

CANFAN ANNUAL **2011 Volume 2**



CANFAN ANNUAL VOLUME 2 - 2011

2011/2012 Executive

President HJ Dansereau : whippetgang@devonair.ca
Vice-President Regina Salzmann : norwickhounds@netscape.net
Secretary : Everett Dansereau thewhippets@devonair.ca
Marie Clarke : Treasurer BC : mariefclarke@gmail.com
Daniel Gauvin : Director- PQ : daniel.gauvin@videotron.ca
Karen Catt : Director- ON : icy_cold_ibizans@yahoo.com
Lisa Deibert : Director- SK : deibertl@hotmail.com
Pat Ingram : Director- AB : borzoi@rimouski.org
Debra Verzyl : Director- BC : orru@shaw.ca.
Lexy Kovacs : Immediate Past-President- AB

Advisors to the Board

HJ Dansereau Records Coordinator : records@csfa.info
HJ Dansereau CANFAN Editor records@csfa.info
Sheila Barclay Archivist BC : basenjis@shaw.ca

Ad Rates:

Cover page (color only): \$50.00
Full page: \$35.00 (color)/ \$15.00 (Black & White)
Half page: \$25.00 (color)/ \$10.00 (Black & White)
Classifieds: Free to CSFA members
Classifieds: 5.00 Non members

Deadlines

Statistics - Vol 1 January 15
Annual - Vol 2 April 15 April 15
Summer - Vol 3 July 15 July 15
Winter - Vol 4 October 15 October 15

HJ Dansereau – Slave
RR#2, 1733 Centre Road
Hamilton, ON L8N 2Z7

No text, artwork, photo, or other material may be reprinted without permission from the Publisher. The opinions expressed in articles contained herein do not necessarily reflect the views of CSFA, the Editors or the Publisher, nor are they responsible for ad content. The Editors/Publisher reserves the right to alter all submissions and camera ready art in order to meet uniformity in quality standards and printing specifications. The Publisher reserves the right to edit or withhold from publication. Unsolicited manuscripts are welcome however we do not offer financial reimbursement.

Cover Story

Rosie was an incredibly competitive Greyhound. She was always try to get there first!

Seasons, a slight dispute with a Basenji, puppies etc kept her from showing her true worth till 2010, when she was # 1 CKC Lure Coursing Greyhound, and # 7, All Breed

That same year she was # 6 NOTRA Oval Track Greyhound in North America

Rosie was so much more to us than a top competitor

Loosing Rosie was like losing a part of my life

I try to read the poem below and take heart that Rosie had a great life, and that they never live long enough to suit us, but Rosie's life was FAR too brief

Grieve Not

Nor speak of me with tears, but laugh and talk of me as if I were beside you there.

I loved you so-- 'twas heaven here with you!

**Windwood Crackling Rose
SOR ORC FChX
June, 2008 - February, 2011**



Ray & Ann Fessenden

HJ'S RAMBLINGS

I am sorry for the delay in getting CANFAN done but there is a very good reason – I handed in my resignation for this job over a year ago. I do not have the time or the inclination to continue as Editor. It is basically a thankless job (you get support from loyal CSFA Directors) but lots of criticism from everyone else. Even with a topic as controversial as leaving the CKC and where is Lure Coursing in Canada going the number of people who really care are not enough to keep things going.

Since nobody stepped up to the plate and volunteered to be editor we have decided on the following – all 2011 memberships will carry over for 2012 and all paid brags in this issue will get a full refund and we will see what happens in 2012.

Now onto the serious stuff – CSFA memberships pay for the Top Lure Coursing Dogs certificates and the only reason there are accurate records of what happens in Lure Coursing is because I check all the CKC results (both on line and in print). I am willing to continue to do the tabulations and correcting of the CKC records (Did you know over 50% of the records on the CKC website are incorrect- either points or dogs!). But with the demise of Dogs In Canada there will be no other recognition of Lure Coursing Hounds, if we want to recognise the dogs and their owners in the future something must be done. I am looking for volunteers to help set up an eZine (CANFAN.CA) in order to help keep the coffers full (you pay for an ad and we put it on line. Details will have to be fully worked out but as an example - www.ewhippetzine.com. If you are interested in helping (volunteering) please contact me and hopefully we can continue to recognize our coursing dogs in Canada.

Thanks

HJ

CSFA vs CKC Responses

I am very strongly in favour of returning Canadian Lure Coursing from CKC to CSFA I did not vote to change from CSFA to CKC years ago when Jane Strunin (then CSFA President) and Bud Haverstock worked out an agreement to implement this change and a very narrow majority of CSFA members agreed with this plan.

I didn't mind the idea too much till the 'gentleman's agreement' between Jane and Bud went completely sidewise. This agreement was that the CSFA would hold an advisory position with the CKC to channel the rules and activities of Lure coursing into a form that the CKC could manage

This was never implemented, and I have to admit that for many years I had a hard spot in my heart for Mr Haverstock, feeling that he had more or less lied by making this commitment and then failing to follow through

Turns out that the turncoat was NOT Mr Haverstock but the CKC itself. who gave both Mr Haverstock and the Lure Coursing people short shift with any sort of role to assist the CKC in making Lure Coursing work within the CKC framework.

Every month, every year, Bonnie Goebel would have to spend hours correcting CKC mistakes in the results. All too often rules would be pronounced hilly nilly by the CKC that were ridiculously impossible to implement

This state went on and on, and Heather Jean, (and Sheila Barclay) are the implements used (thank you) to try to keep Lure coursing on the straight and narrow. The CKC has no one who is knowledgeable about Lure Coursing and this sport is obviously very low on their priority list

With the ongoing financial mismanagement going on in the CKC for the last few years, it has become more and more impossible for Canadian Lure coursing clubs to have the finances to hold trials without going in the red.

Due to the general worldwide recession many people are forced to cut back on their favourite hobbies, amongst them most CKC Performance events.

Within the last year the CKC has raised it's Per Capita fee, solicited 'donations' from their clubs and individual members, and now insist on exorbitant Non Member Participation fees in an attempt to FORCE all participants to join the CKC

Many people, over the last 10 or 20 years, have had run ins with the CKC offices and NEVER want to be CKC members. They also do not want to pay this ridiculous fee. I don't know the numbers, but I would suspect that perhaps 1/3 of our Lure Coursing fraternity are not CKC members. they do not breed and are marginally interested in other 'benefits' offered through CKC membership. A goodly number of them will switch to other activities sponsored by other groups rather than being FORCED to join the CKC in order to be active in CKC Lure coursing.

I feel that Lure coursing with the CKC has been a slow slide into oblivion for this sport, and that this slide will be greatly accelerated by the lack of communication between the CKC and it's individual members and the ever increasing fees that the CKC are imposing. (for example, I still tattoo my puppies.. why do I have to pay the \$4 'recovery fee' for dogs that are chipped? I could go on and on and have to admit that most of my experiences dealing with Big Brother in the last couple of years have been negative

IF we have a strong executive and the personnel to continue the tasks of organizing Lure Coursing in Canada I strongly support Lure Coursing returning to a CSFA sport. The fact that we don't have a couple more letters on our dog's pedigree is minimal

Sincerely

Ann Fessenden

Lure coursing in USA before it ever started in Canada

Entered several dogs in first Canadian (CSFA) trials

CKC Life Member (for whatever THAT is worth!)

I have some questions regarding lure coursing and CKC.

My responses are:

1. Can we have CSFA Lure coursing and not throw away CKC?

2 Yes, I am interested in working with CSFA to get lure coursing working in Canada and also willing to host events.

3 . To get CSFA lure coursing working we need to have a dedicated group to work out the details. Such as,

To get permission to assume and modify ASFA rules. (AKC rules are more conformation oriented even though they have a few items that do help to attract a larger following)

Appoint a panel to review and modify rules

To certify lure operators as I feel that they are an integral part of the operation.

License and manage judges which could/should involve training, testing, licensing etc

Identify will people with skills to approve applications, oversee judges, and do the records and stats.

To start there would probably be some "grandfathering in" of judges and LO and clubs but I think that there is a lot of room to get better control of the entire operation

I am willing to work to getting this up and running.

In the past I proposed a "judge's handbook" and although it was agreed that such a thing would be beneficial, it never was put into practice.

Adele McNiven

Hello all,

Sorry not to have responded sooner - too much going on!

Heather I agree that either we as clubs are going to have to substantially bump entry fees or get out from under the CKC or we won't survive. We actually lost money on some of our events in 2010 once the fees changed.

Maybe CSFA should talk to the various club executives for their opinion on returning to running under CSFA and have them poll their members. I am personally in favour of losing the CKC and I think there would be a lot of support out here.

My understanding is that most of the opposition to the change is show people worrying about the title.

I don't show so I might be crazy, but would the title not still be there? People who run Oval track show the ORC title and that isn't issued by CKC. The FCh title would still exist, it would just be issued by CSFA - it still shows the dogs ability as a courser. Am I missing something here?

Marie Clarke

1. Do you want to go back to CSFA?

Not really, it takes a lot of volunteer time and effort! It is already very difficult to find volunteers to run an event let alone starting a new organization!

2. Are you willing to take the time and effort to volunteer for a position within CSFA?

No, I have enough on my plate for the time being!

3. What do you think CSFA has to do to get lure coursing back?

I have no suggestions!

Regina Salzmänn

here we go - 1st yep , as a "pet owner " I would love to go back to CSFA , have no interest in the CKC whatsoever - 2nd I am willing to volunteer within CSFA - and ,3rd , I am not quite sure about that . I do not know whether there are any legal matters that needed to be considered , whether all the CKC affiliated Clubs might have to disband e.g. - I also am not sure what would happen with the rulebook , would imagine it to be quite work intensive to come up with a new one - one might want to ask who'd be willing to stay with/join CSFA if we'd dropped the CKC . I personally would love if all the different sighthound/lure course clubs in B.C. e.g . would cease their individual existence and come together to form one loosely organised organisation of fanciers who put their experience and expertise into holding regular trials under the roof of CSFA . I personally am not very interested in titles but think , they are important /add extra fun for many , so , we would have to come up with our own system for a CSFA title . I regularly get the feeling that it would be so nice of we went back to what I understand to be the roots of this lovely sport , fun for hounds and people alike , simplify things .

And there seems to be a deep need for newcomers- some form of advertisement would be great - reach out to show people or , heaven forbid , even to non sighthound folks - perhaps offer fun runs for them at certain trials - no titles or whatsoever , just more involvement and some extra money ? We did this a few times at our local dog show , a demo straight race at the end of the Saturday and once the sighthounds were through all could let their dogs go once - this was a huge success .

Verena

I wish to remain with the CKC. This now means I have no answers to questions 2 & 3. I came into Lure Coursing after the CKC was the overseer for the Sport.

Now, as far as our Mag. I did have a photo and small right up on one of my dogs, Cricket, but I was to late to submit. So in the next issue, if there is one I will be purchasing space for this.

Sincerely,

Blair

1. Do you want to go back to CSFA?

I have not replied previously because I really feel like I don't understand the issues or what's involved in staying with CKC or going back to CSFA. I don't belong to any lists or follow any discussions on them, so perhaps am at a disadvantage. Could you perhaps make up a list of pros and cons as you see it for publication in CanFan. You are very involved in this issue and could help to educate those of us who haven't been involved.

2. Are you willing to take the time and effort to volunteer for a position within CSFA? Perhaps you could give us some ideas on what kind of manpower would be required to make the transition now and to maintain a healthy organization into the future - what kind of commitment would be required by volunteers? Are you talking about time on the computer, time going to meetings, time doing paperwork? What kind of positions would be needed? What kind of expertise would be beneficial?

