



VENDOR MARKETPLACE, GREYT ESCAPE 2016, WHEELING, WV

Greyhound Pipeline Express 2016

IN THIS ISSUE

Greyt Summer in Review

by Jen C.

This issue will have a themed discussion around Greyt Escape 2016. We're featuring some excellent articles from some of our Sighthound Wellness Conference speakers containing excellent information on greyhound care.

Additionally, we felt it important at this time of year to include an article for new greyhound owners. The summer tends to be a boost in adoptions for groups and as these dogs adjust to their new home lives, we feel it is important to provide this kind of information. It is written by renowned greyhound expert, Dennis Mckeon.

As the summer nears its close, it is nice to look back at all of the events we've attended, hosted, and vended at. I am always a little nostalgic in the Fall so it is a good time to have a brief review of the season and also to remind everyone of the super events coming up in the next few weeks so don't miss out!

This summer GT &A was very busy! In June, we attended and vended at the Greyhound Relocation and Adoption picnic, the Greyhounds in Need of Adoption picnic, and joined in the Greyt Global Greyhound Walk! July, being our hottest month was a bit quieter for events, but we continued to support the weekly Springbank Park walk for Greyhound Relocation and Adoption (held in the cooler months every Sunday at 2pm at the Wonderland Gardens). July was a time of heavy planning as we started August off at the Greyt Escape: Kennels to Kouches. This

was our last year in Wheeling, WV and we thank everyone who contributed to making this event such a huge success (a photo journal and official thanks later in this issue).

Tina and Jen paired with Greyhounds in Need of Adoption this year at the huge dog adoption event called Pawlooza held in London. This event draws an estimated 25,000 people and 6,000 dogs each year, despite being very hot! Thankfully, a pond and stream cross the property so everyone had a chance to cool off. Non-Profit registration is free, so perhaps we will see a few more of our greyhound affiliates out in future years?!

So coming up in September! The Winery Events! GreytVines & Greyhounds is being held this weekend in Ottawa-area, and on the 24th of September in the Hamilton-area. Greyhound Relocation and Adoption are also hosting their annual Fall Picnic this weekend, so come on out and enjoy the cooler temps!

As always, should you wish to be removed from our mailing list, please email:

p.cramp@yahoo.ca

If you enjoy reading our stories, then please feel free to refer a friend! All of our current and past issues are available on our NEW website:

www.greyhoundtrustalliance.weebly.com



GREYHOUND TRUST AND ALLIANCE

[New to Greyhounds?](#)

We've included an excellent article for those who are new adopters of a racing greyhound. It gives the perspective from the greyhounds point of origin to help us become better greyhound parents through understanding.

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[Demystifying Anaesthesia](#)

The purpose of this article is to introduce readers to a brief overview of the process of anesthesia and the various options available. A general understanding of these should help comfort owners the next time their Greyhound requires anesthesia.

Page 14

[Adoption Spotlight: JJ](#)

Looking for love in the goofiest black dog? Perhaps JJ is right for you! No kitties, however. Check out this profile on JJ, who is being fostered through Greyhounds in Need of Adoption.

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Young greyhound relaxing at the puppy farm. Greyt Escape 2016

Upcoming Events

SEPTEMBER 2016

September 17, 2016

GreytVines & Greyhounds
Ottawa, ON

Join GSNCR at their first GreytVines event!
Tickets can be purchased through Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/events/228736410790990/>

September 17, 2016

GRA Fall Picnic & Fundraiser
Mount Elgin, ON

Open to everyone! GRA is hosting their annual Fall Picnic just down the road from the kennel:

<https://www.facebook.com/events/527629717431361/>

September 23, 2016

North American Sighthound Health Conference
Toronto, ON

(See ad)
Open to Veterinary Clinicians and Technicians seeking knowledge about Sighthound health! CE Credits available

www.greyhoundhealthinitiative.org

September 24, 2016

GreytVines & Greyhounds (see ad Pg4)
Stoney Creek, ON

GT&A is once again hosting our Wine and Hounds event in beautiful Wine Country. This year Dr. Couto will be our featured speaker.

<https://www.facebook.com/events/435957453276005/>

OCTOBER 2016

October 15-16, 2016

PetValu Adoption Days!
Toronto, ON

Watch After the Track's Facebook page to find the location nearest you:

<https://www.facebook.com/AfterTheTrack/>

NOVEMBER 2016

November 26, 2016

After the Track's Annual Holiday Party
Whitby, ON

Annual Christmas Luncheon & Auction. Visit their website or Facebook page for details:

<http://www.AftertheTrack.ca>

A few photos from Greyt Escape!



Above: Lunch and Learn expert panel



Above: Co-host Chester hams it up for the camera



Above: Sighthound Wellness Conference underway
Below: Vendor Marketplace under the big top!



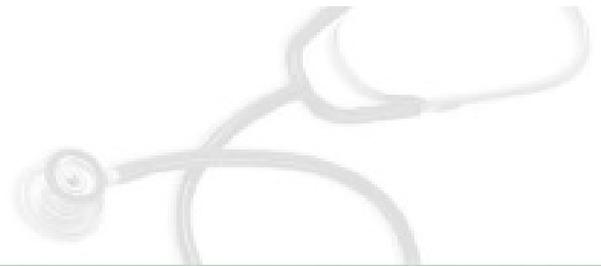
Above: Attendees at the Gala Dinner



Below: Movie Night under the tent

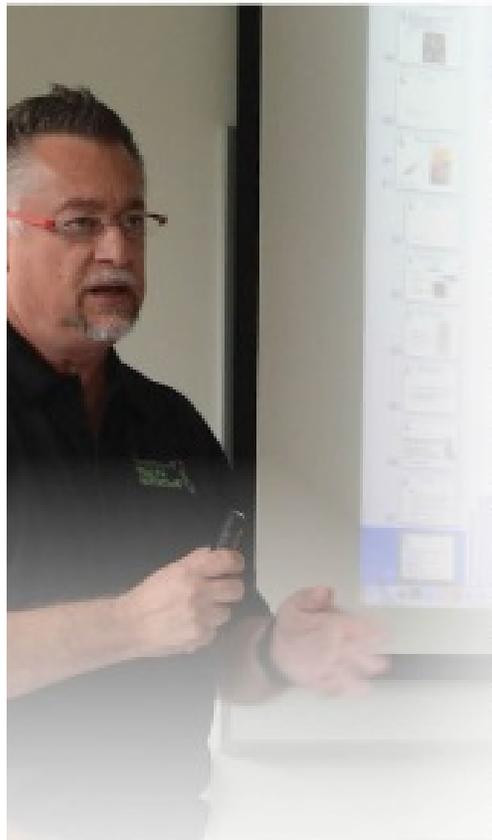


Above: Pre-race parade! Good Luck!!



