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—1935—

FOUNDED IN 1906

REPORTS for 1933 and 1934

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**A Consistent Opposition to all forms of Cruelty
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“ No civilisation is complete which does
not include the dumb and defenceless of
God's creatures within the sphere of
charity and mercy.”

Queen Victoria.



REPORT

for the Year

1933

[Issued in 1935.]

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The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

1933.—Your Council have pleasure in presenting the report of the principal activities of your Society. The many-sidedness of the work is apparent to all who follow the events recorded and, in the words of the founder of the Society, are the outcome of a conviction that “any one aspect of animal protection, isolated from the rest, is feeble, but all together make for strength.”

Year of New Laws for the Protection of Animals.—The Bill to provide for the humane slaughter of animals in England passed second reading in the House of Commons on April 7th. It became law on July 28th. The Protection of Birds Bill became law on November 17th; the Protection of Dogs Bill on May 18th. Under this law an owner of a dog who has been convicted of cruelty may be deprived of the right to hold a dog-licence, and a magistrate can exercise the power of withholding a licence for any number of years, according to his discretion.

Abroad, a new Reich Animal Protection law was adopted in Germany on November 24th. That law is worthy of attention because of its wide scope of protection. It is prohibited to inflict pain or injury in the maintenance, care, housing or transport of animals. It is forbidden to use an animal for training, film production, theatrical or other similar performances, when likely to cause the animal pain or injury to its health. It is forbidden to abandon one's own domestic animal with the object of getting rid of it. It is forbidden to sell or acquire an infirm, sick or over-worked animal for any other purpose than that of giving it an immediate and painless death, to feed poultry forcibly by cramming, and to kill an animal kept on a fur-farm, otherwise than under an anaesthetic or by other painless

methods. In regard to vivisection, restrictions have been made which were fully reported in the October-December, 1933, number of *Progress To-day*. These restrictions will not protect laboratory animals from pain and misery.

Films : The London County Council and the Licensing of "Horrific" Films.—On June 19th The Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby addressed the following letter to Mr. Ernest M. Dence, Chairman of the London County Council:—

The Animal Defence Society.

Sir,

We understand that the London County Council will to-morrow consider the report of its Entertainment (Licensing) Committee on the subject of films, and that the amendments suggested which are based on the recommendations of the Films Censorship Consultative Committee set up by the Home Office will be duly considered by the London County Council.

We further understand that it is recommended that in regard to films classed by the British Board of Film Censors as "horrific" a notice is to be placed outside cinemas bearing the words "This film is unsuitable for children."

In reference to this matter we beg to draw your attention to the demoralising and degrading influence not only on children but on adults, of certain films featuring animals, in which violence, killing and cruelty are the predominant elements. Such films have lately been shown in London, and are now being shown, and we earnestly submit that such films should not be licensed for exhibition.

We would especially draw your attention to a film entitled *Nagana* recently shown, a jungle melodrama, which according to the journal *The Cinema* of March 15th, 1933, showed "scenes of sickening cruelty" and "sensational pictures of wild animals in ferocious mortal combat, sensation being painfully enhanced by agonised screams of maddened beasts either loosed upon each other or pinioned for purpose of extracting blood or serum." After stating that at various stages "we look upon crocodiles, tigers, lions and leopards threshing in furious fight, limb or jaw locked in that last relentless grip which spells hideous pain to both and agonising death to the vanquished," *The Cinema* writes that "we must deplore the unnecessary suffering to animals" and "although the redder-blooded patron will doubtless respond to its brutal ferocity there will surely be many more who will turn from certain sequences in sheer nausea."

Another film now being shown in London (Plaza Theatre) is *King of the Jungle*. Mr. Sydney W. Carroll in the *Sunday Times* of June 18th, 1933, wrote of this film: "Why are film directors allowed to show scenes that would not be tolerated for a second in their actual happening? In this particular film there is, for example, a hideously dreadful fight between an unhappy tiger and an equally unhappy lion. It must have been organised and staged as a real event, otherwise it could not have been photographed. These two miserable beasts fought each other savagely with desperate results. The camera reproduced every disgusting detail of their ferocity and agony. Now, if a showman in this country—in real firsthand exhibition—had given the public such a display of cruelty of beasts towards each other, he would have been fined

heavily, and probably imprisoned. In what way does the shell of the camera make any difference to the ethical aspect? Here is a film which, while professing to declare itself as championing the freedom of wild beasts, revels in their torture and imprisonment."

We have drawn your attention to opinions expressed in the Press about these two films. We could mention many other films which the Licensing Authorities have considered fit for London audiences which by their exhibition of artificially-staged bloody fights between animals and by the general texture of brutality cannot but exercise a pernicious influence. The taste for "thrills" based on the infliction of suffering on animals, whether domestic, caged, or wild, has been encouraged and sustained through the licensing of films which should have been suppressed. At a time when the suppression of crimes of violence constitutes a serious administrative problem it is doubly to be deplored that the moral aspect of this matter has received such scant consideration.

We submit in all earnestness that the London County Council should discourage by every means in its power the exhibition of films such as we have described.

Yours faithfully,

NINA HAMILTON AND BRANDON, *President.*
L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY, *Hon. Director.*

The following reply was received:—

London County Council, Chairman's Room,
The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

20th June, 1933.

Dear Madam,

I am directed by Mr. Ernest M. Dence, the Chairman of the Council, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of 19th June signed by Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon and yourself, and to inform you that he has referred it to the appropriate committee of the Council.

Yours faithfully,

R. CRUTTENDEN,

Chairman's Secretary.

Miss Lind-af-Hageby,

The Animal Defence Society,
35, Old Bond Street, W.1.

On April 18th Mr. Joseph Delmont, a well-known writer and director of films, drew the attention of your Society to films to be shown:—

I beg to draw attention to a film called "King Kong" which is going to be shown in London.

I am afraid that there is some more cruelty to be shown. There is also a film called "The Big Cage" to be shown in the London cinemas. It is a Universal production (Lämmle), and it is said that very cruel animal fights and scenes are shown.

Exploiters of animals in connection with film work are continually devising worse methods of cruelty; the latest is almost incredible.

Dogs are doped with opiates which cause them to reel and stagger; this is done in order to give the impression of their being *drunk*. Furthermore, cocaine, or some other strong poison is dropped into their eyes, dilating the pupils, so as to give in the "close-ups" a

deceptive appearance of drunkenness. These poor dogs are then placed on a platform, thickly coated with soft soap: the animal, fuddled with poison, tries in vain to move over the slippery surface; he staggers, slips and falls.

The wretched dog, trained to obedience, hears his master, who is standing behind the camera, call to him, and he hurts himself badly trying to advance over the slippery floor. This cruelty should touch the heart of every animal lover. The thoughtless public shriek with pleasure over this comedy!

Among the juvenile and rough elements in the audience there will be plenty who will try to imitate, at any rate, the trick with the soft soap.

Mr. Grenfell, M.P., put a question to the Home Secretary, whose reply showed the lengths to which official excuses of wrong practices will go:—

Mr. D. Grenfell asked the Home Secretary whether his attention has been drawn to cinema films showing wild beasts spurred and driven into combat; and whether he will take power to prevent the release of any film depicting a fight between two animals and any film in which cruelty or suffering to any animal has been produced?

