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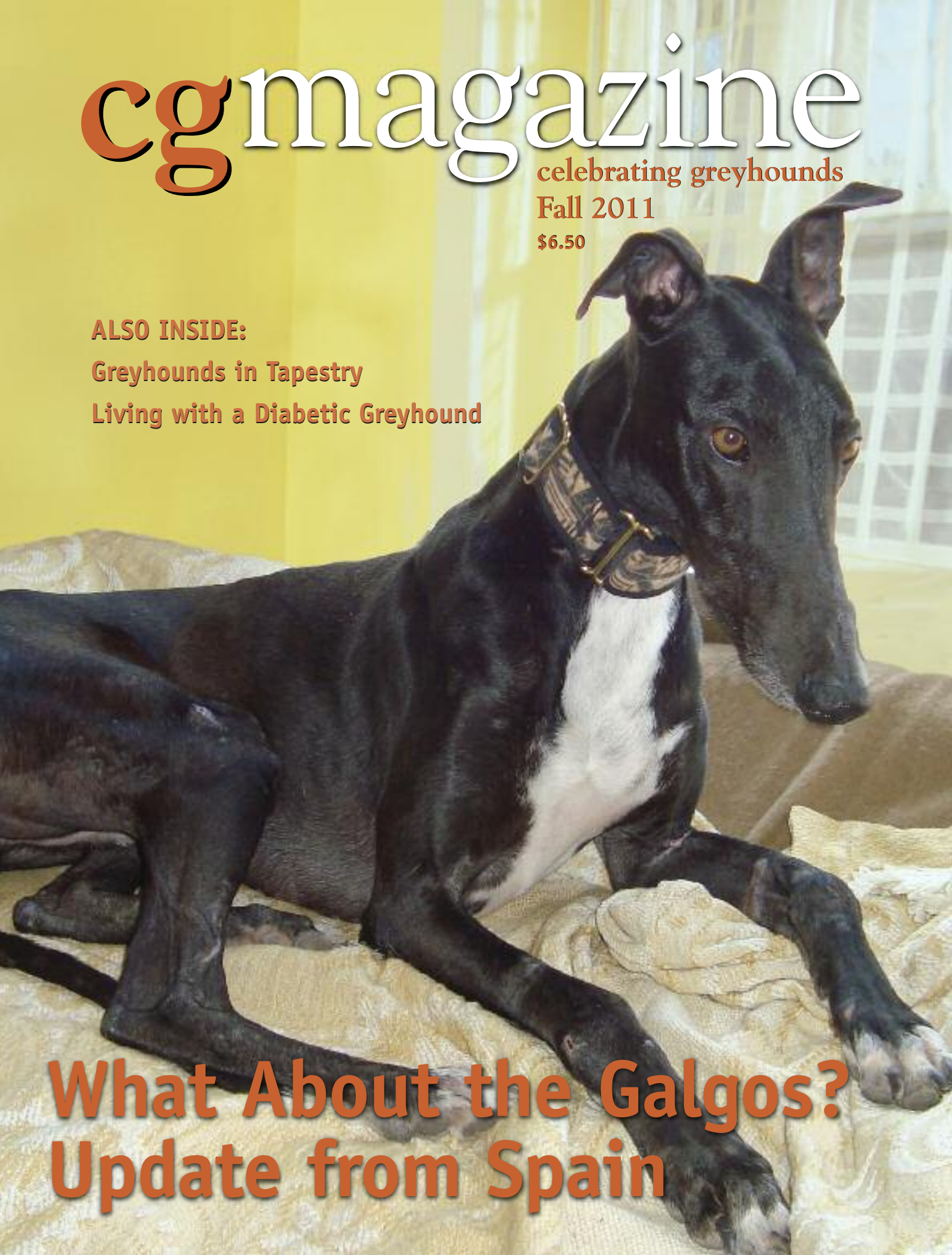

What About the Galgos? Update from Spain

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The Magazine for Greyhound Adopters,
Owners, and Friends
Vol. 16; No. 3 Fall 2011

Front Cover Credit:
Draco, a Galgo from Jerez, Spain, enjoys his new life in Germany. For more details about his journey, read "Draco's Story," in this issue.

Back Cover Credit:
Galgos bide their time at the small Galgos en Familia shelter in Malaga, Spain while waiting to find a forever home.

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Editorial Comments

The collection of articles in the current issue of *Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine* was inspired by Telma Shaw's presentation to the Solvang Greyhound Festival in February. Telma, a board member of GRIN (Galgo Rescue International Network), spoke to Solvang attendees about her trip to Spain to network with Galgo rescue volunteers.

Long-time readers of CG are familiar with the grim conditions faced by the Galgos of Spain and the people who are working to improve their lot. When I walked into Telma's presentation, I expected that she would touch on a number of themes common to the communications I see about the plight of the Galgo: The cruelty of the Spanish hunters who abandon the dogs at the end of hunting season; the bleak, meagerly funded shelters; the overwhelming number of dogs; and the incredibly sad evidence of suffering and often brutal death.

Telma's presentation was not what I expected. While she touched on a number of these themes, she also offered something that I rarely see in Galgo rescue: Hope. I asked Telma if she would consider writing something for CG based on her presentation. Her article, "'One Life at a Time' — Meeting the Galgo Rescuers of Spain," appears in this issue.

Telma and her GRIN colleague, Wally Lacey, visited nine Galgo rescue associations in Spain. Most of these associations are relatively new; if you don't make a habit of perusing websites or newsletters devoted to Galgo rescue, they will certainly be new to you. We also hear directly from the Spanish volunteers themselves: "Draco's Story," by Silvia Bordetas Gil of Galgo Connection Spain, tells and shows the story of a single Galgo brought to a "kill station" who was rehabilitated by Galgo Connection Spain and placed in an adoptive home in Germany. In "A Spanish Volunteer Reaches Out," Vera Thorenaar Reddering explains what prompted her to start her own Galgo rescue association in Malaga, Spain. And in our Second Look feature, "GreyhoundsRescue Holland and the Galgos," Linda Brouwer tells us what her organization has been doing to help the Galgos in the seven years since we last checked in with them in our Spring 2004 issue.

I hope that you will find the passion and energy of the Spanish volunteers as inspiring as I did. They are evidence that good people working together — within Spain and beyond its borders — can change things for the better.

Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine

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SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

CG *Magazine*, Attention: Subscriptions, PO Box 5239, Framingham, MA 01701; subscriptions@adopt-a-greyhound.org. Allow eight weeks for change of address.

SUBMISSIONS

For writing and photography guidelines, visit www.adopt-a-greyhound.org/cgmagazine/guidelines.html or send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to CG *Magazine* Guidelines, PO Box 120048, Saint Paul, MN 55112. Initial queries preferred.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR AND QUESTIONS

CG *Magazine*/Editorial Office, PO Box 120048, Saint Paul, MN 55112; editor@adopt-a-greyhound.org.

ADVERTISING

CG *Magazine*/Advertising, PO Box 5239, Framingham, MA 01701; advertising@adopt-a-greyhound.org. Advertising information and guidelines are also located at www.adopt-a-greyhound.org/cgmagazine/advertise.html.

WEB ADDRESS

www.adopt-a-greyhound.org/cgmagazine

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The magazine's purpose is to provide information about Greyhounds as a breed. Recognizing that there are differing points of view on issues such as racing, breeding, and adoption policies, to mention a few, the magazine does not advocate a position on these issues. It will publish articles and reader letters regarding these issues if deemed appropriate. Unless otherwise stated, The Greyhound Project, Inc. does not necessarily agree with materials published herein. Ideas and opinions are those of the writers. No authentication or approval is implied by the editors or publishers, who assume no liability for information contained herein. *Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine* reserves the right to refuse publication, to edit or modify any material, and hold such material for an indeterminate period. If your Greyhound is ill, please see a veterinarian.

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IDBM 1093-0892

Who's Your Daddy?

My babies' daddy, Dodgem By Design, was mentioned in "Gable Dodge, the Hall of Fame's Newest Inductee" (Winter 2010 CG). Dodgem By Design was listed as one of Gable Dodge's best-known All-American offspring. I adopted Sizzle (Bay Oaks Sizzle) and Toby (Bohemian Curve) from Gulf Greyhound Park in LaMarque, Texas last November. I didn't realize until I was looking at their birth certificates that they had the same father (sire). I then decided to look them up on Greyhound Data (www.greyhound-data.com), a resource that was mentioned in another issue of CG. I learned that they also have the same grandfather on their mother's side (damsire). Since the website includes pictures, I discovered that Toby looks like his mother and Sizzle looks like their grandfather. CG has provided with valuable information and ideas and I have made great purchases from your Marketplace section. Keep up the great work!

Amy Bradford
Houston, Texas

Spring Editorial

Just got the Spring issue. Got as far as Editorial Comments and had to write. I really love the magazine and as money is tight, it is the only magazine I renewed this year. I am the Mississippi Gulf Coast meet-and-greet coordinator for GPA/Louisiana-Mississippi chapter. I have a table with a banner, a binder with printed descriptions of our adoptable Greyhounds, and all four of last year's issues of CG on my table for people to look at. I will add this one for our next meet-and-greet. It really gets notices. One of our adopters has placed a subscription for CG also as she was impressed with the copies I had. I think she also ordered some back issues. Anyway, just wanted to let you know that we love CG and it has a prominent place on the table at all of our functions.

Linda Murphy
Via E-Mail

Wow . . . thanks for the support! —Ed.

Cara, adopted by Mike and Joanne Bast of Edgewater, Md.

I have a 6-year old and a 12-year old Greyhound: John (Brother John) and Candy (Nita's Candy). I have subscribed to CG for years and I wanted to respond to the editorial. Have you thought about promoting CG at dog shows? My son and I attend the Kennel Club of Philadelphia's National Dog Show every Thanksgiving Day. This benched dog show attracts great crowds. There are vendor booths for every spectrum of the dog world. I would be hard-pressed to believe that you would have a hard time finding volunteers for this venue. Also wanted to share a thought for future articles: I thoroughly enjoy your Greyhounds in Art series. Have you considered Greyhounds in advertising art? I have several ad prints from the 1920s onward, including the Saturday Evening Post cover and advertising illustrations for Pennsylvania Railroad, Supreme Motor Oil, Dash Dog Food, and Lincoln Motor Car, as well as Greyhound Bus Lines. There must be innumerable others.

Phil Panus
Via E-Mail

Great ideas, Phil . . . we will look into the dog shows. And we would love to do an article on Greyhounds in advertising art; unfortunately, the copyright issues would likely prove insurmountable. (We can usually get permission from museums to publish photographs of works of art, as long as we provide proper credit.) —Ed.

Readers Seeking Advice

I took special notice of Dr. Bader's House Calls article ("The Bleeder Greyhound", Spring 2011 CG). Our Rita seemingly became a bleeder Greyhound after having jugular blood draws or front-leg IVs during routine dentals. A few hours after having either procedure done, she develops subcutaneous bleeding at the draw sites that worsens over four days before starting to fade. If someone applies pressure to the draw sites for a minute or more, she doesn't do this. I've attached photos to show early onset bleeding and then bleeding four days later. Rita's HCT and HGB are always high and her WBCs and monos have dropped over time. Her hemophilia panel showed mild fibrinogen deficiency and slightly delayed aPPT. Our vets seem to feel her somewhat out-of-normal ranges aren't far enough out of normal range to name or treat her condition. Her condition seems to bother us more than it does her. She has a stubborn history of positive Babesia titers (1:320) after two Imidocarb shots in 2005 when we adopted her. Her titer finally dropped to 1:40 in 2008 when the bleeding started getting noticeable, which may be a coincidence. If anyone knows what might be going on, our veterinarians and I would appreciate hearing from you. I have her bloodwork results if anyone would like to see them. Perhaps it might help someone else following cases like this.

Marcia Herman
Via E-Mail

Rita's neck bleed at the beginning.

Rita's leg and neck bleed at its worst.

We have an ex-racing Greyhound, Simmy. Like many Greyhounds, she has poor teeth. We had them cleaned once but the anesthesia almost killed her as she didn't react well to it. Both the gas and the intravenous have been problematic. We have tried brushing her teeth and buying topical products but her teeth are still awful. Her health must be suffering due to her teeth, and I don't want the plaque to get into her bloodstream. Do readers have any suggestions? Do we just let the teeth fall out? Simmy is 7 years old.

Dave Hutcheson
Via E-Mail

Dr. Rodger Barr, one of CG's veterinary advisors, responds: *It's unfortunate that had an anesthetic problem. The ideal way to manage the situation is to determine if a safe anesthetic regimen is available for Simmy. The first step is to ensure that Simmy's blood values are appropriate and that her general health is good. Next, be sure that your veterinarian's anesthetic regimen includes administration of intravenous fluids. If your veterinarian is comfortable with only a single method of anesthesia for sighthounds, I would suggest checking around to find another veterinarian to perform the procedure. (The last thing you want is someone using a method with which they are neither familiar nor comfortable.) Once you the veterinarian determine an appropriate anesthetic protocol and the veterinarian performs a successful dental cleaning, you want to use all weapons at your disposal for dental care. Daily brushing is critical; this means 365 days per year, not three times a week or any lesser frequency. Weekly use of Oravet®, a topical gel, can help prevent plaque buildup. Some dental chews can be helpful, too. Whatever you do, do not allow Simmy's teeth to rot and fall out. The toll on her health can be devastating, not to mention the pain and the odor. And just for the record, when bad teeth are present bacteria gets into the bloodstream, not plaque.*

We are the proud parents of two 4-year old Greyhounds, a male and a female. We are having a problem with our girl dog and don't know what to do. She seems to want to rip the lungs out of every dog she meets. Her tail wags furiously, but she barks and strains at the lead. We know her vision is poor; originally she would freak if a dog approached her from the side. She's OK with some dogs, but we never know when a dog will set her off. The dog could be approaching her, or it could be in a fenced yard at some distance. She has never had problems at doggie day care or at the home of our dog sitter (who has four Greyhounds). If I see a dog approaching us, I pull her in close, pet her, and thank her for protecting me. If the dog comes from behind, my only option is to pull her close. All this is bothersome, but she has lunged at kids on skateboards who pass us on sidewalks and I know what happens to dogs who bite children. Any behavioral suggestions? We have cats and she is fine. My guess is that she sees outdoor dogs as prey.

Barbara Dodson
Via E-Mail

While we wait for suggestions from our readers, you might consider putting a kennel muzzle on your dog during your walks. This should reduce the risk that you feel she presents to passing children. —Ed.