2nd Annual North American Sighthound Health Conference

Friday, September 23, 2016 • 1pm – 8pm



The Greyhound Health Initiative, in conjunction with Caledon Mountain Veterinary Hospital, invites Veterinarians and Veterinary Technicians to participate in the 2016 North American Sighthound Health Conference. The event offers valuable medical information in the fields of:

- Internal Medicine
- Orthopedics
- Oncology
- Anesthesia protocols

CE credits will be available.

Conference Speakers

Dr. Nancy Brock, DVM, DACVAA

Dr. John Brajkovich, BSc, DVM, MANZCVS

Dr. Guillermo Couto, DVM, DACVIM

Location

Purina PawsWay • Clifford Room

245 Queens Quay West

Toronto, ON M5J 2K9, Canada

Registration

Registration goes live February 1, 2016.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, contact Tina Kelly at tkelly@greyhoundhealthinitiative.org

www.greyhoundhealthinitiative.org



GREYHOUND TRUST & ALLIANCE PRESENTS

4th Annual
GreytVines
and
Greyhounds

Wine & Cheese Social

GreytVines welcomes Dr. Guillermo Couto!
Dr. Couto, well-known veterinary equivalent of the Dog Whisperer, will share his knowledge about Greyhounds and take questions.

Bring your hounds, chairs and blankets. Sample exemplary wines and cheeses while visiting with old friends and making new ones. Browse the vendors' booths and participate in some greyt raffles!

NOTE: Dogs at GreytVines MUST BE KEPT ON LEASH at all times; there will be no enclosed leash-free area.

Ridge Road Winery Estate
1205 Ridge Road, Stoney Creek, ON L8J 2X5

Saturday, September 24th, 2016
11 am - 3 pm (Dr. Couto - 11 am)

Adult admission: \$5 at door. No charge for children 18 years and younger who are accompanied by an adult.

Open to the public and Greyhound community



For the New Adopter

A Simple Primer to Help you Understand your Greyhound

Written by:
Dennis McKeon

Reprinted with permission

Congratulations.

The Greyhound you have just adopted is a unique individual from a unique population of canines.

The Greyhound breed is steeped in antiquity and history.

While you may have read or heard that Greyhounds were once the cherished pets of the ancient Egyptian Pharaohs, recent explorations into the canine genome seem to debunk that commonly held belief.

It is more likely, given the DNA evidence, that the Greyhound breed was developed by the Celts, a tribal society which inhabited central Europe and the British Isles in Medieval times.

As western civilization progressed, Greyhounds became the favored pets of the nobility in Great Britain, so highly regarded for their skills as hunters and for their charms as companions, that it was unlawful for a "commoner" to own one for some time.

Later on, the supreme speed and skill of the greyhound attracted the notice of sportsmen and agrarians, who coveted them for their superb athleticism, their utility as killers of vermin and pests, as providers of game for the table, and who devised competitions for them, coursing small game.

These "coursing" competitions were extremely popular, and became a major sporting attraction to spectators as well as to Greyhound breeders. The pinnacle of Greyhound athletic achievement soon became victory in the esteemed Waterloo Cup coursing competition.

The Greyhound found its way to the New World, likely with the early Spanish colonists. It is known that US Army General, George Armstrong Custer, was a keeper of Greyhounds, and enjoyed hunting coyotes and smaller game with them.

We do not know for certain if any of our domestic strains are the direct female lineal

descendants of these earliest importations to America. Our modern Greyhound is, however, the direct descendant of those old Waterloo Cup winners and competitors.

After World War I, an American named Owen P. Smith had a vision. He imagined Greyhounds competing on an oval track, like the racetracks that horses compete on, chasing not a hare, nor a small antelope, but a motorized mini-cart, with a prey effigy attached to it. All he had to do was invent a device that could attach to an electrified track, and which had an arm that would overhang the racing surface, and to which the "lure" could be fastened.

So the "mechanical rabbit" was born, and along with it, the sport of Greyhound Racing.

By the 1930s, track racing had become quite popular in the US, Ireland, England and Australia. A decade later, it had easily eclipsed coursing as the primary venue for competition among Greyhounds, and by the 1950s, track racing had become a sensation, the focus of most greyhound breeding throughout the world, as it remains today.

So your greyhound comes to you through the vaporous mists of prehistory, over the emerald and verdant meadows of the British Isles, across oceans of sea and time, to the vast and endless prairies of mid-America, finally, emerging from the racetrack to the adoption kennel...into your very hands...then, onto an all-embracing couch, somewhere, in Anywhere, USA, or nearby Canada.

Throughout his many historic and heroic incarnations, the Greyhound has proven to be supremely adaptable. There are few breeds who match his record of constancy as both a companion and a provider, and none who can match his skills as an uncommonly evolved athlete.

Popular mythology has, at times, cast the Greyhound as both a vicious and bloodthirsty killer, and as a wretched, put-upon, object of pity.

You may, however, rest assured that your Greyhound remains as blissfully unaware of the mythology and the controversies that surround him, as he remains the beautifully adapted embodiment of his ancient and sweeping history and diverse bloodlines, as well as his environment and experiences as a modern, racing athlete.

The Greyhound you see before you was not bred to be a "pet". His parents were selected by his breeder because of their bloodline and

family, and usually because both were outstanding performers on the racetrack, in head to head competition with their peers.

A Greyhound breeder does not factor into his selective process, whether or not the sires or dams he chooses to breed from, were congenial or companionable personalities, in the traditional sense that we normally desire in a pet.

Greyhound personality runs the gamut of types, from ebullient and outgoing, to shy and introverted, from aloof and detached, to needy and embracing, from focused and edgy, to playful and mischievous...and everything in-between.

Almost all of them, once they have become accustomed to their handlers and owners, are good-natured and loving with them and their families -- whether it is their breeder's family, their racing family, or their adoptive family.

Most Greyhounds today, in the USA, are whelped and raised on sprawling, elaborate professional breeding establishments, called "farms", as evidence of the rural origins of the Greyhound in America.

These farms have special areas and outbuildings to accommodate sires, dams, newborns, growing puppies, saplings, and greyhounds who are about to begin their race-training in earnest.

Greyhound puppies remain with their dams for a much longer period of time than do puppies of just about any other breed, some litters for as long as 5-6 months. Their dam teaches them correct "pack" behavior, as well social and play skills, and how to stalk and hunt prey.

Greyhound puppies are bursting with energy and enthusiasm, and they play hard and roughly with one another, often to the point where needle-like puppy teeth penetrate delicate and paper-thin skin, sometimes even leaving scars. It's all in a day's play for them, however, and they wouldn't have it any other way.

As they approach what we might say is canine adolescence, the puppies begin to exhibit the dramatic speed for which the breed is renown and prized, and the litters are usually placed together in extremely long, straight runs, so that they can stretch out and gallop, and begin to find their racing legs.

At this time they often begin lead-training, and are introduced to the grooming bench.

