



GROUP OF NORTH AFRICAN GAZELLE HOUNDS.
THE PROPERTY OF HERR MICHEL LA FONTIJN.

CHAPTER LVI. ORIENTAL GREYHOUNDS.

BY THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST.

“L’Orient est le berceau de la Civilisation parce que l’Orient est la patrie du Chien.”—TOUSSENEL.

*“No bolder horseman in the youthful band
E’er rode in gay chase of the shy gazelle.”*

EDWIN ARNOLD.

I. The Slughi, Tazi, or Gazelle Hound.*
—The original home of the Slughi is difficult to determine. It is shown by the monuments of ancient Egypt that these Gazelle Hounds were kept in that country for hunting purposes, but they seem to have been of foreign importation —both from Asia and Africa.

In Persia the Slughi is known as the “Sag-i Tazi” (Arabian Hound), or merely as the “Tazi,” which literally means “Arabian” (a term also applied there to Arab horses), denoting an Arab origin. According to tradition at the present day on the Persian Gulf, it is said that these dogs

came originally from Syria with the horse. Arabic writers say that the Slughi was only known to the Pharaohs, thanks to the Arabs and to their constant caravans that plied from immemorial times between the two countries.

The name Slughi, which means a Greyhound, bears with it a history recalling the vanished glories of Selukia and the Greek Empire in Syria, and Saluk, in the Yemen, that rich land of mystery and romance. The word originated from these places, once famous for their “Saluki” armour, and “Saluki” hounds. Other districts bearing similar names are quoted as being connected with these hounds.

Although now, as formerly, valued by the amateurs of the chase, it is in the lone deserts, among the Bedawin tribes, that the real home of the Slughi is to be found. There, in spite of the changes in the world

* Name in Arabic.

Masc. : Slughi (colloquial); Saluki (classical).

Fem. : Slughiya (colloquial); Silaga (classical).

Plural and genus, Salag.

Name in Persian.

Tazi.

around, the life remains the same as in bygone ages. There has been no need to alter the standard to suit the varying fashions in sport. It is the fact that these beautiful dogs of to-day are the same as those of thousands of years ago which adds such a special importance to the breed.

The Slughi (Tazi) is to be found in Arabia (including the Hedjaz), Syria, Mesopotamia, Valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, Kurdistan, Persia, Turkestan, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, the Nile Valley, Abyssinia, and Northern Africa. By examining the extent and position of the deserts inhabited by the great nomadic Arab tribes connected by pilgrim ways and caravan routes, the distribution of the Gazelle Hound can easily be followed.

The different types of the Slughi are known by the distinctive names of the Shami, Yamani, Omani, and Nejdi. The Shami has silky hair on its ears, and long feathery hair on its tail. The Yemen and Oman breeds have not much feathering on ears or tail. The Nejdi has shorter hair than any of the above varieties. Native experts can tell them apart. In some districts the smooth and in others the feathered varieties predominate.

The feathered type of Slughi having been kept throughout Persia from the earliest times by the sporting Khans, has led Europeans to apply the name "Persian" Greyhound to this variety, and thence also to infer that it came from Persia southwards, though the word "Tazi" (Arabian) and the distinctive name "Shami" (Syrian) denote the contrary. It is also stated that after two or three generations in Persia Greyhounds become much bigger and heavier and have longer hair; sportsmen are there-

fore constantly importing fresh stock from the south. In some districts in Persia, however, the smooth-coated variety predominates.

As with his famous horses and camels, the Bedawi attaches much importance to the pedigree of his Slughi. Though different types are found in the same localities, natives are very careful not to mix the breeds. Some families of the Gazelle Hound



A TYPICAL SLUGHI (SHAMI).

BRED IN ENGLAND BY THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST.

Photograph by T. Fall.

are especially renowned. A celebrated dog was looted as a puppy from south of Mecca. His descendants are now famous among the tribes on the north of the Persian Gulf.

The Slughi or "hound" is highly valued, and not treated like the despised "dog" or "kelb" of the East. The Arab speaks of him as "el hor" the "noble," and he is held to be as the "Gre" hound was of old in England, "the dogge of high degree," as referred to by Caius. He has the thoughtful care of his master, and, unlike the other dogs which are kept outside the encampment, is allowed to stretch himself at ease on the carpet of his master's tent. The children play with him, and he is decorated with shells, beads, and talismans. On the

march he is often placed on camel-back, and at times when hunting, till the game is approached, is carried on horseback in front of his master. A French writer in describing the Bedawin says : " If I want

described as having " a most perfect eye," and is also said to have " a wonderful nose for game."