A household danger

I'm a homebrewer and as a byproduct of brewing beer at home, I have spent grains and hops. Typically, I just throw both of these in the garbage and call it a day. However, after coming across some articles on the Internet recently, I'll certainly be much more careful about disposing of specific ingredients. My curiosity was piqued when I saw a craft brewery that sold dog treats made from their spent grains; I thought this would be something I could try to make on my own. Creating dog treats from grains is perfectly safe. The danger is specific to the hops used in the beermaking process. Hops are apparently very toxic to dogs, and from what I've read, seven of the eight fatalities caused from canine ingestion of hops have been Greyhounds. For more information, visit www.bodensatz.com/staticpages/index.pho?page+Ingredients-FAQ#hops_and_dogs

Aaron Good
Vernon Hills, Ill.

Dog owner says "you're welcome"

Our veterinarian, Dr. Jim Bader, recently shared with us that a reader's letter in the Spring 2011 issue regarding his Fall 2010 CG article "Your Greyhound's Inheritance" prompted them to recognize and seek timely treatment for their Greyhound's pannus. We were touched to know that the article and accompanying photograph of our Max helped a dog out there somewhere.

Lou and Blair Nykamp
Holland, Mich.

Thank you for your letters (up to 300 words) and photographs. Please send letters and photos by mail to Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine, *Attn: Editor, PO Box 120048, Saint Paul, MN 55112. Letters sent via e-mail to editor@adopt-a-greyhound.org are also welcome. Please include your home telephone number if you would like your letter to be considered for publication. Letters may be edited for brevity and/or clarity.*

We regret that we cannot publish every letter and photo.

Fawn, adopted by Colleen Summerfield of Monterey Park, Calif.

Greyhound Project News

Changes Coming to *Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine*

It's no secret that today's publishing market is not for the faint of heart. Printing and postage rates steadily increase, and we continue to publish what the Dog Writer's Association of America has consistently voted The Best Single-Breed Magazine. We are only able to do this because we are volunteers and we have loyal advertisers and subscribers.

After a close review of where the money comes from and where the money goes to, we find we're losing about $3.00 on each international subscription. Therefore, in order to break even, we are raising our international subscription rates by $3.00 per year. There is no change in domestic rates.

Magazine renewal notices also incur printing and postage costs, and we will be moving to 100 percent email renewals soon. If we do not already have your e-mail address, or if your e-mail address changes, please let us know by including your full name and address in an email to subscriptions@adopt-a-greyhound.org.

Finally, if you know of someone with a product or service that might benefit from an affordable (as low as $48) way to reach nearly 5,000 of the most dedicated dog lovers in the world, ask them to check out our advertising rates at adopt-a-greyhound.org/cgmagazine. Rates have not increased since 2007.

Moving? Need to Renew?

Don't miss a single issue of *Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine*! Please send your renewals and address changes well in advance to CG *Magazine*, PO Box 5239, Framingham, MA 01701. Address changes may also be sent to Betsy, our subscriptions manager, at subscriptions @adopt-a-greyhound.org. Subscriptions may be renewed online at www.adopt-a-greyhound.org/cgmagazine

Visit *Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine* on Facebook!

Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine now has over 2,300 Facebook fans from at least 20 countries. The purpose of the site is to connect Greyhound-admiring subscribers (and non-subscribers) to each other and with some of our content, including magazine covers. Fans have been sharing their thoughts on the magazine and photos of their Greyhounds. Some of the comments we receive on the site will be selected for publication in CG. To join or check it out, go to www.facebook.com/cgmagazine. To those who have joined — please invite others, and keep the feedback and fan pictures coming!

Free issue of *Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine* to adopters of seniors, special needs Greyhounds

Do you know someone who has adopted a special needs Greyhound? If so, tell this Greyhound lover that he or she is eligible to receive one free issue of *Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine*. All the adopter needs to do is send a note to the Editor at editor@adopt-a-greyhound.org or CG *Magazine*, PO Box 120048, Saint Paul, MN 55112. The note must include a description of the dog's special need, the name of the adoption group or other source of the dog, and the adopter's name and mailing address. (The special needs Greyhound is either at least 7 years old at the time of adoption or one of any age who has a special medical problem at the time of adoption.) There is no time limit on this special offer.

Phantom (Phantom Butte) and Allie (Allie Sweet Alyce), adopted by Rachel and Scott Lane of Mendota Heights, Minn.

Julius Caesar*— *Veni Vidi Vici!*

By Laurel E. Drew

Julius Caesar* was an English import, not Irish as some believed. (The asterisk after his name indicates his import status.) He was sired by Northern Champion*, who was later also imported to the United States, out of Galloping B. Born in January 1958, Julius Caesar (JC) and his littermates were one litter too many for their English breeder; they were sold as a litter to Joan Hunt of Florida. Shipped by air, their first great adventure occurred when they broke loose on the airfield upon arrival and ran all over the airport.

When they broke in at Wonderland in 1959, JC was clearly the best of the bunch. He proved that when he went 3-for-3, winning the prestigious $12,000 Juvenile Stakes in the process. Then he moved to the Biscayne track, where he ran Grade A despite his propensity for running in the middle of the track. A big dog, he weighed 82 pounds when he won the Nursery Stake at Biscayne. Unfortunately, his sparkling racing career came to a sudden close when he broke a hock in November 1959. Although it healed, JC never raced as well and was retired to stud.

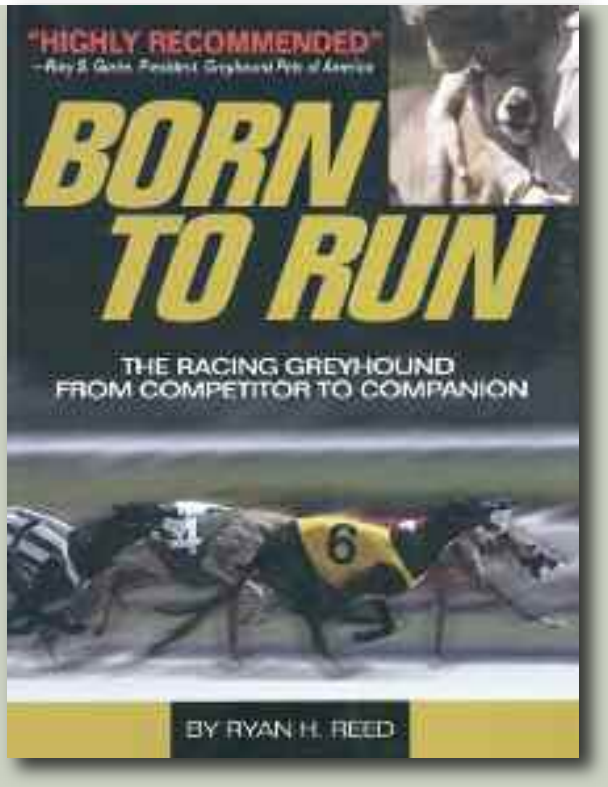
When Miss Hunt sold her Gold Coast Kennel to Clyde Means of Garland, Texas, Julius Caesar* was included in the $6000 cost. He stood at stud for Means and Lawrence Gross, bringing in about $76,000 in stud fees. Means said JC was a beautiful specimen despite his large size, a feature he would pass on to his offspring.

JC also gave them determination. Breeder J. J. Thompson commented: "They (the JC pups) would run through a wall to get to a hare. I saw they had his determination." The big boy achieved Top Five status on the All-Grade Sire Standings in 1966 and remained there for five years.

Julius Caesar* went on to sire some outstanding pups of both sexes, including the greats Michigan Jack and Johnny Tango, both from a breeding to My Lucky Gertie. These were later joined by son Bulleree and grandson Big Whizzer. Of his bitches, some of the best known are Tulia, Toyah (the fantastic producer), and Elsie Jones, who was inducted into the Greyhound Hall of Fame in 2006 ("Keeping Up with the Joneses," Winter 2006 CG). Julie Caesar and Dawn's Lady were two of his later bitches who appear in numerous pedigrees today.

Julius Caesar* died in late 1968 after suffering an apparent heart attack. His success as a sire for 10 years produced some of the great lines that still show up today. Julius Caesar* came, saw, and conquered. For all of his achievements he was inducted into the Greyhound Hall of Fame in 1988. ■

Laurel E. Drew is a CG regular contributor.



What Goes on at the Dog Track?

By Cindy Hanson

Born to Run: The Racing Greyhound From Competitor to Companion
By Ryan H. Reed
Lexington, Kentucky: Bowtie Press (2010)
9781593786892
$24.95

Vintage Maddog
By Robert Scott McKinnon
9780970777638
Aardwolfe Books (2010)
$9.95 (E-Book)

The parable of the blind men and the elephant describes a group of individuals who vehemently disagree about what the elephant is like. Each blind man advances a unique and definitive description of the beast based only on the part of the elephant he is able to touch, and each man touches only one part. As a result, the man who touches the elephant's trunk describes the elephant as a water spout, the man who touches the elephant's leg swears it is a pillar, and so forth.

I frequently think of the parable of the blind men and the elephant when I listen to Greyhound pet owners fielding questions from non-Greyhound folks about life at the dogtrack. The non-Greyhound person asks a naïve question; the adopter, flushed with enthusiasm, forges ahead on the minefield. What can follow is a mess of unsupported claims about racing dogs, the people who care for them, the kennel environment, and racing itself. Visiting a dogtrack and/or having at least some minimal exposure to racing Greyhounds and "dogmen" may not reduce the tendency to over-generalize; we have all heard Greyhound owners draw sweeping conclusions based on limited information.

Ryan Reed took an unusual approach to this situation. After adopting his first retired racer in 1989 from what was then the Idaho chapter of Greyhound Pets of America, he became an enthusiastic adoption representative and volunteer for that group. In time, he "discovered that people had incredibly strong opinions about racing, but when asked how many racetracks or breeding farms they had been to, the answer was almost always 'None.'" He decided to do his own research. Beginning in 2001, he began researching and visiting dogtracks, breeding farms, and adoption organizations across the United States on a quest to educate himself on Greyhound racing and adoption. *Born to Run: The Racing Greyhound from Competitor to Companion* is the result.

Reed devotes chapters to Greyhound racing and adoption in the Northeast, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and Oregon. Each chapter provides a brief history of the region's racing and a gallery of informatively-captioned photos of Greyhounds at the track, in the kennels, and on the farm. The chapters also document each area's Greyhound adoption activities, either in a dedicated section or a photo gallery. (For example, the first two chapters have sections on Greyhound adoption in New England and Florida, and the photo gallery in the Colorado chapter includes several pictures inside Rocky Mountain Greyhound Adoption's kennel.) Abilene, Kansas, home of the National Greyhound Association and the Greyhound Hall of Fame, gets its own chapter. A chapter titled "Extraordinary Pets" is a collection of Reed's photographs of Greyhound pets, volunteers, and adoption group events. Best of all in my view is the final chapter, "Dino & Abby's Road Trip," in which Reed describes his four-year journey to research and take photographs for this book. As a veteran of several cross-country road trips with my pet Greyhounds riding shotgun, I was pleased to see that the author took much of his journey in a beat-up Toyota Corolla accompanied by his own pets.

Born to Run, a finalist in the 2010 Dog Writers Association of America Writing Competition, is an impressive work. The writing is clear and concise, and the photographs are as informative as they are beautiful. Kudos to Ryan Reed for taking up the project to educate himself about Greyhound racing — a subject about which most adopters know less than we care to admit — and for sharing the results of that project with us.

Vintage Maddog is educational in an entirely different way. For many years, Bob McKinnon has written a regular column for *The Greyhound Review* about the adventures of Maddog McDermutt, a fictional Greyhound trainer, and his colleagues at the dogtrack. *Vintage Maddog* collects 16 of these tales, previously appearing in the *Review* as far back as 1978.

If you have read McKinnon's column, you may question my characterization of *Vintage Maddog* as educational (or as one of McKinnon's characters might put it, you might wonder what I'm smoking). While the Maddog stories are exaggerated for humorous effect, they prompt the reader to think about the lives of dogmen. When your pampered pet was still a professional athlete, he spent his time with these people. Dogmen are the people — not always male — who take care of and train racing Greyhounds. Based on the stories in *Vintage Maddog*, when dogmen aren't working with the dogs, they hang out with each other at the track: watching the races, bragging about their dogs, joking with each other, comparing results, swapping stories about the owners, and displaying an attitude about track management that could charitably be described as skeptical.

If you are familiar with dogmen, you will find some aspects of these characters familiar. In addition to Maddog, the stories include characters such as Fleas Finnegan, Hugh Mungus, Ben Dover, Dogbreath Smith, Mangy Martinez, and Cornelius T. Cratervoid. The characters share a nice camaraderie, and the stories revolve around Greyhound racing. The book opens with "John Dough," in which the dogmen discover that a bettor in the stands has passed away, racing program in hand. McKinnon's colorful cast of characters speculates whether the departed might hold a winning ticket and if so, what they can do about it. "The Puritan Dilemma" and "The Easter Bunny" both involve characters dressing in costume for holiday promotional events at the track, with amusingly disastrous results. "The Honorarium," "Got the Picture?" and "Maddog Pulls a Boner" constitute a three-part series describing Maddog's trip to Abilene to speak at a Greyhound Hall of Fame event on the subject of "Training the Winners." Because they tell other people about what Maddog and his colleagues do, these stories are *Vintage Maddog*'s most accessible for readers who are not immersed in the dogtrack setting. And the third story includes a pretty good payoff.

If you know dogmen, you will enjoy *Vintage Maddog*. If you don't know this special group of people, this collection of stories just may introduce you to a specific and unique subculture. ■

Cindy Hanson is CG Editor-in-Chief.

Bobbie, adopted by Lisa Richards of Great Mills, Md.

Anita (Whytell Anita), adopted by Mark and Stephanie Cross of Boerne, Texas.

Is Heartworm Resistance a Reality?

By William E. Feeman III, DVM

Heartworm infection is a serious and potentially life-threatening disease diagnosed in both dogs and cats. Fortunately, it is also a disease that is almost completely preventable with any one of a number of medications administered monthly.

Dating back to 2003 and 2004, the American Heartworm Society (AHS) started to receive reports from veterinarians and owners regarding "loss of efficacy" of various heartworm preventatives; that is, dogs on heartworm prevention were testing positive for the disease. These cases were primarily concentrated in the Mississippi River Valley but were also reported in other parts of the country. These reports have remained consistent since that time, although the number has not dramatically increased.

A recently published study questions the efficacy of some heartworm preventatives currently on the market and is being aggressively marketed by Bayer, a major player in the field of pharmaceuticals for animals. The study showed that three of the active ingredients in heartworm preventatives currently on the market did not completely prevent heartworm infection with a specific strain of heartworms — the MP3 strain — following a single oral dose 30 days after infection. The study showed another heartworm preventative, Advantage Multi® (produced by Bayer), completely prevented heartworm infection with the MP3 strain following a single dose 30 days after infection.

Bayer began aggressively marketing this study to veterinarians, claiming it showed their product to be effective at treating "resistant" heartworm infections. The company even marketed the information directly to owners in specific areas, claiming: "… [M]edications that you probably give your pet every month to prevent heartworms are no longer effective. Only one product was shown to be effective against this MP3 strain and it is called Advantage Multi®."