Good manners and ease in being handled, to a racing athlete, are very important components to their later success.

The long runs at the Greyhound farm are separated only by chain link fencing in most cases, and you can watch one litter racing another litter, racing yet another litter, and so on, up and down the expanse of these straightaways, competing with and goading one another to keep up the pace.

This sort of competitive urge is bred into them, from centuries of meticulous and high selectivity. They don't need to be taught to compete. It is a part of who they are. Even the most shy and retiring of Greyhounds can turn into a rip-snorting, hell-bent-for-leather competitor once the gauntlet is thrown down.

The young Greyhound is often introduced to the starting box at some point in his early to mid developmental phase, with some breeders preferring to begin this training very early on. Once they have gotten the idea that they must remain in a stalking position, ready to strike as soon as the lid on the starting box is sprung, often they will learn to chase after a "drag lure". This is usually a lure made of hide or cloth, attached to a long rope, which is pulled away from them by a motorized reel.

Some breeders also have what is called a whirlygig, a small, circular track, with a horizontal pole situated inside a wooden rail, on a center hub. There is a small wheel that allows the handler to walk in a circle, pushing the pole. The wheel tracks on top of the rail, with the lure pole overhanging the track, so that the greyhounds can learn the proper footwork of racing around a sharp turn at top speed, and to do so with all abandon and good courage.

It is often on the turns at the racetrack, where the extraordinary will separate themselves from the ordinary.

When they are young, nearly fully-formed adults, in cases where the breeder does not have access to a training track, the greyhounds are then sent to a specialist, called a "finisher".

Usually, the finisher has a standard-size training track on premises (about ¼ mile in circumference) or has easy access to one. In most cases, he will introduce the young greyhounds to a facsimile of a racing kennel, where the routine and the environment approximate that of the routine and environment of the kennel at the racetrack.

Here, everything needs to be done on a tight and precise schedule. Greyhounds have remarkably accurate biological time clocks, and like any other athlete in serious training and competition, they thrive on punctuality and routine, and do less well with the random and the novel.

At the training track, they will likely also compete with Greyhounds from other breeding farms, as well as any the finisher might have been raising.

They will "school" in a rotation that approximates what they will encounter in a racing kennel. Once they have demonstrated to the finisher that they are ready to race in earnest, they will be transported to the track where their owner or breeder has chosen to race them.

The finisher can provide valuable input to the breeder/owner in this regard, as he has a fairly good idea of their level of competitive viability and maturity, and at which tracks they might find their best chances of success.

Racetracks can be either "major" or "minor" league in the quality of competition they attract, and there are levels at each stage. In this way, they are not unlike baseball franchises, where there are rookie leagues, class A leagues, class AA leagues and class AAA leagues for an athlete to demonstrate their abilities, before they can ascend, finally, to the major league level.

Some young Greyhounds are very precocious, talented enough so that they are able to compete at a major league venue as soon as they arrive. Others take time to develop their skills and to mature. Most greyhounds, whatever their natural gift, do find a level where they are able to compete credibly, and go on to have at least a moderately successful career as a racer.

Once the greyhound arrives at the racing kennel, the trainer and his/her assistants become the most important people in the Greyhound's life. The Greyhound is entirely at the mercy of their intuition, insight, devotion, talent, compassion and skills. Good trainers are punctual, attentive, calm, empathetic, energetic, have the eyes of an eagle, and possess a super-human work ethic.

The trainer is responsible for everything that affects the Greyhound's physical conditioning, his emotional contentment, and his overall well-being. The better trainers treat each and every Greyhound in their care, regardless of that Greyhound's ability, as if

they were the greatest racer who ever set foot on the Earth -- or flew over it.

A poor trainer, even those who try their best, can completely undo the grandest design that nature and selective breeding might engender.

Good trainers do everything within their power to make sure that stresses within the Greyhound's environment, both existential and exercise-induced, are kept to a bare minimum. Content, relaxed, stress free Greyhounds are happy greyhounds, and with all other things being about equal, they will outperform Greyhounds who are less so.

The wise trainer always tries to maximize the potential of each and every Greyhound in his/her care, and makes sure to place them in situations where they will succeed.

Greyhounds in good health and condition are amazingly consistent and willing athletes. The more the trainer gives to them of his/her attentions, wisdom, empathy and experience, the more he/she will receive in return. A trainer who bonds with his/her Greyhounds is always in a better competitive position than one who does not, or one who cannot.

No trainer in the world, however, can turn a Greyhound who lacks the skills, speed, stamina and desire to become a great athlete, into one who possesses them.

Fortunately, the economics of racing usually expose poor trainers in no uncertain terms. The racing world is very insular, and bad news tends to travel fast within it.

When the Greyhound reaches the point where he is to be retired, provided the breeder or owner does not plan to use the Greyhound as a sire or dam, the trainer is often the one who makes arrangements with the adoption kennel or group to place the dog.

Trainers can provide the adoption agent with useful information about the Greyhound's disposition and temperament, his quirks, his likes and dislikes, and his history. This can be a help to them in placing the Greyhound with the right adopter, in the most appropriate setting.

We already know that Greyhound "personalities" are individual and variable, and that many of their tendencies are genetically predisposed, and to some degree, predictable.

The adoption group is staffed with volunteers who, like successful trainers, usually have a great deal of experience and intuitive acumen in placing Greyhounds in a situation where they are likely to succeed.

These volunteers have often placed Greyhounds from previous generations of the same Greyhound families and from the same breeders, and inasmuch as there is a familial (and rearing) component that tends to run in families and in certain strains, they can provide unique insights to the adopter.

There are many challenges ahead for both the Greyhound and his new adoptive owners. Your Greyhound is about to embark on a voyage to an entirely new and alien universe.

He has left behind his littermates and pack members, some of whom he has been with since birth. He will confront environments, situations, places, objects, and people with whom he is entirely unfamiliar.

He has bid fond farewell to his human familiars and caretakers, their voices and their touch, to the regimented, predictable routines and the security of his racing environs, and he is now faced with novelty at every turn.

The Greyhound no longer has the outlet of training and racing—"hunting" with the pack, to expend his excess energies, and to express himself in the fashion that forged his very being.

Even the food he will eat in his new home is likely to be strange and unappealing.

As we have previously mentioned, Greyhounds thrive on punctuality and routine. They prefer the known to the unknown. Novelty can be their undoing. Novelty is what they face when beginning their lives as house pets.

Greyhounds, because they are sight-chase-and-kill hunters by nature, have extremely keen powers of perception, and a 270 degree field of laser-sharp vision. They notice things that we may not perceive, and they perceive things from the vantage point that in any given moment, they might be both predator and prey.

As a new adopter, you must be careful not to place your new Greyhound in a "sensory overload" situation.