Sir J. GILMOUR: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; and I learn from the British Board of Film Censors that no film as passed by them contains any such incident. As to the second part of the question, I would refer to the answer which my right hon. Friend, the Under-Secretary gave on the 1st instant to my hon. Friend the Member for East Dorset (Mr. Hall-Caine). I am informed that the Board are giving special attention to all animal films produced abroad, that no such film as passed by the board depicts a fight between two animals, and that, where it is obvious cruelty or restraint amounting to cruelty has been involved in the production of a particular incident, that incident is not passed by the Board.

Humane and Inhumane Methods of Destroying Dogs and Cats.—Your Society has for many years felt the urgent need of investigation of methods used to kill animals in homes and institutions for "lost" and unwanted dogs and cats. Evidence had shown that many undesirable methods of killing are in use; that there is ignorance, neglect and cruelty caused by lack of care and knowledge; that there is urgent need for study and revision of the whole subject.

On January 10th the newspapers reported a case which emphasised the need for action and co-operation. Three officials of the Birmingham Branch of the R.S.P.C.A. had appeared before the Birmingham Stipendiary Magistrate on summonses alleging cruelty. The case related to the killing of dogs by exhaust gas from a motor-car, and the prosecution alleged that great suffering had been caused. The summonses had been issued on charges made by Mr. Thomas Schofield, of Birmingham, a butcher.

In giving evidence at the beginning of the case Mr. Schofield stated that he had seen various acts of cruelty from a window of his house which overlooked the garden. On August 23rd, he said, he had heard a dog screaming for about five minutes, and he had complained to one of the inspectors. In September, he stated, he had seen one of the inspectors drive into the yard with a van and throw a little brown dog with full force into the oven from a distance of four yards. The dog "started screaming as if in torture" (*The Times*, January, 11th). On September 20th, the witness stated, he had seen an inspector drive into the yard, fill the oven with fumes, take a white mongrel out of the van, tie a slip-knot round it and put it in the oven. The witness alleged that he heard the animal scream for fifteen minutes and that when the inspector opened the door, the dog, blackened by fumes, attempted to crawl out, but was kicked back. The witness further alleged that on other occasions dogs had been heard to scream in the oven for ten minutes and for half an hour.

Various witnesses were heard. The defence was a denial of any cruelty and an *alibi* in regard to dates and times. It was also urged for the defence that the howling of dogs took place during unconsciousness and that the dogs suffered no distress. Veterinary surgeons and others gave evidence supporting the opinion that death by this method was painless and humane. The Stipendiary Magistrate dismissed the summonses against the defendants and granted the defence ten guineas costs. A letter appeared in *The Times* over the signatures of Sir Robert Gower, Lord Danesfort and Lt.-Col. T. C. R. Moore representing the Council of the R.S.P.C.A. This letter was a defence of the method used in Birmingham, and stated that after the application of the gas "in about two to two and a-half minutes the animal staggers and collapses unconscious," and asserted that after unconsciousness has supervened the animal may sometimes howl or scream for a few seconds. The letter went on to mention a number of veterinary and other authorities who considered the method humane.

On January 14th the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby wrote to Sir Robert Gower a letter in which the following statement was made:—

This method, as described during the hearing of the case, cannot, in our view, be considered humane, and we trust that you will take steps to suppress it.

The proportion of carbon-monoxide contained in the exhaust gases from a motor-car shows considerable variability, and these gases contain other ingredients calculated to cause pain. Moreover, the susceptibility of individual animals to the effect of gases varies greatly, and their administration in the manner described would be likely, in many cases, to cause great suffering.

Some years ago we investigated the possibility, from the humane point of view, of recommending carbon-monoxide administered in a closed chamber and obtained from the exhaust-pipe of a motor-car,

as a lethalising agent, and we came to the definite conclusion that it was unsuitable for the purpose. We find that our opinion has recently been endorsed by the City Analyst in Birmingham, Mr. H. H. Bagnall, who stated that: "This method of killing animals is most inhuman, uncertain and unscientific," and added: "In view of the fact that painless, speedy and certain methods exist for killing animals, the method alleged to be used is an unnecessarily cruel and slow one."

In his reply Sir Robert Gower referred to the "eminent specialists" who had expressed approval of the method, and stated that Mr. Bagnall had relied on second-hand evidence. Sir Robert Gower added that no member of the R.S.P.C.A. Council would for one moment tolerate the use of any method for the killing of animals concerning the painlessness of which there was a shadow of doubt.

Methods of Lethalising Dogs and Cats should not fall below the Principles of Humane Slaughter.—In an article which appeared in *Progress To-day* of January-March, 1933, your President and Hon. Director wrote:—

It will be noticed that in their letter to *The Times*, Sir Robert Gower, Lord Danesfort and Lt.-Colonel Moore stated, "After the animal is completely unconscious it may sometimes howl or scream for a few seconds."

This statement cannot be accepted: a completely unconscious dog does not *howl* or *scream*.

They state that, "In three to three-and-a-half minutes from the commencement of the operation the animal is dead." The point in question is: When is the animal insensible to pain and distress, mental and physical?

After all, the object of the Humane Slaughter campaign, which has made so much progress in various countries, is to ensure instantaneous unconsciousness at the time when life is taken. Should we, in the killing of dogs, be content with methods that fall below the standard of humane slaughter? When pigs are properly slaughtered there is no screaming.

Anyone conversant with motor car construction and the behaviour of motor cars knows that the composition of the fumes varies in accordance with the mixture used, the state of the carburettor, temperature, quality of oil, etc. To rely on the fumes of a motor car for the humane destruction of dogs is to rely on something very variable and very unreliable.

The maintenance of the method because animal protection societies in other parts of the world use it does not strengthen the case. All kinds of unsuitable methods for destroying animals have been employed by animal protection societies, and some "homes" for animals have not been distinguished by humanity or care in the choice and application of death-dealing methods.

From personal observation of various methods of destroying dogs we are fully aware of the difficulties and the inadequacies in the methods used. The whole matter calls for searching inquiry.

Conference Called.—Your Society arranged a Conference on the subject of Humane and Inhumane Methods of Destroying Dogs and Cats. It was held at the Central

Hall, Westminster, on June 14th. Invitations were sent out widely. The methods of destruction to be considered were: the use of exhaust gas from motor-cars, the use of coal gas, chloroform, electrocution, the use of narcotics and poisons, shooting and the construction and management of lethal chambers and boxes. Twenty-seven societies and institutions sent representatives.

Amongst the societies and institutions represented were the following: The Battersea Home for Dogs (by the Secretary), the National Canine Defence League (by Mr. C. H. Johns, the Secretary), Our Dumb Friends' League (by the President, the Rev. B. G. Bouchier), Our Dumb Friends' League Animals' Hospital (by Captain H. V. Fenn, Resident Manager), the R.S.P.C.A. Council (by Lt.-Col. Moore, M.P., Mr. S. G. Polhill and Mr. Paddison). R.S.P.C.A. Branches: Crystal Palace District (by Miss S. D. Whitten, Hon. Sec.), Chiswick and District (by Mrs. Hugh Marley, Hon. Sec.), Birmingham and District, Liverpool Cats' Shelter (by Miss Agnes Harley), Horsham Auxiliary (by Sir Ewart Greeves and Miss Pigott), Shropshire Branch (by Miss Edith Ward), R.S.P.C.A. Mayhew Home for Cats and Dogs (by Miss Florence Frost), Animal Rescue League of the R.S.P.C.A., City Road, London (by the Manager), the National Council for Animal Welfare (by Commander Cather, Miss Dorothy Barr, Miss Yvonne Stott and Miss Mason), the Animals' Help Society, Goldhawk Road (by the Misses Allport), the National Council of Women, Committee for the Humane Treatment of Animals (by Miss Brodie-Hall), the National Anti-Vivisection Society (by the Director, the Hon. Stephen Coleridge), the Ulster Society for Protection of Animals, Belfast (by Mrs. F. M. Holmes, Hon. Sec.), People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, Sanatorium, Ilford (by Mr. N. J. Adam), Putney Animal Welfare Society (by Mrs. Doubleday), Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society (by Mrs. Beddow Bayly), Clacton and District Anti-Vivisection Society (by Mr. Emary), Twin City Humane Society, Ontario, Canada (by Major Heather), Pit Ponies' Protection Society (by Mr. D. Jeffrey Williams, Hon. Sec.), the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports (by Mr. Alastair Alpin MacGregor).