At face value, the results of the study could be seen as evidence of heartworm resistance, and many owners and veterinarians may feel a need to transition pets to Advantage Multi® in order to provide protection against the resistant strain of heartworms. Obviously, this is why Bayer was so aggressive in marketing this study. However, there is a lot of information not shared with owners or veterinarians by the drug company that should cause us to question if this assumption is correct.

Loss of Efficacy

In order to understand this issue, it is important to understand the loss of efficacy that is being reported in regions like the Mississippi River Valley. Though loss of efficacy in heartworm preventatives is very serious, it is not equivalent to resistance. Many factors can result in a loss of efficacy, including:

Client compliance. This is defined as a client carrying out all the recommendations made by the veterinarian without deviation. The gold standard for heartworm prevention is year-round preventative medication given monthly. Fifty-six percent of dogs seen in the South where heartworm disease is most prevalent never receive a single dose of heartworm prevention. Another study showed that in clinics that recommended year-round heartworm prevention, the average number of doses purchased for a dog was 6.2, which is about half of what would be needed for year-round prevention. Clearly, client compliance plays a significant role in loss of efficacy. Products cannot be effective when they are not used appropriately.

Clinic compliance. This is defined as the veterinary clinic instructing the owner on how to appropriately administer the heartworm prevention (for example, giving oral medications orally and topical medications topically, and avoiding bathing or swimming soon after application of topical medications). This is an uncommon cause of loss of efficacy but still worthy of mention, since products cannot be effective when they are not used appropriately.

Resistance. This is defined as a heritable change in the sensitivity of a parasite to a specific medication or class of medications that is repeatable and reproducible in a laboratory environment. This has been theorized as a cause for loss of efficacy but never proven.

Does this new study document heartworm resistance, and is Advantage Multi® the answer to heartworm resistance? That's Bayer's position, but some additional research should encourage us to question this claim. An unpublished study conducted by Dr. Clarke Atkins evaluated approximately 100 of the "best" cases of reported loss of efficacy (essentially cases where veterinarians suspected resistance). Of these cases, 99 percent of them had obvious lapses in compliance, which was the cause for the loss of efficacy.

Dr. Byron Blagburn (the author of the new study) estimates that the failure rate of heartworm prevention is less than 0.0001 percent based on the number of dogs on heartworm prevention and the number of unexplained failures.

Dr. Blagburn reported at the 2007 Heartworm Symposium that heartworms did not differ in their sensitivities to a macrocyclic lactone (the class of drug used in every heartworm preventative).

The MP3 strain of heartworm purported by the new study to be resistant was isolated from a dog in Athens, Georgia, in 2006. If this strain were truly resistant, you would expect to find a hotbed of infection in that area, and this has not been documented. It is also unknown if this strain is even clinically relevant, as it was isolated five years ago and has never been shown to be active outside of Athens.

Hurricanes have traditionally resulted in higher incidence of heartworm disease. From 1992 to 2001, only three tropical storms affected the area of the Mississippi River Valley. From 2002 to 2005, eight tropical storms affected the same region. With the increase in frequency of these storms, one would expect to see an increase in heartworm prevalence regardless of any issue of resistance, and that has not been the case.

Why does this study fail to prove that Advantage Multi® is a better heartworm preventative? Moxidectin, Ivermectin, Selamectin, and Milbemycin are the four active ingredients found in the various heartworm preventatives, and are all in the macrocyclic lactone family of drugs. Advantage Multi® contains Moxidectin and therefore does not contain a significantly different active ingredient when compared to other heartworm preventatives.

In the study, relatively higher doses of Advantage Multi® were used as compared to the other heartworm preventatives tested.

Active Ingredient	Number of dogs receiving more than 1.5 times the minimum approved labeled dose	Number of dogs receiving more than 2 times the minimum approved labeled dose
Moxidectin (Advantage Multi®)	7/8	4/8
Ivermectin (Heartgard®,Triheart®, Iverheart®)	1/8	0/8
Milbemycin (Sentinel®,Interceptor®, Trifexis®)	1/8	1/8
Selamectin (Revolution)	6/8	2/8

It has been shown that the "ineffective" heartworm preventative medications are 100 percent effective against the MP3 strain of heartworms when used once monthly for three months. Heartworm preventatives are recommended to be given monthly year-round so the results of the new study do not provide any strong evidence to support the use of Advantage Multi® over other heartworm preventative medications and certainly fall short in proving resistance.

What's Next?

For the reasons outlined above, currently I do not believe that there is compelling evidence for resistance to heartworm preventative products on the market. I also do not believe the new study makes a strong argument that Advantage Multi® is a superior product to others on the market. This is an issue that should be watched closely, as recommendations in the future may change should additional research provide more compelling evidence for heartworm resistance or if one particular product proves to be more effective than another. For now, however, year-round heartworm prevention (regardless of the specific product used) and annual heartworm testing continue to be the best way to protect your dog. ■

Dr. Feeman is a CG regular contributor.

This animalista, encountered during a animal rights march in Valencia, is representative of the increasing concern in Spain over the condition of the Galgo.

"One Life at a Time" — Meeting the Galgo Rescuers of Spain

By Telma Shaw

Galgos are Spanish Greyhounds used for hunting. Every Spring, at the end of hunting season, countless Galgos are abandoned or killed as they have outlived their usefulness. For nearly a decade, Spanish shelters such as Scooby, Amigos de los Galgos, and SOS Galgos have acted as refuges for the Galgos, taking the dogs in and caring for them, and ultimately placing them in adoptive homes throughout Europe. In September 2010, Greyhound adoption volunteers and Galgo advocates Telma Shaw and Wally Lacey travelled to Spain to provide help and support to their Spanish colleagues. They observed that while the plight of the Galgos remains bleak, much progress has been made. Telma shares her observations with us in the following article. —Ed.

Our trip to Spain came after many years of working to build relationships through e-mail communication with several volunteers from some of the smaller shelters in southern Spain. Galgo Rescue International Network (GRIN) has been conducting missions to Scooby Medina Shelter in central Spain for many years, but the goal of this trip was to meet face to face with rescuers from the smaller shelters in Andalucia and Valencia. As a board member of GRIN, I wanted to visit these shelters and meet the volunteers. GRIN raises money to help the Galgos; we wanted to get a sense of how we could help. We also wanted to demonstrate emotional support for the Spanish volunteers, to hear about their needs as well as their victories.

Over the course of nine days, we met with representatives of over nine associations, visited three shelters, and toured five boarding facilities housing over 150 Galgos each. We saw the construction site of a new shelter and rehabilitation center in Sevilla and a rescue and information center in Utrera. We distributed donations and supplies to the various facilities we visited. Last but not least, we rescued three Galgos from an association in Valencia and brought them to their forever homes in the United States.

112CarlotasGalgos, founded by Charlotte del Rio and Lisa Ingram, is a new Galgo rescue group in Malaga.

The South of Spain

Our itinerary in southern Spain was organized by Vera Thorenaar Reddering, who lives in the Malaga area with her Spanish husband Antonio and their menagerie of pets. We became acquainted with Vera when we received her pleas on behalf of some of the smaller shelters in the south of Spain; through years of e-mail correspondence, our relationship had grown. When I mentioned my desire to visit Spain some day, Vera began working on an itinerary for us. She knew of several groups that would welcome our visit and she arranged all of this for us. After months of planning we arrived at Malaga airport with hundreds of pounds of supplies ready to meet our counterparts in Spain.

Vera has been working for about 4 years with local shelters to move Galgos to Holland and Europe with the help of Greyhound Rescue Holland (GRH). She also fosters Galgos until they are ready to be adopted. When GRH identifies an adopter for one of Vera's fosters, she coordinates their trip to the airport, transports them in her van, and meets the flight patrons who take the Galgos back to Holland and to their forever homes. In 2010, GRIN began providing support to Vera for the veterinary expenses incurred for the foster Galgos.

We were lucky enough to work with Vera right off the plane on our first day in Spain. We also met Connie and Damian, two Galgos from a shelter in Sevilla who had just been transported to Vipet Boarding Kennels for the night. Early the next morning, we took Connie and Damian to the airport for their flight to Germany. It was a great start to our trip. Since our return from Spain, Vera has opened a small shelter called Galgos en Familia in part of a space recently vacated by a boarding kennel. She is able to take about 15 Galgos at a time while they wait for placement in Holland.

Vera and Antonia invited us to lunch at their home so that we could meet some friends of the animals in that area. They are a passionate group of people who shared stories of the dogs I had been reading about on their blogs and websites. One of the ladies brought printouts of some of the dogs she said needed help. They were sadly typical pictures of dogs emaciated, injured and abandoned.

The challenges faced by the volunteers in Spain are enormous. They spoke of the hours they spend recovering hurt dogs on the roads and in the countryside, and the scared Galgos they have rescued from abandonment in rural areas as well as on the roadways and in the towns.

Hunting sustains a large part of the Spanish economy. Hunting occurs in rural areas called Coto de Caza or Hunting Grounds. Galgo Federations in Spain pro-

The San Anton shelter, based in Villamartin, assists over 200 Galgos a year.

mote hunting with Galgos. At the end of each hunting season, the abandonment of Galgos occurs all over Spain. The Spanish "animalistas" (animal welfare advocates) promote micro-chipping, penalties for abandonment, and laws to protect hunting dogs. However, the hunters or "galgueros" have strong political ties in municipal governments, so change comes slowly to the hunting world.

When volunteers are successful in recovering Galgos, they face the continued challenge of vetting, nurturing, healing, and ultimately finding homes for the dogs outside of Spain. They lack funding to provide for the basic needs of the dogs, such as veterinary care, spay and neuter, food, dog coats, beds, dog houses, collars and leashes. The simple truth is that they run their animal rescue on blood, sweat, and tears. There is no national humane society in Spain. There are many good people in Spain who engage in animal rescue, but they depend on their partners in Europe and the United States to support their work.

When the volunteers at lunch realized that Wally was adopting Sofie they went into overdrive, rapidly chattering in Spanish about Sofie's rescue. Sofie is a little Galga whose lower jaw had been almost completely destroyed due to what the veterinarian suspected was a gunshot wound. They knew every detail of the rescue, even though it had occurred many miles away. We heard stories about dog rescues all afternoon; it was wonderful to share this time with them.

On our first day in Malaga we also met with representatives of 112 CarlotasGalgos, an organization that has been in existence for about a year. Founders Charlotte del Rio and Lisa Ingram are working hard to publicize the plight of the Galgo and have been helping one Galgo or Podenco (also a sighthound) at a time in the Malaga area to find their forever homes in Europe. Charlotte, originally from England, is married to a Spaniard and has three children. About four years ago Charlotte heard about the abandonment of Galgos in Spain and contacted GRIN, looking for information about adoption. GRIN put her in touch with a group in her area. She adopted a Galgo, who she named Ambo the Ambassadog. For many years, Char wrote for newspapers about the plight of the Galgo and received some TV coverage, but she wanted to do more. She set up a kennel in a horse stable where the Galgos can be kept safe until she finds them homes in Europe. Lisa Ingram, another British expat living in Spain, met Charlotte in Malaga and joined the cause by fostering frightened Galgos until they are able to be homed. They have had much success in rehabilitating scared, timid, and needy Galgos.

The next day we were off to the village of Villamartin, three hours north of Malaga. We spent a couple of days there visiting the shelter called Recogida Animales Vagabundos (San Anton) to get a feel for what is happening there and to meet the hard-working people running the shelter.

For the last six years the shelter, under the management of Saskia Rinia van Nauta, has assisted over 200 Galgos a year. Assisted by local veterinarian Juan Bernal Bernal, they rehabilitate Galgos and send them to forever homes in Germany, Luxembourg, France, and Switzerland. We spent our time at the shelter observing the daily operations and talking to some of the volunteers.

Ascen, a Villamartin native who has volunteered with Saskia for years, told us of the day last year when a tornado hit the shelter. She said there was so much rain that as she drove madly to the shelter, she saw a horse standing on a small patch of dirt surrounded by water. She said she was devastated by the look in the horse's eyes, so confused and helpless. As she got to the shelter and saw the destruction, she feared the worst; "No, no, not my dogs, please God, not my dogs," she said to herself. Miraculously, although

Volunteers at the San Anton shelter give the Galgos some much-needed love.

the building was in a shambles, not one of the dogs in the shelter was seriously hurt.

There is no way to cope with the hundreds of dogs that arrive at the shelter except to humanely euthanize some in order to save others. Juan, the veterinarian, told us that this has been the hardest part about working at the shelter. The culture of breeding dogs indiscriminately has created this situation. The people in the surrounding villages have neither the money nor the inclination to neuter their dogs. It is a tough situation that creates the need for hard decisions; we witnessed this firsthand when we saw a sick puppy brought to the shelter during our visit.

We also had the pleasure of helping a bit at the shelter by walking the Galgos in the beautiful area surrounding the shelter. Saskia told us that the socialization offered by a walk is a big help. The few dogs that we walked were some of the lucky ones as they will be moved to Europe once transportation is arranged.

Next, we travelled with Vera and Antonio to Utrera, a small community just south of Sevilla. Vera organized our visit to two shelters — El Buen Amigo and UPRODEA — as well as three boarding facilities used by Fundacion Benjamin Mehnert.

We chose these shelters because the volunteers wanted to meet us and show us their facilities and their needs. Two of the shelters have been in existence over ten years and hold about 100-200 dogs each. The dogs receive good care, but many live out their lives at the shelters because there is no way to rehome them. At the shelters, the people walked us around and introduced us to many of their dogs who happily jumped up and down for attention, looking at us as if to say "Take me! Take me!" One Galga in particular, named Avilina, was the friendliest Galga we have ever met. She went from person to person and hugged everyone to the point that we were all laughing and joking about Avilina and how she was really trying to make a good impression. Well, it worked; a few weeks later, because no one could forget her, she was brought back to Vera to be fostered. She was placed in a wonderful home in Malaga. She is the queen of her home now. If only all the Galgos could be so lucky.

That afternoon, we returned to Utrera, to visit DdeVida Educational Center and meet representatives of Galgos 112, another association. GRIN has been in touch with DdeVida for many years, aware of their work and watching them grow in the educational realm of rescue. Encarni and her husband Fernando, who work with DdeVida, gave us a tour of their office. During our visit, they described for us their efforts on behalf of the Galgos and their hope for a future in which everyone has much more respect for the lives of animals.

Later that evening, we had dinner at a local tapas restaurant with a great group of over 25 Galgo rescue workers. It was a wonderful time of chatting, eating, drinking, and networking. The most significant aspect of this occasion was that it was the first time that representatives from six different associations got together to talk and meet in a social setting. We sensed that they appreciated this opportunity. I appreciated the opportunity to meet these rescue workers and hear their dedication and enthusiasm for helping the Galgos and other dogs. I hope that this occasion paved the way for more collaboration among these groups, and more discussion about animal welfare and how we can all help one another.