The track trainer knows that when preparing a Greyhound to race, never to allow that Greyhound to overextend himself. Training is done by increments, gradually increasing the intensity and duration of the workout, over a period of time, until the Greyhound is finally ready to compete.

When introducing your new Greyhound pet to novel situations, environments, objects and people, you can approach it the same way. We never know how much is "enough", until we know how much is more than enough. Take your clues from your Greyhound, before it gets to that stage. He is communicating things to you all the time.

He has to learn the boundaries and rules of life within your family unit, and you have to learn to interpret his signals and body language, and to react in a calm, compassionate manner.

Your adoption representative has likely given you the basic "do-s and don't-s". It is up to you to remember them, and to provide a structured and predictable routine, which will be a great help to your Greyhound as he habituates to his entirely new life outside of racing.

There are ample resources on social media, where some of the world's most experienced adoption reps, veterinarians, veteran adopters and even racing and breeding professionals are just a simple, typewritten question away.

There is no such thing as a foolish question, and when your preliminary feeling is one of perplexity or doubt, it is always better to ask before forging ahead, or failing to make necessary accommodations.

While Greyhounds are infamous for being "45 mph couch potatoes", and while they can sleep for 12-16 hours a day, they do need exercise.

Unless the Greyhound has a physical limitation or incapacity, the wise adopter sees to it that his Greyhound has a daily exercise outlet. This can be as simple as a brisk, mile-long walk, or a bracing galloping session in the backyard.

Your Greyhound does not have to be in "racing condition", but neither should he be allowed to become sedentary and/or grossly overweight.

Once your Greyhound has settled into his new universe, you will begin to experience the full scope of his multi-dimensional and totally captivating charms, which have utterly beguiled humans since prehistoric times, and which have become legendary throughout the pet world.

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RESOURCES

Books:

Retired Racing Greyhounds for Dummies by Lee Livingood

Adopting the Racing Greyhound by Cynthia Branigan

Childproofing your Dog by Brian Kilcommons

Attend local events:

Find your local adoption group and visit their meet and greets. Ask questions. We love to talk about our dogs!

Online:

Join your Groups Facebook page.

GreyTalk is a community resource as well with thousands of patrons: www.greytalk.com

Web forums: many groups offer a private web forum for adopters to use as a resource.



HORSEPOWER FOR HOUNDS



My name is Robin Rimsky, the founder of Horsepower for Hounds. Let me share the story with you about how Horsepower for Hounds came to be.

I've been riding motorcycles since 2007, after my husband Matt took me for a ride on the back of his Harley Davidson Street Rod. I wanted to go for more rides, and he told me I should learn to ride myself, so I could be out on the road whenever I wanted. This summer (July 2016), I took part in an amazing adventure – the Sisters Centennial Ride, which celebrated the 100th Anniversary of Adeline and Augusta Van Buren riding their own solo Indian motorcycles (that is how they were known in 1916!) across the country.

Around the same time I started riding, I got more involved with greyhound adoption. I love greyhounds; they are loving, funny and make amazing family members! Matt and I currently have three retired racers: Garak, Risa and Leeta (you've probably guessed Matt is also an avid Star Trek fan by the names of our hounds).

For a while, I had this unique idea of fundraising for greyhound needs at motorcycle and other powersports events. These two things – my love for motorcycling and greyhounds – seemed to lend

themselves to me doing something to make a difference. I floated the idea to several people, and the response was very positive. Horsepower For Hounds was therefore born from my love of motorcycles and retired racing greyhounds - two 'fast' things that go naturally together. Horsepower for Hounds will raise money to:

- Assist adoption groups in finding forever homes for retired racers and covering associated medical costs
- Assist greyhound health initiatives and greyhound service organizations (transport organizations, service dog organizations) in their quest to ensure healthy, happy lives for retired racers and enable them to function as service animals for people in need.

Our goal is to continue to spread the word about these retired athletes and why they make such great family members. Doing that through motorcycle and other powersports events will allow us to mix these two passions and help raise much needed funds to allow adoption groups and service organizations to continue their important work. We hope you will join us in this journey! A clean, dry, waterproof container with a tight-fitting lid is recommended. I like to use an old medicine container that many have held antibiotics previously prescribed for my greyhound, cleaned and dried. Tongue depressors or wooden Popsicle sticks are excellent tools for transferring the poop from where it landed to inside the container. Gloves, clothespins, protective goggles and body suit are optional.

In short, use common sense, develop an understanding of what is normal for your dog and practice moderation.



Caption: Robin crossing the Golden Gate Bridge at the end of the Sisters Centennial Ride (July 2016, photo by Robert Stokstad)

Fast Food: Peanut Butter & Fruit Ice

This is an easy one. No oven, no cookie cutters. Just some waiting and happy, happy dogs.

Ingredients

Water

1/2 cup Peanut Butter

1 cup Chopped Fruit (this one used strawberries)

2 tablespoons Flax seeds

Directions

1. Blend the peanut butter and water and pour into the Bundt or cake pan.
2. Add chopped fruit and flax seeds.
3. Allow to freeze for 4 to 6 hours before placing in the grass for your pups.

Add whatever you want. All you need is water and ... and any dog safe food that you can think of. Treats, chicken, liver ... whatever your dog likes. It keeps them cool and occupied and it's so much fun to watch them uncover the goodies with each lick.



Greyt Escape 2016: Thank you

Kennels to Kouches

Another successful Greyt Escape – Kennel to Kouches. We are beyond exhausted but happy that we were able to pull it all off for the 4th year in a row!

We would like to take the opportunity (hope we don't miss anyone) to thank the Greyhound Trust & Alliance board, Jen Cormier & Blair Adams; the GHI Board, Dr. Couto, Brian Collins, Janet Schaffer & Suzie Collins and those who were unable to attend from both boards.

To Carol Kessler, our vendor coordinator and all her volunteers, thank you for your outstanding commitment and service to the attendees and vendors! To Louise for opening up her Farm for us to tour and educate our community on the care and wellbeing of our greyhounds before retirement.

To our Lunch and Learn hosts Laura Simmermon and the Greyhound Supporters & Adoption, and all the speakers, Dr. Lori Bohenko, Steve Sarras, Tom Ferris, Rory Goree & Dr. Denis Beary.

To Tibbi & Amethyst Group, Inc for another outstanding GRHH.

Greyhounds Rock for Movie night and the use of their Audio equipment for some of the events.

All the adoption groups and vendors for the support and attendance.

The guest speakers at the Annual Sighthound Wellness Conference: Dr. Guillermo Couto, Dr. Denis Beary, Dr. Bill Feeman, Dr. Dave McGuffin, and Dr. Robert Gaston.

Last but not least to Pam Webb for the Open House of GPA Wheeling Adoption Center and to Dr. Lori Bohenko for taking Dr. Denis Beary (visiting from Ireland) under her wing on Sunday and giving him the red carpet treatment at the track. The experience and education provided to him to take back to Ireland was unmatched.