There are various methods of using the Gazelle Hound for sport. " The hawk, when free, rises in the air, and, perceiving its prey, swoops down upon it, and attacks the head of the gazelle and confuses it till it falls an easy prey to the Greyhounds in pursuit." Where the bushes are high the dogs are said to pursue the hare by following the flight of the hawk.

On the desert round Cairo a Khedivial hawking party is described. The princes ride out, " with a gay retinue, with hawk on wrist, and Sluhgi in the leash." When the gazelle is sighted, " with a peculiar shrill cry " the prince lets his hawk fly, the Greyhounds following with their tails waving like banners, which are said to " steer them over the breezy plain." A favourite sport in Persia is to gallop on horseback and shoot mouflon from the saddle, driven from the mountains and pursued by Tazi on the plain.

A Sheikh of the Anezech (in the Hauran), giving his opinion of hawking, adds : " We prefer to run down the gazelle with our Greyhounds . . . for therein is more sport." A great hunter in the Sinai Peninsula thus speaks of hunting gazelle without a hawk: " The sportsman keeps hold of his dog up wind, till within about 500 yards of them, and then sends him away, and he easily catches the prey. They run over the desert hare almost in a moment." Dogs are sometimes placed along the track where the game is likely to pass. Throwing-sticks are also used for catching hares, assisted by the Slugh. Hunting with the Khan of Kelat they are described as " galloping over country that was boulder strewn," and have been seen in Arabia to course hares " over ground that would have broken every bone in an English Greyhound, without hurting themselves." They can also jump a very great height. Coursing matches are known in the East. The speed Gazelle Hounds are credited with is 20 to 30 mètres (about 21 to 32 yards) per second in spite of the sand in which their paws dive heavily. Added to the above qualities they



SLUGH LUMAN (AGE 11½ YEARS)
PROPERTY OF THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST.

to point out how truly the Arabs are gentlemen I should give one simple proof, namely, the affection they show to their Greyhounds." The Arabs themselves say : " Ah, he is a gentleman indeed, he has been brought up with the Slugh." In 1216 a Persian historian quotes the story of a great prince, who contrasts the hard life he has out hunting all day with the merry life of his much spoilt and pampered Tazi.

Not only to those who seek the distractions of sport is the Gazelle Hound of value. In the far off deserts he has a more important part to play. It is to the " prince of swiftness " that the Arab must often trust for his supply of food.

The Slugh is used in the present day, as in ancient times, for hunting gazelle, antelope, hares, foxes, and other desert animals. It is employed for hawking, coursing, and all such sports. He can pull down the gazelle, hares, and foxes alone, and although, as a rule, hawks are used to assist, the test of a good dog is that he can bring down a gazelle by himself. He is

are endowed with sagacity and great powers of endurance. So fully qualified for their work, no wonder they are preserved with so much care, and the Arabs may well say of them as of their treasured horses, "Are not these the inheritance of our fathers, and shall not we to our sons bequeath them?"

The natives give great attention to the rearing of their Sluchi. They bring them up for a year on sheep's milk, which is said to make them strong, and especially swift. When they are old enough they are fed with the hawks.

When quite young they are taught to bring back to their master bones and desert rats which have been thrown for them to retrieve. The children assist at their early education. At about six months old the puppies are taken out to hunt rats and jerboa, and are subsequently taught to course hares, and finally gazelle. They are occasionally trained only by accompanying a well-trained dog. At two years old they should be fully qualified for sport. They are kept in lean condition to make them keen.

The scattered tribe of the Soleyb, the great hunters of the desert, in parts of Syria and Mesopotamia, are especially famed as breeders of the Sluchi. A Soleyb will occasionally do a little dog dealing, and will go far across the desert to complete a bargain. As a rule, however, the Sluchi is presented as a gift by one chief to another, or as a mark of esteem to travellers, the owners refusing money for them, so tenacious are they of their valuable dogs. The Sluchi used to be imported from Koweit, with horses, by sea to India; but this commerce has ceased with the decline of the horse trade.

The history of the Sluchi must be drawn

from many sources. A few scattered references from some of these will give an outline of its story.