3. What do you think CSFA has to do to get lure coursing back? I bet most people who participate in lure coursing just want to see it continue and don't really care or understand what organization it is run under. The points and titles are fun, but are definitely not the priority (for me anyway). I have noticed in the last couple of years especially that except for new participants, most people don't even take their hound's ribbons - I think we gave out one or two ribbons at our last two trials - why do you suppose this has changed so much over the years????

Just my two cents....hope this helps?
Anne H

Before we go too far, additional info is required - will ALL other coursing clubs agree to move away from CKC has any contact been made with other clubs to obtain their input can CSFA handle the additional workload has anyone identified the actual needs of the CSFA should the other clubs break away from CKC what will be the dollar cost of the changeover

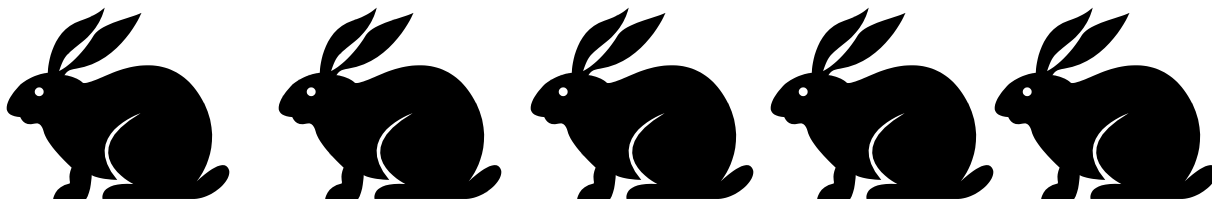
2. Volunteer

What positions will be required to be filled. Bearing in mind that other clubs will be the same, the pool of volunteers should be larger. Yes I would volunteer.

3. Future

CSFA has to promote the sport of lure coursing with an active advertising campaign, media coverage at coursing events, participation at a charity events with sighthounds to let the public see our dogs as pets, athletes and good will ambassadors. In addition sighthound breeders should be handing out literature promoting clubs and lure coursing to all potential puppy buyers

Bill Phillips



Oh What a Finish!!



Photo by Siri



Photo by Carol

Owned by N & S McInnes and P Munnikhuisen

**WHISPER WOOS BUNNY
HAWK BOO FChX**



**#1 Whippet
#1 All Breed
Lure Coursing 2010**

BC Report

The number of all breed trials seems to be decreasing each year in B.C. Here are the trials that are planned for this year.

September 10/11 - Sighthound Club of BC - Aggasiz - All Breed

Judges - not yet posted

- includes a Field Trial Conformation Show - judge - not yet posted

Contact - j_barry_g@yahoo.com (604) 796-0120

September 24/25 - Whippet Club of BC - Lavington - All Breed

Judges - not yet posted

Contact - heatherivanitz@yahoo.ca (250) 765-1081

October 1/2 - Vancouver Island Lure Coursing Association - Ladysmith - All Breed

Judges - not yet posted

Contact - orru@shaw.ca (250) 245-0271

For those interested in conformation shows, Sighthound Club of BC and Western Gazehound Club will be holding their annual shows on July 16 & 17 at Peach Arch Park in South Surrey.

I hope to see you all at some trials this year!

Debra Verzyl

VANCOUVER ISLAND LURE COURSING ASSOCIATION

would like to congratulate the hounds from the island that made it into the top ten in 2010.



Afghan

- #1 Zerin - Ch Swiftwind Zarin Najam FCH - Leah Blackwood
- #4 Middi - Ch Swiftwind Midnight Moon Shadow FCH - Laurel E Deptuch

Basenjis

- #1 Heart - Ch Orru's Heart N Soul NC - Debra & George Verzyl
- #2- Nutmeg - Ch Orru's Crimson N Clover FCH - Linda & Fintan Quilty/ Debra & George Verzyl
- #4 Fire - Ch Orru's Fire N Ice NC - Debra & George Verzyl
- #7 Lacey - Ch Orru's leather N Lace NC - Debra & George Verzyl

Borzoï

- #5 Zorki - Bistroi Valeska Indomitable NC - Carol Hannon

Saluki

- #5 Danae - Faridaat Danae FCH - Carol Adley & Catherine Williams

Whippet

- #6 Lumin - Momentum's Rain Over Redwoods FCH - Carolyn Hutchison
- #7 Cricket - Shannon Down Luck O The Irish FCH - Blair Shinski/Shannon Down

Our trials this year will be June 4&5 and October 1&2

"LUMIN"

MOMENTUM'S RAIN OVER REDWOODS



6 WHIPPET 2010

1 POINTS AVERAGE 2010



carolyn@momentumwhippets.com 250-654-0170

TRIPP

Ch Corandy Country Road

FChX3 LCM

Over 1,000 CKC LC Points

Who would have thought that a dog with no coursing in his pedigree would do so well on the field

- #3 - 2006
- #2 - 2007
- #6 - 2008
- #7 - 2009
- #10 - 2010



Some of his other talents are
Puppy Sitter and Secret Keeper





GOOD BYE

Only now, 1 year after, are we ready to say our good bye to Kalista, a very special Greyhound.

Kalista was born "Pa's Flyin Spear" on February 13th 2003 and began her career on the track in Kansas City; she competed in 42 races before she was retired to Chinnook Winds Greyhound Rescue Org. in summer of 2006. From there she found her way to the Berlin family, as a friend and playmate to the 3 year old Greyhound girl they had taken in earlier that year - and also, to give some relieve to the 2 rather "ancient" hounds they also had.

She was The Berlin's very first retired racer, and what an introduction she was - making herself at home in her new life with ease from the very first day. This was one of her outstanding qualities, being able to take everything in stride and make the best of it. Always being respectful to the elders, she instantly became the "leader", all without ever having to do as much as curl a lip - she just exuded calm leadership: just one short, warning stare of her was enough. No one has yet been able to fill her throne. Her other 2 outstanding attributes, her great independence and her hunger for freedom, were well matched with the 40 fenced acres belonging to her new home. She could explore them at will and loved doing so, still every so often wanting to go further, find out what was behind the gateAs independent as she was, she loved and trusted humans fully, in every situation. After a few months of settling in and learning new skills, like running corners, dealing with rough terrain and the odd deer hunt, she made it clear, that this "retirement paradise" was not enough for her, that she needed something else! And thus Berlins found their way to the sport of lure coursing, thinking, that a bred and trained athlete like Kalista would want and need the thrill of the competition. She started her 2nd career in spring of 2007 in Vernon - during her 2nd run one could just see the switch being turned on: finally, a place to live her other life, the one of a through and through professional athlete, again. In her passion she went so far as grabbing her newly arrived racing muzzle from the table and trying to put it on by herself. Her running style

was very special and striking I found, calm and even strides, close to the ground - indeed resembling a flying spear - 100% concentrating on her goal of being first at the lure and throwing all of her - huge - ambition into this effort; she was very well deserving of her field champion title. At home she remained the patient stoic she had always been and gained something else over the years, she learned all about toys; it might have taken her a while, but in the end she became a collector, carrying them all into her bed!

We all have heard about the horrendous injury she suffered while running at a trial in May 2010, a spiral fracture of one of her hind legs (which, we want to emphasise again, had nothing to do with the field she was running on !). One could not see it happen while watching her run and, in true Kalista spirit, she finished this run tied for highest score of the day.

Knowing a hound like her would never be happy without being able to follow her passion Berlins had no other option but to let her go.

Her biggest legacy, other than all the beautiful memories she left, is the deep impression she made on her owners, who, thanks to her phenomenal introduction, made the decision that retired racers are the only dogs to share their life with.

The pictures show the 3 souls of Kalista: absolute patience (the toddler could have pulled off her ear and she would not have blinked ...), absolute joie de vivre (she is the one relaxing on her back amongst her friends) and her absolute passion running.

In loving memory and still very sad:

Verena von Eichborn – Christina & Ludwig Berlin with their greys: Alegria - Pedie - Bambi – Viva - Pixie - and all her other friends and fans



**Ch Windwood Sliver Serenade
SOR ORC FChX**

(February 2001 - December 2010)



Dearly loved, Sadly Missed

Ray & Ann Fessenden

Ch Orru's Heart N Soul NC

#1 Basenji for 2010

(H is first year of running)



Owners/Breeders
Debra & George Verzyl

Lovingly Shown By
Aislynn Verzyl

Alberta Report

As yet another Spring snowstorm lets loose on parts of the province; the 2011 coursing season seems far in the future, not just around the corner. This issue of the CANFAN Annual showcases the accomplishments of talented hounds that placed in the Top Ten for their breed for 2010. Congratulations to the proud owners of these hounds, and I hope they all continue their winning ways in 2011. Don't forget that one of the perks of a CSFA membership is that you can send a picture of your winning hound to our webmaster to go up on the CSFA website.

Foothills Gazehound Club (FGC) will start off the Alberta coursing season with our traditional May long weekend trials May 21 to 23. The judging panel is Diane Ford, John Girgan, Valorie Hill, Lexy Kovacs and Vern Staack. The club decided not to hold a Field Trial Conformation Show this year, but will revisit having this event in the future.

The next trial weekend in Alberta will be in Edmonton and is being hosted by the Alberta Lure Coursing Association. The event is being held June 11/12 weekend and the judging panel is Lexy Kovacs and Lynda Webster. Watch their Blog at <http://albertalurecoursingassociation.blogspot.com/> for more information. ALCA also has a two day trial approved for September 3/4 for which details will be forthcoming.

The month of July will be a busy one for FGC. Due to lack of manpower Stampede City Whippet Club gave up the three day July 1st weekend that they had applied for and FGC has picked it up. Our judging panel for the event is Jenn Council, Lexy Kovacs, Adele McNiven, Linda Smith and Catherine Williams. We also are having a one day trial July 17th in support of a regional Irish Wolfhound Specialty that is being held in conjunction with the Evelyn Kenny Kennel and Obedience Club all breed show weekend July 15th to 17th. Judging this event will be Jenn Council, Lexy Kovacs, Jocelyne Gagne and yours truly.

FGC will host our 27th Anniversary Conformation Specialty Show on July 31st in conjunction with the Alberta Kennel Club show weekend to be held at Spruce Meadows Equestrian Grounds in Calgary, July 29th to August 1st. The judges for the Specialty are Shaunna Bernardin, Calgary, Alberta for all Sweepstakes and the Field Trial Class, and Eugene Blake from Tulsa, OK for the Regular classes. There are three all breed shows as well as a Group Two Specialty so there will be five sets of points the sighthound breeds. For more information about this fantastic show weekend, visit the Alberta Kennel Club website at www.albertakennelclub.org or email specialties@albertakennelclub.org.

As mentioned, this show weekend is being held at Spruce Meadows Equestrian Grounds and last year FGC held a field trial that same show weekend with the All Canada Ring as our venue. The costs for the rental of the field resulted in us deciding to take on this venture every second year. Things changed when we were approached by the Alberta Kennel Club with a reduced rental if we were to run on the Saturday of the show weekend in an attempt to improve the gate for the shows. We agreed to do this despite the hefty fine for a late date submission. The Club has been approved for July 30th with Linda Scanlon, Bob Rossetti and Lexy Kovacs judging. The Premium List for this event will be distributed at the same time as the show ones.

Foothills Gazehound Club will not be holding a trial in the fall this year (after the month of July that we are having would you??), but I understand that the Rocky Mountain Whippet Association of Alberta is planning a two day event in September. Their proposed dates are September 17/18 and I think they are looking for a venue in the Edmonton area.

I'm hoping we see many of you coursing in Alberta in 2011. Until next time, may the course be with you.