We hope from this experience we are going to be able to open up more education, research, support to our Retired Irish Greyhounds to come into the USA and Canada for their retirement. We are working to continue with Dr. Denis Beary on multiple levels in the future and that makes for a very exciting time within the International

Greyhound Community, which leans into Team International Greyhound, a uniting concept developed by Greyhound Trust & Alliance and Southern Cody Designs!

Please keep a watchful eye over the next while as we begin to announce the plans for 2017 & 2018!

As many have heard, we will be looking to take Greyt Escape – Kennel to Kouches on the road in the future to support other areas in the USA. We aim to reach out to more of the greyhound community, Veterinarians and the industry with education, trust, and support.

Thank you all once again for the dedication and hard work! Without such a cohesive team, this event would not take place.

Many Thanks,
Tina
President, Greyhound Trust & Alliance



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Cool Snood

Courtesy of Greyhound Manor Crafts

While researching cool coats and how they work, Traci Hilbert and Ellen Schneiderman pointed out that the traditional coat that hangs on the back really isn't hitting the key cool-down areas of the throat, chest and ears. After experimenting with a few "apron" designs, I stumbled onto the idea of adapting Leslie Nichol's snood design to use for cooling rather than warming. The problem was going to be the thickness of the fabric. While accidentally wandering through the cleaning aisle of WalMart, I found the solution--HandiWipes! They're lightweight, they breathe, they're absorbent, they reflect the sun, they're washable, they're pretty durable and they're cheap (\$1.50 for a package of 5).

It is hot enough here to test them out for real yet, and see if the theory works.

Your hound will look a little goofy, but you'll be hitting all of the key cooling points.

Time

Each cool snood takes 20-30 minutes to make.

Materials Needed

- 1 package of 5 HandiWipes (available in the cleaning aisle)
- 12" piece of elastic (1/4" - 3/8" wide)
- 48" of ribbon for the ties (or you can use shoelaces)

Instructions

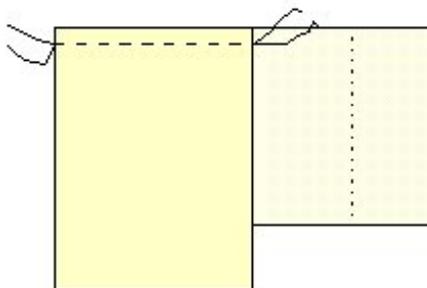
1. Take three of the HandiWipes and sew them end-to-end on the short sides to form a very long rectangle. Fold this long rectangle in half with right sides together and stitch along the three open sides. Leave a small area open to allow turning this right-side out. This will be the portion of the snood under the

chin and will extend into an "apron" that covers the chest. Turn the rectangle right-side out and stitch up the hole you left for turning. Optionally, press the piece.



3 HandiWipes end-to-end

2. Take the remaining two HandiWipes and place them together. Stitch around all four sides, leaving open a small space to allow turning the piece right-side out. Turn the piece right-side out and stitch up the hole you left for turning. Optionally, press the piece.
3. Place the longer rectangle on the table with the long side on top. Place the smaller rectangle on top of it with its short side on top. Align the upper left corners. Stitch along the top edge as shown in the diagram. Repeat for the opposite sides of the rectangles. Now you have a tube with an apron extending from one portion of it. This apron will cover your hound's chest. Turn the piece right side out.



Stitch all the way around the tube about 1" from the edge on the side where the two rectangles are aligned. The channel you are forming will be used to hold the elastic which

will hold the snood up around your hound's ears.

4. Clip a small slit on the channel and feed the elastic through it. (I attach a safety pin to the end of the elastic to make this job easier.) After feeding the elastic all the way through, sew the two ends of the elastic together to form a loop. Then let the elastic slip back into the channel.
5. Cut your 48" piece of ribbon into two 24" sections. Sew one piece onto each corner of the apron. These ties will go up around the ribs and tie at the top of your hound's back.

OPTIONAL: The entire snood is a double layer of HandiWipes. You can sew square shapes into any area to hold a sponge or sports ice pack. A small slit will allow you to insert the sponge. Then stitch the slit back up. This model can be worn with the snood down around the neck or up around the ears. Douse the snood with additional water as necessary to keep it wet and the evaporation working.

Give it a try and see what happens .

This could be the new summer fashion statement the hounds would love.



Are Sighthounds Really Dogs?

by: Dr. G. Couto, Keynote Speaker at Greyt Escape 2016.

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The dog was domesticated approximately 14,000 years ago. Due to both natural and human selection, there are now over 400 morphologically distinct breeds; these breeds are included within groups (per the American Kennel Club). The AKC Hound group is composed of over 25 breeds, and includes the sighthounds, dogs that pursue their prey by keeping it in sight. All sighthounds have similar phenotype; they are slender, dolichocephalic, agile, and fast. There are over 15 recognized breeds in this group, including the Afghan Hound, Azawakh, Borzoi, Chart Polski, Galgo Español, Greyhound, Hortaya Borzaya, Irish Wolfhound, Italian Greyhound, Magyar Agar, Saluki, Scottish Deerhound, Sloughi, Whippet, and Rajapalayam. Although one tends to think of sighthounds as "sprinters", several of the breeds are indeed "endurance" runners (e.g.; Galgo Español).

There are fossil records and paintings of sighthound-looking dogs dating back to 7,000-6,000 BC. In other words, this group has evolved quite tightly during several thousand years. Recent genetic work suggests that Greyhounds have unique genomic features that are different from those in other breeds. Anybody who has owned or worked with Greyhound patients knows how different they are from dogs of other breeds. Most sighthounds share similar biological features.

It is estimated that over 200,000 Greyhounds live in homes as pets in the US and Canada, compared to 35,000 Greyhounds in racetracks. In the past few years, private Greyhound adoptions ranged from 15,000 to 18,000/year; there is also a large ongoing effort of Galgo and Irish Greyhound adoptions in Europe.

Therefore, it is important to recognize the physiological peculiarities of this breed. From the hematologic standpoint, these athletic dogs have more red blood cells than other dogs; hence, higher packed cell volume (PCV) and hematocrit (HCT), hemoglobin concentration, red blood cell count, and whole blood viscosity than other dogs. A healthy Greyhound has a HCT of 50-63%, something than in a dog of any other breed will result in a presumptive diagnosis of polycythemia or erythrocytosis. The white blood cell (WBC), neutrophil (WBCs that fight

bacteria), and platelet (blood cells that start blood clotting) counts are lower in Greyhounds than in other breeds. Most normal Greyhounds have WBC of 3-5X10⁹/L, with neutrophil counts as low as 1.8X10⁹/L; a typical platelet count in a healthy Greyhound is 80-120 X10⁹/L₂. In addition, Greyhound eosinophils (cell involved in allergic and parasitic reactions) lack the characteristic orange granules seen in all other breeds (top); the granules do not stain, thus resulting in the appearance of cytoplasmic vacuoles. These "vacuolated cells with bilobed nuclei" (bottom) can frequently be confused with toxic bands (a sign of severe inflammation/infection).

