A. Goldman



"And they are off and running! KALYKI is taking the lead, Number Nine is trailing and Number Five is not far behind! ..."

The loudspeaker was booming the voice of the broadcaster far beyond the greyhound race arena, across the Caloosahatchee river, through the town of Immokalee and all the way to JOJO's window.

Oh, how JOJO wished she was at the racetrack to see her favourite canines, the slim, graceful and intelligent greyhounds. Unfortunately, her parents had to work long hours and she was too young to go by herself. She was so sad and lonely that her tears rolled off her face, went down the garden, through the town of Immokalee, across the Caloosahatchee river and, into the race arena.

KALYKI who was leading the pack made a sudden stop at the sight of the blue stream that was opening a new path on the racetrack. A big "OOOH!" followed his mid-race stopping and all the greyhounds went tumbling down on top of each other.

KALYKI sniffed the blue stream and felt JOJO's loneliness. He then zapped out of the racetrack, jumped over the Caloosahatchee river, through the town of Immokalee and raced to JOJO's house where he yelped and yelped until she opened her front door.

KALYKI was jumping about and trying to lick JOJO through his muzzle. JOJO took away his muzzle, shared with him her milk and cookies and they sat about and talked and talked all afternoon, like old friends do. JOJO told KALYKI about her

lonely life going from school to her home where she was not allowed to have friends over until her parents finished working, which was very often late at night.

"Imagine," he said, "On the day of the race, we have to fast because we cannot gain an ounce of fat. Then we have to be weighed, poked, walked always on a leash, tossed every day inside the starting box. We love to race at 40 mph but not for only half a minute! On top of that, we try to catch an artificial lure! We have to be muzzled and we are never allowed to befriend other dogs or people. Also, we are yelled at and screamed at by greedy betters!"

"Poor you," sighed JOJO. "Of course," said KALYKI with a little smile on his face, "there are perks if you are a winner like me. I get to relax in whirlpools and have massages and eat to my heart's content after the races, but I would gladly give these up

for a friend like you, JOJO!"

Unfortunately, the officials caught up with KALYKI. They muzzled him again and dragged him away but they invited JOJO to come and see KALYKI race. With her invitation in hand, she pleaded with her parents that she could go by herself as she was a big girl now. "Besides," she said, "I am going to be the guest of honour!" Her caring parents then decided to take a day off work and they all went to see KALYKI race.

It was a bright sunny day when a radiant JOJO made her entrance at the racetrack. JOJO and her parents bought popcorn and big funny sun hats and went to sit right in the front row.

The Band started to play as the loudspeaker was booming: "The first race is about to begin! Take your bets, ladies and gentlemen!"

And there at the number ONE

(KALYKI Continued on page 29)



(KALYKI Continued from page 28)

gate, KALYKI recognized JOJO and he couldn't help but bark and yelp pitifully!

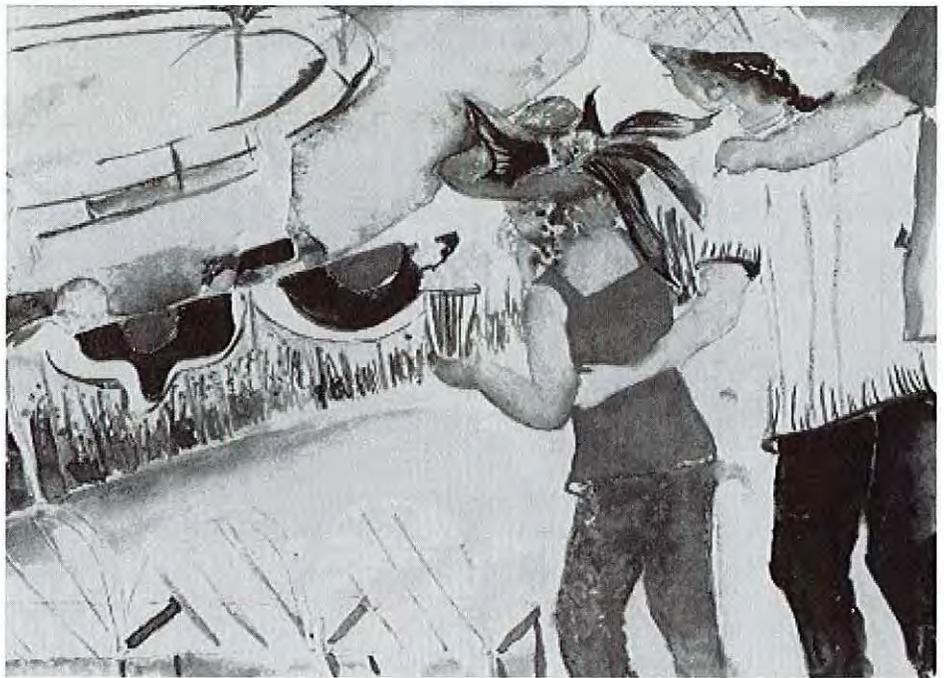
A gunshot was heard and the loud-speaker resounded again with: "And they are off and running! Number ONE, KALYKI is in the lead. Number Nine is trailing, Number Seven is pushing through. Is he going to beat KALYKI?"