A glance at the Egyptian fragment of Heirokompolis shows the Sluchi as far back as the pre-dynastic period, 6,000 B.C. They are represented in the Fifth Dynasty as the sporting companions of kings, 3,800 B.C.; in the Twelfth Dynasty in life-like scenes of sport; in the Eighteenth Dynasty mural paintings portray, as spoils of war, pairs of beautiful golden and also white Gazelle Hounds with feathered tails. Mummied Sluchi are also found (see p. 5). A new one has lately been discovered in the Tombs of the Kings.

Again through Egypt which affords records of pre-Israelitish Palestine, a glimpse is given of these dogs in the desert beyond Jordan. May not these early allusions tend to the acceptance of the use of the word



SLUCHIS ON THE EGYPTIAN DESERT.

"Greyhound," in the verse in Proverbs (ch. xxx. 31), to denote one of the four things that are "comely in going"?

In specimens of art in Assyria, notably on a bronze bowl from the palace of Nimroud, preserved in the British Museum, Greyhounds coursing hares are beautifully designed. During their expeditions to "Arabia," the Greeks noticed the "swift

hounds" of the desert, and made mention of them when treating of sport. The Eastern methods of coursing are highly praised.

Slughis are often spoken of by Arab writers, and in Arab poetry with the horse and camel "the hounds to the chase well trained" play their part. In a celebrated pre-Islamic poem * is described the sad fate of two "fine-trained lop-eared hounds, with slender sides, which are let slip and lightly outrun the sharp-horned white antelope." In a Bedawin song, of a later date, a

Persian MSS. give another glimpse of the Tazi. In Venetian masterpieces, which portray the pomp of West and East, these distinguished-looking Greyhounds with silky ears occupy prominent positions, as in "The Marriage of Cana" and "The Finding of Moses," by Paul Veronese.

The accounts of travellers in many instances further enrich the story of the Sluchi. They are impressed chiefly by the swiftness and appearance of these dogs. Two of these references may be quoted.

In 1508 on the shores of the Persian Gulf the great Portuguese conqueror and navigator, Alfonso Dalboquerque, describes the hunting of gazelle with falcons and "very swift hounds." Nearly four hundred years later, Sir Henry Layard writes to his mother from Nimroud, "I have two beautiful Greyhounds of first-rate breed. I wish I could send them to you, for with their silky ears and feathered tails they are quite *drawing-room dogs*. They catch hares capitally, but are too young yet for gazelle."

Of medium size, with exceptional attributes for sport, the Gazelle Hound has the addition of beauty and refinement. With what has been aptly called "a human expression" in his eyes, bespeaking a most gentle and faithful disposition, the Sluchi will always be found a valuable companion. His symmetry of form and distinguished appearance, make him the pride of his fortunate possessor, and also a conspicuous and very interesting addition to the show ring.*



A PERSIAN GREYHOUND.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY C. HAMILTON.

FROM AN ENGRAVING BY T. E. NICHOLSON.

blind poet pictures himself again hunting with his Silaga.

At the time of the Crusades the Greyhound of the East became the fashion among crusaders, who are said to have brought specimens back to Europe "as a living proof of the pilgrimage accomplished." A beautiful Gazelle Hound is represented in a portrait of Duke Henry the Pious, of Saxony, wearing a collar decorated with the scallop shell (badge of the pilgrim).

The exquisite illuminations in many early

* One of the seven "Golden Odes" ("Moallakat"). Lebid. Translation by Coulston, and Lady Anne Blunt.

* Specimens of the Sluchi (Shami) have been imported into England and bred by Miss Lucy Bethel and the Hon. Florence Amherst.

THE SLUGHI SHAMI.

Description.—The external appearance of the Slughi Shami is to a certain extent similar to that of the common Greyhound. The back is not so much arched. The points are more or less feathered. It is of a lighter build and physique, though in its own country its powers of endurance are said to be equal to those of the English Greyhound. It has attributes suited to its own country, and the nature of its sport.

1. Head and Skull.—Long, not too wide or too narrow, tapering towards the nose. Skull should be shapely, but not domed between the ears.

2. Stop.—Not pronounced.

3. Jaws.—Long, fine, and well made, with teeth strong, white, and level. Smellers long, 5 warts defined.

4. Ears.—Drooping. Set on high, and should be broader at the top. Leather must reach the corner of the mouth (or beyond) and covered with long, silky hair. They should not lie flat against the head as in the Spaniel, and when pricked should come rather forward.