The Duchess of Hamilton took the chair, and the speakers were: Miss Lind-af-Hageby, Lt.-Col. Wakefield Rainey, Rev. B. G. Bouchier, Sir James Douglas, Lt.-Col. Moore, M.P., Miss Dubois, Major Heather, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. Hedley Thomson, Mrs. Avery, Mr. Alastair Alpin MacGregor, Mrs. Dudley Ward, Miss Edith Ward, Mrs.

Holmes, Mrs. Pinto Leite, and Dr. Esteourt-Oswald. Amongst those present and on the platform were: Squadron-Leader the Marquis of Clydesdale, M.P., the Duchess of Grafton, Lady Clifford Cory, Mr. Emary, Mr. Yusuf Ali, Mr. Harold Child, the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, the Baroness Avanzo, Air-Commander and Mrs. Fellowes, the Rt. Hon. George Lambert and Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Heather, Dr. John Shaw, Dr. Beddow Bayly, Lady Yarrow, Miss B. C. Delius, Mr. Arthur Glasgow, Mrs. Bayley-Worthington, Lady Blomfield, Miss Lettice Macnaghten, Mrs. Angus Macnaghten, Commander Cather, Mr. H. R. Spurrier, Mr. R. O. P. Paddison, Mr. S. G. Polhill, Miss Nora Logan, Mrs. M. E. Mordan (Secretary of the Geneva International Humanitarian Bureau), and Miss L. K. Schartau (Secretary of the Animal Defence Society).

Messages containing observations and records of experience of great value were sent by:—Professor Linton, of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh; Dr. Med. Vet. Hugo Heiss, Ober-Veterinärat and Director of Slaughterhouses of Straubing; Lt.-Col. Olivetti of Turin; Mr. James Cruikshank, of New York; Dr. Foveau de Courmelles, of Paris; Miss Clara de Galleani, of Genoa; General von Kuhlwein, of Berlin; Mathilde, Baroness von Freytag-Loringhoven, of Weimar; Dr. Jules Ruhl, of Brussels; Herr Carl Kraemer, of Berlin; Fräulein Clara Oesterlen, of Stuttgart; Redaktör G. Halfdan Liander, of Stockholm; Mr. E. Beam, Inspector Twin City Humane Society, of Kitchener, Ontario; Mr. Albert E. Bingham, of Calgary, Canada; Admiral Crawford Conybeare, of Bordighera; Monsieur Duranton de Magny, of Nîmes; Madame Duchon-Doris, of Périgueux; Monsieur René Labrouil, of Le Vaugareau-Angers; Miss J. Barker, of the Dogs' Home, Sheffield; Mrs. Callender, of Edinburgh; Miss Edith L. Apted, of London; Mr. Alfred Briscoe, of Carlisle; Miss Netta Ivory, of Edinburgh; Miss Ethel Allport, of London; Miss C. S. Kennedy, Superintendent of the North London Dogs' Home, and Mrs. Osborne Leonard.

Amongst those who sent messages expressing regret at inability to be present and good wishes were: the Duke of Hamilton, the Duchess of Atholl, the Duchess of Portland, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Nina, Countess of Seafeld, the Dowager Countess d'Arey, Lady Brassey, the Dowager Countess of Plymouth, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Lord Trenchard, Sir Robert Gower, M.P., Viscount Chaplin, Major Sir Arthur Lushington, Dame Sybil Thorndike, O.B.E., Miss Gladys Cooper, Dame Henrietta Barnett, O.B.E., Major Astor, Miss Constance Andrews, the Rev. F. C. Baker, Mrs. Mount Batten, Col. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Mrs. and Miss Glasgow, the Rev. Ethelbert Goodechild, Mr. S. Heginbottom, Mr. W. A. Sibley (Headmaster of Wycliffe College), Canon Berry, Sir Philip Sassoon, Mr. Richard Morse (Editor of *Country Life* *Diary*), Madame Sarah Grand, Lady Lumb, the Mayor of Colchester, Lord and Lady Howard of Penrith, Mr. Arthur Middleton, of Manchester, Mrs. John Galsworthy, Lady Coote, Sir Abe Bailey, Brig.-General Sir Henry Page-Croft, M.P., Mr. Geoffrey Gilbey, Lord Wakefield, Dame Louisa Lumsden, O.B.E., Mr. Lyndesay Langwill (sec., Scottish S.P.C.A.), Sir John Sumner, Lady Lees,

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Mrs. Arthur Tharp, Lady Rolleston, Mrs. Ernest Law, Lady Kitty Ritson, the Hon. Juliet Gardner, Major Tuffnell, Mr. and Mrs. Spens Stuart, Miss Schuster, Mrs. Wilson (Hon. Sec. Welwyn Garden City Auxiliary, R.S.P.C.A.), Mrs. Wilkins (Hon. Sec., Bidhampton Auxiliary, R.S.P.C.A.), Mrs. R. Fox Strangeways (Hon. Sec., Alton, Haslemere, Petersfield and District Branch R.S.P.C.A.), Mrs. Sivell (Hon. Sec., Animals' Aid Society and Welfare Club), Mr. Thomas Eaton (Chief Inspector Scottish Society for Protection of Animals), Madame du Gast, Pres. Paris S.P.A., Professor Dr. Johannes Ude of Graz, Oberbaurat Clemens of Berlin, Miss Eva Blytt, of Oslo, Herr Otto Soltan, of Vienna, Monsieur Bourlier, of Caen, Stabsintendant Degen of Copenhagen, Herr Camillo Schaufuss, of Meissen, Dr. C. Ciaburri, of Bologna, le Marquis d'Andigné, of Paris, Madame Bastard, of Montpellier and Mlle. Tzaut, of Paris.

The Urgency of Study and Co-operation. Extracts from some of the Speeches.—The Duchess of Hamilton: We have called this Conference because we feel that serious doubt has arisen in the public mind in regard to the methods used for the destruction of dogs and cats. The subject is of very great importance, for I think we all realise that, whilst so much love, care and interest is given to the domestic animals of the household, it is necessary that we should be assured that when they are destroyed their lives are taken as painlessly as is possible.

I would here point out that it is not only physical pain we have to consider, but mental anguish which may be, and is, caused through faulty methods of procedure.

The thought of a dog or a cat, on whom love and care have been lavished, who has been a true friend and whose intelligence has been highly developed, being, in his old age, or in times of sickness, handed over to be killed by methods which prolong suffering and distress is very disturbing.

The subject we have before us is a very wide one: it is intimately connected with the problem of stray dogs and cats—the so-called “unwanted” animals, which are destroyed by thousands and hundreds of thousands in the large cities of our civilisation. The problem of how to diminish the number of stray animals thus destroyed is outside the scope of our Conference to-day, but I say this: we friends of animals have every reason to feel disquiet and to seek a limitation of this mass-murder of dogs and cats.