The serum biochemical profiles in Greyhounds also have values that are typically outside the reference range for dogs. Mainly, the serum creatinine (marker of kidney function) concentrations are high (1-2.2 mg/dL), and the total serum protein (5-6 gm/dL) and globulin (1.8-2.5 gm/dL) concentrations are lower than in other dogs; low serum acute phase protein concentrations account for the lower globulin concentration. Depending on the instrument used, other values may also be outside the reference range for dogs. We recently demonstrated that serum calcium (both total and ionized) and magnesium are lower than in non-Greyhound dogs. The results of venous or arterial blood gas analysis and cooximetry in Greyhounds also yields results outside the reference range for dogs.

Greyhounds also have unique blood types; between 50 and 70% of the Greyhounds are "universal" blood donors (negative for DEA 1.1, 1.2, and 7), compared to <20% for most other breeds. When using only the typing card for DEA 1.1, 87% of Greyhounds would qualify as blood donors, compared to <40% for other dog breeds.

It has been well known for years that Greyhounds have lower serum thyroxine (T₄) (thyroid hormone) concentrations than non-Greyhound dogs; in the early days, the low T₄ concentration was attributed to various coexisting disorders (stress, testosterone administration, racing, etc). However, the low T₄ concentrations are present in young, pre-training Greyhounds, and they persist

into adulthood, independently of whether they race or not. Most normal Greyhounds (>90%) have T₄ values below the reference range for the breed, and are commonly diagnosed as "hypothyroid"⁷. A variable proportion of Greyhounds (10-30%) also have lower free T₄ (fT₄) concentrations than non-Greyhounds. However, all these Greyhounds have normal TSH concentrations and are therefore NOT HYPOTHYROID. A recent study used thyroid scintigraphy to demonstrate that Greyhounds with low serum T₄ are actually euthyroid.

From the cardiovascular standpoint, normal Greyhounds typically have a 1-2/6 left-sided basilar systolic murmur (abnormal heart sound caused by turbulent blood flow or swirling) that irradiates into the carotid artery (bruit); this murmur is louder when the dog is excited and has higher sympathetic tone. The murmur is due to the fact that they have a very large left ventricle (cardiac chamber that pumps blood to the body), needed to pump highly viscous blood through the contracting muscles during exercise. However, the diameter of the aortic annulus ("exit door" of the left ventricle) is similar to that in dogs of equivalent size, thus resulting in a murmur of functional aortic stenosis due to high aortic velocity. The larger left ventricle in Greyhounds results in a high vertebral heart score (VHS), and an erroneous diagnosis of cardiomegaly on radiographs. Greyhounds also have higher concentrations of serum troponin I and proBNP (biomarkers of heart disease) than other dogs; they are frequently in the range of a dog with cardiomyopathy.

Greyhounds and other sighthounds (except Irish Wolfhounds) also have high blood pressure. In the 60s, several medical research institutions kept Greyhounds as a model for systemic hypertension in people. A normal Greyhound may have systolic BP of >160 mmHg upon presentation to a veterinary hospital. Greyhounds have a "white coat effect" on BP; normal Greyhounds have systolic BPs in the 160 mmHg range in the hospital, but only 120 mmHg at home.

Anybody who uses medication in a Greyhound knows that in this breed, "Life is like a box of chocolates"; in other words, you "never know what you are going to get". Recent research has shown that Greyhounds do not metabolize drugs as other dogs do. The concentration of hepatic cytochrome P-450 enzymes (CYP) is significantly lower than in other breeds, thus accounting for erratic metabolism of some drugs when polypharmacy is used. For example, a therapeutic dose of propofol in a Greyhound

results in anesthesia that lasts minutes; if the dog is receiving a "CYP drug" (drug that "ties up" this enzymatic system), such as chloramphenicol, the same dose of propofol will result in anesthesia lasting several hours. In my experience, a good example of this is the administration of acepromazine. If a Greyhound receives a therapeutic dose of acepromazine (0.05-0.1 mg/kg) for premedication, anesthesia recovery may take as long as 8-12 hours; I use a total dose

of 0.5 mg for a 30-kg Greyhound. In addition to the relative CYP deficiency, Greyhounds also have high glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and volume of distribution, and may have differences in intestinal drug absorption.

REFERENCE

Couto Veterinary Consultants
www.coutovetconsultants.com

Are Sighthounds really dogs?

Anybody who uses medication in a Greyhound knows that in this breed, "Life is like a box of chocolates";



In other words,
 "you never know what you are going to get".
 Find out what that means here:

<http://bit.ly/2asMIL1>

Demystifying Anesthesia

by: Dr. William E. Feeman III, DVM
Speaker at the 2016 Greyt Escape

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is to introduce readers to a brief overview of the process of anesthesia and the various options available. A general understanding of these should help comfort owners the next time their Greyhound requires anesthesia.

Anesthesia, a state of unconsciousness and lack of sensation, is a regular and necessary part of veterinary medicine. Everything from neuters to dental cleanings to some radiographs (x-rays) may require anesthesia. There are almost as many anesthetics and sedatives available to veterinarians as there are procedures for which they are used. This can make anesthesia discussions for owners very confusing. The key to discussing anesthesia with your veterinarian is to understand the basics of anesthesia and that there is not "one right way" to do things. There are actually many anesthetics that are safe for Greyhounds. Your pet's medical history and your veterinarian's familiarity with the various anesthetics will determine which is the safest.

Pre-anesthetic bloodwork should be done prior to anesthesia. This will allow the doctor to evaluate kidney and liver function and other parameters which may affect how the body processes anesthetics. If it is an elective procedure and abnormalities are noted on the bloodwork, the procedure may be postponed. Even if your pet has had normal bloodwork in the past, it is always wise to have it rechecked prior to surgery if it has been longer than three to four weeks. Food should be withheld for at least 8 hours prior to surgery as some anesthetics may cause nausea. Vomiting in a sedated or anesthetized patient can be dangerous because it increases the risk of aspiration (inhalation of the vomitus). In emergency situations, surgery may be performed despite a recent feeding because the risk of not performing surgery outweighs the risk of aspiration.

The placement of an intravenous catheter should be performed prior to induction of anesthesia. This gives the veterinarian instant access to a vein should an animal require treatment during anesthesia or recovery. An intravenous catheter will also allow for fluids to be given during the anesthetic procedure which help to support the kidneys and replace any fluids that may be lost. The placement of the catheter typically takes only a couple of minutes and can be done the morning of anesthesia. The catheter will be removed prior to discharge from the hospital.