Pat J

#6 Greyhound 2010
Windwood Bohemian Crystal
FCh



Owned by Marie & Barry Clarke
Ann Fessenden

.Taken from "The Kennel Encyclopaedia" by Frank Townend Barton, MRCVS

Fifth Edition – 1949



Afghan Hound, The Concerning the Afghan hound, Mrs Cooper has been kind enough to contribute the following notes: "The Afghan hound has until quite recent years been associated with the royal and ancient family of the Burukhzy, and comes from Bulkh in North-Eastern Afghanistan and around Kabul, and is considered to be the most ancient type of hunting dog, and has come down through the ages in the type to be seen at the present time. Good specimens are difficult to obtain. It has been carefully bred since caveman days and rock carvings found in cases at Bulkh prove this. These hounds are used by the shikaris for hunting small deer, and they are endowed with remarkable speed and endurance. It is said that they are capable of killing a leopard, though they are chiefly used for smaller quarry, and are trained to hunt with falcons. They are nearly, but not quite, as swift as our greyhound, but differ from it in the possession of long silky hair on their front, sides and limbs, as well as very long hair on their drooping ears. There is a silky 'topknot' and a ringed

tail. The feet are long and the back legs resemble those of a bear. One of the earliest specimens imported was "Zardin" and he was followed by many others" Nowadays few are imported because type is well established and the English-bred dogs have been improved from the originals, particularly in wealth of coat. Now very popular in the show ring, the breed has three clubs devoted to its interest, the Afghan Hound Association being the parent club and the Northern and Southern Clubs formed later. The breed is also very popular in America and both England and American Afghans have won the highest honours against all other breeds. Strength and power are strongly advocated, as the object of this dog is to hunt its quarry over very rough and mountainous ground in a country of crags and ravines. In colour they vary, all shades of fawn and red being recognized also blacks, black-and-tans, whites, creams, chinchillas etc. Sizes are from 27 to 29 inches for dogs and two or three inches less for bitches. Afghans are noteworthy for carrying age well and there have been cases of them winning challenge certificates at ten years and upwards. (see also *Salukis*.)

Basenji, The - This, also known as the African Hunting Dog, is now fully recognized by the Kennel Club and is granted challenge certificates. The main peculiarity about his breed is that it is barkless, the dogs expressing their emotions in a kind of yodel. Red and white in colour, the red should be as bright as possible, and light shades and creams are not desirable. The Basenji dogs weigh about 24 lbs and bitches about 22 lbs. Graceful in outline with a particularly light, easy movement, and with his glossy, fine coat the Basenji is very attractive. His head is covered with triangular wrinkles which, with his cat-like areas, give him a quaint expression. Another peculiarity of the breed is that most of the bitches come in season only once a year – usually in the autumn. At birth the puppies are a dirty colour and the red only comes through at three or four weeks old.

The Basenji has a charming temperament and although used originally in Africa for hunting small deer he can be trained to act as a gun dog. Some success has also been attained in training the breed for obedience work, especially in America, where Basenjies from English foundation stock are making great progress.



Borzoi, The – This is a very handsome variety of hound, which has been exceedingly popular for a number of years, due in a measure to the fact that numerous specimens were kept at the royal kennels at Sandringham. Although a very ancient breed of greyhound or wolfhound, the Borzoi was practically unknown in Great Britain before 1863 in which year Mr A Shirley exhibited a dog called “Katai” at Birmingham. This dog was bred by the Tsar. A few years later the Prince of Wales exhibited a dog also bred by the Tsar. Sir Edwin Landseer depicted Lady Emily Pell with her Borzois, which latter came from the same source as the two previously referred to. Colonel Hamilton Smith refers to the Borzoi as part of the greyhounds of the Persian type. The Rev T C Macdona, when vicar of Cheadle, Cheshire, received in 1879 a present of a Borzoi from the Prince of Wales.

Between 1885 and 1900 specimens of these dogs were imported by Lady Charles Innes Ker and Colonel Wellesley, who exhibited his dog “Krilutt” in 1888 at the Alexandra Palace. This dog stood 30 in. in height and was white with grey-brown markings. In 1891 Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle started a kennel of Borzois. From this date onwards quite a number of fanciers began to import these dogs, whilst the Grand Duke Nicholas sent over a score to Cruft’s Show in 1892. These were a poor lot, with one or two exceptions. Mr Muir imported a dog called “Korotai” in 1891 which proved himself to be a most successful sire, as his name proves by its appearance in the pedigrees of so many dogs. Champions “Windle Courtier”, “Velasquey”, “Velsk” , and “White Tsar” were all sired by Mr Muir’s “Korotai”, and their names will lie forever in the annals of the breed. “Korotai” was by “Atamen” out of “Golubka”. Breeding Russian wolfhounds was now forging ahead in Britain, whilst the United States fanciers began to take an interest in them, so much so that our American Cousins formed a Russian Wolfhound Club of their own.



The British Borzoi Club was established on 29th March 1892, the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle being joint presidents. At one time Russian wolfhounds were kept in Russia by nobility and rich landowners, but as that country has undergone remarkable changes, sport is in a very different state at the present time. Wolf-hunting must have been a very fascinating form of sport, for which purchase a leash – usually two dogs and a bitch – of these dogs is slipped as soon as a wolf is located. It is not intended that the dogs shall kill the wolf, but pin their quarry at the back of the ears until the arrival of the huntsman on who follows them on horseback. If he requires the wolf, the latter is muzzled and taken to the kennels for training the other younger dogs. Many wolves are, of course, killed if not required.

The Borzoi is a handsome-looking dog, of greyhound conformation in many respects, usually good-tempered and very hardy, therefore no coddling of puppies is required. It makes an excellent companion, being very intelligent and obedient. Further the Borzoi is easily kept in condition if regularly fed and groomed daily. No trimming of any kind is required prior to exhibiting. A good bath and the use of a brush and comb will do all that is necessary before showing. As a breed these dogs are very stately and easily trained to live in the domestic circle. Somehow or another they are not too popular at the present time, chiefly, we believe, owing to the introduction of the Alsatian. The coat should be long, “silky”, and either flat, wavy or curly. On the neck the hair should form a frill and be slightly curly, whilst on the head, ears and front of legs the hair should be short and smooth. Feathering long and profuse on hindquarters and stern. Predominating colour is usually white, marked with patches of brindle, lemon, grey, black or tan, but the self colours are sometimes seen. The average height ranges from 29 to 31 or 32 in. as measured at the shoulders. Height must not be at the expense of symmetry, the latter being of the greatest importance. Weight from 80 to 110 lbs. Muscularity and speed are essentials in these dogs. The neck should be slightly arched and clean in outline. A narrow but deep brisket with slightly sprung ribs, is the correct conformation in these regions, i.e., the chest must be deep, otherwise speed will be sacrificed. The back should rise at the loins in a graceful curve, but there ought to be plenty of muscle in this part of the anatomy. Fore-limbs straight, with shoulder blades of good slope. Feet hare-shaped, looking neither “in” nor “out” but directly forwards with well arched knuckles, and quality of hindquarters is insisted upon. The first and second thighs ought to be long, very muscular, and straight, cow hocks and splayed-feet being serious defects. Hocks well let down and clean in outline. Particular attention is paid to quality of head: it should long and lean – from 12 to 13 ½ in. in length as measured from occiput to tip of nostrils. It must be well balanced, or, in other words, the length from the tip of the nose to the eyes must be the same as from the eyes to the occiput. Length in front of eyes only is not required but the combined lengths as previously stated. The skull must be flat and narrow without any sign of “stop” – a decided defect.

Borzoi Continued...

The Club says: "The head should be well filled up between the eyes, and also from the forehead to the tip of the nose so fine that the shape and dictation of the principal veins and bones can be clearly seen, and in profile should appear Roman-nosed. Dark, expressive, almond shaped eyes, and small thin ears set well back on the head are additional points of beauty in the region of the head. Tail long and well feathered with low carriage. A short, thick head, too much stop, eyes too wide apart, thick ears, heavy shoulders, wide brisket, turned out elbows, gay carriage of stern, splay feet, cow hocks, and barrel ribs are the chief defects common to the breed. In selecting puppies, purchase only those that are well grown and straight limbed."

Deerhound, The.-This variety of hound has a great deal of the mythical relating to its origin, exactly as in the case of the wolfhound. Apart from this matter, however, the Deerhound has been well preserved as a distinct variety all through its history, and a great deal of matter has been written relating to it both in the form of legend and in fact. Scrope, in his "Deerstalking Notes", says: "To determine when the Deerhound was first called by that name is not in our power." G. R. Jesse (1858), in his "Researches into the History of the British Dog," refers to the Deerhound under the titles of "Buckhound" and "Staghound", but has nothing to say regarding the origin of the breed, about which there has always been considerable doubt. Many believe that the Deerhound has come from the wolf dog, but the author of the present work does not entertain that theory. In spite of the similarity of the Wolfhound and the Deerhound, they both possess, in perpetuation, a degree of prepotency in relation to size, and this mainly in the matter of bone. Had the two breeds been intermingled *ab initio*, this power would not constantly and consistently reassert its activity. If otherwise, one would naturally expect reversions, which, so far as the writer is aware, but seldom occur. A Staffordshire antiquary-the Rev. T. W. Sneyd searching through ancient manuscripts discovered that (*circa* 800) "a murder was committed in King Solomon's Hollow, and the culprit was ordered to pay a fine of 200 marks, 100 deerhounds, and 10 hawks." There is no difficulty in tracing the Deerhounds in historical notices for several centuries, and they were for a long time recognised as the grand old watch-dogs of Scotland. Those who have devoted special interest to the literature concerning the breed have been Captain M'Neil of Colonsay, E. W. Bell, George Cupples, Mr G. W. Hickman, and Mr Hood Wright. Two monographs of importance are the one by Edwin-Weston Bell (1892) and the other by George Cupples (1894). It is rather singular that these two monographs devoted to the breed should have appeared within two years of each other. There are good reasons for believing that Deerhounds have always been highly esteemed by the chiefs of the Scottish clans, and used by them in the Highlands for hunting the deer. As recently -approximately- as forty years since, the breed had fallen in numbers, and its revival was mainly due to the efforts of Mr Hood Wright. The establishment of the Deerhound Club placed the breed upon a sure foundation, and has been the medium of establishing the present type of hound, which, doubtless, so far as conformation is concerned, is now a better dog than ever it has been in its history.



The next question is, "Is the Deerhound a popular dog?" To this there can only be one answer, and that is "Yes", but only to a very limited extent. In the ordinary acceptance of the word "popularity", the latter could not apply in the same sense that it would do to such dogs as the Fox Terrier, Airedale, etc. Its occupation is defunct, or practically so. The sporting rifle is responsible for this. The sole use of the breed in Great Britain is for companionship. The reader will ask, "Are they good for this purpose?" Yes, but no better-and not as good as many other varieties. They are hardy, docile, intelligent, and good coursers when trained for the purpose. As a rule they are perfectly quiet with children; in fact, it is exceptional to find them bad tempered. Anyone wishing to breed Deerhounds should have plenty of space available for exercise, because puppies must, in order to grow properly, be able to extend themselves, otherwise they will grow defects. It is only at the principal shows that these dogs make their appearance; even then the classification cannot be regarded as a strong one. Conformation and defects relating thereto are briefly considered at the commencement of the Wolfhound article,

and most of the statements therein given apply with equal force to Deerhounds. The modern improvements that have taken place in the breed are entirely due to selection which is based upon the elimination of faults and the perpetuation of those features which are recognised as orthodox and in conformity with the Deerhound Club standard of points.

Deerhound Continued...