The following day we visited a construction site. Run by Isabel Paiva and her daughter Isa Fernandez of Fundacion Benjamin Mehnert, this new facility will have over 150 kennels to house Galgos until they can be rehomed in Europe. It will include a surgery room, birthing area, grooming area, consultation rooms, visitors quarters, two on-site homes for caretakers (to care for the dogs and protect them from theft), play areas, turnout areas. and more. This project is significant in

The History of the Galgo

Many theories exist as to the lineage of the Spanish Galgo. The Spanish Galgo is a sighthound mix, possibly Irish Greyhound and Sloughi or Deerhound.

The Galgo is an ancient breed named for the Gauls, a Celtic tribe that lived in the Iberian Peninsula during the sixth century B.C. It is thought that the Celts, who appreciated fine hunting dogs, acquired sighthounds from the Phoenician merchants who plied the Spanish coasts. The Moors, who conquered Spain in the eighth century, may have bred African sighthounds with Spanish Galgos. Most of the Galgos used for hunting today are mixed with Irish racing Greyhounds or other breeds to produce a fast coursing dog.

Originally brought to Spain by noblepersons, the Galgo was once held in high esteem. After decades of theft and indiscriminate breeding by the lower classes, the Galgo lost favor. To this day, it is viewed as a "trash dog" owned only by the lower classes. The Galgo was bred for hunting and coursing and is an elegant sighthound. Unscrupulous breeding brought with it beautiful variations in color, coat and size. Galgo coats vary in length from short, smooth hair (like that of a Greyhound) to longer and wirehaired coats, as seen in the Scottish deerhound and other sighthounds.

The Galgo is similar to the racing Greyhound, although generally smaller. The purebred Galgo Espanol is 44-70 pounds and stands 23-29 inches at the shoulder. Like all sighthounds, the Galgo is fast and agile. They tend to be very playful and keener than their racing counterparts. Although some have a high prey drive, many live peaceably with cats. Galgos generally do best living with other dogs as they are used to living in close quarters with others of their breed. They are capable of jumping fences and must always be leashed when outside an enclosed area. Due to lack of socialization and positive experiences with people in their early lives, Galgos can be leery of people at first. However, they bond strongly with their adoptive families and their comical personalities often emerge.—*GRIN*

During Telma Shaw's visit to one of the shelters, Galgo Avilina was relentless in her demand for attention.

that it consolidates in a single location a number of support functions for Galgos abandoned at the end of the hunt season. Currently, Isabel travels from one side of Sevilla to the other each day to oversee three different kennels, which each house about 100 dogs. At the same time, Isabel rescues dogs from the hunting grounds where they are abandoned, off the streets, and from illegal breeders. The dogs are typically in terrible condition. This new facility will be a place for them to rest and heal. The new facility is being funded by Isabel and by a patron in Germany.

We also visited the three boarding facilities Isabel currently uses to shelter the Galgos. Isabel gave us a tour of the facilities, letting the dogs out into outdoor paddocks about 50 at a time. The dogs in her care look happy and healthy now after months of care. Many were excited to see us, racing around, playing and running, then coming to us for affection. Others stayed on the perimeter and did not approach us. Many of these dogs are poorly socialized. We met one Galgo who sat in the corner, unmoving, only staring at a wall. It was heartbreaking, but Isabel explained that most recover with time. To help the Galgos overcome their fears, volunteers kennel them in pairs. I was elated to be surrounded by all these beautiful Galgos who I knew would someday make it into a forever home.

Last Stop: Heading North to Valencia

In Valencia, we met with Silvia Bordetas Gil of the newly formed Galgo Connection Spain. With a 25-year history in animal rescue, Silvia is known to many associations as the one person who will take the hardest cases that no one else can handle, the dogs that need specialized veterinary care. She works closely with the veterinarians of the Clinica Veterinaria Blasco Ibanez. Dr. Cesar Lara and his team showed us their commitment, compassion and ability to help the hardest cases by not giving up on Sofie, the little Galga with

Ddevida volunteers pose with one of their Galgos.

the damaged lower jaw. After eight months of loving care, Sofie was ready for a new life. She is now living happily in California with three Greyhound brothers and sisters.

Valencia is a big, bustling city and the people were just as hospitable as our friends in the south. For four days, we lived the life of a rescue volunteer: Driving, walking, talking, drinking coffees, and taking taxis through the huge metropolis from foster home to foster home, to and from the vet clinic, transporting dogs to and from various boarding shelters, and meeting some very dedicated people all along the way.

One day we were driving through the center of town with its grand plazas and ancient churches and traffic came to a stop with whistles blowing. "Must be a demonstration," the driver said. To my amazement, I saw scores of Galgos and hundreds of people walking with banners, chanting "Animals Have Rights, Animals Have Rights!" Dogs were everywhere. It was the second World March for the Rights of All Animals. Wally and I jumped out of the car and ran over to thank them for what they were doing. To our surprise, they applauded us when we told them that we were in Valencia to bring four Galgos back to the United States. We followed the march to a very large demonstration in the main plaza, where speakers read a manifesto. It was wonderful evidence of the existence of a growing number of people who want laws enforced and passed to protect and ensure the humane treatment for the animals of Spain.

In spring 2011 Beatriz Menchen, an animalista based in Madrid, conducted a hunger strike of 21 days to protest the closing of the humane shelter that she had been running for 14 years. The city council wanted to turn it back to a "kill station" (a place where dogs are destroyed). Menchen's hunger strike was successful, and control of the shelter was returned to her. Animal rights people throughout the world followed this case, which was another hint of the increasing interest in the humane treatment of animals and the willingness of people in Spain to fight for it.

About GRIN

Galgo Rescue International Network (GRIN) is a non-profit, all-volunteer organization founded in 2006 by Abby Christman to establish a relationship between the Galgo shelters in Spain and animal lovers in the United States and around the world. Our love of Greyhounds and concern for their plight drew us to their cousins — the Galgos. Our mission statement indicates we are "dedicated to the welfare of the Spanish Galgo and sighthounds worldwide," which encompasses Greyhounds and sighthounds in other countries as well as the Galgos and Greyhounds of Spain.

Working closely with Spanish Galgo shelters, GRIN raises awareness of the Galgo's plight through international educational campaigns and fundraising. We help shelters with practical needs such as medical supplies, coats, collars, leashes and beds; and financial assistance to defray the cost of medical care and transportation of the dogs. We also assist with adoptions for a few Galgos in the U.S. By bringing a very few Galgos to waiting homes in this country, we educate people about the conditions affecting the Galgo.

Each GRIN board member is involved in the rescue and care of animals in the U.S. Our goal is to raise awareness and promote change in the way animals are treated everywhere.—*GRIN*

Galgo rescue workers met and networked with one another at dinner, the first event of its kind.

Driving through Valencia, Telma Shaw and Wally Lacey happened upon the second World March for the Rights of All Animals.

Leaving Spain

The final leg of our trip began at 1:00 a.m. as we traveled from Valencia to Madrid in a rented van, driven by a dedicated volunteer named Hortencia, with four Galgos in the back. The trip had gone very smoothly up to that point. Before we arrived at the airport, one of the Galgas had a panic attack and we had to leave her behind. It broke our hearts to make this decision as she had adopters waiting for her in California. Thanks to the Georgia-based adoption group Greyt Friends, Angie the Galgo was able to make the trip one month later. Angie was accompanied by another Galgo named Ruso, who survived a traffic accident only to be left to die alone in a kill station. Ruso was retrieved from the kill station and sent to Silvia Bordetas Gil of Galgo Connection Spain, whose clinic repaired his broken hip and found him a loving home.

Our trip gave us a better understanding of the opportunity we have here in the U.S. to help our colleagues in Spain who are fighting to save the lives of Galgos and Podencos. The need can seem overwhelming, but we do what we can, one life at a time. ■

Telma Shaw is President of Greyhound Connection San Diego. She has been a board member of GRIN since 2007. She has been active with Greyhound and Galgo rescue for over a decade. Learn more about Galgos at www.galgorescue.org.

New Galgo Shelters in Spain

By Telma Shaw

Ten years ago, there were just a handful of volunteers and refuges dedicated to improving the lives of the Galgos. The existence of the following organizations — many of which were formed in the past several years — testifies to the fact that an increasing number of people in Spain are committed to helping the dogs.

The Recovery Center for Galgos will open its doors later this year.

Fundacion Benjamin Mehnert
Sevilla, Spain
www.fundacionbm.com

The Fundacion (FBM) was formed by volunteers including Isabel Paiva, who has more than 10 years of experience in Galgo rescue. Paiva rehabilitates the dogs so that they can be placed in adoptive homes in Europe. FRB typically has 200 to 300 Galgos at a time, and Paiva rents three different boarding facilities to house them. FRB is working to build the first Recovery Center for Galgos in southern Spain. The Center will include over 125 two-dog kennels, runs, exercise yards, a clinic, whelping room, grooming area, and housing for guards who will protect against theft of the dogs, and a residential area for volunteers to stay there and help run the facility.

Galgo Connection Spain
Valencia, Spain
www.galgoconnection.org

For 25 years, Silvia Bordetas Gil worked alone on behalf of the Galgos. Twelve years ago, she began collaborating with European adoption groups to place the dogs in adoptive homes. Earlier this year, she and veterinarian Cesar Lara formed Galgo Connection Spain to draw more attention to the plight of the Galgos. She has established relationships with three boarding facilities to keep the dogs during their recovery, then works her connections in Germany, Austria, and Belgium to transport the dogs to waiting adoption groups.

Vera Thorenaar Reddering's Galgos en Familia is a one-woman operation.

Galgos en Familia
Malaga, Spain
www.elrincondelosgalgos.blogspot.com

Galgos en Familia is Vera Thorenaar Reddering, who fosters Galgos in her home and places them through GreyhoundsRescue Holland. She placed over 40 dogs during a three-month period following the end of the hunt season in 2011.

Galgos del Sol volunteers gather with the dogs for whom they fight.

Galgos del Sol
Murcia, Spain
www.galgosdelsol.com

Tina Solema and two fellow volunteers founded this small group in 2010 to save one Galgo at a time, rehabilitate them, and find homes for them in the United Kingdom and Europe. In April 2011, Solema coordinated the transport of eight Galgos to Slovenia. She has also begun working with placement groups in France and Belgium.

Char del Rio rents a large American-style barn and houses the Galgos in the stalls while caring for them.

112CarlotaGalgos
Malaga, Spain
www.112carlotagalgos.blogspot.com

Char del Rio began writing about the plight of the Galgo years ago. During the last year, she has become active in the actual rescue of Galgos and Podencos in the Malaga area. She walks the dogs three times daily and gives them play time in the enclosed barn area. Her husband Dioni helps transport Galgos to other rescue centers in Spain to further their chances of finding homes. In collaboration with Galgos del Sol, Char del Rio has begun placing Galgos in adoptive homes herself. ■

Poetry

And if sometimes he runs, flanks heaving, pulsing, quivering; toothy grin wide upon his face, tongue lolling in the bright sun or cloudy day, he sprints; in green grass or rocky hollow, low to the ground, turf in the air behind him as he turns, leaps, dodges, spins and prances; see the gyrating and gallivanting Greyhound! How happy and free he looks to be, anywhere at all, scampering for all to see.

—Josh Zeller

Draco arrived from Jerez in bad shape.

Draco's Story

By Silvia Bordetas Gil, Galgo Connection Spain

Draco is a 2- to 3-year-old Galgo from Jerez, in southwestern Spain. He was left at the Jerez "kill station" by his owner, probably because he was a poor hunter. After about a month in Jerez, he was moved across Spain by MRW (an animal transportation service) to Galgo Connection Spain, in Valencia. Severely underweight and covered with scars and open sores, Draco received treatment from Dr. Cesar Lara of the Clinica Veterinaria Blasco Ibanez for his visible wounds as well as for leishmania, ehrlichia, and rickettsia. Draco stayed in a foster home in Valencia while completing his treatment. After a few months, he was transported to his forever home in Germany. His family reports that he is sociable with other dogs and children, loves to go for rides in the car, enjoys spending time in the garden, and comes when he is called. ■

Draco's wounds began to heal with love and veterinary care.

Draco moved into a foster home in Valencia while he continued to receive treatment.

As Draco gained strength, he demonstrated more interest in his surroundings.

Gentle exercise contributed to Draco's recovery.

Draco found a forever home in Germany, where he receives lots of love and attention and exercise and looks forward to a bright future.

Vera Thorenaar Reddering, founder of Galgos en Familia, cares for Galgos at her kennel while they wait to find forever homes in Europe.

A Spanish Volunteer Reaches Out

By Vera Thorenaar Reddering

Through an article in a Dutch magazine I got in contact with GreyhoundsRescue Holland. I was about to stop working, so I decided to contact them to see if I could be of use for them. And yes, I could. I have worked at Malaga Airport in Spain for 25 years. GreyhoundsRescue Holland sends a lot of Galgos through Malaga Airport to Holland. They proposed that I assist, translate, and do the paperwork at the airport.

That is how I started 3 years ago. Now I run my own small kennel (Galgos en Familia), foster dogs, and save many from the killing stations. When I lack space or financial resources, I e-mail other shelters to see if they can take the dogs. To date I have been able to save 39 Galgos and 12 dogs of other breeds.

When I started to collaborate with GreyhoundsRescue Holland, I began helping the shelters they work with in Spain, mostly in the Seville area (about 250 kilometers from Malaga). I started looking for other organizations in other countries, and I thought of my niece who lives in the United States and has been doing animal rescue. I contacted her asking about organizations in the U.S. who could possibly help with or even adopt Galgos from Spain. There are so many who need help. My niece gave me various e-mail addresses, and I wrote to many of them.

In June 2008 I received an e-mail from Telma Shaw of GRIN. That was the beginning of an astonishing support for the Galgo cause as well as a tight friendship.

I say astonishing because receiving support from so far away for the Galgos in Spain seems too good to be true. Without GRIN we would be much worse off and wouldn´t be able to save so many of these sweet dogs.

Telma and Wally travelled to Spain last September. I organized their visit so that they personally could see what goes on in the shelters and put faces to the involved volunteers. The trip was a success; they found it very instructive and were able to live the sorrow of the animals as well as the incredible volunteers who dedicate all their free time to help Galgos and other animals.

There are many shelters all around but there are many more animals in need. Thanks to people who care, there is some more light in this dark situation. ■

Vera Thorenaar Reddering is the founder of Galgos en Familia.

Galgos strut their stuff with volunteers on a Sunday walk.

GreyhoundsRescue Holland and the Galgos

By Linda Brouwer

Second Look is a feature in which we follow up on the subjects of previous articles. For the Spring 2004 issue of CG, Betty Mercey wrote "GreyhoundsRescue Holland: Sowing the Seeds," in which she described the 2002 founding of GreyhoundsRescue Holland and that group's work placing Spanish Greyhounds and Galgos in adoptive homes. As we revisit the Galgos in the current issue, we thought we'd check in and see what GreyhoundsRescue Holland has been doing. —Ed

GreyhoundsRescue Holland (GRH) celebrates its 10th anniversary in September, although it would have been far better had our work become redundant. Sadly, that is not the case. The neglect, abuse, and killing of thousands of Spanish Galgos each year continues unabated.