In regard to methods of killing, we have to consider agencies used: chemical substances, shooting apparatus, electric appliances, lethal chambers, and we have also to consider the *human* operators, for the best apparatus, the most elaborate mechanical devices will not suffice to

prevent cruelty unless the *persons* in charge of the operations are really and truly imbued with the humane spirit.

There is always a danger that that spirit may be lacking when hurry and habit come into operation in the "mass killing" of animals.

We have received a large number of statements and communications giving personal observations and facts, and I can say, without exaggeration, that it is urgently necessary that the methods adopted should be critically examined, that societies and institutes should co-operate and compare and that certain methods should be suppressed.

Miss Lind-af-Hageby: Those who work for the protection of animals are occasionally accused of being one-sided sentimentalists. We refute this charge and hold that we are promoting something of vital importance to civilisation and to peace between the nations. Our deputation in April, 1932, supported by 1400 Animal Protection Societies, to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva laid stress on the importance to *human character* of compassion and justice to our non-human fellow-creatures. Cruelty and brutal treatment of animals are obstacles to that refinement of the human mind upon which alone true civilisation and international co-operation can be built.

We, who are here to-day, are agreed in our opposition to ill-treatment of animals and in that view we are one solid group of reformers. To-day we are dealing with the treatment of animals not by those outside our movement, but *within* it. We have invited you to this Conference in the hope that friendly discussion will result in useful knowledge, comparison and reform. We are not engaged in what has disdainfully been called "drawing-room animal protection," but in something very serious and painful. Like the question of the slaughter of animals for food, the question of how we kill dogs and cats is apt to be put aside as something unpleasant, something we would rather not think about. In our long struggle for slaughter reform we meet again and again the happy consumer of steaks and cutlets who prefers a gastronomical horizon not darkened by thoughts of the slaughterhouse.

In our efforts to make shelters for unwanted dogs and cats free from the reproach of callousness, carelessness and methods which cause pain and distress, we meet the

passionate lover of dogs and cats who will listen to no details of what is being done to their pets in the hour of death.

"Dear old Bob was put to sleep last Thursday," says our friend with a sob in her throat. The point is: *Was Bob put to sleep? Was it painless?* Did he wonder why his loving human friend had abandoned him and delivered him into the hands of strange, cold-blooded executioners? Dogs have great intelligence, strange intuition, keen sense of smell, premonition of danger; cats have mental faculties which make some of us humans appear very dull-witted in comparison.

Now I have in the past seen the killing of dogs and cats in this and other countries by various methods, and I can affirm that I have seldom been satisfied that the process was as good as it might be. And so-called improvements do not always spell real improvements.

Let us face the issue. Whether you take the life of a strong, healthy bullock or a strong, healthy dog or cat—there is difficulty and resistance. To put it plainly: animals do not like to be killed. They are apt to sense and smell danger. If they do they will resist. They will, so to speak, make a fight to retain consciousness, and when consciousness is gone the subconscious will continue the fight.

As Chairman for many years of the Society for the Prevention of Premature Burial, I came across astounding facts relating to death and apparent death. This is something the average person is ignorant about. I once gave a lecture on the subject and a person in the audience came and showed me her death-certificate. She had been laid out for two days, after which she revived and became perfectly well and active. And what I have said with regard to human beings applies to animals, and that is what leads me to suggest that the matter is not so simple as many think.

Now it is a shocking thing that so much of our protection of animals should, by force of circumstances, be simply killing them. With improvement in our methods we might avert a great deal of it. The problem of stray animals contains many subsidiary problems. I once rescued my own adopted tabby cat from the over-zealous care of a Cats' Home Collector, who, having safely placed the cat in a basket, and the basket in a van, refused to open both until my rise of temper had convinced him of the necessity. Let us hope these occurrences are very rare.

The first method of destruction named on the agenda is "The use of exhaust gas from motor cars." I heard a great deal about this method when I was in America in 1929. So simple, so cheap, so much in accordance with an age relying on the motor-car; but I did not like it then, and I do not like it now. I have driven cars and smelt engines for twenty years, and I know the variability of the composition of fumes, depending upon the mixture used, temperature, grade of oil and petrol, the state of the carburettor, etc.

Mrs. DUDLEY WARD: I feel inclined to say that I am glad to have lived to see this day, because this is a meeting which has been wanted for years. The time is long over-ripe for our getting together in this matter. I learned the chloroform method from Horace Snow, one of the greatest humanitarians who ever lived, in 1906. I have only practised the chloroform method, but I have seen electrocution of cats and dogs. I have seen the gassing of cats and the chloroforming of cats and dogs, and the conclusion I have come to is that you will never beat the chloroform box, *properly administered*, for cats, and you will never beat humane shooting for dogs. I consider chloroforming of dogs is torture. ("Hear, hear.") The other day I found a caretaker in one of the shelters saying to a large dog in one of the boxes, "Lie down, darling; lie down," and the dog was in anguish. I say, however, that the thesis that a quick death must always be painless and a slow death must always be painful is a dangerous one. I doubt whether there is such a thing as humane instantaneous death, except by shooting. I do not think there is such a thing as humane instantaneous lethal death or electrocution death. Never shall I forget the horror of seeing a dog electrocuted; there was anguish in its eyes. The Snow Box for cats, properly used, is unbeatable. I have put cats to sleep and they have purred to the last. When the cat has fallen unconscious you can open the box lid and arrange the body, which falls as a rule, in a crumpled heap. The reason you do that is that chloroform stimulates the lungs artificially: they are set working at tremendous speed. The cat becomes unconscious. If you open the box lid to arrange the body, breathing can be facilitated to suit the lungs, as it were. As I have said, dogs are bad subjects for chloroform. Shooting is hard to beat. If you want to see a dog humanely shot go to 97, Kensal Road. The man rubs a pistol caressingly over the dog's forehead and finds the exact spot. It is a caress, a crack and a crash. It is deplorable to think that some people pet an animal for years and then say, "Oh yes, poor old Bob is put to sleep." When asked how, they say: "Never mind; I am sure it was all right. The woman is quite trustworthy." It is high time we wake up. Let us have a searchlight on this problem.

Lt.-Col. MOORE, M.P.: I want to thank you very much for asking me to come here, because I think, if we all put our minds to the problem and mean to achieve something, we may set in force to-day something that will be for the lasting benefit of all those smaller animals that are not catered for under any of the Acts of Parliament at present in force, or that we are trying to bring into force. I feel in regard to these various methods for putting to sleep—I am sorry to use that word—that many, if not most, are humane; but the question is: when is it appropriate to use them? Conditions and circumstances vary so much that one must be prepared, I think, to put one or other of the methods into force as circumstances may dictate. For instance, in case of an accident, as a result of which a cat or dog is suffering severely, one takes the quickest and most easily available means of bringing those sufferings to an end. As to comparison between all the methods stated on the card, it seems to me that, undoubtedly, one stands out head and shoulders above any of the others, namely shooting. That we know is completely instantaneous, if the pistol or gun is properly wielded, and by the right person. That goes without saying. Furthermore, it is the best method where speed is a matter of urgency. For instance, in the Animal Rescue League at Islington where they put to sleep something like 80,000 to 100,000 animals a year, it could not be done except by the

immediate application of the humane killer; and now that the Temple Cox people, and various other manufacturers, have devised weapons so efficient and so effective and suitable for each particular type of animal, there is no excuse for not using the humane killer, from the kitten upwards. But there is one objection to it, as to all methods: no one who loves his pet likes to see it shot. It is a depressing and distressing event; therefore there must be other means available, and I think possibly chloroform and electrocution. I have seen, I suppose, every system at work and have considered through years of experience what is best, the most suitable and the kindest. As regards exhaust gas, while I have seen the actual chamber in which the putting to sleep takes place, I have not actually seen the animal put to death in it. Therefore, I cannot speak with knowledge, although I am informed by those qualified to speak that the method is humane and effective. However, unless one knows oneself, it is no use advancing an opinion.