The crowd was all worked up. Again they were yelling and screaming at the greyhounds. "Come on, Number One, I've got big bucks on you! You stupid mutt, what are you doing?....."

"OHHHH! Not again!"

KALYKI, Number One, the leader of the pack, stopped suddenly and a huge collision ensued. The officials tried to catch KALYKI but he ran to JOJO's lap. Her popcorn and her funny hat went up into the air as KALYKI was jumping and trying to lick her face through his muzzle.

A decision was made then and there to give KALYKI an early retirement. JOJO's parents realized how

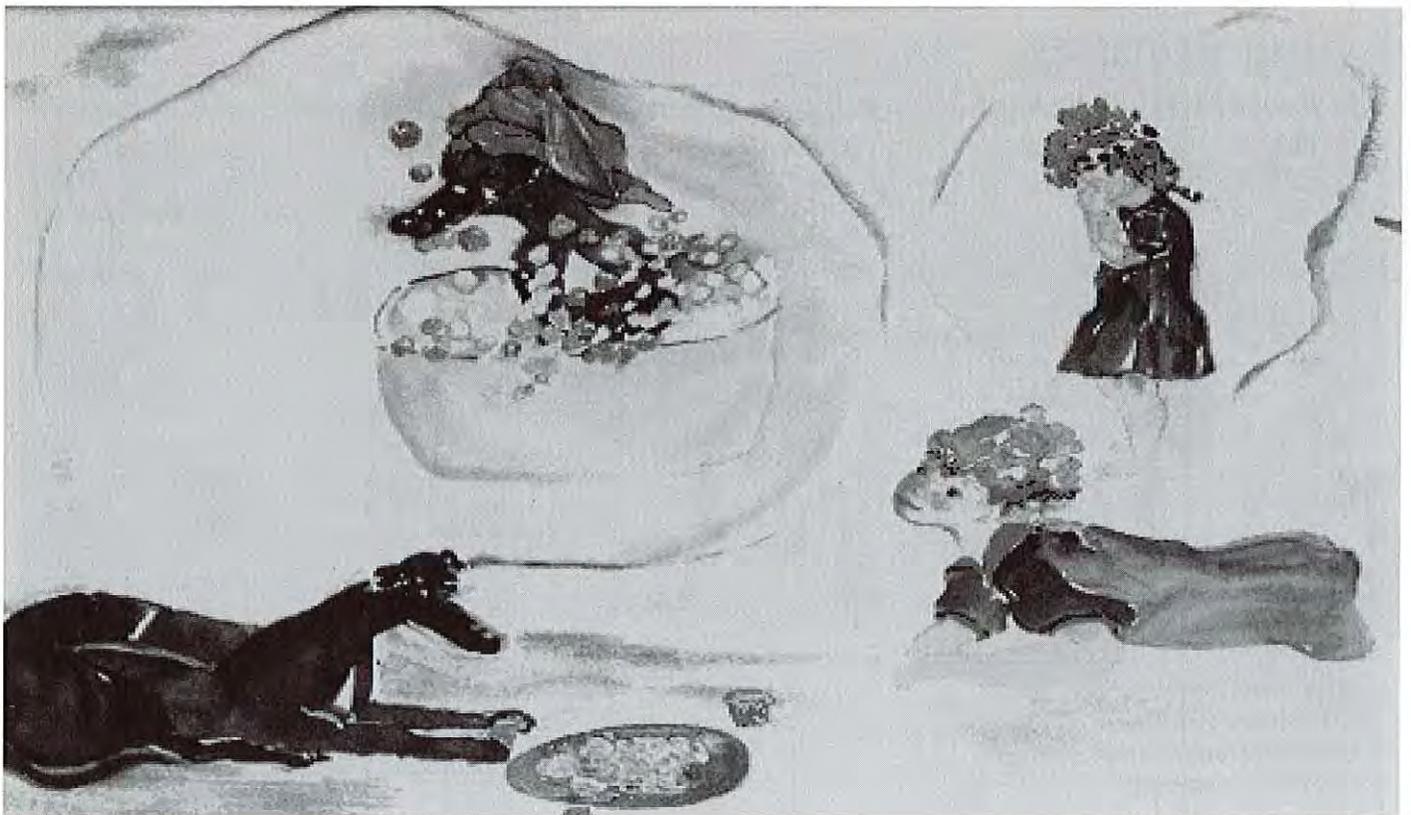


lonely she was and they were all happy to adopt KALYKI and take him home.

A lot of people lost money at the races because of KALYKI's crazy behaviour. But it was money they did not earn anyway and JOJO gained a fast friend: KALYKI the

smart greyhound!

Liliane A. Goldman is a Montreal writer/artist. A graduate of Concordia University she teaches, exhibits, writes and takes care of her family



Greyhound Marketplace

Greyhound Notecards of Elegance

Rosie's Circle

214 Pearl Street
Cambridge, Ma 02139
617-491-7320



email: wilmanat@ix.netcom.com

Photography by H.R. Paine

Great Hound Gifts

Featuring the GREYHOUND
and other loved breeds



4667 Route 31
Vernon, New York 13476
1-800-24HOUND
(315) 829-4800

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Tote Bags | Canister Sets |
| Watches | Coasters |
| T-Shirts | Earrings |
| Sweat Shirts | Belt Buckle |
| Mugs | Sterling Silver |
| Note Cards | Charms |
| Note Pads | Cookie Jars |



Quality greyhound merchandise available for
your shopping pleasure.