This past year our organization placed more than 160 Galgos, almost all in the Netherlands or Belgium. The number of adoptions in Belgium is increasing; we receive requests from both countries daily. It takes a whole organization just to manage all the inquiries. Luckily, we have dozens of dedicated volunteers who do whatever they can to help. They fill their houses with supplies for the shelters, set alarms to go off in the middle of the night in order to make it to the airport on time, and spend hours on their phones arranging dog transport. Phones grow warm calling to arrange everything. And so on and so on.

GRH feels like a large family sharing the same goal. And perhaps we all are a bit mad.

Sometimes people decide to adopt a Galgo on impulse. They look on our website, see some horrible pictures, want to help out of the goodness of their hearts, but don't know anything about the Galgo's character and needs. Of course, we want to place Galgos in permanent homes, so interested people must first fill out an application. Then one of our volunteers conducts a house visit to help determine whether the prospective adopter will provide a suitable home. When possible, our volunteers take along their Galgos so people can see and interact with the dog in person. (Most of the time the prospective adopters immediately fall in love, of course.) House visits also provide a great opportunity to answer any questions.

When all is well, the adoption team and the adopters-to-be decide which Galgo is the best fit for their specific situation. (One can't just call us and order a Galgo!)

All available dogs listed on our website come from one of the 13 Spanish shelters with which we work: Uprodea, Ayamonte, El Buen Amigo, Ddevida, Evolucion, Fundaciòn Benjamin Mehnert, Argos, Arca de Sevilla, Kimba, El Albergue, Torrepalma, Malaga, and Bellavista. We've been working with most of them for years, so we know we can rely on each other. No dog goes participates in a trial meeting unless all blood tests are in order, so each and every dog is fully tested.

The Galgos we get come from a variety of places. Some are found on the street, in dog pounds (even puppies), thrown over the fences of the shelters, wandering along the highway, tied up and abandoned without food, water, or hope to escape. We can save only a few, and it is hard to have to choose. Thousands of Galgos need help, but there just isn't enough money or shelter space for them all.

You might wonder why we make such an effort when we can only save a few. It's simple: each life is of value and giving a dog a future is worth all our efforts. Our reward is seeing the wonder of adopted Galgos playing during the GRH walks we organize during the year. It is amazing how trusting and loving they remain after all they have endured. To see them happy is all the reward we need and all the motivation to continue.

In addition, each adopted Galgo tells the story of the horror in Spain; more and more people learn about it and are revolted. That is very important because the Spanish government will eventually have to listen if so many people protest the current situation.

GRH placed more than 160 dogs in the last year. You might wonder how we get these dogs to Holland. Most come by plane. A few airlines will book them for a reasonable price when there's a passenger who is willing to help us. However, finding enough flights is not easy; it's like a big puzzle sometimes.

We require volunteers in Spain, to handle the dogs' sterilizations and conveyance to the airport. In Holland and Belgium, volunteers pick up the new arrivals and then convey them to the adopters. Often people drive quite a distance for all this, and in aggregate these transfers take significant effort.

Air transport is far less stressful for the dogs than travel by car. The flight just takes a few hours as opposed to the three-day journey 17 dogs experienced by bus from Spain to Holland last year. (The other dogs came by plane.)

The Spanish shelters need money and supplies to continue their great job. Many volunteers gather supplies at local pet stores, veterinary clinics, and similar sources. We have established collection sites throughout the country where volunteers can drop off their amassed goods. Periodically we arrange a big transport to Spain to deliver the donated supplies.

We also help the shelters financially wherever we can. For example, early this year several shelters were overloaded with Galgos in desperate need of medical care. We started a fund-raiser on our website (www.greyhoundsrescue.nl) and promised to match the amount of money we collected. And so we did. People responded with generous donations and we were able to substantially help our Spanish colleagues.

In addition to adoptions, supplies, financial support, political dialogue, and education, last year we started a large and exceptional project. After much thought, discussion, and preparation, we decided to partner with the Ddevida Spanish refuge to start our own veterinary clinic in Spain. If all goes well, the doors will open at the end of this year. We will be able to provide all dogs in our shelters the best medical care, to the benefit of all shelters. By providing care to all animals in the area, the clinic will eventually be self-supporting and, therefore, costs will be low.

Almost ten years from its inception, GRH has grown into a large, well-respected organization that is still growing and has a wonderful team of volunteers. I feel privileged to be a part of GRH. The Galgos of Spain need us and as long as they do, we will stand up for them. It would be great if 10 years from now we could say GRH was no longer needed. Until that day comes, our work continues. ■

Linda Brouwer is a volunteer for GreyhoundsRescue Holland.

A volunteer and his Galgo.

Ibe's diabetes was managed successfully for years by his adoptive owner, Julieanne Malvarosa.

Living with a Diabetic Greyhound

By Mardy Fones

The first clue was the "present" that 6-year-old Ibe left on the kitchen floor for his owner, Julieann Malvarosa — a thick, sticky puddle of urine. "I knew something was up, especially since he'd also dropped a couple of pounds," says the Swampscott, Massachusetts resident of her Greyhound. Blood and urine tests confirmed what she suspected — diabetes mellitus.

"The symptoms of diabetes are classic — the dog is eating a lot, but not gaining weight, drinking more and going out more," says Chris Byers, DVM, an internal medicine specialist with Veterinary Referral Associates in Gaithersburg, Maryland. "The belly may become distended because the diabetes causes the liver to accumulate fat. Some dogs aren't diagnosed until they become blind from diabetic cataracts." While relatively common in some breeds, particularly Keeshonds, Golden Retrievers, and Samoyeds, experts say the disease is uncommon in retired racers.

"Most of what we know about diabetes in dogs is similar to humans," says Tanya Civco, assistant professor in the Department of Clinical Science at Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. Civco says that with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), the body destroys the cells of the pancreas where insulin is made. Without insulin, the body cannot use the glucose generated from food. Glucose fuels movement, growth, repair, and other body functions. Insulin is the key to unlocking the door of cells to allow the glucose to be transferred from the

bloodstream to cells. Diabetes in dogs resembles Type I, or juvenile diabetes in people; diabetic dogs are always insulin-dependent and take insulin by injection.

While weight loss or a sticky pool of urine may point to IDDM, it isn't necessarily diagnostic. According to Dr. Byers, other canine health conditions present the same symptoms. "To get an accurate diagnosis, dog parents have to allow their veterinarian to do fasting blood sugar and urine tests," he says. "A normal blood glucose level in a Greyhound is 120. More than 200 may point to diabetes." Other clinical findings that can support an IDDM diagnosis include elevated liver enzymes (taking into account Greyhound differences), as well as, elevated cholesterol and triglycerides.

Everything Changes

Initially, Malvarosa was overwhelmed by the prospect of managing a dog with a chronic illness. "I was afraid of needles — afraid I'd hurt him. I didn't know how to do a curve (that tracks glucose highs and lows and determines how much insulin is given and when). I had a lot to learn," Malvarosa says. Fortunately, she had the support of her veterinarian and a neighbor who was a physician.

"Pet parents need to recognize that their relationship with their pet is changed with IDDM," Dr. Byers says. "To help their pet maintain consistent blood sugar levels, they have to be consistent with exercise and diet. They're going to have to give an injection twice a day on a strict schedule. No more cookies. Exercise can help reduce blood sugar, but it needs to be consistent and balanced."

As any Greyhound owner knows, while retired racers thrive on a schedule, their passion for food and spontaneous activity is boundless. "Managing Ella's activity and food intake was an ongoing process," Dan Skalsky says. His Greyhound, Ella, was diagnosed with IDDM in 2008. "Ella's penchant for enthusiastic welcoming of guests could lead to a blood sugar crash followed by seizures," says Skalsky, who tapped into support through the K9diabetes website (www.k9diabetes.com). Even so, he says, "We never quite got good control." Ella died in February 2009.

For Malvarosa and Ibe, exercise is a particular challenge in even moderately warm weather. Just going for a sedate walk can cause an insulin reaction, with her dog becoming wobbly and at increased risk of seizure. "The first time it happened, I had to carry my 85-pound dog home," says Malvarosa. Since then, she keeps tubes of commercially available sugar gel within reach at all times. At the first sign of an insulin reaction, she feeds Ibe the gel to help his blood glucose levels rebound.

Experts say diabetic Greyhounds benefit from a high-fiber diet, which has a leveling effect on blood sugar because it slows digestion, thus evening out their glucose levels. While some veterinarians recommend prescription foods, some owners cook for their dogs to maximize nutrition and maintain control of the quality and quantity of their dog's diet. What matters most, they say, is that the dog receives the correct amount of food, and that the dog receives insulin consistently and accurately based on the dog's specific blood glucose readings and timed to match the dog's feeding schedule. Insulin is typically given within 30 minutes of a meal to aid in the absorption of glucose.

Dr. Civco says that insulin options for dogs are limited, in part, because drug manufacturers are moving away from sourcing insulin from the pancreas of cows and pigs due to concern of cross-species disease transmission. "Vetsulin was developed specifically for animals, but the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] took it off the market because they thought it was linked to erratic release of insulin," says Dr. Civco, who adds that her experience with Vetsulin does not support the FDA finding. The net result is the compromise use of Humulin, an intermediate-acting insulin that levels the blood sugar.

"You don't want insulin to drop the blood sugar quickly, but [rather] to moderate the peaks and troughs. It's usually given twice a day at meal time, because you want the blood sugar to be highest after a meal and then to gradually taper off over four to six hours," explains Dr. Byers. "Then by supper, when the second injection is given, it's high again and then tapers off through the night."

The reasons Greyhounds develop diabetes are mostly anecdotal, ranging from over-vaccination to genetics to being overweight. Beth Skrapits' Greyhound, Catillac, was diagnosed following use of prednisone, a steroid, to treat thrombocytopenia shortly before being diagnosed in February 2010. Greyhounds are known to be sensitive to steroids, which can impede the dog's ability to use the insulin its body makes.

As with people suffering from IDDM, genetics may play a role. An article in the 2009 *Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine* reported on 12 Greyhounds bred for the rac-

Sabrina (Tyville Madison), adopted by Bill and Terri Royea of Waskesiu Lake, Saskatchewan.

What is Diabetes Insipidis?

Greyhound owners should understand the difference between the various forms of diabetes insipidis (DI) and insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.

Sometimes called water diabetes, DI has many causes, though none is related to the pancreas and insulin, and so it is not treated with insulin injections. The common thread is excessive water intake (polydipsia) followed by excessive urination (polyuria).

DI can be behavior-based and occur when Greyhounds, whose water access is restricted to turnouts at the racing kennel, are adopted and have unrestricted access to water as pets. Or it can be related to a shortage of a hormone from the pituitary gland that supports the dog's ability to retain fluids.

Other causes include long-term relative potassium deficiency due to the stress of racing or environmental factors. Greyhounds' unique response to corticosteroids, in combination with environmental factors, also can lead to DI. Overuse of electrolyte supplements and so-called "kidney remedies" at the track can cause DI.

Because of the complexity of accurately diagnosing DI, talk with your veterinarian before limiting your dog's water intake or attempting any treatment.

Source: Linda L. Blythe, James R. Gannon, A. Morrie Craig, and Desmond P. Fegan, *Care of the Racing and Retired Greyhound*, American Greyhound Council, 2007.

ing industry, ranging in age from 4 weeks to 18 months. The report, based on work done at Kansas State University, found the dogs had pancreatic damage consistent with IDDM. The authors referenced the potential for a genetic relationship by stating, "Pedigree analysis of litters of affected puppies is warranted." However, the authors did not record the tattoo numbers of the dogs in the research pool, making pedigree analysis impossible. The study also observed that since pups who fail to thrive are routinely euthanized, tracking a genetic link is problematic.

Lessons Learned

It takes a particular kind of owner to commit to dogs like Ibe, Ella, and Catillac. Malvarosa has built her life around Ibe, who is now 7 years old. The two take short vacations to Cape Cod because she can't find a kennel that has a physician on call.

Ibe has a dog walker to give him a midday potty break because of his high water consumption. Malvarosa learned to check his blood sugar levels by doing needle sticks and to calculate his insulin needed. He eats high-fiber commercial dog foods.

Malvarosa recommends the following if your Greyhound receives an IDDM diagnosis. "Take a few days off to get a fix on what his specific needs are. Get a good blood glucose monitor, and stock up on insulin and test strips so you never run out. Keep sugar gel handy." Ibe skips annual immunizations because she's afraid they could lead to an insulin reaction. His nails are short to reduce the risk of a break that could lead to infection. Though he needs a dental, Malvarosa makes do with brushing and rawhide chews, since she is leery of the effects of anesthesia.

Skrapits, who is a nurse, says she was lucky she could call on her clinical experience for Cat. "Take what you read on the Internet with a grain of salt. Basically, if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is," says Skrapits. She recommends networking with others whose dogs have IDDM.

Even with her medical experience, Skrapits found caring for Cat to be confounding, yet rewarding. "Yes, you have to change your routine. Yes it's a lot of work. But we all make allowances for the ones we love," says Skrapits. Cat was euthanized in November 2010 when her blood sugar cycled out of control and the thrombocytopenia returned.

"My husband and I worried about what we were putting her through. She was a sweetie right up to the end, and we'd do it over again," Skrapits says. "But, you also have to know your pet and what it'll tolerate."

Sadly, Ibe experienced a stroke shortly after this article was completed. He was 9 and a half years old when he passed away. The stroke was likely unrelated to his diabetes. ■

Mardy Fones is a volunteer for GPA/Nashville.

Casey, adopted by Karen Baker of Mount Kisco, N.Y.

Sydney, adopted by Lauren Glueck and Henry Poirier of Waterville, Me.

GiGi, adopted by Jim and Marcia Amos of Pinewood Springs, Colo.

When Your Greyhound Has Diarrhea

By Jim Bader, DVM

Every Greyhound owner experiences at least a bit of concern when his or her pet has diarrhea. Even when the concern is significant enough to warrant a trip to the clinic, an easy answer may not be forthcoming. The veterinarian may run simple diagnostic tests with normal results, yet the Greyhound still has diarrhea. There are too many causes of diarrhea to mention in one article. However, knowing how our pets digest food and of the process failures that can lead to diarrhea can help the concerned pet owner understand the diagnostic tests and the treatment options available if your dog has diarrhea.

The Digestive System

When food is ingested, it passes through a long tunnel that begins at the mouth and ends at the anus. The teeth break the food into small pieces, and then various enzymes break it into particles small enough to pass through the intestinal wall, providing nutrition to the body.