Now there is just one point of peculiar importance, and that is while we may and do recognise that many of these systems are humane, their humanity largely depends on the character and the attitude of those applying them. Whatever further steps we take towards carrying on this meeting to its logical conclusion, I think one of the items on the agenda must be to insure that in every case in which men or women are charged with putting animals to sleep they have the necessary moral character and a genuine love for and sympathy with animals, so that the preliminary handling will give no anticipation to the animal of what is coming.

Miss DUBOIS (Hon. Secretary, Whitechapel Shelter, Our Dumb Friends' League): I want to tell you, in a few words, what we do. Last year we lethalized 13,900 at one branch alone, and I can assure you that death was painless. We always give a lot of air to start with, but many people will shut their lethal chamber up at once and put on the full dose. That is wrong; it makes the animal struggle and causes bleeding of the nose. The dose should be given slowly. This applies to dogs as well as cats. I have lethalized dogs of all sorts, from mastiffs to quite small breeds, and there has hardly ever been a murmur. We use chloroform only. Those who bring animals to be destroyed should always be urged to bring them with an empty stomach. If they are given a meal just before they are brought, they will struggle. Generally, the animals we destroy do not struggle because they are nearly all in an awful state of starvation. If you could see some of them you would be glad they were put out of their misery. Do impress on people to give air when administering chloroform and ask that those who bring their pets do not give them a good meal as a final joy.

Mr. H. W. GRIFFITHS, M.R.C.V.S., of Birmingham: It gives me very great pleasure to accept the invitation to come here to join in this Conference and to offer, if I can, any slight contribution to a subject which I think is of paramount importance. I have chosen as a contribution a subject which is very controversial. I choose it because I have had some experience and an opportunity of observing many hundreds of cases under the influence of gas. I refer to carbon monoxide. My examinations have been in connection with carbon monoxide as obtained from coal-gas and carbon monoxide as purified and obtained from the exhaust fumes of cars. When speaking of exhaust gases I always mean purified exhaust gas. The method of purification is by carrying the exhaust

gas through two 5-gallon drums of water, through a cylinder containing cotton-wool and thence to the chamber in which the animal is put, the chamber being, of course, by reason of this, some distance away from the car. A number of tests have been taken.

We find that the temperature of the chamber never varies more than 1 per cent. from the temperature of the atmosphere. That is by reason of the cooling of the mixture and the purifying of it. At all times the chamber is perfectly clear. There is no smoke or carbon dioxide of any sort or description. The animal is put into the chamber which usually is of the size of about 32 cubic feet. It is ventilated. On the top of the chamber is an air vent. There are two induction pipes at the bottom and an electric fan in the chamber. By this means the whole of the air can be changed in two minutes. The chamber is lighted from within and has a large window through which we are able to observe any movement or signs of fright or apprehension on the part of the animal. From the time the animal is put into the chamber until it drops unconscious, it is totally—I emphasise this—unaware of the existence of any nauseating or discomforting mixture. I have had a chamber charged for five minutes and opened it to put my head in to ascertain what the animal would feel if he stayed as long as five minutes.

Now we come to the duration. We consider the ideal time to produce unconsciousness roughly to be about two minutes. With this method we can produce it in twenty seconds, but we consider that the induction stage should be slow: that the animal should always, at all times, remain unaware of the presence of the mixture, and thus our ideal time is, roughly, about two minutes.

Much has been said about the fright or fear which the animal meets with between the time he is put into the chamber and the time he collapses. I have never yet, with carbon monoxide as obtained from exhaust fumes of cars, seen an animal try to escape. He has plenty of room to run round. He will walk and come up to you if you tap the window.*

Mrs. AVERY (Hon. Secretary, Cats' Protection League): I have an appeal to make to the members of the Conference and to the members of the audience during the course of the deliberations on this very interesting subject. I wish to speak on the subject of coal-gas in relation to stray cats. . . The Cats' Protection League has been in existence for five years, and for the past three years we have been studying the question very earnestly. I have seen and studied six methods of putting animals to death, but the real point I want to come to is, that when you are dealing with the stray cat problem you are dealing with something that calls for other qualities than those demanded by the domestic pet. It goes without saying in an assembly such as this that we think of the animal first, but when we have to deal with over 100 stray cats in one day, with that paramount idea before us, we have to think of economy, of speed and, above all, we have to think of some agent which is not entirely dependent upon the operator. In other words, we want something fool-proof. And I will tell you why. We are very anxious to

* The above extract from the speech by Mr. Griffiths, who came to the conference to defend the motor car exhaust-fume method of killing animals, has been printed with a desire to show fairness, but it should be noted that a subsequent report on the method used in Birmingham, and published by your Society, describes "evident distress" which continued for nearly two minutes before a dog fell on his side and began to howl. The method is open to grave objections on humanitarian grounds.

establish in all the out-of-the-way places where there are no existing shelters some method of dealing with stray cats. . . I do want to put a plea for that side of the question before the Conference, remembering it is a matter of enormous difficulty. You are dealing with numbers. And not only that; you are dealing with semi-wild animals. Anyone who has had any experience of rescuing homeless and stray cats will know that some of them are more dangerous to handle than tigers. We have to take that into consideration. . . . Thus I urge that this Conference should pay special attention not only to the domestic animal—in hundreds of cases the domestic animal belonging to the owner who can afford to pay is already catered for—but the friendless, the wild animal so to speak, who needs somebody to devote attention to a solution of the problem, so that in future it will be possible to provide the necessary means in various towns and villages, which means must not be too costly and, above all, must be fool-proof.

Valuable contributions to the consideration of the problem of efficient lethalisation recording experience, methods and technique were sent to the Conference by Dr. Med. Vet. Hugo Heiss, of Bavaria, Professor R. G. Linton, M.R.C.V.S., of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Mr. James H. Cruikshank, of New York, General von Kuhlwein, of Berlin, Mr. Albert Bingham, of Calgary Humane Society, Canada, Lt.-Col. Olivetti, of Turin, Mr. Alfred Briscoe, of Carlisle, Miss Kennedy, of the North London Dogs' Home, Miss Ethel Allport, of London, Dr. Jules Ruhl, of Anderlecht, Belgium, Herr Carl Kraemer, of the Berlin Animal Protection Society, Signorina Clara de Galleani, of Genoa, Fräulein Clara Oesterlen, of Stuttgart, the Baroness Mathilde von Freytag Loringhoven, of Weimar, etc.

Press Reports of the Conference.—Reports and notices of the Conference appeared in *The Times* (June 17th), *Manchester Guardian* (June 15th), *Our Dogs* (June 23rd), the *Daily Express* and the *Daily Mirror*. Notices specifying the objects of the Conference and drawing public attention to it had previously appeared in the *Daily Mirror*, the *Daily Herald* (Mr. Hannen Swaffer), the *Birmingham Post*, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *Bulletin and Scots' Pictorial*, the *Nottingham Guardian*, the *Glasgow News*, the *South Wales' Echo and Evening Express*, the *Bayswater Chronicle*, etc. A verbatim report was taken of the proceedings.