If it were not for the large number of specialist clubs, it is reasonable to assume that many varieties of dogs would pass into oblivion, more especially when the animals are no longer required to perform some particular service to man. It is this spirit of enthusiasm amongst British fanciers which has kept the nation ahead of any other, not only as regards the dog, but every other form of livestock, either in connection with rural husbandry, or else purely from a fancier's standpoint. This, however, has no bearing upon the Deerhound, the points of which we will now consider.

In colour they are commonly brindle -either light or dark-but some are fawn; in fact, in the olden days the light fawn coloured dog was the most popular one, because it could be much easier seen on the hillside than the darker coloured dog. Blue brindle, grey brindle, fawn brindle, and red brindle are the prevailing colours, the brindles being, as stated elsewhere, the most popular. White specimens have been seen, but such are not favoured, as it seems quite probable that this is due to the influence of the Russian Wolfhound. The coat should be long and wiry in texture, and the texture of the hair on the limbs should correspond to that on the body. It may be either flat or slightly shaggy, but the dog must possess an abundance of coat. Some Deerhounds are deficient in this quality. The hair should be from 3 to 4 in. in length. Bitches are usually lighter in weight than dogs, which latter ought to weigh from 95 to 105 lbs., or thereabouts; and stand not less than from 28 to 30 in. in height, as measured at the shoulder. The weight of bitches ranges from 65 to 80 lbs. The head ought to be long, rather flat on the skull, with small, semi-erect ears, thin in texture, and covered by fine soft hair. In giving a detailed description of the Deerhound, mention must be made of the carriage of the stern, which should hang down a little below the hocks and have a slight curve towards its point: it must never curl over the back. The chest should be deep and gradually fall away to the loins, which latter must be strong and slightly arched, pass into long and strong well-muscled first and second thighs; and these in their turn must end below in compact feet in which the toes are well arched and the claws strong. Many Deerhounds are very defective in the hindquarters, especially from the points of the hocks to the toes. In the forequarters the shoulders must be long, of good slope, well muscled, but not overloaded; a coarse-shouldered dog will never be a good one. Neck long, gracefully arched, and covered by an abundance of coat. Straightness of forelimbs, with plenty of bone in them, and compactness of feet are other qualifications requisite in loins, in the depth of the chest, and in the weakness of the muscle, where defects are most commonly found. Some Deerhounds have a little white about them, usually on the chest or feet, though there can be no doubt they are better without any white hair at all. A blaze on the head, or a white collar, is looked upon with great disfavour by the cognoscenti. As long as there is a club to watch over the interests of the breed, it is reasonable to assume that the present standard will be maintained, and the question is, "Can the Deerhound be improved any more than what has already been done?" We think it can, in the matter of remedying or trying to remedy the prevalence of cow-hocks and splay-feet-the bugbear of the breed, but by no means confined to it. If breeders will always bear in mind the hereditary nature of such defects, much more may be done for the Deerhound of future generations.

Supposing that the reader is anxious to establish a kennel of Deerhounds, he should proceed by writing to two or three breeders of repute, fix up an appointment, view the dogs in the kennels, and select a bitch at nine or ten months old from each kennel, so that he will, when he starts mating his animals, have different strains as the nucleus for future breeding operations. It is very much better to follow this plan than to buy from one kennel only. Before, however, starting a kennel, visit some of the principal shows where there is a class or classes for Deerhounds, and take particular note of the movement of these animals whilst they are in the ring and, if possible, see the dogs at exercise. In this manner various kinds of weaknesses will be observed which a little practical knowledge will render discernible. If, however, a fancier contemplates making money out of his dogs, the writer does not feel justified in recommending him to take up a breed of this kind. As a hobby, a kennel of Deerhounds should be a source of pleasure, but from a financial standpoint there is not much in it.

Greyhound, The.-Solomon (Chapter xxx., verse 29), in his Proverbs, wrote: "There be three things which go well, yea, four are comely in going :

"A lion which is strongest among beasts, and turneth not away for any;

"A greyhound; an he goat also; and a king, against whom there is no rising up."

In itself this Biblical mention of the breed stamps them as unique, but the whole history of the world teems with the mention of their name and their fleetness of foot. Ovid wrote of them:

"As when th' impatient greyhound slipped from far Bounds o'er the glade to course the fearful hare",

and Flavius Arrianus who wrote the first specialised work on a particular breed of dog-the Greyhound-just over 3,000 years ago, still stands to-day as the compiler of the most classic work written on the breed.

Greyhound Continued...

In British history there is mention of the breed at a very early period, as Elfric, King of Mercia, owned several of them; and in the time of Canute, no one under the rank of a gentleman was allowed to keep one, and even he could not keep him within two miles of a royal forest unless two of the toes were cut off; and if an uncut dog was found within this distance, the owner was fined a shilling.

Henry II. was very fond of them, and King John took Greyhounds in lieu of fines, whilst Richard I. possessed one that afterwards left him and attached itself to Bolingbroke. Again, the wife of Robert Bruce, when a prisoner of Edward I., had "three men and three women servants, three Greyhounds", etc., and Edward, Duke of York, cousin of Richard II., wrote of Greyhounds in his book, "The Master of Sport"

Dr John Kaye, physician to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, wrote a latin treatise on English dogs about the year 1550, and in it he described the greyhound: "For it is a spare and bare kinde of dogge (of flesh but not of bone). Some are of a greater sorte, and some of a lesser, some are smooth skynned and Borne are curled; the bigger, therefore, are appointed to hunt the bigger beasts, and the smaller to hunt the smaller accordingly". In the time of Shakespeare coursing matches were evidently known, as Slender asks Page in the "Merry Wives of Windsor": "How does your fallow greyhound, sir? I heard say he was outrun on Cotsall", And Page answers: "It could not be judged", which rather makes one think that there may have been undecided courses even in those days, and Cotsall is quite possibly Cotswold.



In Queen Elizabeth's time the Duke of Norfolk drew up the first set of rules for coursing, which were soon after revised; and also, about this time, Gervase Markham, in his book "Country Contentments", gave a great deal of information about the breed, and more particularly the method of training them for a coursing meeting. His methods of feeding, or as he calls it "dyeing", were very nearly identical with the methods of the present day; but his ideas in regard to exercise would to-day be considered almost heroic, though even as late as the middle of last century "Stonehenge" rather followed him, and insisted on fifteen to twenty-five miles walking per day for three days in the week, and on the others galloping half a mile, "or as much more as is practicable", up a steep hill Greyhound trainers will have something to say about this.

The first public coursing meeting took place in 1776 at Swaffham, in Norfolk, and was promoted by the celebrated Lord Orford. This gentleman was one of the most devoted coursing enthusiasts of all time, and in his day he had over a hundred greyhounds in his kennels. He tried every cross from the lurcher up, and is supposed, with Lord Rivers, to have been one of the first to use the bulldog cross. His best Greyhound was the celebrated "Czarina", who won forty-seven matches -courses at Swaffham were often of 2 to 4 miles in length- and at the age of thirteen whelped "Vengeance", and "Claret", the latter of whom was dam of "Snowball", of whom Pierce Egan writes: "The excellence of 'Snowball', whose breed was Yorkshire on the side of the sire, was acknowledged by the great number who had seen him run, and, perhaps, taken for all in all, he was the best Greyhound that ever ran in England."

One of "Snowball's" courses is worth mention. At a public meeting at Flixton he was started with a sister of his, "Sylvia", and another dog of about twelve months old. From the bottom of Flixton Brow to the top of the hill was a measured mile, and a hare was put midway, and, in Egan's words "The hare immediately came up the hill, and after repeated turns upon the wold took down the hill again, but finding that in the sandy bottom she was less than a match for the dogs, she turned, and in the middle of the hill the whelp gave in, 'Snowball' and his sister being left with the hare. Reaching the wold a second time she was turned at least fifty times, when forcibly feeling the certainty of approaching death she again went down the hill, in descending which the bitch dropped, and by immediate bleeding was recovered. 'Snowball' afterwards ran the hare into the village, where he killed her." "Snowball" never was beaten; won the Melton Cup four years in succession, and in his last match, with "Speed", the course was contested so severely that "Speed" died soon afterwards.

Greyhound Continued...

"Snowball" is, of course, famous for all time on account of Sir Walter Scott's

"Twas when fleet 'Snowball's' head was waxen grey, A luckless leveret met him on his way", and this brings into prominence a fact not generally recognised, viz., that Sir Walter Scott was an enthusiastic courser. In a letter to David Bell, the first keeper of the "Greyhound Stud Book", he wrote : "I have loved the sport of coursing so well, and pursued it so keenly for several years."

From this early history of the leash, one must turn to the Courser's Derby, the Waterloo Cup. In the early part of 1836, Mr Lynn, the proprietor of the Waterloo Hotel, upon the site of which the Central Station now stands in Liverpool, got up an eight dog stake with an entrance fee of two sovereigns each, and it was run, by the permission of Lord Molyneux, over the Sefton Estate at Altcar. In addition to the stake a silver snuff-box was presented to the owner of the winner. From this small origin grew the famous Waterloo Cup. In the following year the race was enlarged to one for sixteen dogs, and remained at that until 1838, when it was again enlarged to one for thirty-two dogs, and then again in 1857 to its present strength sixty-four dogs, 'with an entry fee of £25. This is not only the richest stake in the kingdom, but it is remarkable from the fact that out of the sixty-four entrants, only sixteen fail to win a prize.

In the first year the winner, appropriately enough, was owned by Lord Molyneux, and ran in the nomination of Mr Lynn. She was a red bitch, "Milanie" and was by "Milo" ex Mr Aston Case's "Nettle", Space is too short to take every individual cup after this, but there are many that in any article dealing with the Greyhound must be mentioned.

In 1840 Mr Easterbury owned both the winner and the runner-up in "Earwig" and "Emperor", and declared the former, the worse of the two, to be the winner. In 1845 one of the most wonderful bitches on the Waterloo roll -and they include "Cerito", "Bed of Stone", "Princess Dagmar", and others- "Titania", won. The Druid, prince of historians, wrote that she was "a good, steady bitch but not a great one"; but this was contrary to his usual writing, an unkind criticism, as it must always be remembered that in the '44 to '45 season she did not see slips until January, when she ran up for the Croxteth Stakes only three months after leaving a litter of puppies, and a month later won the Waterloo. She was altogether in 34 courses, of which she won 24, ran 3 undecided and lost 7; and at Altcar won 14 out of 16 courses. This feat of "Titania's" was nearly eclipsed in 1848 when "Flirt", at the time in whelp to "Foremost", ran up to "Senate". Then in 1850 came what is commonly known as "Cerito's" era. "Cerito" was a fair-sized bitch of 51 lbs., and won the Cup in 1850; ran up for the Stakes in 1851; took the Cup again in 1852; and won it a third time in 1853. Though in her case the Waterloo was only for 32 dogs, against that of 64' in the case of "Master M'Grath" and "Fullerton", she must be reckoned as one of the

greatest bitches of all time. In all she won 45 courses out of 53, and credited her owner with £1,000 in stakes, besides cups, etc. In 1853 she ran as well as ever, never left a single course in doubt, and in her final course with "Movement" she led five lengths to the hare, made three turns, let "Movement" in for one on the inside, and then passed and led to the cover. She ran again in 1854, as a fifth season bitch, but was beaten in the first ties. In 1852 came another celebrity in "Hughie Graham", and in 1855 two dogs destined to make history in the greyhound world went to the slips for the final. "Judge" won from "Scotland Yet" "Judge" was by "John Bull", who traced back in tail male line to "Emperor", the runner-up to "Earwig" in 1840, and was ex "Judge" who was by "Oliver Twist". He was sire of "Clive", the Waterloo winner of '59, "Maid of the Mill" who won in 1860, and "Chloe" in 1863. "Scotland Yet", when mated with "Beacon", produced "Canaradzo", the '61 winner; "Sea Foam", the sire of "Lobelia", the '67 winner; "Sea Pink" and "Cioloja". "Judge" was one of the sweetest of runners, starting slowly with effortless action. She increased her speed as she neared the hare, and shot out to kill in deadly fashion. "Judge" was beaten in the final the following year '56 by "Protest". In 1857 the Cup was increased to a 64 dog stake, and was won by "King Lear", who started at 100 to 3 and won from "Sunbeam" a 20 to 1 chance. "King Lear" was owned by a Mr Wilson, a waiter in a hotel at Dumfries, and this was the first occasion on which an owner-trainer had taken the race.