Let's follow some food through a Greyhound's intestinal tract and see what tests can be performed to determine whether a lack of digestion or absorption is causing the diarrhea.

Exposure to mild digestive enzymes starts the digestive process while the food is still in the mouth. The most important function of the oral cavity, however, is to physically break down the food. Although some Greyhounds eat so quickly that the food enters the stomach almost whole, it is uncommon for "greedy eating" to cause diarrhea.

The food moves on to the esophagus, which really plays no role in digestion other than to connect the mouth with the stomach. Some esophageal disorders may lead to vomiting or regurgitation, but not to diarrhea.

The digestive process really starts in the stomach. The food arrives, mixed with saliva and mild digestive enzymes. The stomach wall produces an acidic product to lower the pH of the contents. The acidic pH further breaks down the food particles. Food typically stays in the stomach for one to three hours, where it is repeatedly mixed by rhythmic stomach contractions, or peristalsis. This spreads the stomach acid throughout the food to ensure a uniform product. Sometimes the contractions can cause borborigymus (noise or stomach rumbling). Once the stomach determines that the food is adequately digested, the pylorus — a valve at the end of stomach — opens and the food enters the small intestine.

The small intestine is divided into three sections. The first section, the duodenum, is about the first one-eighth of the small intestine. The second section, the jejunum, is the longest — making up about three quarters of the total length. The final section is the ileum. Along these sections are microscopic mountains and valleys called villi.

The villi dramatically increase the surface area of the small intestine so it can process and absorb food more efficiently. The villi are covered in a single layer of cells that bring the food particles from inside the small intestine into the body itself. These cells are lost and replaced daily. New cells form in a valley called "crypts," then slowly migrate to the peak of the villi, where they are eventually lost and replaced by new, more active cells. Diarrhea can result if there is any defect in the cells' ability to absorb, or if the cells are not replaced from the crypts.

In the duodenum, food mixes with numerous digestive enzymes that are made in the pancreas and enter the duodenum from ducts connecting the two organs. The pancreatic enzymes are amylase, lipase, and trypsin, which digest carbohydrates, fats, and proteins, respectively. Any lack of these enzymes can lead to diarrhea. A B vitamin, cobalamin, is absorbed in the duodenum. This is important to know when testing is discussed.

A dog undergoing an x-ray to examine the intestinal tract will often receive barium as an illuminating contrast agent. Here, barium moves from the stomach through the intestinal tract.

The bile duct from the liver and gall bladder also enters the duodenum. Bile may have little impact on digestion; however, it does add the familiar color to the stool. If the bile is abnormal due to liver disease, diarrhea can result.

Food moves from the duodenum to the jejunum, where the intestinal peristalsis continues to mix the food and move it along. The intestine contracts in a rhythmic dance of circular and longitudinal movements. A decrease in contractions may lead to diarrhea as the food will be inadequately mixed, decreasing absorption.

Finally, the food reaches the ileum. Here final absorption occurs, including the B vitamin folate. This also is important to know for further diagnostic testing.

The food is now digested as completely as the upper intestinal tract can. Now it is the lower intestinal tract's turn to further process the food. The food enters the colon, which senses how much water is in the food. To bring the food to the consistency of normal stool, the colon either brings in more water or removes it, as appropriate. The colon also adds mucous to the stool for lubrication. When the colon is full or senses the stool is of proper consistency, it sends a signal to the brain that it is time to "go outside," where the food completes its journey through the digestive tract.

Examination and Diagnosis

When a Greyhound has diarrhea, a thorough history and physical examination are in order. Be prepared to answer questions such as:

- How long has the diarrhea been going on?
- What are the bowel movements like? (Large and infrequent movements indicate upper-intestine disease. Small, frequent movements — perhaps containing blood and/or mucous — indicate lower-intestine disease.)
- Has there been a recent change in diet?
- Is the Greyhound acting normally otherwise?

Answers to these and other questions can guide the veterinarian in choosing the tests to perform.

First, the veterinarian will perform a fecal flotation to check for parasites in the stool. False negatives can occur, especially with whip worms, whose females release eggs intermittently. If whip worms are suspected, serial fecals should be performed.

Questions that will help determine fur-

ther action include:

- Are the stools normal color?
- Should a hemacult test be performed to check for bleeding in the intestinal tract?
- Is it possible the Greyhound has ingested brackish water or eaten something he shouldn't have?

Affirmative answers to these questions would lead the veterinarian to check for Giardia, a protozoan parasite that may be detected on the fecal flotation test. Giardia is a potential zoonotic disease, meaning the Greyhound can transmit it to you. The Giardia parasite is difficult to find and false negatives are very common. An in-house test for Giardia made by Idexx Labs gives results in 15 minutes.

The veterinarian should perform a complete blood count as well as serum chemistry tests. Important questions include:

- Is the Greyhound anemic due to bleeding in the intestinal tract?
- Is the white blood cell count elevated, indicating an infection or inflammation?
- Are the liver function tests normal?

If the Greyhound is anemic, a bleeding ulcer may be present in the stomach or upper intestine — especially if the hemacult test is positive. Elevated white blood cells may indicate an infection in the intestinal tract or suggest inflammatory bowel syndrome as the diarrhea's underlying cause. Finally, abnormal liver function tests may indicate that the cause of diarrhea is not an intestinal problem, but liver disease. Once the liver disease is addressed and corrected, the diarrhea should subside.

If the above tests are normal, further investigation is needed. A maldigestion/malabsorption profile is necessary to test pancreatic function and upper and lower small intestinal disease. The profile tests for levels of Trypsin-like immunoreactive (TLI) enzyme, cobalamin, and folate levels in the blood. The blood sample should be obtained after a 12-hour fast. The TLI indicates whether the Greyhound's pancreas is producing enough digestive enzymes. A low cobalamin level would indicate disease of the ileum — either an overgrowth of bacteria or disease of the absorptive cells. Finally, low folate levels would indicate disease of the cells lining the duodenum. These results help the veterinarian determine where to focus efforts in treating the Greyhound's diarrhea.

If all these tests are normal, radiographs and ultrasound are indicated. The radiographs will indicate to the veterinarian how well the intestines are moving food along. The veterinarian administers barium or some other contrast agent to the Greyhound for illumination. The ultrasound shows the veterinarian whether masses not observed on the radiographs are present. The ultrasound also can identify whether the intestinal wall is too thick, perhaps indicating an inflammatory bowel syndrome. These tests are open to interpretation by the veterinarian, especially the ultrasound, and so they should be performed by an experienced practitioner or interpreted by a board-certified radiologist.

If all these tests do not provide a diagnosis, then biopsies are indicated. The stomach, colon, and upper, middle, and lower small intestines should be biopsied. The endoscope is the least invasive biopsy method. The advantage is that the veterinarian does not open the Greyhound's abdomen. The disadvantage is that only the stomach and upper small intestine — not the lower small intestine — are reachable via endoscope.

The other method to obtain a biopsy is exploratory surgery. The disadvantage is that it requires an incision and recovery time, but the advantage is that the surgeon can obtain multiple samples from all areas of the intestinal tract. It also allows the surgeon to observe — and obtain samples of — lesions in other areas such as the liver, pancreas, or lymph nodes. The biopsy method should be determined after the client and veterinarian weigh the pros and cons as to what is best for the Greyhound.

Sometimes the tests all come back normal and the Greyhound still has diarrhea. These situations are very frustrating, and we hope someday to develop further tests to find and treat diarrhea's cause.

Greyhound diarrhea is a very complicated subject. Diagnostic tests may not indicate the cause leading to treatment. Some owners and veterinarians elect for empirical treatment with antibiotics, deworming, food trials, and/or anti-inflammatories, not wanting to perform diagnostic tests. The Greyhound owner and the veterinarian should reach a mutual decision about which tests and treatments are appropriate. Ideally, these tests and treatments will lead to resolution of the condition, with a happy dog (and owner) as the result. ■

Dr. Jim Bader is a CG regular contributor.

Gator, adopted by Steve and Vanessa Roland of Titusville, Fla.

Practicing doo-doo diligence is an important part of being a responsible Greyhound owner. *David Williams*

Picking It Up:
A Primer on Poop Etiquette

By Barbara Williams

Poop happens. Anyone with a Greyhound knows that. We are also painfully aware of the copious amounts in which it appears. It was one of the initial things we learned when we adopted our first retired racer.

What we did not know at the outset was the politics of poop; the etiquette of excrement, if you will. All we knew during our dog-free years was that we did not like to find poop piles in our own yard. In our anti-dog days ("Confessions of a Dog Hater," Summer 2011 CG), my husband even went as far as banging on a window when a neighbor stopped to let her dog relieve himself in liquid form against our mailbox post. He also objected when her dog left his small calling cards on the lawn. He considered it a potential health hazard if our son would ever leave his video games to step out in the front yard to play. (Adam was in no danger.)

Now when we walk our own dogs down the street, I steer them away from that neighbor's mailbox no matter how much they want to pee on it. Let's just say we are chagrined by our past performance. Call it Greyhound ownership as the path to enlightenment.

We also became enlightened about the extent that poop — its manufacture and disposal — dominates our lives now. Our two large males are more productive than a Play-Doh Fun Factory, though not as colorful.

We had a similar spate of poop obsession when our son was in diapers, but he has been successfully potty-trained for about 20 years now (although his aim could still use a little work). We knew his pottying would eventually become his problem, not ours.

However, with our fine furry friends, there is no potty training. For as long as they live — and we indeed hope it is a long time — we will be serving as their personal poop pickup patrol. It would be comforting if we could consider this experience an expansion of our marketable skill sets, yet we would be loath to think of picking up poop as a viable career option should our current employment, well, crap out.

My Facebook friends will attest to the degree to which Greyhounds and their poop have taken control of our lives. I have informed them of the travails of broken bags, post-rainstorm high bag counts, and groping in the dark to find an elusive pile (a cellphone screen can provide just enough light in a pinch; a pocket flashlight is a blessing). I even e-mailed a photo of a pickup in progress to a friend who found it unbelievable that I was picking up poop on a regular basis.

Our imaginations are put to the test as we find new ways to recount each day's poop adventure and the quality and quantity thereof (my husband does the morning walk while I handle the evening excursion).

The two-a-days that you hear of in sports-training are a bare minimum in our world. We can count on even more if the dogs were reluctant to venture outside in bad weather the night before. I believe six bags between two dogs on a single trip is their personal best, although the law of diminishing returns comes into play near the end.

Now that we are seasoned veterans of Greyhound ownership, we would like to share a dozen lessons we have learned about the politics of poop.

1. Do not send whimsical-but-cryptic text messages to your husband describing an entertaining poop experience, especially if he is in the newspaper business. My missive that the National Weather Service was reporting clouds of heavy steam above a neighborhood street prompted an urgent reply for more details to pass along to a reporter. What he had forgotten was "steaming piles" was one of his favorite ways to describe a particularly profuse poop delivered in cold weather.
2. Don't leave someone not holding the bag. Check your poop-bag dispenser before heading out on your daily trek. Leave a new roll at the ready in a conspicuous spot to prompt that check. I once had to salvage a Taco Bell bag wafting by in the wind and then backtrack to the deposit location when my husband had left me bagless and I was remiss in checking whether the stock was adequate. I had not learned my lesson, however, and some time later had to retrieve a paper grocery bag from a sewer inlet. An inflexible Kroger bag does not an easy pickup make. Yet I guess the ultimate lesson from each of these experiences is that God will provide, or that litter is good.
3. Fall is the best time of year on the poop patrol. By keeping an eye peeled for leaf bags that are not tightly sealed, you can relieve yourself of the burden of toting bags home. You can shove the malleable contents of the poop bag into even the smallest opening. Beware, however, of leaf bags that contain sharp sticks that lead to explosive eruptions when you are trying to jam in a loaded bag. And speaking of leaves, a poop that plops on a pile of them makes for a nice clean pickup.
4. Keep in mind that Greyhounds are dogs that get noticed, and yours may be the only ones in the neighborhood. Hence, if you violate the Navy SEALs credo to leave nothing behind, chances are you will be remembered and made to feel unwelcome on your next stroll through the neighborhood.
5. Use colorful bags that draw attention to your diligence. Other large breeds are out there, so you want to represent Greyhound owners as the thoughtful people they are. You also will avoid being accused of not picking up some other large leavings. While toting the full bags, also try to remember to wave at your passing neighbors with your free hand. I don't think anyone appreciates a poop-filled salute.
6. Any garbage can whose lid is ajar is fair game for disposal along your route. Do not, however, avail yourself of a can that already has been emptied. That's just impolite and it will reek before the next pickup day, particularly during the hot summer months. It also is best not to be seen struggling to gain access to a tightly sealed can. You don't want your neighbors to think your dogs belong to a homeless person who needs to scavenge in trash cans for sustenance.

Sweet Tart, adopted by Ray and Connie Caputo of Orchard Park, N.Y.

Kit (Silver Skittles), adopted by Sandy and Jim Volschow of Woodville, Ohio.

7. Dollar-store diaper disposal bags are inadequately sized and too thin for Greyhound droppings. The price is alluring, but you will suffer the consequences of your actions even if you are flush with cash from the savings.
8. Even the most elegant Greyhound looks laughable crouched in a deep squat. It's even better if he does so under a sign that says "No dumping."
9. Pickups are not required in undeveloped areas. If that fox darting from the woods does not have to pick up after itself, then neither do you.
10. Investing in bags imprinted with cute little sayings is worth the price. When confronted with a large and formless pile, you may need the small dose of humor the bag carries — for example, "My gift to you" — as you try to gather it up. Even when your attempt is only minimally productive, you must at least visibly make the attempt for the sake of good relations.
11. All dogs — including Greyhounds — display a tendency to investigate "poop-cicles" found on icy mornings. Watch your dog and prevent consumption, which is recycling taken a step too far.
12. Beware the celebratory post-poop kick that can send the log aloft and in your direction. We've often thought our Lance should be fined for excessive celebration, just like in the NFL.

Being diligent about tending to your dog's waste will save you from confrontations, like the time a man yelled, "Are you going to pick that up?" after Poppy did his business in the property easement. How satisfying it was to wave the bag that I already had unfurled, showing that I was a good neighbor. The man actually apologized when we drew closer. We were gracious in accepting his apology.

Picking up after your pet is not a heroic deed, and if you remember to carry some individually packaged wipes for broken-bag incident response, it is not a dirty deed either.

And you just might be thanked by someone grateful for your consideration, as happened when a woman caught me in the act of picking up. She let me know how much she appreciated my actions and wished others would do the same.

My reply: "If I wouldn't want it in my yard, I won't leave it in yours." ■

Barbara Williams is a CG copy editor.

Phyllis, adopted by Patrick Moore of Webster. N.Y.

Lizzie, out of sorts, assumes the "S-dog" position.