Greyhounds should have their temperatures checked prior to an anesthetic procedure, during the anesthetic procedure and several times in recovery. Greyhounds have been reported to experience a rare condition called malignant hyperthermia which is a type of allergic reaction to some anesthetics. It results in temperatures reaching greater than 106 degrees Fahrenheit and can be fatal if not immediately treated. Some Greyhounds may also "shiver or shake" in recovery which can result in significant temperature elevations due to their large muscle mass. This "shivering hyperthermia" phenomenon is more frequently seen in Greyhounds than in other breeds. Monitoring the temperature will alert the veterinarian to the elevations in temperature earlier so treatment can be started as quickly as possible. A diagnosis of malignant hyperthermia can only be made through a muscle biopsy and must be treated with an injection of a drug called Dantrolene. True malignant hyperthermia is very rare and often other reactions resulting in elevated body temperatures are falsely labeled as "malignant hyperthermia." Should your veterinarian suspect your Greyhound has had an episode of malignant hyperthermia, I would advise consulting with the closest veterinary anesthesiologist to prevent problems with future anesthetic use. Your veterinarian may contact the anesthesiologist or you could ask your

veterinarian for a referral if you would prefer to speak to one personally.

Unconsciousness is normally induced with an injectable medication. An endotracheal tube is then inserted into the dog's trachea (windpipe). The tube carries gas anesthesia and oxygen to the patient to maintain an appropriate depth of anesthesia. At the end of the procedure the gas anesthetic is turned off and the dog begins to wake up. The most commonly used and safest gas anesthetics are Isoflurane and Sevoflurane. I have not appreciated any significant clinical difference between these two anesthetics, both working equally well in the Greyhound.

There are a number of injectable premedications that can be given to Greyhounds. These medications are given 20 to 30 minutes prior to surgery and are used to sedate the Greyhound so a lesser total amount of injectable and gas anesthetics can be used. These medications also allow for a smoother recovery. The most commonly used premedications include: sedatives (Acepromazine and Medetomidine), various opioids (Butorphanol, Hydromorphone, Oxymorphone, Buprenorphine, etc.), and anticholinergics (Atropine and Glycopyrrolate). Greyhounds may be more sensitive to the sedative effects of Acepromazine, so a relatively lower dose of this medication should be considered. A combination of two or more of these drugs may be used for premedication. Sedatives will make your Greyhound sleepy and relaxed prior to surgery. Medetomidine also has some analgesic (pain relieving) properties as well. The opioid drugs are good analgesics and also have some sedative properties. The anti-cholinergics are used to provide cardiovascular support (e.g. increased heart rate) to anesthetized patients. The length of the procedure, the type of pain associated with the procedure and the medical history of your pet will dictate which premedications are given.

There are a number of safe injectable anesthetics that can also be used in Greyhounds. Telazol, Ketamine/Valium, Alfaxan and Propofol are all suitable for use. Thiobarbiturate anesthetics (Thiopental) should not be used in Greyhounds. Thiobarbiturate anesthetics are processed more slowly in the liver by Greyhounds than other breeds which results in a prolonged recovery from anesthesia. Some anesthesiologists also believe that Greyhounds' lack of body fat plays a role in their prolonged recovery from thiobarbiturate anesthetics. While some anesthesiologists believe that Greyhounds can tolerate a single intravenous dose of Thiopental, the other injectable anesthetics simply are better options in most cases.

Recovery following anesthesia in most cases is unremarkable. The dog is laid down on a blanket or cushion on their side. Once they are conscious and able to swallow, the endotracheal tube is removed from their windpipe. Most dogs will rest quietly after surgery and will be sleepy. It is very important to monitor a Greyhound's temperature in recovery to be certain it does not elevate above normal. Most dogs are able to go home the night of surgery for routine procedures although some veterinarians prefer to keep dogs hospitalized overnight (canine equivalent of bed rest). If surgery was performed in the morning, a small meal may be given that evening. Leash-only exercise should be done until sutures or staples are removed. You will also need to watch very closely to be certain your Greyhound does not lick or chew at any sutures or staples. Some dogs may cough for a day or two following surgery due to irritation from the endotracheal tube. Coughing longer than two days should be evaluated by a veterinarian.

Clearly as you can see there are many appropriate anesthetic options for your Greyhound. The familiarity your veterinarian has with the various anesthetics should play a very large role in which anesthetics are selected. Veterinarians are better able to detect adverse reactions to anesthetics they have used commonly. They are used to their effects and what reactions are to be expected with them. It is more difficult for the veterinarian to detect adverse reactions with unfamiliar anesthetics because he or

she is not familiar with normal reactions to that particular drug.

With a good general knowledge of anesthesia and what options are available, you should now feel comfortable discussing anesthetic options with your veterinarian.

Questions to ask your veterinarian when discussing anesthesia

1. When do you prefer to have presurgical bloodwork drawn (the morning of surgery, the night before surgery or the week of surgery)?
2. Do you like to hospitalize your patients after surgery? If so is there someone there overnight to check on them? If not, have you had any problems in the past?
3. What is your anesthetic protocol with Greyhounds? (If you have any handouts, pamphlets or articles outlining anesthesia in the Greyhound, having it with you at this point may be helpful in your discussion).
4. Do you expect this procedure to be painful? What pain medications will be used?
5. Will you be able to take my Greyhounds temperature after the premedications are given (ideally when they are brought out for the injectable anesthetic), during surgery and in recovery?

ABOUT

Dr. Feeman is a 2002 graduate of The Ohio State University of Veterinary Medicine and currently practices in Ohio. He is an active volunteer for Greyhound Adoption of Ohio and a member of Veterinarians for Retired Racing Greyhounds.

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Greyhounds in Need of Adoption

Foster Spotlight: JJ

by: Jen Cormier



Race name: Kiowa Jade Jim
Birthday: May 2011
Weight: 76lbs
Colour: Black tuxedo

JJ has been residing at our home since August 27, 2016. He is an incredible dog with an amazing personality.

JJ has a very even personality and tends to roll with whatever is being tossed his way. He looks to a leader in the pack, in this case foster mom in order to understand what is happening. With this confidence, he doesn't take long to figure out what is expected and what he should be doing.

He has astounded his foster mom by very quickly learning "crate" to indicate that he must enter his crate. He is incredibly food motivated so this lends well to being easy to train.



Hoarding all the toys

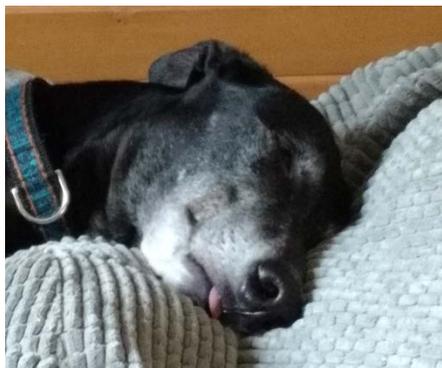
Walking him is a complete and utter joy. JJ enjoys his walks with his foster

brother. He walks on a loose leash to the left of his foster mom. He is, however, a high prey greyhound and is keen to focus on anything smaller than approximately a Beagle in size. Anything larger, he completely ignores without prompting.