Interesting and informative articles and letters on the subject of lethalisation were published in *Progress To-day*.

The value of the Conference was apparent by the keen interest, discussion and comparison aroused, and your Council feel that an important step towards reform and co-ordination was taken.

The Bill to Provide for the Humane Slaughter of Animals in England. Recalling some of the Events in the Long Struggle of the Past.—As has already been stated, an Act to Provide for the Humane Slaughter of Animals in England became law in July, 1933. Your Society engaged once again in strenuous efforts to give public and parliamentary support to this Bill, which was one of a series of attempts to enforce humane slaughter. There was much lobbying in the House arranged by your Society. The Act, as it stands, is not satisfactory owing to the partially successful opposition by the organised Meat Trade and Jewish interests.*

In view of the need of perspective and of adequate information in regard to the long battle and strenuous fight for Slaughter Reform in which your Society has been engaged for many years, preparations were made in 1933 for the issue of a volume descriptive of the work undertaken. It is well to recall, at this time, some of the principal events.

Ever since the foundation of the Society there has been continuous work to make known the need of reform, to expose the cruelties, and show, by practical demonstration the better way. The building of the Model Abattoir at Letchworth was the most important contribution to the constructive work for humane and hygienic slaughter.

In 1909, at the time of the great International Congress, a demonstration of humane slaughter was held at Clapham and a humane exhibition arranged at the Caxton Hall. Throughout 1910 by means of publications, lectures and meetings your Society advocated humane slaughter, the abolition of private slaughter-houses and the introduction of humanely conducted and sanitary public abattoirs. The work of this Society was recognised in a gracious letter from the Dowager Queen of Sweden who expressed her great interest and the hope that "the efforts to introduce painless methods of slaughter will meet with increasing success."

Many slaughter reform meetings were held that year. Slaughter-houses in England and public abattoirs on the Continent were visited by Miss Lind-af-Hageby, Miss Schartau, Miss Damer Dawson and Miss Delius. In 1912 a rousing public meeting was held at the Caxton Hall, supported by a large number of Members of Parliament and attended by many butchers. There was an exhibition of skulls, heads of bullocks, pigs and humane implements. The speakers included the late Sir George Greenwood, M.P., Mrs. Despard, Mr. C. Cash (author of *Our Slaughterhouse System*) and Mr. Ernest Bell. There were many interruptions, but the resolution was carried and the Press gave good reports. Throughout the following years the Animal

* On May 1st a new Humane Slaughter Law was adopted in Germany. All animals must be stunned before being bled. The penalty of infringement is 6 months' imprisonment. In April Prussia adopted regulations enforcing humane killing of fish, shell fish and frogs. See *Progress To-day* April-June, 1933.

Defence Society carried on a publicity campaign to make known to butchers the use and advantages of humane killers and its own particular instrument known as the Animal Defence Society's Humane Killer. Hundreds of these were given away and sold. In 1913 the Irish Board of Agriculture, after testing the A.D.S. Killer, officially recommended it for use in slaughterhouses in Ireland. In 1914, with the outbreak of the War, the Society's Humane Killer was put to merciful use in the destruction of badly wounded and diseased war-horses. It was employed by the staff of the Society in the three veterinary hospitals for wounded horses established by the Society in France. Gifts of the Society's humane killers were made to other veterinary hospitals throughout the war. In 1917 a Conference on humane slaughter was organised by the Society at Prince's Hotel, London, with an exhibition of instruments. In 1921 there was another Conference on humane slaughter at 35, Old Bond Street. At that time the *economic pressure policy* initiated by your Society, by which house-keepers and all who bought meat were induced to demand guarantees that the meat sold to them should be derived from animals humanely killed, was well to the fore. At this Conference Miss Lind-af-Hageby described the Stockholm Abattoir and its rules for kindness to animals; the speakers included the Duchess of Hamilton, who spoke on the Society's decision to stimulate interest by large advertisements in the Press, the Rev. B. G. Bouchier, the Countess of Plymouth, Dr. Fergie Woods and Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham, who drew attention to a report in the daily papers that the King, on being shown a humane killer at the Islington Cattle Show, had expressed the opinion that the Killer should be in general use. Reports of this Conference appeared in *The Times*, the *Morning Post*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Star*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Daily Herald*, the *Scotsman*, the *Jewish Chronicle*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and other papers.

The year 1922 was marked by specially intensive work for Slaughter Reform.

The Economic Pressure Policy was advanced by whole-column advertisements in the Press appealing to women. Advertisements appeared in the *Morning Post*; the *Daily Mail*; the *Manchester Guardian*; *The Times*; the *Westminster Gazette*; *The Vote* and in *Time and Tide*. They contained the following request:—

We ask you to pledge yourself to obtain a guarantee from your butcher that the home-killed meat you buy is derived from animals stunned by humane and mechanically-operated instruments. Economic pressure and public opinion can achieve this reform.

The effectiveness of the movement to enlist women, as housekeepers and buyers of meat, on the side of reform was clearly demonstrated—not least by the resentment shown by those who represent organised opposition to all reform in the slaughter of animals. On January 26th *The Meat Trades Journal* contained the following:—

In the *Daily Mail* of Saturday last there is an advertisement of the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society, in which an appeal is made to women to obtain a guarantee from their butcher that the home-killed meat they buy is derived from animals on which the humane killer has been used. If this is refused, we presume the Society would like the trader to be boycotted, a form

of intimidation hateful to all fair-minded people. The advertisement further frankly states:—"Our ultimate object is to ensure the abolition of private slaughter-houses."

The Influence of Women.—A letter urging buyers of Meat to demand a pledge of humane slaughter, signed by the Duchess of Hamilton, the Countess of Plymouth, Mrs. Reginald McKenna, Madame Sarah Grand, Mrs. Mona Caird, Mrs. Baillie Weaver, Miss Abadam, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss St. John Partridge and Miss Lind-af-Hageby was sent to 107 newspapers in February and published in *The Manchester Guardian*, *The Westminster Gazette*, *The Yorkshire Observer*, *The Aberdeen Free Press*, *The Yorkshire Herald*, *The Leeds Mercury*, *Horse and Hound*, *The Liverpool Courier*, *The Newcastle Chronicle*, *The Nottingham Independent*, *The Daily Mail*, *Theosophy*, *Time and Tide*, *Nottingham Journal*, *The South Wales News*, *The Western Mail*, *Herts Advertiser*, *Islington Gazette*, and other papers.

In July, 1922, the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby visited the Islington Slaughterhouse, which is under the control of the Corporation of the City of London. Permission to enter this slaughterhouse was somewhat reluctantly accorded by the Superintendent, who pointed out to the visitors that in according such permission he was granting a privilege and not acceding a right. At Islington they saw four bullocks killed by the Jewish method, and were startled and impressed by the cruelty of that method. The primitive conditions of this slaughterhouse—which is the only public one in London—permitted living bullocks to stand waiting their doom on floors running with blood, and amid the carcasses of the freshly slain—a fact to which your President and Honorary Director repeatedly gave publicity. It is estimated that in this slaughterhouse 75 to 80 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered are killed by the Jewish method.

