

By Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott, Secretary, Board of Examiners

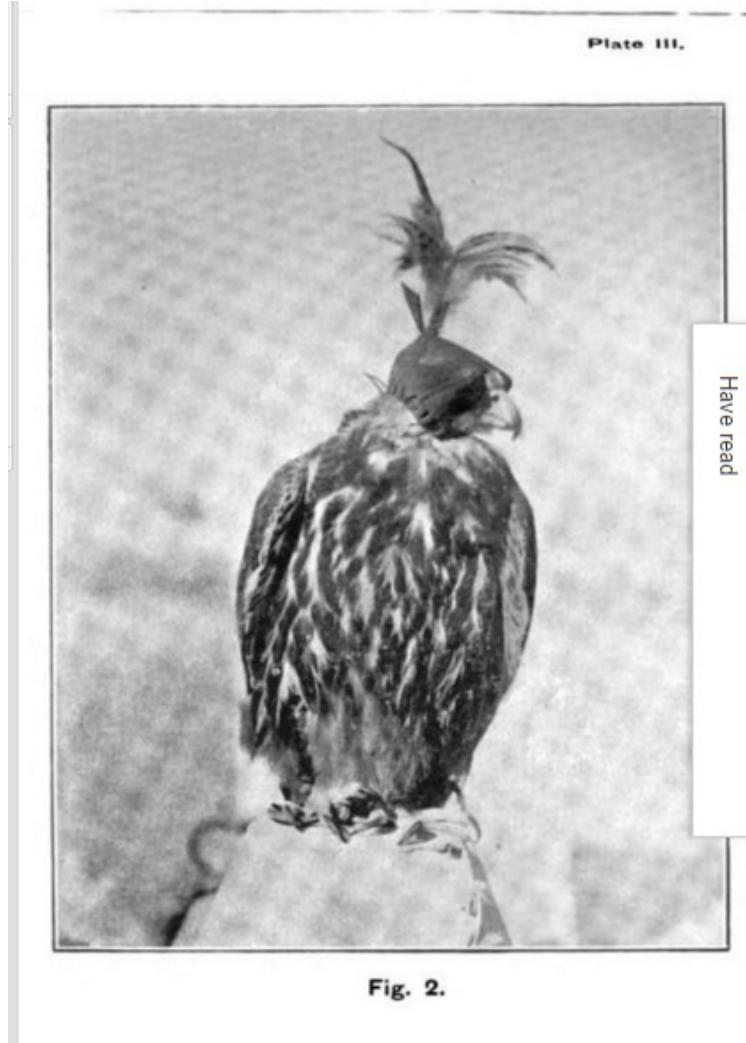
H.H. The late Mir Ali Murad used to train passage- sakers to 'ravine-deer,' as is still done in some parts of Arabia and Persia. The Late Sir Harry Lumsden, who raised the Guides, told the writer that the Amir of Kabul used to send him in the cold weather two Turkistani falconers with 'eyess' sakers and **Afghan greyhounds**, all trained for this flight. He also had a passage-saker trained by these falconers.

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Fig. I.

The greyhounds were first taught to wait on the hawk, by being slipped with a hawk at hares in a moderately close country where the hounds continually lost sight of the hare. The greyhounds were leashed in the following manner :-- The mounted falconer wore a leather belt, to one side of which a long leather strap was sewn. At the far end of the strap was a slit to admit the fore part of the rider's foot. The end of the strap passed through a ring in the greyhound's collar, the falconer inserted his toe in the slit, then placed his foot in the stirrup. To slip the eager and straining greyhound, the rider had merely to withdraw his foot from the stirrup and the greyhound was off. With a greyhound, leashed in this manner, a falconer can ride at a smart canter.



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Note: Afghan Greyhound was one of the first terms westerners used to describe what is called an Afghan Pashmi in India and a Tazi, تازي سپی, in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran. The Afghan Tazi landrace provided the foundation stock for the modern day Afghan Hound. A few Tazis also made their way to Russia where they are recognized today as Aboriginal Afghan Hounds and registered separately from what are described as western Decorative Afghan Hounds.

Transcription and note by [Synergon Afghan Hounds](#)