A Tucked Tail

Story and photos by Diane Wainwright

Usually when I come home from work, my silly Lizzie meets me at the door with the rest of the pack, and follows me around wagging her tail like a helicopter rotor, smacking everything in its path. While she's doing that, she bounces on her front toes and wriggles her nose and whines. She knows the whining drives me crazy, but she whines at me anyway. Crazy dog.

The other day, she did not greet me at the door when I came home from work. When I called her name, she peered at me from the living room with a wild look in her eyes. I waded in her direction through a sea of happy hounds, but she turned with her tail tucked and scooted into the dining room. I shrugged and led the rest of the group to the back door so they could go outside.

Lizzie followed at a distance and hovered in the doorway to the kitchen, watching the open door as I encouraged her to go outside. She was having no part of me, so I walked away from the door. She ran through the kitchen and out the door as if she were being chased by an angry mob. Puzzled, I just shook my head.

While the gang was outside, I went upstairs to change my clothes, and I saw the cause of Lizzie's angst — the door to the master bedroom was closed. To Lizzie this would have been equivalent to being kicked out of your favorite social club. She already has extremely low self-esteem and now someone had changed the morning routine and told her she was no longer worthy of the big master bed. She could not snuggle the memory-foam pillow or nest in the down comforter. She had been emotionally battered and had all day alone to fret about it.

Armed with this knowledge, I went downstairs and let all the dogs in. It took an extra biscuit to coax Lizzie through the door. The more difficult task was getting her to go upstairs. She already hates staircases, and her concerns about the closed bedroom door made her even more reluctant to tackle them. Couple that with the fear that I would taunt her with the closed master bedroom door and you have one devastated dog.

I ended up playing a game: I chased her around downstairs until she had no choice but to climb the stairs to get away from me. I ran up behind her just in time to see her rump disappearing into the master bedroom. She heard my footsteps behind her and fell to the floor in her trademark submissive crouch — what I call the "S-dog" position.

Order is restored . . . Lizzie has access to the master bedroom again.

Picture this: a 75 lb dog lying on the floor with her tail tucked so far under her body you don't know she even has a tail. Back legs are hunched under her tummy, right hip plastered to the floor, and as your eyes follow her spine, you see it curved in a graceful "S" shape up to her shoulders, first to the right and then a gentle sweep to the left where you see her left shoulder flat against the floor. Her neck has the same sweeping arc back to the right where you see her nose tucked under her right shoulder, with her front legs askew at awkward angles as they keep the whole sculpture from tumbling over.

Now I knew we had a grave situation. Lizzie doesn't contort herself into an S-dog unless she's very upset. I backed off immediately and sat down about five feet away from her. I turned my head away so I wasn't looking at her and softly sang to her.

"Lizzie, Lizzie, why do you curve yourself so?"

Out of the corner of my eye, I saw her soften the curves of her body as her hip and shoulder slowly rose up from the floor. I kept singing.

"Don't you know, it's just so, your back shouldn't bow."

She moved her front paws until they were aimed toward me, then started to crawl slowly in my direction. Her nose pointed straight to the floor, she opened her eyes and looked up with a hint of a mischievous twinkle. I was getting to her. I slowly turned my body toward hers, still singing.

"It's a silly thing, this chicken wing, and you should just let it go."

She crawled close enough to reach out and smack me with her paw. I smacked her paw back and she smiled at me; she had forgiven me.

We smacked hands and paws some more and then I gave her some tummy rubs; she, in return, gave me some happy air-snaps. Suddenly, she jumped straight up onto her feet and leapt onto the master bed, threw herself across the pillows with a dramatic flair, and let out a big sigh of contentment.

Crazy dog. Do you think she knows she had me at hello? ■

Diane Wainwright is the executive director of Greyt Expectations Greyhound Rescue in Maryland.

Greyhounds in Tapestry

By Henry Townsend

Très Riches Heures

In medieval times, as early as the 14th century, tapestries were one of the best ways for kings, princes, and other nobles to impress not only their peers but the public as well. As they traveled, the nobility would take their tapestries with them to provide a quick and easy way to furnish rooms, adding both beauty and insulation. The walls had metal hooks, allowing the servants of a visiting noble to line the rooms with tapestries. A page from an illuminated prayer book (*Très Riches Heures*) from approximately 1410 shows tapestries hanging in such a room, complete with a Greyhound. On great occasions, tapestries were also used to line a processional route. Tapestries

could be very large, as tall as 16 feet, while the total length of a set of tapestries might be several hundred feet. Onlookers would be impressed, for tapestries were by far the most expensive form of art. By the time of the Renaissance, tapestries were also used as permanent wall coverings, dazzling status symbols in a noble's castle, a palace, or a cathedral. They were the grandest and most important art of the courts.

This article, the first of a two-part series, discusses some of the most important tapestries in Europe and America, singling out those that include Greyhounds. It has not been hard to find tapestries with Greyhounds; hunting was a popular subject for tapestries, and Greyhounds are frequently found in scenes of the hunt. Stories inspired by the Bible were popular subjects as well, and Greyhounds also appear in them. The tapestries shown in this article include some of the most and prized examples to have survived to our day. These are, however, only a small fraction of all that were created.

The famous *Bayeux Tapestry*, which arguably includes a few Greyhounds, is not discussed here simply because it is not a tapestry but rather embroidery — fabric decorated with stitches. A tapestry is woven on a loom where the warp — the vertical threads — is completely covered by the weft — the threads across the warp that create the pattern. All the tapestries described here were woven from wool and silk, sometimes with gold or silver, either in northern France or Flanders, today southern Belgium. For most of the tapestries, little or nothing is known about who designed them. The tapestries are described in the approximate chronological order in which they were made, although only a few may be dated exactly. We show images only of those tapestries in a set that depict Greyhounds.

Longtime readers of *Celebrating Greyhounds* may remember "Hunting Tapestries" (Spring 2001 CG). That article focused on Greyhounds in the hunt and on their collars, and presented a great deal of interesting information on both subjects. This article focuses more on the tapestries in which Greyhounds have appeared, and on what the Greyhounds are doing there.

Boar and Bear Hunt

The Devonshire Hunting Tapestries, Victoria and Albert Museum, London

These four panels are perhaps the greatest remaining 15th century tapestries depicting scenes of the hunt. Dating from approximately 1425 to 1450, they were not made as a set, but were assembled at a later time to show the four principal types of aristocratic hunting. The tapestries are named *Boar and Bear Hunt; Falconry; Otter and Swan Hunt;* and *Deer Hunt*. They are very large, 13 to more than 14 feet in height and 133 feet wide in total. All show Greyhounds as well as many other dogs. Hunting *par force de chiens* (by force of dogs), or usually just *par force*, used two kinds of hounds —those who tracked game by their scent (such as Alaunts, akin to a Mastiff) and those who tracked by sight (Greyhounds). After the game was located by the scent hounds, the Greyhounds were used in teams, with the smaller dogs chasing until the prey was cornered. Then the larger Greyhounds would be unleashed for the final pursuit, to attack and hold the deer until it could be killed with a sword or a spear.

Falconry

In the first two tapestries, it is not exactly clear what the Greyhounds are doing. For example, the three in the left center of *Boar and Bear Hunt* are near a man with a leash, but we cannot tell whether he has just let them go or is about to leash them again. In *Falconry*, smaller dogs such as those resembling Spaniels or Terriers in this tapestry were used to flush the birds out of cover, while Greyhounds were used for the final catch and to protect the falcon from larger prey. In Falconry, the Greyhound at the lower right is being held by the collar by a huntsman. In *Otter and Swan Hunt*, a pack of Greyhounds at the upper left has treed an otter, while the stylized Greyhound to the lower left possibly has chased an otter into a pool of water. None wears a collar, so they may not be the prized dogs used for deer (otters were regarded as vermin, not proper game). No dogs are involved in the swan hunt, while dogs other than

Otter and Swan Hunt

Deer Hunt

Greyhounds, some dressed in armor, attack bears to the right. The role of Greyhounds is clear in *Deer Hunt*. Two leashed dogs, standing quietly to the left, probably have had their turn, while another has his jaws on a deer and a fourth is leaping to the attack. In the center is the curée, the precisely observed, ritual reward to the hounds after a successful hunt. A deer would be skillfully butchered and the best parts of meat distributed, whereupon the hounds would be rewarded with the entrails and blood served up in the open carcass, perhaps with some bread thrown into the cavity.

À mon seul désir

The Lady and the Unicorn, Musée de Cluny (Musée du Moyen-Âge), Paris

This set of six late medieval panels was designed around the end of the 1400s. Five of the panels represent the five senses: taste, hearing, sight, smell, and touch; while the sixth is titled *À mon seul désir*, approximately, "To My Only Desire." All include as major figures a lady, a unicorn, and a lion; all but one show a Greyhound or two, as well as monkeys, birds, rabbits, and other dogs. These minor figures serve only as decoration on the *mille-fleurs* (thousand flowers) background, so we learn nothing about the life of medieval Greyhounds from these tapestries. It is not clear who the lady is or whom she represents, and the same uncertainty applies to the unicorn, which might stand for Christ, a lover, or merely a mythical beast. This is a medieval work, its design static and two-dimensional, and its figures of inconsistent scale. We do know that they were created for a nobleman, Jean Le Viste, whose coat of arms is on the pennants borne by the lion and the unicorn. The tapestries are between 10 and a little more than 12 feet high; together, they are more than 71 feet wide.

Smell

Sight

The most interesting aspect of the tapestries from our point of view are the similarities between young Greyhounds and unicorns. The artist or artists were certainly familiar with Greyhounds: Look to the lower left and to the upper right in *À mon seul désir*. The young Greyhound is repeated in the upper center of *Smell*, but then look to its right. Is that hornless, beardless animal with a narrow waist a young Greyhound, or, given its fluffy tail, is it a young unicorn? Look at *Sight* for one or perhaps two more Greyhound-or-unicorn puzzles. This puzzle may well have seemed a real one to the medieval viewer, because most people believed in unicorns, and some even had seen a unicorn's horn (from a narwhal or a rhinoceros).

Hunters' Picnic

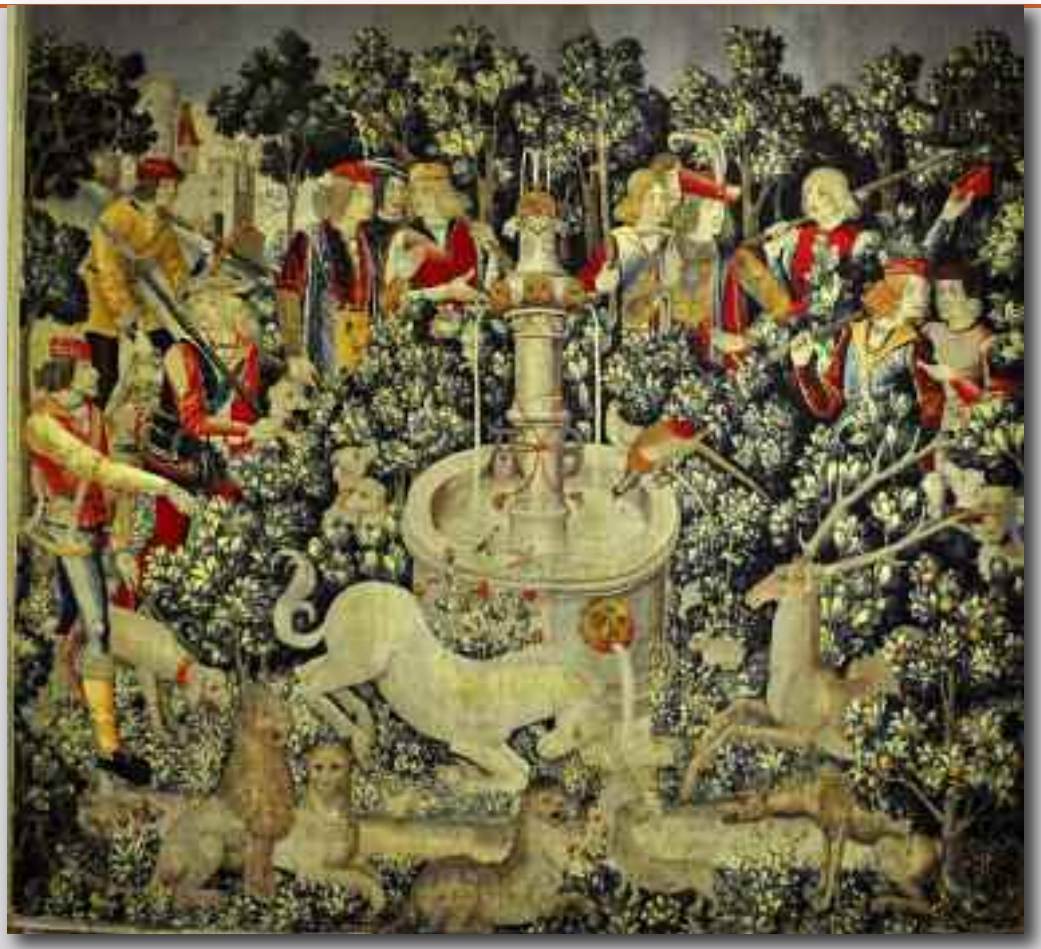
Hunters' Picnic, Louvre, Paris

This late 15th century tapestry shows a group of hunters, both men and women, stopping for a meal in the field. The three Greyhounds with them perhaps have caught the rabbit in the foreground, as well as several more being carried on sticks in the background. Note the Greyhound just left of center, who is stealing bread from the lap of a man whose attention is distracted as he takes a drink. Some things never change.

The Hunt of the Unicorn, The Cloisters, Metropolitan Museum, New York

These six tapestries plus two fragments tell the story of a unicorn hunt, beginning with the start of the hunt, continuing with events in the hunt, the capture of the unicorn and his death, and finally, with the live unicorn in captivity. The interpretation of these tapestries remains a mystery. Details of the apparel of the men and women show that the tapestries were designed and woven around 1495 to 1505, probably by more than one artist, and were probably assembled from two sets. The six complete tapestries are each a little more than 12 feet

The Start of the Hunt



The Unicorn Dips His Horn into the Stream to Rid It of Poison

The Unicorn Leaps the Stream

in height, and vary from approximately 8 to 14 feet in width, nearly 71 feet in all. We show only the five panels with Greyhounds.

In *The Start of the Hunt*, a nobleman to the left holds a Greyhound on a leash; to the right are two huntsmen in charge of the Greyhounds, one with two on a leash, the other with one and another dog. The next three panels show the progress of the hunt, beginning with *The Unicorn Dips His Horn into the Stream to Rid It of Poison*, *The Unicorn Leaps the Stream*, and *The Unicorn Defends Himself*, in which a Greyhound is gored by the reputedly fierce unicorn. The next panel, the last with a Greyhound, is *The Unicorn is Killed.* The Greyhounds are portrayed in a realistic manner, so that in almost every panel they could just as well be hunting a stag. Usually, most of the Greyhounds are on leash; only in *The Unicorn Defends Himself* are most of the Greyhounds running about unleashed.