Call or write for free catalog.

TEDDY & FRIENDS
GREYHOUND TREASURES INC.

P.O. Box 97 Independence KY 41051
606-363-0951 606-363-0952 (Fax)



LM BROWNS GRYHND SPECIALTY

Greyhound Jewelry, Supplies,
Collectibles. Gift Boxes, and More.
Call today for your free catalog!
(717) 246-7620



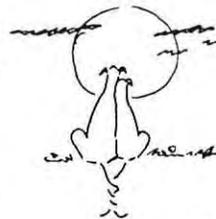
GALA Greyhound Greetings

4503 Church Road
Urbana, Ohio 43078-9365
Phone: 937-652-3271



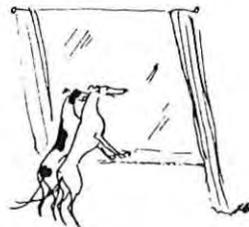
Whimsical Sketches of Greyhounds Just Being Themselves
Over 50 Designs Available As:

NOTE CARDS



STATIONERY

TABLETS



PEDIGREES

Greyhound Artwork
by
Hanne Bockhaus
—Denmark—



Send \$1.00 for Sample Card and Catalogue



Greyhound Marketplace

Chrysanthemums

Dog Beds

These luxurious beds, stuffed with shredded foam, come with an outer cover made from beige shearling and tan cotton canvas. Past purchasers attest that with one in each major room their greyhounds do stay off the furniture! With a spare cover your greyhound will never be without their bed.

founded 1990

10% of your order is donated to the greyhound placement group (501(c)3) of your choice or, if none is indicated, it is donated to The Greyhound Project

For a Brochure

PO Box 1004 ~ Berwick, ME 03901
Telephone: 207-698-1271 or FAX: 207-698-1278

Sports Line

Our sports line, for the two leggeds in your life, is a polar fleece pullover that can have a lovely embroidered laying greyhound. In addition we created a heavy, soft sweatshirt with the word greyhound and the laying greyhound appliquéd above it, and our sports cap has the greyhound on the front and the word greyhound on the back.