He is however easily distracted and is learning "JJ Leave It". This has been successful and despite being focused on a smaller animal, he has been learning to keep the leash loose.

Initially, he had trouble learning stairs, but after a lot of practice has become a master, managing to tackle any stair challenge that foster mom throws his way.



JJ would do well in nearly any home as long as there are no small animals present. He walks amazingly well. He eats all of his food and is very treat

motivated. He will be a good candidate as an only dog or is happy to integrate into a pack. He crates well, however, he would also do well uncrated but muzzled until he has adjusted completely. He can be a chewer of plastic things but is easily corrected, while giving the biggest saddest face.

Are you ready to commit to a mush-ball, goofy personality?



JJ on the right in full roach

JJ's former trainer has also sent along a very sweet postcard of JJ's favourite things which is included in his adoption package along with contact information if you wish to send them updates. He was loved very much in his career and his trainer even came to wish him well on his journey to Canada.



JJ on the right

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To inquire about adopting JJ through GiNA, please visit:

<http://www.meetgina.ca/>

News from After the Track Greyhound Adoption - Summer in Review!

As summer winds down, it's needle-nose back to the grindstone to gear up for the upcoming adoption events in fall and winter. For some groups, summer is the "busy season", but for ATT, our work is just beginning. Meet and Greets and events get into full swing when the weather turns. Hauls become less frequent, but raising money becomes our main focus to get us through the next high-traffic adoption season.

Before we look ahead, let's spend a moment to relive some of the great stuff that happened in Summer 2016!

To date, ATT has placed 22 dogs this year, including one lurcher found on Kijiji, and working with Toronto Animal Services to help volunteers obtain and deliver a gorgeous Podenco to GPAC in Halifax. We are so proud to share with you a few photos of our newest alumni.



Gary says "Happy Canada Day!"



Tux is happy to be home.



Gordie with his new brother Gibson

ATT members were also out in numbers to support the Great Global Greyhound Walk at Pawsway in Toronto on June 19th. It was an awesome event that really turned some heads on Queen's Quay – with frequent rest stops. ;)



Missy Blue and Skully & Sonya Matheson & Phoenix at the Great Global Greyhound Walk

After the Track attended the 14th Annual Dog Days of Scugog event at the lovely Lake Scugog and Scugog Shores Museum Village on July 16 and 17th. This is a wonderful event for us, and we were so excited to be invited back. For sure you can see us again there next year!

On August 20th, ATT hosted our first annual Summer BBQ event in Hampton, ON. We had many dogs and owners come out to Janet and Julia Markle's gorgeous park-like backyard, and we had a rooing good time!



Above: Kirby enjoys some sun
Below: Magnum takes a little break



Lastly, we ended our summer with our 2nd Annual Online Auction (August 27th – September 3rd), which was a huge success! We thank all of our donors, volunteers, and auction winners for their support of this auction, and donations.

As one can imagine, in Canada, the window to haul dogs is somewhat limited if incimate weather looms, so we take advantage of this by fundraising!

Here are some awesome events coming up in fall where you can meet the After the Track crew and help us through donations:

- 1. October 15 & 16th – PetValu Adoption Days!** We will be set up at various PetValu stores across the city. Watch our Facebook Page to find the location nearest to you!
- 2. November 26th – ATT's Annual Holiday Party!** – Our Christmas luncheon & auction is a wonderful time to celebrate the successes of the season, and reconnect with friends. Please watch our homepage at www.AftertheTrack.ca and our Facebook page for information coming out in September. Tickets are limited so be sure RSVP!

Other Upcoming Events (Dates TBD) – Watch our site/Facebook for details!

- Photos with Santa – December 2016
- Karaoke Rock n Roo Night! – January 2017
- Melanie Pringles Fundraiser and Silent Auction – Spring 2017

As always, we thank all our supporters and volunteers for such an awesome summer season. We will continue to work and find forever homes for these wonderful dogs. See you in the fall!

News from



This has been a busy busy year for Klaus and me! Since January we have rehomed 50 beautiful greyhounds and made many new adopter-friends.

Some of you may have heard of Dancer, our black beauty who ate something inappropriate while in foster care and had to have 2 surgeries and medical care to the tune of \$12,000! Thanks by the way, to YOU, the greyhound community!! You went over and above the "call of duty" with our "Dancer's Auction", and helped save the day! We raised over \$7000 in that auction and the vet will let us pay off the balance of the bill over time.

Dancer (now Bowie) was adopted last month and he is doing fantastically well. His folks DO have to keep all "non-food" items out of reach but they know and understand.



We've done a ton of Meet & Greets this year; starting with our very popular Brunch at Hot Dog Café in February, the St. Patrick's Day Parade in March, a couple of "Adopt-A-Pet" days, a new one – The Great Global Greyhound Walk, on Mt Royal (brought out 30+ sighthounds), our ever popular St. Laurent Street sidewalk sale, and just hanging out in front of different pet stores in and around Montreal.



We had a fantastic "Piknik" this year as well! (Piknik so named and spelled in memory of our beloved Joe T Reporter). We had close to 70 dogs and over 100 people! Unbelievable! It was actually a "Sighthound" picnic and we had IGs, Whippets, Greys, Galgos, Podencos, Salukis, Borzois and even 2 Irish Wolfhounds! You can check out the photos in the T-Legs Facebook group!



Speaking of Sighthounds, we have also created a spin-off group called Extraordinary Galgos and Podencos, led by Tania Schmitt. As some of you may know the Galgos and Podencos in Spain are in real need of rescue. We started this (ad)venture in May and we finish in October. (As there are no more Air Transat flights after that, until February 2017). Once our last flight arrives on October 25th, we will have brought 30 Spanish dogs into Montreal this year!



Did I mention we've been busy?

We're coming up to our BIGgest event of the year – the 2-day "National Pet Show". We are so busy showing off the hounds during that event we barely have time to breathe. We usually get a greyt number of adopters and their hounds to help out and I can tell you that our booth is the busiest one around!

After that we take a couple of days to rest up and we will start our annual Baby It's Cold Outside Auction featuring the magnificent Sylvie Ma's creations of faux fur dog attire (The Blackglama Fink to name but one). This auction benefits The League of Extraordinary Greyhounds and this year the funds will go towards the purchase of a new(-ish) van. The old one (a 2003 Town & Country) is just about to give up the ghost! (PS If anyone has anything they would like to donate to this auction please let me know!)

That's about it in this "long" neck of the woods.

From our dog bed to yours, have a super Fall – Donna, Klaus, Princess Boofay and Rikki-T Bone