Greyhound Continued...

In 1861 "Canaradzo" won, and was the least fancied of Mr Ivie Campbell's three runners. The other two came down early on, "Colossal" being beaten in the first round and "Csarina" in the twenty-two first ties. "Canaradzo" was put to the stud, after his win, and sired "King Death", the '64 winner. The runner-up "Sea Rock", was only a puppy, and had very little, if anything, to do with the final, as "Canaradzo" led her six or eight lengths, and won as he liked; but it must not be forgotten that "Sea Rock" had run into the last four for the Altcar Cup (32) only a month previously, and had had two no-courses with "Rienzi" in the semi-finals before going to the slips with the winner. 1863 must be mentioned, not particularly because "Chloe" won, but more because "Rebe" ran up. This latter was one of the most unlucky bitches that ever ran for the Cup, as, besides "Chloe", she found one just too good for her in "King Death" in the following year; in '65 she divided the Plate with "Beckford", and in '66 reached the last four of "Brigadier's" Cup. In '64 "King Death" won from "Rebe", but was as lucky as the bitch was unlucky, as "Rebe" had three no-courses in the semi-final with "Sea Pink" and had had all the stuffing taken out of her. The '66 winner, "Brigadier", was purchased prior to the race for twenty-five shillings, but won all his courses well, and was afterwards sire of "Brigade". In '67 "Lobelia" won, and then came the years of "Master M'Grath." In '68 the Cup crossed the Channel to Ireland for the first time, and "Cock Robin" ran up, whilst "Bab-at-the Bowster", an unbeaten bitch with big wins to her credit, was beaten all one way by "Lobelia" in the second ties. The following year "Master M'Grath" and "Bab-at-the-Bowster" were first and second favourites, and met in the final, and after one of the finest courses ever witnessed, "Master M'Grath" won. In the following year, 1870, "Master M'Grath" was beaten in the first round by "Lady Lyons", and narrowly escaped drowning as he ran his hare over the River Alt, which was frozen over, and in doing so broke the ice, and but for timely assistance must have been drowned. "Sea Cove" won and "Bab-at-the-Bowster" was beaten in the fourth ties. In 1871 "Master M'Grath" won again and for the third time, and beat "Pretender" in the final. "Master M'Grath" ran 37 courses, won 36, and lost 1, and his winnings amounted to £1,750, whilst his greatest rival, "Bab-at-the-Bowster", ran 67 courses, won 62, and her winnings amounted to £1,540.

In '72 "Bed of Stone" at last took the Cup. In '70 she took the Plate, in '71 the Purse, and then the Cup. In '77 "Coomassie" took the Cup from "Braw Lass", the favourite, and the next year she beat "Zazel", who had had an awful doing down in the semi-finals with "Rival Belle", "Coomassie" was only 44 lbs. in weight, and was the smallest bitch that ever won the Cup. She was trained again for the following year, but in galloping, after a frost, prior to the race, she slipped and broke a small bone in her foot and never ran again. Then came celebrities like "Misterton", "Honeywood", "Princess Dagmar" -the first of the famous "Ptarmigan-Gallant Foe" combination- until in 1885 "Bit of Fashion" and "Miss Glendyne" divided. Both of these bitches were by "Paris", a litter brother to "Princess Dagmar", and the former goes down to history as the dam of "Fullerton", whilst the latter won the Cup again in '86 and the Plate in '88. In '87 there was another division between "Herschel" and "Greater Scot", both of whom were trained in Mr Coke's kennel at Birkdale.

The next division recurred in '89 when "Fullerton" and his kennel mate "Troughend" divided the spoils for Colonel North. Then in 1890, '91, and '92 "Fullerton" won outright and made a record that is never likely to be surpassed. He was bought at the Barbican Sales for 850 guineas, previous to his first win, and "Troughend" was also bought soon after for 470 guineas. In the '89 race Colonel North also had four others: "Mrs Kiltlen" for whom he had given 160 guineas, "Miss Glendyne" whom he bought for 510 guineas, "Dingwall" who cost £267, 15s., and "Sorais". "Fullerton" was by "Greentick", who in '91 had nineteen of his progeny amongst the Cup entrants, and sired the winners of the Cup, Plate, and Purse, ex "Bit of Fashion", and never sired anything of note. "Fullerton" won twenty-three courses at Altcar and was only beaten when, after proving useless at the stud, he ran again in '93 and came down in the first ties to "Full Captain". In this year "Character" won from his kennel mate "Button Park", both coming from Mr Coke's Birkdale kennel. In 1896 the Messrs Fawcett's luck changed, and they registered their first win with "Fabulous Fortune". They had previously run up to "Fullerton" with "Faster and Faster" in '91, again to him with "Fitz Fife" in '92, and then ran up to "Honour" for the Purse in the same year with "Fertile Field." In 1900 the Liverpool Watch Committee, a wonderful body of men, had one of their periodic attacks of uncalled-for zeal and prohibited the calling over the card and consequent betting at the Adelphi Hotel, and in 1901 the venue was changed to the Exchange Hotel. "Fearless Footsteps" repeated the previous year's performance and won from another "F", "Farndon Ferry", and then beat "Cleughbrae" in the final. The next year, 1902, "Farndon Ferry" won, and credited Messrs Fawcett with their third successive victory; and in the following year "Father Flint", running in Mr Bibby's nomination, added yet another to their list of wins. 1904 saw another turn-up, as "Homfray", who had been bought at the Barbican Sales for five guineas, won for Mr Herbert, an owner with only three Greyhounds in his kennel. He started at the price of 1,000 to 5 and won the final from "Minchmuir", a 1,000 to 20 chance. In 1906 "Hoprend" credited Mr Hardy with his second Cup after beating "Dividend Deferred" in a great course for the final. That grand bitch, "Formula", took the Purse and Neolithic Plate. After this come the names of "Long Span" and his sister "Hallow Eve", who were both, like "Formula", by "Pateley Bridge" ex "Forest Fairy." Then one of the "Wartnaby-Gleneva" combination, in "Dendraspis", and then another "Wartnaby", in "Heavy

Greyhound Continued...

Weapon". Sir R. W. B. Jardine took the 1911 Cup with a puppy by "Bachelor's Acre", "Jabberwock", who started at 50 to 1. The other three, of the last four, in this Cup, were "Mandate", "Raby Bachelor", and "Silk and Scarlet", who started respectively at 100 to 1 against each of the first two and 40 to 1 against the latter.

The same thing happened again in 1912 when "Tide Time", another puppy, started at 40 to 1 and beat another at the same price, "Adversary", in the final. "Hung Well" won from "Huldee" in 1913; "Dilwyn" from "Lencoryx" in 1914; "Winning Number", bought at the Harbican Depository for 280 guineas, in 1915; and "Harmonicon" beat "Hopsack", after one of the finest courses ever run at Altcar, in the final for the 1916 Cup. In 1917 and 1918 the meeting was suspended, but in 1919 a Victory Cup was substituted, when "Jakim" and "Jock's Lodge" divided. In 1920 "Fighting Force" won; 1921, "Shortcoming"; 1922, "Guards Brigade"; and in 1923 "Latto." The years 1924, '25, '26, '27, '28, and '29 were won respectively by "Cushey Job", "Pentonville", "Jovial Judge", "Golden Seal", "White Collar", and "Golden Surprise". "Church Street" won the Cup in 1930, "Conversion" in 1931, and "Ben Tinto" in 1932.

In 1933 history was made by the victory of "Genial Nobleman", for this was the first time that a Waterloo Cup winner had been bred from a track racing bitch.

"Burletta", the bitch in question, was, of course, coursing bred, but she herself was a greyhound racing classic winner, having won the St Leger in 1928. Later she was to produce two more Waterloo Cup winners, "Dee Rock" (1935) and "Rotten Row", who won in 1937 after running up to "Hand Grenade" in 1936. He also ran up to "Perambulate" in 1938. In 1934 "Bryn Truthful" was the winner; in 1939 the 1935 winner "Dee Rock" had the distinction of siring both the winner, "Delightful Devon", and the runner-up, "Dutton Rock". 1940 saw "Dee Flint" the winner, and in 1941 and 1942 "Swinging Light" performed the rare feat of winning two years in succession. "Countryman" won in 1943, "Dutton Swordfish" in 1944, "Bryn Tritoma" in 1945, "Maesydd Michael" in 1946, and "Constable" in 1947.

Now to conclude, one often hears it said that coursing is a rich man's game, and I suppose that if it is carried out on extravagant lines, with a private trainer, huge kennels, etc., it is; but it is quite possible to have a very great deal of fun by keeping three or four Greyhounds and kenneling, training, and coursing them oneself. There is a fascination in it that can never be realised by the owner who pays a trainer; and when one sees a home trained and fed dog take the turn and do all the work and win, it makes the work and exercise that training entails quite worth the while.

Many small owners train their own Greyhounds for the purpose of running them at nearby country coursing meetings, and winning some small stake. If one of their charges shows exceptional merit it usually soon becomes known, and a tempting offer, with a nomination in the Waterloo Cup or some other stake, often follows.

Coursing in England is controlled by the National Coursing Club, and in Ireland by the Irish Coursing Club. Although the rules of these two clubs may vary a little in detail, they are basically the same, and the beginner at coursing should make himself thoroughly conversant with these rules, particularly those relating to registration and transfer of ownership, as these regulations are much more complicated than those operated by the Kennel Club for show dogs. Litters, for example, must be registered within two months of the date of whelping, and there is a time limit within which all Greyhounds must be named. Transfers must be effected within 14 days in the case of the Irish Stud Book and within a month in the English Stud Book, and there are heavy penalties for non-compliance with these rules. Stud dogs must be registered each year, and mating certificates are required with all registrations. Full details of the rules and the necessary forms may be obtained on application to Mr S. H. Dalton, National Coursing Club, 11 Haymarket, London, S.W., and Mr T. A. Morris, Irish Coursing Club, Clonmel, Ireland.

Greyhound Racing.-It has been said that a poor man cannot win the Waterloo Cup and, even if this saying is not taken literally, it must be conceded that coursing is an exclusive sport and one in which the general public has taken comparatively little interest. Coursing meetings are usually held in out of the way spots, where it would be difficult to attract large crowds of spectators, although the main meetings are usually well attended by enthusiasts.

It has been left, therefore, to greyhound racing to bring the Greyhound to the notice of the masses. Introduced in 1926 at Manchester, track racing was viewed at first with considerable suspicion by coursing people, and one of the first difficulties encountered was that of persuading coursing owners to allow their dogs to race on the oval track behind the artificial hare. Even to-day few coursing owners patronise track racing, although the popularity of track racing has sent the prices of Greyhounds soaring and has provided breeders of coursing Greyhounds with a ready market for surplus stock which, before the advent of greyhound racing, was often destroyed.

Greyhound Continued...