5. Eyes.—These are variable in colour. Often dark brown in the pale coloured dogs. In the golden dogs they are generally lighter brown, golden, or hazel. The variation and sometimes rather remarkable colours are a peculiarity of the breed. The chief point is the expression, which should be mild, intelligent, and almost "human."

6. Nose.—Black, wide in the nostrils; in the golden dogs the nose is sometimes brown (liver) colour, which is a desirable point. (The lips and round the eyes should correspond.)

7. Neck.—Full and well carried, long and supple, slightly arched over the windpipe.

8. Forequarters, Including Chest and Shoulders.—The chest should be deep and not too narrow, with the shoulders set on obliquely. Flat ribs. Forearm of a good length from shoulder to elbow, and short from knee to ground. Foreleg slightly feathered.

9. Loins and Back.—Wide and deep. The back fairly broad and very slightly arched. Strong

sinews and muscles. The natives like to see three vertebrae bones. The hip joints are generally somewhat prominent.

10. Hindquarters.—Strong, longer than the forelegs. Hocks well let down, showing plenty of galloping and jumping power. Legs slightly but not too much feathered. Must be ornamented, never shaggy.

11. Feet.—Hare footed. Open to enable the dog to gallop on the sand. Webbed and with slight feathers between the toes.



PERSIAN LIGHTNING AND HIS TWO SONS SHARKI AND GAFFEER.

KIRGHIZ GREYHOUNDS (AHK-TAZ-EET).

PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN J. P. T. ALLEN.

12. Tail.—Long and curled, especially at the tip. Should measure with hair when passed between hind-legs and brought on to back, as far as the spine or further. Covered underneath with long hair, disposed in a fan-like form. The hair is lighter than the body colour of the dog, coarser outside, and like silk inside. Tip white. Carried gracefully, generally medium height, sometimes higher or lower according to the humour of dog.

13. Coat.—Short, smooth, dense, very silky and soft to touch. No feathering at all under body, but slightly round the tail and back of upper part of thighs, where it is of a lighter colour.

14. Colour.—The usual colours are golden, cream, white, fawn, black, black and tan, also blue and silver grey. Parti-colouring also appears, especially white clouded with yellow. One special characteristic of their colouring is that as a rule

the extremities and under the body are paler than the rest of the coat ; under the tail especially, sometimes too white, giving, in the golden dogs almost the appearance of a deer. Golden dogs have sometimes a touch or two of black on the ears, and over the eyes, and on the back and tail. White and cream, with a little sandy or dark on the ears and face, is very usual. Whole coloured dogs with shading should be preferred.

15. Measurements.—The length is a little more than the height. The dog should practically stand in a square.

AVERAGE HEIGHT, male 23 inches, female 21 inches. CHEST : (GIRTH) 26 inches for the male, 24 inches for the female. HEAD : The length from occiput to tip of nose is for the male 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, female 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

16. Weight.—Male 42 lb., female 38 lb.

II. Ahk-Taz-eet, or Kirghiz Greyhound.*

Greyhounds of the "Shami" type are kept by the Kirghiz, on the steppes of Central and Southern Siberia and Turkestan (40° to 50° N. lat., 125° to 60° E. long.). These Mohamedan nomads obtain some of their breeds of camels and horses from the Arabs, and evidently their race of Tazi also. These dogs are larger, but have the same characteristics as the Tazi of further south, the feathered legs, drooping silky ears, and beautifully feathered tail, which latter, according to the Kirghiz standard, should form a complete little circle at the tip when carried naturally. The legs should have more feathering on the elbows and stifle joints. The weight of these Greyhounds varies much—namely, from 60 lb. to 90 lb., the average being 70 lb. As a rule, the heavier the build the rougher the coat. The larger and bigger-boned dogs are those generally used to hunt wolves, and the smaller ones for hares and foxes, etc. These Kirghiz hounds are invariably white or pale cream,

and any markings are considered a blemish, No doubt, like the Arabs, who prefer their hounds to be the colour of the sand over which they travel the Kirghiz, for winter sport, like them to resemble the snow. They are called by the Kirghiz the Ahk-Taz-eet, which means "white Tazi dog." The owners do not record their pedigrees ; but families take special pains to keep their

particular strains pure—some priding themselves on possessing the fierce wolf-killing ones ; others, the very swift, lighter made dogs, or a good dog to hunt the "big-horned sheep." When a hunting party starts, a well-trained Tazi stands balanced on the horses' crupper, while the horse goes at an ambling jog. The Kirghiz never

use Greyhounds when flying the hawk or the hunting eagle, a favourite sport on the steppes.