Many visits were paid to abattoirs that year:—

On September 19th Miss Lind-af-Hageby and Miss Delius visited one of the public abattoirs in Geneva, with the object of studying methods of slaughter in use in Switzerland. On October 3rd Miss Lind-af-Hageby, Miss Logan and Miss Delius visited the abattoir in Berne, where they were received in the most hospitable and friendly manner by Dr. Noyer.

On October 4th the same members of your Council paid a visit to the abattoir at Bale, where the Director, Dr. Unger, personally showed them the work proceeding in the slaughtering halls and various types of humane killers. The same readiness to afford every facility for inspection and the same friendly interest in the movement for humane slaughter was shown. In Swiss slaughterhouses the directors acknowledge the right of the public to inspect and criticise institutions where the food of the people is prepared, and where the treatment of animals is a matter for humanitarian and legal consideration.

An article by Miss Lind-af-Hageby, describing the abattoir in Berne and pointing out that Switzerland has passed a law making obligatory the stunning of all animals before bleeding them, was published in the *Daily Herald*.

On October 25th the Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby and Mr. Compton-Rickett visited the Municipal slaughterhouse of Carlisle, where they were received by the Superintendent, Mr. John Dodds. Bullocks and pigs were humanely killed in their presence, and they were most favourably impressed by the excellent arrangements in that slaughterhouse—humanitarian and hygienic—which were largely due to the influence of Mr. John Dodds, and which did credit to the city of Carlisle.

On October 31st the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby visited the public slaughterhouse of Edinburgh, where they were received by the Superintendent, and saw the slaughter of cattle by the Jewish method and by the poleaxe, as well as the slaughter of a number of sheep by the knife alone. Great hostility was evinced in this slaughterhouse towards the idea of humane slaughter. A man was told off to poleaxe some cattle to show the superiority of the poleaxe, and in the pig department there was evident opposition. Time passed and to a great extent owing to the erection of the Abattoir at Letchworth, this opposition changed to respect, and there came a time when the very same man who had poleaxed in opposition to the use of the mechanical humane killer came to Letchworth to demonstrate in the Model Abattoir the superiority of the mechanical instrument!

The Glasgow public slaughterhouse was also visited by the President and Hon. Director, who were received with much friendliness by Baillie Brechin. In 1933 many demonstrations of humane slaughter were arranged, amongst them one at Ferne, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, one at Strathaven, Scotland, another at Clapham, London, at the slaughterhouse of Mr. R. C. Hammett. Reports of this demonstration appeared in the *Morning Post* and *Westminster Gazette*.

At that time hostile members of the Meat Trade were in the habit of arguing that meat derived from humanely killed animals was of a vastly inferior quality to that of animals killed by the poleaxe or knife alone. It is therefore of interest to recall that the meat derived from the Clapham demonstration was exhibited and sold at Harrods Stores. By a special arrangement the meat was displayed, together with your Society's Humane Killer, with a prominent notice that the animals had been humanely killed. There was the greatest demand for the meat on the part of members of your Society, who had been notified of the sale, and of the public, and Harrods received so many orders for humanely killed meat that the demand greatly exceeded the supply. Notices of this exhibition and sale appeared in the *Morning Post*, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Westminster Gazette*.

Public Demonstrations and Hostility.—A great public meeting was held in July in the Central Hall, Westminster, supported by a number of Members of Parliament. The late Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., was amongst the speakers on this occasion, and messages of sympathy were

sent by Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. John Galsworthy, the Bishop of London, Dean Inge, the Rev. Dr. Fleming, and others. The Press published long detailed and sympathetic reports of this meeting, and leading articles appeared in the *Morning Post* and *Daily News*. A letter by the Duchess of Hamilton, published in *The Times*, was followed by a leading article in that paper supporting your Society's campaign. At that time further large advertisements demanding Slaughter Reform were inserted in the Press, and there were many replies and much comment by the hostile section of the Meat Trade. Another large public meeting was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on October 18th. The Meat Trade had been invited to take part in the discussion.

The meeting was crowded and the opposition was present in full force. There was an exhibition of skulls and tanned foreheads showing many holes caused by the poleaxe, and of slaughter implements. The Duchess of Hamilton took the chair, and the speakers on the side of Slaughter Reform were Miss Lind-af-Hageby, Mr. John Dodds, Miss Constance Warner and Mr. J. Alexander. Speakers on the opposition side were invited to the platform, and included Mr. Miseldene, Organising Secretary of the Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain; Mr. Goad, London Retail Meat Traders' Association; Councillor John Edwards, Past President of that Association; Mr. D. Carmichael, of the London Trades Council.

In spite of the strong and sometimes bitter opposition raised, the following Resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority:—"That this meeting calls upon the Government to introduce legislation making the use of mechanically-operated killers in the slaughter of animals compulsory throughout the country."

Reports of the meeting and discussion appeared in *The Times*, the *Morning Post*, the *Daily News* and other papers. An ill-tempered attack on the meeting appeared in the *Meat Trades Journal* of October 26th in the form of a letter by Mr. Miseldene, in which the supporters of the meeting were charged with being vegetarians, with uttering "gross fallacies" and "mendacious absurdities," with producing "sob-stuff," "wicked and monstrous falsehoods," and with being "quacks and charlatans." On November 2nd a reply by Miss Lind-af-Hageby appeared in the *Meat Trades Journal*, in which she pointed out that the discourtesy of the attack was striking in view of the fact that the meeting arose out of a request, on behalf of the members of the Meat Trade, to be given an opportunity to answer statements made by the Society, and that Mr. Miseldene had himself accepted the hospitality of the Society's platform. She asked whether Mr. Miseldene seriously contended that the Society had fabricated the foreheads of cattle showing many holes from the poleaxe which were exhibited. Mr. Miseldene did not reply, or attempt to justify his gross mis-statements. The same number of the *Meat Trades Journal* contained an excellent letter by Mr. John Dodds, in which he gave further facts with regard to the cruelty of the use of the poleaxe and the number of blows struck.

On November 10th over a thousand people attended a Slaughter Reform meeting of your Society organised by Miss Constance Warner in Tonbridge.

At the General Election, 1922, your Society worked strenuously for Slaughter Reform. Posters and circulars were issued and sent out to helpers all over the country. Questions were put at meetings; thousands of letters requesting definite replies to definite questions were sent by voters to candidates in their respective constituencies. The following questions were sent from the offices of the Society to every candidate:—

DEAR SIR,—We shall be greatly obliged if you can find time to give us your views on the above subject, which is a matter now prominently before the public and a question of political urgency to members and supporters of our Society throughout the country.

(1) The Ministry of Health has issued Model Bye-Laws for Slaughterhouses, making the use of mechanically-operated Humane Killers compulsory (Clause 9B). Over 50 Rural and Urban Authorities have already adopted these Bye-Laws, thereby ensuring greater humanity and cleanliness in the whole process of slaughter.

Will you support a Legislative Measure making the use of Mechanically-Operated Killers compulsory throughout the country?

(2) Other countries, such as Switzerland, Sweden, Holland and Germany, have abolished Private Slaughterhouses and instituted Public Abattoirs, with the object of securing efficient inspection of meat and humane and standardised methods of slaughter. Britain lags behind.

Are you in favour of our movement for the institution of hygienically-conducted Public Abattoirs, where efficient inspection of meat and supervision of the whole process of slaughter would constitute an important step towards the attainment of public health?

Six hundred candidates replied, pledging themselves to the measures of Slaughter Reform advocated, and of these two hundred were elected.

Posters urging electors to press their candidates to vote for Slaughter Reform were carried through the streets of London.