There was never any doubt right from the start about greyhound racing's popularity with the general public. At the first track, Belle Vue, Manchester, one short season was sufficient to prove that many thousands of people could be attracted to a race meeting. These people saw what was equivalent to a horse-race meeting in miniature, with the advantage of being able to see the whole race and of having the race-course on their own doorstep. Before the war the attendance figures on the seventy-two tracks licensed by the National Greyhound Racing Association had soared to the astronomical figure of thirty millions per year, and even during the war years, when the number of meetings was curtailed, the figure never fell below 15,000,000. In 1945, a season when the effects of the war were still being felt, over 25,000,000 people passed through the turnstiles, and there is every prospect of passing the pre-war records in the near future. The initial company registered was the Greyhound Racing Association, which soon developed into an organisation with a million pounds capital. This was only the first of many public companies formed to establish tracks in all parts of the country, and in 1928 a Control Board was formed. The control of greyhound racing is vested in two bodies, The National Greyhound Racing Club and the National Greyhound Racing Society. The N.G.R.C., which is the Jockey Club of the sport, controls all matters in connection with the racing, and its stewards, headed by Major the Lord Denham, MC., the Senior Steward, are all people who have no financial interest in greyhound racing whatsoever. The N.G.R.S. looks after the managerial side of the sport, and is composed of representatives of the track managements. In 1938 an agreement was reached between the two bodies to form a joint Board of Control to supersede the Racing Control Board established in 1928, and this Control Council has very wide powers which it uses in the furtherance of the sport's interest.

The stability of greyhound racing control had a great deal to do with the outcome of the legislation which was introduced in 1934, and is known as the Betting and Lotteries Act. The N.G.R.S. then proved a big factor in getting greyhound racing recognised, and the Bill has done a great deal of good in limiting the number of race-courses, the number of racing days and legalising the use of the totalisator on greyhound race-courses. This latter machine is now a popular feature of greyhound racing, and betting is on a win or place (1, 2) or on the forecast, which is the placing of the first two in correct order. Big dividends are returned on the forecast pool, and there are recorded instances of nearly £100 being paid for a 2s. unit.



By courtesy of the Greyhound Racing Association

The finish of a greyhound race at White City taken by the Photo Finish Camera, the latest development in the sport

Greyhound Continued...

On the racing side, some idea of the work done by the N.G.R.C. may be gained from the fact that, since its inception in 1928, the Club has dealt with the registration of some 100,000 greyhounds sent in by 40,000 owners. Reciprocal agreements with the National Coursing Club and the Irish Coursing Club are in force, and before a Greyhound can be registered with the N.G.R.C. it must first be entered in either the English or the Irish Stud Books in the manner outlined in the section on Coursing. To register with the N.G.R.C., the Stud Book Certificate must be forwarded, together with the N.G.R.C. application form, which can be obtained from the N.G.R.C. offices, New Princes House, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. Similarly, any registration or transfer of a Greyhound must be effected in the appropriate Stud Book before carrying out this procedure at the N.G.R.C. Greyhounds owned by a person warned off, or the progeny of a Greyhound owned by a person warned off, or Greyhounds which have been raced on a track not licensed or approved by the N.G.R.C. are not eligible for registration or transfer, and if an owner is in any doubt as to whether a Greyhound he proposes to buy is eligible for registration or transfer, he should apply to the Registry Office for information.

In England the general practice is for the greyhound tracks to have their own ranges of kennels presided over by public trainers, some thirty or forty dogs being allotted to each trainer, who has, of course, the assistance of a kennel staff. There is usually a resident veterinary surgeon, and the whole establishment comes under the supervision of the racing manager. In Ireland the arrangement is generally somewhat different. Control of the tracks comes under the Irish Coursing Club, and a common procedure there is for the dogs to be privately trained, either by their owners or by private trainers, and brought to the track on the appointed race date. As to which method is the better, there may be some debate; but in England a compromise is reached in the open sweepstakes, which are a regular feature of the programmes, and in these entries are accepted from private kennels. The bulk of programmes are made up of graded races, the dogs being selected for the race by the racing manager, who endeavours to secure as close a finish as possible by putting together dogs which have recorded similar times in their recent races or trials. New dogs accepted into the kennels (inoculation against distemper is usually insisted upon) must first undergo schooling and then satisfy the racing manager in a series of official trials that they will pursue the hare efficiently without interfering with other Greyhounds or fighting. In these official trials, the time taken by the dog to cover the course, which may be anything between 400 and 700 yards, is taken to the 100th part of a second, and these times determine the grade in which the Greyhound will make its first public appearance, and, if the times are too slow, it may be rejected as not being up to the racing standard. Training charges vary a little according to the track, but are usually in the region of a guinea per week, which figure includes entry fees for graded races and veterinary attendance. The owner also gets a free pass to all race meetings held on the track. Entry into special events, or kennel sweepstakes, open races or the Greyhound Racing Classics, are extra and they vary from about £1 to £10 according to the value of the race. A good graded racer will gain anything up to £200 or £300 in prize money in a single year, and the crack open races may win ten times that amount. The prices of track racers have risen to remarkable heights. When the celebrated "Mick the Miller" was sold, just prior to winning his first Greyhound Derby, for £800 the figure was considered exceptional, and comparisons were made between this sale and the sale of the quadruple Waterloo Cup winner "Fullerton" for 850 guineas. "Mick the Miller" was subsequently sold for 2,000 guineas, and won over £9,000 in prize money, including four classics-the Derby in 1929 and 1930, the Cesarewitch in 1930 and the St Leger in 1931. Since that time prices in excess of £2,000 have been paid on several occasions, and recently offers in the region of £5,000 have been made for outstanding Greyhounds. Stud fees, too, have been greatly increased. Waterloo Cup winners were usually placed at stud at a fee in the region of 25 guineas, so that when "Mick the Miller" retired to stud at a fee of 50 guineas, this caused something of a sensation. Now, however, dogs of the standing of "Ballyhennessy Seal" and "Ballynennan Moon", both war-time stars, command a stud fee of 100 guineas.

Prize money won during anyone year totals many thousands of pounds. In London alone, a quarter of a million pounds sterling is available for distribution as prize money, and the classic races usually carry prize money to the value of some £1,000. One event, run before the war, was worth £2,000 to the winner.

A list of the winners of the Greyhound classics would be too long for this short article, but there is room to mention some of the outstanding performers. "Mick the Miller", who has already been mentioned, is now a legendary figure in the sport. Like many of the best track racers, he was bred in Ireland, where for a long time a great deal of attention had been paid to pace as distinct from working qualities in the coursing field. The result of this policy had been to produce fast dogs suitable for the park coursing, which is common in Ireland, and equally suitable for track racing, where sheer speed is the greatest single asset. "Mick the Miller's" classic wins have already been enumerated, but this list alone does not do justice to his record. He won two Greyhound Derbys -an unparalleled feat- but he was unlucky not to win a third, for in 1931 he crossed the line first but the race was declared "no race" and in the re-run he was beaten. He then showed his versatility by winning the St Leger in 1931 over the gruelling 700 yards course, which he had never previously tackled. It was said of "Mick the Miller" that he possessed the most brains of any dog who ever raced, and

Greyhound Continued...

knew just when to time his efforts to beat his rivals. So great a favourite was he with the race-going public that, after his retirement, he was often called upon to parade round the tracks on big race nights, and he invariably amused the crowd by trying to get into the starting trap. He also took part in a film which was widely shown throughout the country, and after his death his body was handed over to the taxidermist for preservation and can now be seen with "Fullerton's" in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. He left behind him a number of good sons and daughters, but not one of his own calibre. One of the best was "Greta's Rosary", which won the St Leger in 1938. "Greta's Rosary" was noteworthy because she was by a Derby winner out of a Derby winner, and her dam, "Greta Ranee", was the only bitch ever to 'win the Greyhound Derby.

"Entry Badge", from the coursing kennels of :Mr Edwin Baxter, was the first Greyhound Derby winner in 1927 when the race was run over 500 yards. Subsequently the event was always decided over 525 yards, and in 1928 " oher Ash" won. Then came "Mick the Miller's" two wins in 1929 and 1930, "Seldom Led" won in 1931, "Wild Woolley" in 1932, "Future Cutlet", 1933, "Davesland", 1934, "Greta Ranee", 1935, "Fine Jubilee", 1936, ""Wattle Bark", 1937, " Lone Keel", 1938, "Highland Rum", 1939, and "G. R. Archduke" in 1940. In 1940 all Greyhound Racing Classics were suspended for the duration of the war.

Notabilities among the Derby winners include the 1938 winner, "Lone Keel", who is chiefly remarkable for being privately trained, previous winners having been trained in the various track kennels. "Davesland", winner of the 1934 Derby, also won the Gold Collar, another classic in the same year, and "Future Cutlet", the 1933 winner, had the distinction of winning the Cesarewitch in 1931 and 1932 and the Laurels in 1931 also. Thus he was a classic winner in three successive years. Another fine performance was that of "Wild Woolley", who won the Trafalgar Cup as a puppy in 1931, followed it up by winning the Derby in 1932, and in 1933 won both the Laurels and the Gold Collar. Other duel classic winners include "Ataxy", who won both the St Leger and the Cesarewitch in 1936, "Queen of the Suir", who won the bitch classic, the Oaks, in two successive years 1932 and 1933, and "Ballyhennessy Sandhills", who won the Laurels in 1937 and 1938.

Hurdling, though one of the most spectacular sights on a greyhound track, has been allowed to dwindle in importance and now plays only a minor part in the make-up of greyhound programmes. Nevertheless considerable interest is still taken in the principal hurdle races, such as the Grand National. At one time it was considered possible that two different strains of Greyhound would be produced, one for flat racing experience and one for hurdling, but experience has proved that members of the same family may do equally well at both branches of the sport. Examples which spring readily to mind are" Juvenile Classic", winner of the Grand National in 1938, who was litter brother to "Junior Classic", who won the flat classic, the Gold Collar, in the same year, and the 1932 and 1933 Grand National winners "Long Hop" and "Scapegoat", who were both sired by "Mick the Miller's" brother " Macoma".

Breeding and Training.-Whether a Greyhound is intended for coursing or racing, the secret of success lies in having him well bred, well reared and well trained. It is little or no use attempting to breed Greyhounds unless one has plenty of room, for the Greyhound bitch in whelp should have full liberty, and the puppies should be reared with the same lack of restriction. Those who wish to take up greyhound breeding, and have the necessary accommodation, should start with the best possible stock. It is a great mistake to economise either in brood bitches or in stud fees, since, although the star performers do not always reproduce their kind, generally speaking they are more likely to produce high-class stock, and, moreover, puppies bred from fashionable sires out of ",inning dams always command better prices than those whose parents are comparatively unknown.

In the chapter on coursing it was mentioned that the track classic winner, "Burletta", when retired to the stud, produced brilliant coursers, including Waterloo Cup winners. Similarly, too, a great many of the best trackers are sired by coursing dogs, and it is therefore a practical proposition to breed dual purpose dogs, and, at the present time, it is more usual to breed track dogs from coursing stock than vice versa, though perhaps this will come in time. Attempts to breed track Greyhounds direct from track performers have in many eases been eminently successful, but at the moment there is not the sharp division between coursing bred and track bred Greyhounds that was visualised when the sport first started. Nevertheless a number of successful track racers have been bred exclusively from track Greyhounds for several generations, and, although the majority have close links with coursing, this development is one which the prospective breeder should watch.

Greyhound Continued...