GREYHOUND WINDCHIME

Standard chime has assorted colored greyhounds (black - white - grey - desert tan - golden maple - white & onion)

Magnets
Window Whimseys

Mini Chimes — \$ 9.00 @
orders of a dozen — \$ 7.50 @

Standard Chimes — \$13.00 @
orders of a dozen — \$11.25 @

Magnets — \$ 2.00 @

Window Whimseys — \$ 2.00 @
(without cord & suction cup)
Window Whimseys — \$ 2.50 @
(with cord & suction cup)

Mini chime has 5 pieces.
Standard chime has 10 pieces.

Color picture available upon request.



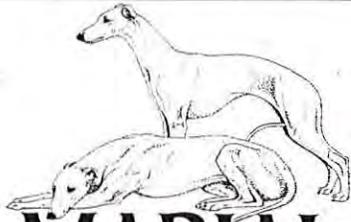
BELCO CRAFTS - BELMONT INDUSTRIES
340 FOX SHANNON PLACE
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO 43950
PHONE: 614-695-0500
FAX: 614-695-5910



**Cloak[®]
and
Dogger**

26 Gibraltar Drive
Rockford, MI 49341
(616) 866-4694

Washable Cloaks for the Discriminating Canine for
beauty, warmth and function



MARIAL

Including beautiful and durable martingale collar/leash combination in a rainbow of colors and decorative trim, MRS. BONE'S collars, lure coursing blankets and slip leads, pillows with sighthound designs, totebags, warm coats, fabric greyhound doll, notepads, jewelry, cards. Wonderful gifts. For free catalog contact:

MARIAL
12035 West Brown Deer Road
Milwaukee, WI 53224-1417
(414) - 355-4776
marial@execpc.com
FAX (414) - 355-4446



Carousel Art and Frames

Greyhound X-Press

A collection of fine art featuring the greyhound. This fine art can be purchased custom framed or unframed. We specialize in greyhound art and have one of the largest collections available.

We also carry fine art of other breeds as well. We have open and limited edition art available, and we donate a portion of all sales to the organization of your choice.

To receive a catalog of our greyhound art please call (908) 892-7003, or Fax us at (908) 458-6659. You can also send request to **Carousel Art and Frame**, 2816 Bridge Ave., Pt. Pleasant NJ 08742

We will be on the World Wide Web soon. Look for us there. In New Jersey look for us at Make Peace with Animals and Greyhound Friends functions.

Greyhound Marketplace



A catalog of unique and uniquely practical items. We specialize in "Mrs. Bones" collars, offering over 40 different designs including a selection of 2" wide trims. There are full color swatch sheets available - please call or write for your set.

We also feature Chrysanthemum dog jackets, hoods and belly warmers along with custom designed jewelry, hand crafted items a large selection of notecards and much more.

P.O. Box 160, Bellingham, MA 02019
Phone: 508-520-4852 Fax: 508-528-7101

The 1997 Greyhound Adoption Resource Directory

The 1997 edition of the *Greyhound Adoption Resource Directory* will be available in February. With listings of adoption groups, placement contacts and sources for information on adopting retired racing greyhounds around the world, the Directory is the most comprehensive resource on retired racing greyhounds available.

Copies will be available for \$15 from
The Greyhound Project, Inc.
261 Robbins Street
Milton MA 02186

*The Softest
Leather
Collars and
Leashes that
you will ever
find!*



"PASHA"

*Handmade in Bavaria for
Tierisch Exklusiv!*

P.O. Box 1107 Sebastopol, CA 95473
TEL: (707) 824-1110 FAX: (707) 829-5855

Advertising space is available in
*Celebrating Greyhounds:
The Magazine*

Advertising Rates
\$20 per block per issue
(\$75 per year — 4 issues)

Non-profit greyhound adoption groups given a one-time one block ad at \$15 to advertise fundraising items

Send camera ready or scannable ad copy to

The Greyhound Project, Inc.
P.O. Box 173
Holbrook, MA 02343

HALEMAR SPECIALTIES, INC.