It has been suggested that the Kirghiz Greyhound and Borzoi might be in some way allied, but the Borzoi is never seen on the steppes, and Russians out there consider the two breeds to be entirely distinct.

III. The North African Slughi, or Slughi of the Sahara.*—The Slughi in North Africa is of the same type as the smooth Slughi of further east, and is said to be of the same Arabian origin, though it now forms a distinct variety. These Greyhounds are highly valued by the sporting Beys of Algiers, Tunis, and elsewhere, and the Bedawin of the Sahara, and the best ones come from the Tell and Sidi Cheikh.

They are handsome dogs, strong and

* Imported and bred in Holland by Herr Michel La Fontijn, Herr August Le Gras, Herr Joh. Knoops, and others.

* Imported into England by Mr. H. C. Brooke, and bred in this country by Captain J. P. T. Allen.



SLUGHI OF NORTHERN AFRICA. CH. KALBI.
PROPERTY OF HERR MICHEL LA FONTIJN.

muscular, with a powerful frame, which is said to give them a lean appearance. They have a narrow head and pointed nose. They are light yellow sand colour, with smooth coat, devoid of any feathering. They have black muzzle and nose, and black markings over the eyes, which are brown. Their ears are like those of an ordinary Greyhound, only larger. They are used for hunting gazelle and other desert animals. These Slughi have very fine sporting qualities, and are alleged to have a speed of 36 mètres (about 39 yards) a second.

Specimens have been imported into Europe, and the breed is known at Continental shows. They are occasionally brought into Europe by French officers. Connoisseurs on the subject say, however, that dogs of the purest race are becoming rare, and the native owners, as with other Eastern varieties, are reluctant to part with their best specimens. Slughis from Tripoli are occasionally imported into Egypt by great sportsmen.

Height $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight about 65 lb.

The feathered variety is also occasionally met with in North Africa.

Greyhounds of the Sudan.—In the Sudan small, well-shaped "Greyhounds" of the smooth type are seen. The best are to be found in the Gedaref district, though the natives, as a rule, take little trouble to keep the breeds pure. The colour is light yellow, cream, gold, or brown. They are used to hunt hares and gazelle. Hunting parties are organised, and where the ground is covered with scrub the sportsmen carry their hounds in front of them on their donkeys till an open patch is reached.

The name "Shilluk" of the great tribe of the western bank of the White Nile is given to the quite small Greyhound.

Another type of Greyhound known in the Sudan is described as a strongly made dog, with upright ears and small eyes. The chief characteristic of this breed is the colour, which is always white with black or brown markings.

IV. The Barukhzy Hound, or Afghan Greyhound.*—A very celebrated breed in the East is the Afghan Greyhound or Barukhzy hound. The name it bears is that of the royal family of the Barukhzy. This breed is chiefly found in the neighbourhood of Cabul and Balkh. In a



BARUKHZY HOUND.

PROPERTY OF MAJOR MACKENZIE (1888).

Photograph by T. Fall.

history of India of the sixteenth century mention is made of the importations of dogs, particularly good ones coming from the Hazarah district, which would probably refer to this breed. Old records in their own country show them to be of very ancient origin. Their speed, scent, courage, and powers of endurance are said to be remarkable. They also jump extraordinarily well, and, like the Slughi, can clear a height of over 6 ft. 4 in. These Greyhounds are principally owned by native chiefs, who are very reluctant to part with their valuable dogs. Specimens have, however, from time to time been brought to England. Mr. J. A. Whitbred's Shazada, now in the Natural History Museum, was a particularly typical one.

* Imported by Major Mackenzie and by Captain Cary-Barnard, whose Afghan Bob, brought from Peshawar in 1902, has often been exhibited.

These hounds much resemble the "Persian" or Shami type, but with essential differences. Varying somewhat in outline and general character, the Afghan hound has a



BARUKHZY HOUND AFGHAN BOB.