The bitch chosen should be one which, although possibly a winner, has not been hard run and overworked either in the field or on the track. It goes without saying that she should be in first-class physical condition when mated, and most greyhound breeders prefer to mate a bitch round about November or December, in order to get puppies as early in the year as possible. The reason for this is that, for the whole of the year after he is whelped, the Greyhound is termed a puppy, and those born early in the year are obviously more matured than those born later, and therefore have a distinct advantage in the various puppy events. January or February born puppies, too, are able to get out in the open air just when the fine weather is beginning, and have the whole of the summer to grow. This is of great importance, as although there have been some outstanding examples of small Greyhounds winning high honours, it is nevertheless true that most good judges of a Greyhound like a dog with a bit of size to him; and a fair average weight, when in strict training, is round about 67 lbs., with bitches proportionately less. Greyhounds much bigger than this are often inclined to be awkward and slow into their stride, whilst those smaller are not always able to stand up to a gruelling course or a bustling race.

Greyhound families tend to spring largely from the same tap roots, so inbreeding is not often indulged in, most people preferring to rely upon line breeding to preserve consanguinity.

Once the puppies are born, they can be left in the care of the bitch for some considerable time with supplementary food at weaning time, but, when the puppies are well on their feet, most of the leading greyhound breeders put the youngsters out at "walks". This means that the puppies are sent singly or more commonly in pairs to out of the way country spots, preferably in the north of England and Scotland, where some experienced person, who has done this job before, undertakes to rear the puppies with full liberty and return them to the owner when they are ready to undergo training. Whilst this practice is almost universal amongst coursing men and is on the whole attended by great success, it is not absolutely essential to put puppies out at "walk", for they can be reared at home, providing a large and shady paddock is available where the puppies can play about at will and then lie in comfortable shelter to sleep. If this is done, however, it should be arranged to separate the puppies before they are fully grown and kennel them in couples. Otherwise fights will develop and valuable puppies may be ruined. Up to the time a greyhound is twelve months, very little should be done with him, except to get him used to being handled, groomed and walked on the lead. Early lessons in these things will save a lot of time later on, and will check any tendency to shyness. In the case of Greyhounds intended for track racing, there is no harm in accustoming puppies to being put in a starting trap. Serious work must not be started until the Greyhound is at least twelve months old, and not even then unless it is well developed. Nothing is gained by setting a puppy tasks beyond his physical capabilities, and many a promising youngster has been spoilt by owners ignoring this rule.

When the puppy is put into training a lot of puppy fat has to be turned into muscle, and this must be done by a course of systematic and regular exercise. Although a certain amount of roadwork enters into a Greyhound's training, too much should not be indulged in, because it tends to develop dogs along the wrong lines. A Greyhound is essentially a fast animal, and requires the lightness and flexibility which goes with speed. Too much roadwork tends to produce a heavily muscled dog, but these muscles are not necessarily in the right places, and a much better preparation can be obtained by fast work. Puppies should be encouraged to sprint, and a good way to do this is for one person to hold the dogs at one end of a fairly level field whilst another whistles or calls them from the opposite end. A variation of this is to make a bundle of rabbit or hare skins, tie them on the end of a long line and pull them rapidly across the field. In introducing puppies to live game, care should be taken not to run them too hard. If a puppy were allowed to course a really strong hare at his first attempt, he would most likely be led a merry dance and have such a gruelling course that his heart might be broken. A young, weakish hare should therefore be chosen, or even a rabbit, so as to give the puppy a good chance of a "kill", which will whet his appetite for more. Opinions differ as to whether track Greyhounds should have much experience of coursing the live quarry, and some track performers have been known to go through their life without seeing live fur, though this is unusual, and most trainers believe in giving their dogs a freshener in the form of a "kill" from time to time. Track dogs often take part in coursing meetings -including the Waterloo Cup -and return to track racing with at least undiminished if not increased zest. Special coursing meetings are even run exclusively for track racers, and the general consensus of opinion is that it is not detrimental to combine both sports, though a rather different type of training is required, for whereas a track Greyhound is only called upon to run from 400 to at most 700 yards at top speed on a prepared track, the coursing Greyhound must be trained to withstand long courses over rough ground and even ploughed fields, and to do this two or three times in a single day. On the other hand, track Greyhounds are kept in training more continuously than coursing dog", which are taken out of during the close season and allowed to grow a "back" during the summer months and have this translated into muscle again for the start of the coursing season. Track racing goes on all the year round and, although the classic Greyhounds are specially prepared for the big events and given an "easy" between them, the ordinary graded racer is often kept in training the whole year round, although his form has peak periods which usually fall at

Greyhound Continued...

the same time each year. The ordinary graded racer, too, is not kept at concert pitch, whereas the aim with a classic contender is the same as with a coursing star, that is, to time his preparation so as to get a fine edge on his form for a particular event.

The final touches to a Greyhound's training are usually done by a professional trainer, and all that is necessary for the owner to do is to give the dog such preliminary schooling as will make the professional trainer's job quicker and easier.

Of course, the owner who wishes to do the whole job himself, can do so, but he must take out a private trainer's licence.

With regard to diet, every trainer has his own ideas. The basic food for a Greyhound, however, is usually a snack in the morning and a full feed in the afternoon. Milk is often used in the morning feed, when this is available (goat's milk is very suitable for dogs), but the main meal usually consists of stale brown bread "kibbled" by being re-baked in the oven and then broken up, soaked with broth made by boiling up such things as beef bones, sheep heads, etc., with vegetables, such as carrots, leeks and onions, but not potatoes. Meat, such as beef or mutton, lightly boiled, is added, but very little salt should be used in preparing the food. This diet is for adult greyhounds, the puppies requiring more frequent feeding with a larger percentage of milk and cereals, such as oatmeal, varying according to age.

Show Greyhounds. -Although Greyhounds are usually associated with coursing and racing, there is another sphere in which these graceful animals play part. i.e., in the show ring.

Generally speaking the show Greyhounds are bred from special strains which show less aptitude for sport than the coursing and racing dogs but, traced back, they spring from common sources, and some show dogs are quite useful in the field. Not all the successful show dogs are bred from show strains, however, and there have been a number of cases of coursing bred Greyhounds with useful field records winning Challenge Certificates on the bench and gaining the coveted title of champion. Amongst those who specialised in this type of show Greyhound was Miss F. A. White, who at one time had a brilliant team of show dogs-many of them coursing bred.

A more recent example was "Bill Ekin", who had the unique distinction of being a winner in the coursing field, a record holder on the track (where he specialised in hurdling), and winner of a Challenge Certificate under Kennel Club rules. At stud he produced winners in all three branches.

Oddly enough, although the Greyhound is amongst the oldest breeds, it has only just recently had a specialist club to look after its interests in the show world, and this club is drawing up an official standard by which Greyhounds shall be judged in the show ring. There is also a traditional standard, and perhaps the best version of this standard is the one set out by Major Harding Cox, which reads :

Head (including nose, muzzle, jaws, eyes, ears, and skull).-"That head is the best which is most often in front", was the answer given by a well-known M.F.H., when asked which he considered the best type of foxhound head. This applies advisedly, for the latter has more work to do with his head (physically speaking) than the former. The head itself should be long and tapering, the skull slightly domed, but flat at the junction with the neck; the muzzle long and powerful, and the nose pointed; the jaws strong, muscular, and level; pig jaws or overshot teeth are very objectionable, and prevent a dog from holding his hare when he has floored her. Undershot Greyhounds are seldom met with, and should not be encouraged.

The eyes are of moderate size, neither deep-set nor pedunculated, and of varying colour; generally speaking, a light eye in a dog of dark colour is to be avoided. The usual measurement of the head round the ears would be from 14½ to 15½ in., according to sex and size; but a tape run round the eyes would show a considerably reduced measurement.

The cheek should be very muscular, so as to lend additional strength to the striking and holding power of the jaw.

The neck of the Greyhound is peculiarly graceful, and its length, symmetry, and set-on are of vital importance. It must be of sufficient length and flexibility to enable him to strike his hare without losing stride. A ewe neck, i.e., one that is concave above and convex beneath instead of the reverse, is a terrible fault, and one seldom met with, for the simple reason that all puppies thus afflicted are as a rule promptly destroyed. If the tape is run from the point of the nose to that of the shoulder, the junction of the head with the neck will, in a well formed dog, be found to be midway. This fact is mentioned by "Stonehenge" and is well worth remembering; for where the test fails it will be found that either the head or the neck is too short for well-balanced symmetry. A long, graceful, and well-set neck adds to that vague-but to experts well understood-term, "quality."

Greyhound Continued...

Chest and Shoulders.-The chest of the Greyhound is somewhat flat, but deep and roomy, giving plenty of space for lungs and heart to bear the extra strain so often put on them. The shoulders are long, oblique, and laid well back, working smoothly on the flat surface of the ribs, the latter being well separated and more convex as they approach the quarters. It is of great importance that in none of these details excess should be noticeable; for unless a happy medium is maintained the effect of the whole is neutralised.

The back is arched and very powerful and supple; it is broad and shows enormous muscular development. These muscles should lie forward, setting the back well into the shoulder blades, and rising prominently on each side of the spine, which lies, as it were, in a trough between the ridges.

The quarters.-The general impression is one of great power, and in following a good and well-trained dog it will strike the observer that the balance of power is uneven, and that the development of the hindquarters somewhat dwarfs that of the fore: such an impression as is produced in inverse ratio when meeting a bulldog. This is not really the case, the fact being that the functions of the hind quarters are more obvious to the eye than those of the fore.

The thighs are well breeched and full of muscle. The stifle long and well bent.

The second thighs and gaskins exceedingly muscular, and far more developed than in any other animal. This is one of the first points to which a practised courser will direct his eye.

The hocks let down, strong, and well separated from the leg bone.

The tail long and slightly curled at the extremity; a fine whip tail is sometimes insisted on, but some of the hardiest and speediest strains show a considerable coarseness in the stem. This peculiarity is very noticeable on the dogs inbred to "Contango".

The forelegs should be straight and the bone carried well down, muscular on the outer surface, but flat in the inner.

The pasterns long, but very strong and springy.

The feet of moderate size; the middle toes being slightly longer, makes them appear more oval or pointed than round, but the impress will show that such is not the case. A flat foot is very bad, and a splay one horrible. The knuckles should be strong, close, and well arched ; but it is a bad sign to see a dog too much on his toes

Quality. It is difficult to define this point; but as we previously hinted, it is easily discerned and appreciated by all "doggy" critics. It consists in a coup d'a'il, which precludes analysis, but which embraces symmetry, blood, life, grace, movement, condition, and freedom from all coarseness.

Colour.-There is really no rule in this respect, and no allowance should be made in a scale of points. "A good horse cannot be a bad colour" is a saying as true when applied to a Greyhound. A long chapter -and interesting to boot -could be written on the cause and effect of colour production, for a good deal remains to be learnt by breeders in this direction. One fact is worth mentioning, which may only be due to the accident of chance; it is that, until "Fullerton" appeared, no brindled dog had ever gained any marked distinction, though numerous brindled bitches had had their names enrolled as classic winners.

Scale of Points of the Greyhound

General Symmetry and Quality	10
Head and neck	20
Chest and shoulders	20
Back	10
Quarters.....	20
Legs and feet	20
Total	100

Saluki, The - The saluki is believed to be the oldest representative of the greyhound family, being the coursing dog of the Arabs, and as such is widely distributed throughout the East.

Concerning the original of Eastern Greyhounds, it seems highly probable that Egyptian hounds taken into Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Greece etc., as followers of the caravan tribes wandering through the various countries. Variation of coat is unquestionably due to changes of climate –a thick coat for cold climate and a fine thin one of warm climatic conditions, hence the development of the Afghan hound and the Saluki.