The second of this two-part series on Greyhounds in Tapestry will appear in the Winter 2011 issue of CG. ■

Henry Townsend writes about the art of the ancestors of his Greyhound, Salisbury, and travels to museums with his Chief Spotter and Wife, Jessica,to discover more. The tapestry of Diana in Ghent was spotted by their friend, Frankie de Freitas. Images of these tapestries and more may be found at www.picasaweb.google.com/GreyhoundsIn.art/GreyhoundsInTapestry#

The Unicorn Defends Himself

The Unicorn is Killed

Saturday, September 10

7th Annual Greyhound Gathering
Keystone Greyhounds
10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Shellsville VFW Post 9639
Grantville, Pa.
Silent auction and raffles, Volunteer of the Year award, Senior and foster recognition, crowning of 2011 King and Queen, Blessing of the Hounds, Memorial Bell Ceremony, and great food (each family brings a covered dish or dessert; Keystone will provide burgers, hot dogs, condiments, soda, and water). BYOB. Contact: Rose Stover, (717) 939-0015 or wdstover1501@comcast.net

Saturday, September 10

10th Annual Reunion Picnic
GPA/Indianapolis
10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Marion County Fairgrounds
7300 E. Troy Avenue
Indianapolis, Ind.
Vendors, silent auction, straw draw, contests, games, catered food, and many happy reunions. Contact: Sharon Murphy, (317) 839-6436; Sharon_Murphy@GPAIndy.org

Saturday, September 10

Roofest
GPA Greater Northwest
10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Frontier Park
21800 Meridian S.
Graham, Wash.
This free event features raffles, vendors, live and silent auctions, food, doggy games, and adoptable Greyhounds. Come spend a day in the park with your dogs. Camping is available for a nominal fee. Contact: Lori Bigler, (206) 588-9459 or lorib206@msn.com;
Sara Spears, saloutoo@comcast.net

Sunday, September 11

Annual Picnic
Greyhound Pet Adoption Northwest
10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Happy Valley, Ore.
Picnic lunch, contests, adoptable Greyhounds, off-leash park. Contact: Amy Morinville, (503) 784-1285 or picnicnw@gpa-nw.org

Saturday, September 17

Greyhound Gallivantasia
GREYlong
10:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
Kill Creek Park Beach
DeSoto, Kan.
Fun for dogs and their owners at a marvelous venue that includes a lake, sandy beach, and walking trails. Potluck, silent auctions, dog collars for sale. Proceeds raised are used to fund cancer studies. Contact: Lori Haberman-Wilson, (913) 851-4382 or greylong3@yahoo.com

Saturday, September 17

Annual Homecoming Picnic
Personalized Greyhounds, Inc.
11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Adams County Winery
Orrtanna, Pa.
Picnic grounds with ample tent cover; small games of chance; advance registration prizes; vendors of Greyhound affinity items, food, and beverages; live music; free wine tasting and tours; free pedicures for Greyhounds; Gettysburg battlefield attractions nearby. Contact: Diane Freundel, (717) 737-2609 or dfreundel@aol.com

Saturday and Sunday, September 17 & 18

Annual Fall Open House
Greyhound Friends Inc.
Noon to 5:00 p.m. both days
167 Saddle Hill Road
Hopkinton, Mass.
Good food, great company (lots of visiting adopted Greyhounds), shopping for humans and hounds, silent auction and raffle, nail trimming, and the Not-Quite-Westminster Dog Show. Let your Greyhound run in the fenced field. The Greyhounds in the kennel waiting for homes always love visitors, so please stop by. Everyone is welcome with their hounds. Contact: Louise Coleman, ghfriend@greyhound.org

Sunday, September 18

Annual Fall Picnic
11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Greyhound Friends of New Jersey
Duke Island Park
Old York Road
Bridgewater, N.J.
A special day to celebrate Greyhounds. Bring your Greyhounds to spend the day, enjoy each other, buy something new from the many vendors, and have something to eat all to benefit Greyhound Friends of NJ in their quest to adopt more Greyhounds. Contact: Patty Comerford, patty.comerford@yahoo.com; www.greyhoundfriendsnj.org

Thursday through Sunday, September 22-25

BeachBound Hounds
Greyhound Crossroads
Myrtle Beach, S.C.
The 12th annual weekend of fun and sun with your Greyhounds! Join us in the beautiful early fall of South Carolina for contests, seminars, crafts, workshops, and vendors. The 2011 theme is "Greyhounds of the Renaissance" featuring a trip to Medieval Times for dinner WITH our dogs. Contact: Kim Owens, kim@greyhoundcrossroads.com; greyhoundcrossroads.com

Sunday, October 2

Gathering of the Greyhounds, Galgos, and other Sighthounds
Annual Fundraiser and Picnic Celebration
Greyhound Connection North County San Diego
10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Felicita Park, Area #1
Escondido, Calif.
Come and enjoy the day with your hounds. Food, live DJ, live and silent auctions, vendors, new games, nail booth, and surprises. Visit www.greyhoundconnection.org for ticket info.
Contact: Wally Lacey, (619) 286-4739

Sunday, October 9

Greyhound Romp and Pancake Breakfast
Greyhound Pet Adoption Northwest
8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
Sisters, Ore.
Third annual playdate for Greyhounds and breakfast; shopping for owners. Contact: Marcia Tripiano, (503) 784-1285 or eventsnw@gpanw.org

Saturday, October 15

17th Annual Gala Greyhound Gathering
GPA/Wisconsin
10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Waukesha County Expo Arena
1000 Northview Road
Waukesha, Wis.
Annual fundraiser is one you don't want to miss! Bring your hound for a fun-filled day of raffles, silent auctions, vendors, games, and other great activities. Contact: Mary Williams, (414) 299-9473 or www.gpawisconsin.org

Saturday, October 22

It's a Greyhound Life!
Greyhound Lovers of Hamilton Wentworth (GLOHW)
10:00 a.m. to 4:00 a.m.
Binbrook Fairgrounds
Highway 56
Binbrook, Ont.
A day of fundraising to aid Greyhound adoption. Blessing of the Hounds, silent auction and raffle, vendors, BBQ, fun events for the hounds and their families.
Contact: Pam Cramp, (905) 547-4850 or p.cramp@yahoo.ca; glohw@glohw.com

Saturday, October 29

GPA/Louisville Greyhound Lovers Gathering
Noon to 4:00 p.m.
GPA/Louisville
National Guard Armory
Crittenden Drive at I-65
Louisville, Ky.
All Greyhound lovers invited to this annual gathering. Vendors, raffles, games, auctions; lunch included. $5 donation requested.
Contact: Lois Mauk, (812) 282-6492 or GPA@GPALouisville.org; www.GPALouisville.org

Sunday, October 30

Fall Gathering
All Star Greyhounds
11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Elkhart County Fairgrounds
Goshen, Ind.
A day devoted to the celebration of these beautiful creatures. Food, raffles, vendors, contests, and our special guest speaker, Dr. Guillermo Couto from The Ohio State University School of Veterinary Medicine. Contacts: Maggie Neenan-Michel, (574) 282-2188 or sbgreyhounds@yahoo.com; Dee Cramer, (574) 533-6589 or glengrey@bnin.net

Saturday, November 5

Greyhounds & Friends Fall Festival
Arizona Greyhound Rescue
11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Brandi Fenton Memorial Park
3482 East River Road
Tucson, Ariz.
AGR invites everyone and their dogs of all breeds to get to know our retired racers. Gourmet dessert auction, fabulous raffles, silent auction, live music, vendors, and lots of eats. Guests from various area animal slehter, including our friends from Equine Voices, dedicated to saving Premarin (PMU) mares and foals from slaughter.
Contact: Mary Flores, marytflores@cox.net; www.azgreyhoundrescue.org

Saturday, November 12

Annual Reunion
Greyhounds Only
9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
DuPage County Fairgrounds
2015 W. Manchester Road
Wheaton, Ill.
Load up the hounds for a spectacular day at our biggest event of the year! Fantastic vendors, raffles, silent auctions, doggy games, 50/50 drawing, adoptable hounds, memorial baskets, professional photo sittings, animal communicator, live auction. Our new location is significantly larger and sure to contribute to a memorable day for your hounds and family. Adults $8, children under 15 free. Contact: Sue Bond, goreunion2011@gmail.com

Saturday and Sunday, November 12 & 13

Take a Bite Out of Canine Cancer
Greyhounds Rock Fredericksburg!
8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. Saturday
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Sunday
Hospitality House Hotel and Conference Center
Fredericksburg, Va.
A full weekend of dog-friendly activities taking place under one roof! Guest speakers include Dr. Guillermo Couto of The Ohio State University School of Veterinary Medicine; radio/TV personality and author of Leashes and Lovers, Sheryl Matthys; TV star (It's Me or the Dog) and celebrity trainer Victoria Stilwell. Proceeds benefit OSU's Greyhound Health and Wellness Program. Contact: Gale Hollstein, (540) 220-4840 or Greyhoundsrockva@aol.com; www.greyhoundsrock.org

Saturday and Sunday, November 19 & 20

15th Annual Craft Show & Pet Expo
Greyhound Friends of New Jersey
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturday
10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sunday
Westfield Armory
500 Rahway Avenue
Westfield, N.J.
Annual fundraiser offers wide variety of vendors with gifts for two- and four-legged friends. Spectacular raffle, professional Santa photos, bake sale, adoptable Greyhounds (for preapproved adopters). Convenient location is accessible by major highways.
Contact: Ellen Ganopoulos, (973) 759-0461 or RedReeper@aol.com

Saturday, December 3

Southwest Gallery Art Auction
Greyhound Adoption League of Texas, Inc.
6:00 to 9:00 p.m.
Southwest Gallery
4500 Sigma Road
Dallas, Texas
Southwest Gallery will host this auction to benefit GALT. Artwork will on view at the gallery 10 days prior to the event. Online bidding will be open before the event. 100% of the proceeds from the sale of the artwork will be donated to GALT.
Contacts: Rita Wulke, rwwulke@gmail.com; Susie McQuade, greytpal@mindspring.com

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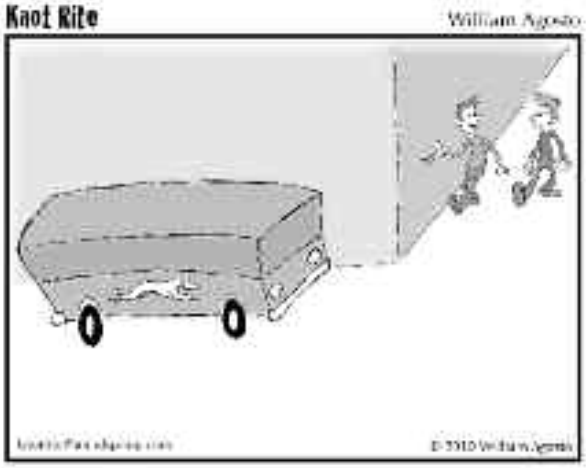

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Fonzarelli, "Fonzi" (River Thorn) 1999-2011

Fonzi arrived in his forever home with Jim and Carla McIntosh in March 2004. He joined Penelope (2000-2011), providing much needed companionship for her. They loved having tug-of-wars with stuffed toys. Fonzi was a 95 lb gentle, loving, regal hound. He loved going on walks, enthusiastically greeting everyone. He lounged with his tongue hanging out of his mouth, and he liked to roo. Fonzi and Penelope were part of our first RV trip ("Traveling with Greyhounds Down Historic Route 66," Summer 2008 CG). He loved traveling with Penelope in the RV. We expected to share our home with him for several more years. However, three days after Penelope died, Fonzi was diagnosed with osteosarcoma in his left femur. Soon after, he was viciously attacked by a neighbor's dog, suffering a severe wound to his right hind quarter. His wound was successfully repaired, but he broke the cancerous leg the next day because it had suddenly become his primary means to raise himself up. Fonzi was a real treasure; a memory to be cherished forever.

Joey (Folk Art) 1999-2011

Pictured with his "brother" Komet on p. 45 of the Winter 2010 CG, Joey enriched beyond measure the lives of David and Kristine Barr. Joey didn't experience much success during his brief racing career, but he was a star throughout retirement. A pet-therapy dog, Joey brought smiles to his nursing-home friends; a greyhound ambassador, he charmed potential adopters; and a universal blood donor, he shared his blood with dogs in need. In the flash of an eye, Joey would transition from a regal and dignified greyhound to a silly goofball who seemed oblivious to his lineage. While he couldn't keep pace on the track, Joey's greyhound friends couldn't hold a candle to him when it came to play. No one threw toys around with such reckless abandon as Joey. We all miss the class clown and hope that he left behind some of his exuberance for younger "brother" Wrigley. For now, the playroom is quiet, but Joey's spirit remains. One thing is certain. Wherever he is now, Joey has found the most comfortable bed there.

Nichole (Keepers Nichole) 2000 – 2011

Nichole's picture graced p. 3 of the Summer 2008 issue of CG. Nic was fostered by Great Lakes Greyhound of Indiana volunteers Leslie and Rick Sisson. She was placed in her forever home but some years later returned to the group, where the Sissons adopted her. Nichole was a loud and proud life force in the home and at meet-and-greets. She sat and shook and rooed *I Love You!* She was truly a showstopper with adults and kids at any event. After a fight with an unknown condition that caused her muscles to deteriorate, her family bid her farewell. They express their gratitude to Dr. Jerry Rodenbarger of Vale Park Animal Hospital for always knowing what was best for their pet. Nic was a proud girl right to the end, comforting the Sissons while they comforted her. Nic will be sorely missed by her friends and especially her family, including her Greyhound brothers and sisters.

Slim (Slim Image) 1995-2010

Slim appeared in numerous issues of CG (including "Standing Out from the Pack" (Spring 2005) and p. 9 of the Spring 2009 issue. He retired from racing in 1999 to become Barbara Karant's muse. He was cat-inquisitive, terrible on a leash, and too smart for his own good. Barbara's Greyhound photo sessions began three weeks after she adopted Slim. Slim loved the camera and would do anything for a treat. He also loved flyball and raced with the Border Collies, Aussies, Rat Terriers, and Jack Russell Terriers of the Black Sheep Squadrons. He was the 11th retired racing Greyhound to receive a flyball title from NAFA (North American Flyball Association) at almost 10 years of age. He was the unofficial therapy dog of the Self Help Home in Chicago. He was Barbara's most steadfast companion through good times and bad. Slim had lots of friends in his life and was the quintessential ambassadog. He brought great joy to those who lived with him — to Easton, Bing the cat, then Turtledove, Fancy, and most especially Barbara.

Without the Greyhounds whose stories and images populate its pages, Celebrating Greyhounds Magazine *would not exist. With In Memoriam, we express our gratitude and bid farewell to those who have, in previous issues of* CG, *enriched our lives by sharing a bit of themselves with us.*

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