IMPORTED BY CAPTAIN CARY-BARNARD IN 1902.

more shaggy and corded appearance. The distinctions are also found in the distribution of the feathering. While the body of the Sluchi Shami should be smooth and the legs slightly feathered, the Barukhzy hound is very much feathered underneath the body, and on thighs and shoulders, chest, legs, and especially the feet, which the Afghans consider an essential point. The tail is scarcely feathered, and carried like a sabre, unlike the curled and conspicuously feathered tail of the "Persian" type. The ears are similar, but the Barukhzy's are generally longer and the head is domed. The texture of the coat is soft and silky.

Colour black and tan, black, and golden Height, 24 inches to 30 inches. Weight, 50 lb. to 60 lb.

V. The Rampur Hound, or Greyhound of Northern India.—From Rampur in North-West India comes the hound that bears this name. It is a large Greyhound of powerful, coarse build, very fast, being much valued and principally employed for hunting jackal, and is useful for running down wounded big game. It is described as follows: "The head is long, and flat between the ears, which are filbert-shaped and set close to the cheeks. The jaws formidable, nose decidedly Roman. The

eyes bright yellow, and expression hard and cruel. The coat is like that of a newly clipped horse, mouse-grey, or black; dogs of the latter colour being the rarest and considered the best. The loin is not prominently arched. The tail is carried horizontally, slightly curled upwards at the end, and is not fringed or tufted. The legs are straight and long, with hocks well let down." The feet stand the hard ground, whereas an English Greyhound's will not. Height, 29 inches to 30 inches; weight, average 75 lb. The Rampur Hound—especially the black ones—are stated to be "queer tempered," biting without barking, but very good, obedient, and faithful with people they know. Dogs of this variety have been brought to England, and some time ago typical specimens were exhibited in Dublin.

VI. The Poligar Hound, or Greyhound of Southern India.—The Poligar is another "Greyhound" of India, a native of the districts round Madras, and bears the name of the military chieftains of the Southern



AFGHAN HOUND FATIMA (AGE 11 MONTHS).

PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN F. MARTIN,
25TH PUNJABI, RAWAL PINDI.

Carnatic, who were evidently the original breeders or owners of these dogs. He is a large and ferocious dog, and is described as rather like a lurcher, but with little coat of any kind, mere bristles, and the

skin showing through of a purple colour. The Poligar hound is used for hunting foxes, deer, and jackal, and three of them will tackle a boar.

Other Greyhounds of Eastern type are the Tartar Greyhound and those of the Crimea, Caucasus, Anatolia, Kurdistan, and Circassia.

It should be the object of all those who import the Greyhounds of the East, and breed them in this country, to try to keep distinct the different varieties, which in many cases have been so carefully preserved in their own lands. The historic interest attached to each breed is alone a sufficient inducement to do so.

[The above information has been gathered from books on dogs and accounts of travel, often kindly supplemented by the authors themselves. The matter has, however, chiefly been derived from

reports collected from native breeders, and most kindly given by European travellers and residents, who have been, or who now reside, in the districts where the various breeds are known. Keepers and assistant keepers in the British Museum have been most kind in assisting in research. Thanks are also due to the Société Nationale d'Acclimation de France, and to many friends who have helped with historical and technical knowledge, and also to the owners of the different varieties. Authors quoted are the following: Abul Fazl Allami (Blockman), Theodore Bent, Lady Anne Blunt, J. H. Breasted, H. C. Brooke, Count H. de Bylandt, Coulston, Lord Curzon, Dansey, The Rev. H. W. Dash, C. M. Doughty, Al. Hamdani, H. B. Harris, D. G. Hogarth, Ibn Isfandiyan (E. G. Browne), Lane, Guy-le Strange, E. de Leon, Sir C. Lyell, E. Mitford, Baron von Oppenheim, S. Lane Poole, A. de Sauvinière, G. Schumacher, Dr. Stumme, E. C. and Major Sykes, J. Watson, Yakut. Contributions from the "Transactions" of the Hakluyt Society, 1875, *Stock Keeper*, Jan., 1902; *Exchange and Mart*, Nov., 1904; *Lady's Pictorial*, Feb., 1906; *County Gentleman*. Sept., 1906.—F. A.]



RAMPUR HOUND EILEEN.

PROPERTY OF LIEUT.-COL. J. GARSTIN, MULTAN.