There is no doubt that the Saluki (or Gazelle Hound as it is sometimes called) dates back to the time of the Pharaohs, and the original use of the dog has always been along the same lines as the rest of the greyhound family to which it belonged. It is recorded that at one time Saluki's were used in conjunction with the falcon for hunting. In build the Saluki much resembles the Greyhound with the exception of the ears and feet, both of which are larger than in the case of the Greyhound. The Saluki should have a long head, moderately wide and flat between the ears, which latter should be long and drooping, and covered with long, silky hair; the legs and tail also feathered, the latter being carried low with an upward curve. The limbs should be straight and sinewy, with pasterns of good slope. As regards colour, Saluki's are white, cream, red, fawn, golden, grizzle and tan, black and tan or tricolor. Dogs bred in Great Britain are of vastly superior temperament to imported ones, many of which are exceedingly savage. The Saluki classes at the large shows are now well filled, and there are some enthusiastic breeders of these dogs in the British Isles.

Whippet, The Amongst all varieties of dogs the Whippet has always had to take a back seat, originally because it was mainly in the hands of colliers and the artisan class, more especially in Lancashire where whippet racing was a favourite pastime.

As to how or when these dogs first came into existence there is nothing of a reliable nature to show. Built on the lines of a racing dog or greyhound, the manufacturer must have had in view the production of a dog suitable for fast work on a limited course; in short, a modification of the work required from a greyhound. The generally accepted theory regarding the making of the Whippet is that it is a cross between the Greyhound and Terrier, which is quite a tenable view.

The term "snap dog" is synonymous with that of whippet. The collier has always maintained a predilection for this breed, and his Sunday morning racing thrills have been, and still are, the most delightful pleasures so dear to him. At the present time whippet racing as a Sunday morning sport is fast becoming an institution in London.

Darlington was the first show to introduce a class for these dogs under the title of snap dogs. It was not until 1899 that the Whippet Club was established, and the good work that it has done is still carried on.

As to what variety of terrier was used in the "make up" of the whippet, evidence favours the view that some sort of rough or broken-haired terrier was employed. Rough-coated whippets were first of all produced, but those in the know soon found out that a smooth, fine coat was more suitable to the dog for racing purposes. The evidence of the rough-coated dog is commonly seen in the tails of some whippets. This alone is reliable evidence of a rough-coated dog being part of the breed's early ancestry.

No matter how produced originally, the Whippet is a soundly constructed greyhound in miniature, and one that breeds fairly true to type on all occasions. Any colour is admissible, of which there is a wide range; a few are white. The coat should be close and of fine texture. Height for dogs 18-1/2 in., and bitches about 1 in. less. The front limbs should be perfectly straight and the pasterns strong, but not too upright. In passing, it may be as well to mention that particular attention must be paid to the nails. These must not be allowed to grow too long, but trimmed unless the dog has plenty of exercise on hard roads. If the nails are too long they are liable to split and also prevent the feet from bearing their proper share of weight. Make good use of the file if needful to do so.

The head should be long and clean in its outline, flat on the skull and wide between the eyes, which latter ought to be large and lustrous. Small ears, a long and muscular neck, a deep chest and long oblique shoulders are essentials in a Whippet, whilst broad, well-arched loins, plus long and muscular first and second thighs are equally important. The feet should be thick and cat-like; tail long, tapering, and nicely carried on a level with the hocks. A whippet should stand over a lot of ground and be the quintessence of agility, alertness, and constitutionally sound.

Whippet Continued...



In order to keep the coat fine and in pristine condition, all whippets should wear a rug in winter and a calico one in summer.

To ensure that this dog shall have its "bellows" in full working order all the year round, regular running exercise daily is the first essential.

Avoid overfeeding, as a fat whippet is useless either for show or racing. No special feeding is necessary beyond a little meat and table scraps, hound meal, etc.

Most Whippets live in the domestic circle, where they make excellent pals.

Mr Maine Tucker writes on the Whippet as follows: -

The whippet is a greyhound in miniature, standing about 17 to 30 (typo in book?) in. from the ground; it must not be confused with the Italian

Greyhound which is a smaller dog about 12 in. from the ground.

The whippet is a very graceful animal and deserves to be popular, well adapted to the house or to take part in the sport of whippet racing, which sport is becoming more and more popular. There are rough and smooth-coated whippets, but the rough coated is now nearly extinct and is never seen on a show bench.

The ideal weight for the show dog is 20 lbs. for bitches and 21 lbs. for dogs, and the height 17-1/2 for one and 18-1/2 for the other; a slight deviation either way is allowed.

The long and lean head should be rather wide between the eye and flat at the top; the jaw powerful and clean cut; eyes bright and fiery; ears small, fine in texture and rose shaped.

The neck is long and muscular, elegantly arched, and free from throatiness. Shoulders sloping and muscular, chest deep and roomy. Back broad and square, rather long and slightly arched over the loins, which should be strong. Forelegs rather long, set well under the dog, and having a fair amount of bone. Hind-quarter strong and broad across. Stifles well bent; hocks well let down; feet round; tail long and tapering; coat fine and close.

The old description of the Greyhound may be taken as a good description of the Whippet: -

The head like a snake.
The neck like a drake.
The back like a beam.
The side like a bream.
The tail like a rat.
The feet like a cat.

The origin of the Whippet is not quite clear, but it is generally thought that he was a cross between a greyhound and a terrier; this would account for the few rough-coated whippets still to be seen on the running track. Here, perhaps a word about the Whippet as a race dog would not be out of place. The make and shape must be carefully considered, and also the strain from which the animal is bred. Blood will tell in the same way with whippets as in horse racing, so therefore always look out for something nearly thoroughbred, and wit the right blood in their veins.

As a house dog he is now becoming very popular, a nice size, very affectionate, clean about the house in all weathers on account of his height from the ground, and he makes a good watch-dog without being vicious; not a fighter, but very sporting.

There is a mistake idea amongst a great many that the Whippet is a delicate dog, and I should like to say most emphatically that he is not. The probably reason for this erroneous idea is that one very often sees the Whippet wearing a rug, but this is only when he is going to compete in a racing handicap, and every care has then to be taken of him. My own experience is that he is far from delicate. I have always found him to be an all-round sporting dog and an excellent companion.

Wolfhound Irish, The This variety, referred to in the "Sportsman's Cabinet" (1803) as the Irish Greyhound was for a great many years altogether unheard of in the Kennel Circle, but has again come to the front, and we now find some really tip-top specimens. Certainly this is a variety mainly controlled by a few kennels, nevertheless the writer believes that the breed has now come to stay; at any rate, he hopes so. The dog depicted by Reinagle in the "Sportsman's Cabinet" is very similar in type to the present Irish Wolfhound, so that there is uncontradictory evidence that a settled type of Irish hound existed over 120 years since, although for centuries prior to this the breed is known to have been in existence. At the date when the "Sportsman's Cabinet" was published, these hounds were apparently uncommon, as denoted by the following paragraph :

"The dog originally distinguished by this appellation is, in the present age, so rarely seen that it is a matter of doubt whether one of the pure and unmixed breed is to be found, even in the most remote part of the country from whence, in the first instance, they are supposed to have derived this name."

It is affirmed by the best and most respected authorities that the Danish dog, the Irish Greyhound, and the common Greyhound of this country, though they appear so different, are but one and the same race of dog. The Danish dog is said by Buffon to be a more corpulent Irish Greyhound, and that the common Greyhound is the Irish Greyhound rendered thinner and more fleet by experimental crosses and more delicate by speculative culture; for these three different kinds of dogs, though perfectly distinguishable at first sight, differ no more comparatively from each other than three human natives from Holland, Italy, and France; and by the same mode of argument he justifies the supposition that had the Irish Greyhound been a native of France, he would have produced the Danish dog in a colder climate and the common greyhound in a warmer one, and this conjecture, he observes, is absolutely verified by experience, as the Danish dogs are brought to us from the North and the Greyhound from the Levant.

Although the engraving depicts a dog similar to the Irish Wolfhound, a further description of the breed would appear to be that of the great Dane; in fact, the term "harlequin Dane" is referred to, whilst the coat is a smooth one; but the coat of the dog depicted by Reinagle is not mentioned beyond its colour of sandy-red or pale yellow. In Ireland, wolves were in existence longer than in Scotland, and when these animals ceased to exist in the former country, the wolf-dog's occupation, like that of the Dalmatian, gradually sank into oblivion. That these Irish dogs were imported into Scotland is obvious from the following paragraph, which is a copy of a letter addressed by Deputy Falkland to the Earl of Cork in the year 1623 :



"My Lord, I have lately received letters from My Lord Duke of Buccleugh and others of my noble friends, who have entreated me to send them some greyhound dogs and bitches out of this kingdom, of the largest sort, which, I perceive, they intend to present unto divers princes and other noble persons, and if you can, possibly, let them be white, which is the colour most in request here.-Signed 'Falkland,'"

Sir William Betham, Ulster King-at-Arms, has stated that his conviction is that the Irish Wolf-dog was a gigantic Greyhound, not smooth skinned like our Greyhounds, but rough and curly haired. Ray (1697) described the Irish 'Wolf-dog as a "tall, rough Greyhound." In a code of Welsh laws the Irish Greyhound is spoken of under the title of "Canis Gragius Hibernicus." The Irish Wolf-dog has always been described as a tall, rough dog, of the Greyhound type, but far stronger, similar to the Deerhound, but bigger. With the latter breed it has frequently been crossed, and in all probability to the mutual advantage of wolf and deerhounds. The Wolfhound is distinctly a heavier framed dog than the Deerhound. The Wolfhound as it is, is a muscular, gracefully built dog, weighing about 120 lbs. and standing 31 in., as measured at the shoulder. Bitches are usually a few pounds less and not quite as tall as the dogs. These hounds ought to be as tall as possible and big in the frame, but should not lose any symmetry in the general make up of the animal. When standing side by side with the Deerhound, the difference in the size of the frame is very pronounced, and this feature must be enhanced, not diminished. The head is long, the muzzle long, and the jaws very strong; skull almost flat, and the ears small, carried like those of the Greyhound. A long neck (free from loose skin), a deep chest--the greater its depth, the better--a long, strong, well-arched neck, arched strong loins, with belly well drawn up at the flanks and tail moderately thick and slightly curved are essential points of beauty. Both fore and hind

Wolfhound Continued...

limbs must possess great strength, be large in amount of bone, and end below in strong, compact feet. The hocks must be set low down, and neither too close nor too open. If the former defect, the hound becomes turned out at the toes, and if the latter, shows too much daylight under it. Straightness of limbs cannot be too strongly insisted upon, but unfortunately there are some men who judge dogs at shows which frequently overlook this essential quality, awarding prizes to animals with some of the worst defects of conformation it is possible to have. To the student of anatomy, errors of this kind would be hardly likely to be overlooked. The texture of the hair on the body and limbs should be hard and long, but particularly wiry over the eyes and beneath the jaws. As to colour, brindle is the commonest, but black, grey-brindle, red, fawn, white, and grey are regarded as orthodox, and correct in accordance with the Wolfhound Club's standard. White hounds are certainly very uncommon, but it has always been considered a sign of purity of breed, as may be gleaned from the earlier history of these hounds. The general faults have already been described. As the occupation of these dogs no longer exists, their sole use is for companionship; therefore it is necessary that one should say a word or two regarding the temperament of the breed. This must be considered good. They are handsome, stately dogs, but inclined to be lazy unless given regular exercise. As the breed is in the hands of a few, puppies are expensive to purchase, and one cannot expect much of quality under fifty guineas, say for a puppy from six to nine months old, or thereabouts. Select a big-framed, well-grown, straight-legged dog or bitch, according to the purpose for which it is required. In order to possess an animal sufficiently meritorious, the reader is recommended to apply to a breeder of repute, and the addresses of these doubtless could be obtained through the Secretary of the Kennel Club or any of the weekly doggie periodicals.