P.O. BOX 3132
PEABODY, MA. 01961-3132
1-800-955-9656
FAX # 508-532-3324

CALL US FOR A BROCHURE



NEW FOR FALL 96 *

PLASTIC HARDWARE

LURE COURSING MUZZLES
KENNEL MUZZLES
WHIPPET MUZZLES(ONE SIZE FITS MOST)
REPLACEMENT MUZZLE STRAPS
PLASTIC LEADS (ASSORTED COLORS)

LEATHER PRODUCTS

LEATHER LURE COURSE MUZZLES
PERSONALIZED LEATHER COLLARS
WIDE LEATHER COLLARS 1.5/8" X 19"
LEATHER LEADS 5/8" X 72"
BARKING MUZZLES (ONE SIZE FITS ALL)

SPECIALTY ITEMS

MINIATURE MUZZLES
MINIATURE NUMBERED BLANKETS
GREYHOUND SAFETY COLLARS
MATCHING LEADS TO ABOVE COLLARS

DOG BOOTS (SET OF FOUR) *
DOUBLE PLY CORDURA NYLON
PROTECTS PAWS FROM SNOW AND
ICE. EASY ON WITH VELCRO
LIKE CLOSURE.

DOG COATS

SATIN JACKETS/COURSING JACKETS
SHOW OFF YOUR GREYHOUND IN A SATIN
JACKET. WITH OR WITHOUT NUMBERS OR
EMBROIDERED WITH DOG'S NAME.

RAIN JACKETS

WINTER COATS
THE BEST WATER AND WIND REPELLANT
NYLON LINED WITH WARM THICK FLEECE.
AVAILABLE IN RED, ROYAL BLUE, KELLY
GREEN AND BLACK.

SPORT PILE LINED COAT
OUR MOST POPULAR COAT. TWO ADJUST-
ABLE STRAPS ALLOW FOR A CUSTOM FIT.
AVAILABLE IN RED, ROYAL BLUE, KELLY
AND BLACK.

DENIM LINED COAT *
HAVE THE BEST DRESSED DOG WITH OUR
WARM DUNGAREE WEIGHT BLUE DENIM
COAT LINED WITH FLEECE. TWO STRAPS
ALLOW FOR A GREAT FIT.

FALL JACKET
NYLON WITH A FLEECE LINING FOR
WARMTH WITHOUT BULK.
AVAILABLE IN RED, ROYAL BLUE,
GREEN, BLACK.

Celebrating Greyhounds

Announcements

from The Greyhound Project , Inc.

Publication dates have changed for your convenience.

The Greyhound Project has adjusted *Celebrating Greyhounds'* editorial and advertising deadlines, and publication dates with the hope that each issue will arrive when the seasons change. The Spring issue should arrive in late March or April, depending on the speed of bulk rate mail delivery. Please see the masthead box on page one for specifics.



Does your adoption group newsletter have great informational articles?

Please ask your group to place *Celebrating Greyhounds: The Magazine* on its mailing list. The editorial office is at 895 Tuttle Ave. Ext., Hamden, CT 06518. Letters, articles, or sharp, scannable photographs are also welcomed via regular mail or by e-mail to greyhound@AOL.com. Thank you!



Wanted: Articles, News, Tidbits, Photographs, Cartoons, and anything "Greyhound"

Do you like to write, draw, cartoon, take great photographs or disseminate information? Please share anything of interest with your fellow readers in North America, the United Kingdom, and Australia and send to the editorial office. Writer's Guidelines available on request.



Subscribe now or give a gift subscription to CG.

A one year subscription in North America is \$15 (US funds); Worldwide is \$20 (US funds).

Please make check payable to The Greyhound Project, Inc.

Mail to:

The Greyhound Project, Inc

P.O. Box 173

Holbrook, MA 02343

For yourself—

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

For a friend—

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Sign card: From _____

The Greyhound Project, Inc.
Celebrating Greyhounds: The Magazine
P.O. Box 173
Holbrook MA 02343

NON PROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
FRAMINGHAM MA
PERMIT 116

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



Sheeba is an English girl adopted by Sally Anne Thompson and Ron Willbie of Painswick, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Besides acting as a model for Sally's and Ron's dog photography, Sheena is a therapy dog visiting the local hospital every week. She is very fond of soft beds, a good gallop and a cuddle – in any order.