In the London County Council Election in March all candidates were approached on the subject of Slaughter Reform, and 105 replied promising support, of which 45 were elected.

It was this year that, owing to the continued obtuseness of the opposition and the inability of the Meat Trade to recognise the advantages of the humane method of slaughter the President and the Hon. Director of your Society, after much anxious counsel and thought, decided to undertake the formidable task of building a Model Abattoir.

The activities of 1923 were continued with the same vigour as in 1922. The Government appointed a Cabinet Committee to consider the slaughter of animals with reference to the Humane Killer. On receipt of a letter asking for information from Mr. Shelley, Secretary to this Committee, Miss Lind-af-Hageby and the Duchess of Hamilton prepared a *Statement of Evidence and Recommendations*, together with a Memorandum on the Jewish method of slaughter, which they submitted to the Cabinet Committee on February 12th. This Statement embodied their personal experiences and conclusions. It was so much appreciated that the Secretary of the Cabinet Committee wrote for forty more copies for the use of the Government. In regard to the Jewish method certain practical measures for immediate limitation and reform were proposed. The Statement and a Memorandum on Jewish Slaughter were sent to all Members of the Houses of Parliament.

That year Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., brought in his Bill for enforcing humane slaughter, and collaborated with your Society all the time. Members of the Animal Defence Society "lobbied" daily in the House of Commons. On April 16th a Conference was held at the President's house between your Society and the recalcitrant officials of the Meat Trade. On April 24th a well-attended meeting promoted by your Society was held in a Committee room in the House of Commons; Sir William Davidson, M.P., took the chair. Many Members of Parliament attended and were much impressed. Again there was an Exhibition of humane and inhumane appliances.

After this meeting the representatives of the Meat Trade made a special request to meet representatives of your Society. A Conference was held on April 25th in Room 13 in the House of Commons. The Meat Trade representatives met Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir Leslie Scott, Mr. G. Stewart, The Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby. The Bill was discussed in detail. The Conference continued until midnight and ended in a deadlock, for friends of animals could not accept the nullifying amendments proposed. The Conference was resumed the following morning and, after prolonged discussion, reached an agreement.

Fickle Support.—In consequence a letter was sent to the Press which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*. Despite the agreement the National Federation of Meat Traders backed out and Mr. Adams, the President, wrote contradicting the statement that there had been an agreement,

and demanding an exhaustive practical and scientific investigation. There was also Jewish opposition which was only withdrawn when it was agreed that the Jews should be given the same exemption as heretofore.

Further progress with the Bill was arrested by the dissolution of Parliament.

There were many meetings in 1923. The Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, the Marquis of Clydesdale and Mr. John Dodds went to Belfast to speak. They were guests at a luncheon, the company including the Lord Mayor, representatives of the Ulster Parliament, the Churches, the City Council, the Medical Profession, Magistrates, etc. During their stay at Belfast, the representatives of the Animal Defence Society paid a visit to the Belfast Abattoir. The Lord Mayor of Belfast accompanied them on this visit. They were shown over the slaughterhouse and saw various operations in connection with the preparation of meat, but they were not shown the actual process of slaughter. In the course of a talk with the Superintendent they found that this gentleman was wholly opposed to the introduction of the humane killer. A Humane Exhibition was arranged for a week at the Barton Warehouses in Bristol and subsequently a Mass Meeting was held in that town. The speakers were the Archdeacon of Swindon, the Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby and Miss Constance Warner. The supporters of the meeting included the Lord Mayor of Bristol, the Lord Bishop of Bristol, the Bishop of Clifton, the Dean of Bristol and the Archdeacon of Bristol. At this meeting Mr. Evans, the Chairman of the United Tanners' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, offered to speak and showed the skins of heads of cattle, with many holes from the pole-axe. There was the usual strong opposition from the butchers. The meeting concluded with the showing of lantern slides.

The Bristol Master Butchers' Association subsequently adopted a resolution moved by Mr. G. G. Babbage, that "a recommendation go from this meeting to the whole of the Trade throughout Bristol and its environs that the Swedish Killer (Animal Defence Society's) be obtained and put into immediate operation."

In March your Society held a successful demonstration of humane slaughter in the Manchester Public Slaughterhouse, which attracted much public attention. Miss Warner had spent some time in Manchester preparing for the demonstration. A number of representative people in

Manchester were invited : members of the City Corporation, the Church, the Press, Port of Manchester Ship and Canal Officials, Medical Officers, Veterinary Surgeons, etc. The demonstration was held at the premises of Messrs. Thomas Knowles, butchers, and through their courtesy two bullocks, two sheep and two pigs were provided. A large number of butchers and slaughtermen attended the demonstration as well as those who had come by special invitation. Mr. Minor, Chief Veterinary Surgeon at the Public Slaughterhouse, was present and subsequently inspected the meat. The Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Warner and Miss Logan explained to the guests your Society's objects in arranging demonstrations.

Prior to the actual demonstration Miss Lind-af-Hageby addressed the assembly in the slaughterhouse. She stood on a crutch for killing sheep. She asked for open-minded consideration of the many points—humane and hygienic—in favour of reform. The animals were shot efficiently and painlessly by Mr. Alexander. A number of experts remained for the examination of the meat, which was found to be sound and in excellent condition.

Of the demonstration the *Manchester City News* (March 10th) wrote :—

At a demonstration arranged by the Animal Defence Society yesterday in the City Abattoir it was shown that small animals, such as sheep and calves, can be killed almost instantaneously and painlessly by the humane killer, and that large beasts, no matter how fractious or hard-headed, are stunned instantly. Given a certain amount of care, the instrument is perfectly safe in use. Carlisle Public Slaughterhouses have used the humane killer for twenty-three years, and report perfect success throughout that period. There is no question that bleeding is as free as with the ordinary methods, and there is a great practical advantage that meat from humanely-slaughtered animals is never "fevered" from fright in the animal, as is frequently the case otherwise. "Fevered" meat is dangerous to the public, and the public must look after its own welfare.

And Mr. Minor stated in public in reference to this demonstration that "for all effectual purposes the animals died or were rendered totally unconscious immediately."

The Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby subsequently gave a Public Reception at the Midland Hotel, Manchester. Miss Warner and Miss Schartau were present and helped to receive the guests. There was a large attendance, including many members of the Meat Trade, several of whom had participated in the demonstration.

Speeches were made by your President and Hon. Director, by Mr. Cuming Walters, Editor of the *Manchester City News*, Mr. Oaten, Mr. Walter Heap, Ex-President of the National Federation of Meat Traders, Dr. B. Solomon, Senior Rabbi of the Manchester Old Hebrew Congregation, and Mr. Dawson, head slaughterman of the Abattoir. The meeting was at times very lively, as the speeches for and against humane killing were made, and strong feeling shown on all sides. "Jews," said Dr. Solomon, "require no lessons in mercy from their Christian brothers." Mr. Heap stated he did not believe Miss Lind-af-Hageby had a forehead of a bullock with 13 holes in it.

Miss Lind-af-Hageby: "I don't tell lies! I shall have great pleasure in showing it to Mr. Heap."

Mr. Heap went on to say he was not suggesting that Miss Lind-af-Hageby had been lying, and that he agreed with her that the Jewish method was cruel.

A slaughter reform exhibition had been arranged in the hall.

Valuable and informative articles in support of your Society's Slaughter Reform Campaign, and reporting the demonstration and meeting, were published in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Manchester City News*. There were also reports and pictures in the *Daily Dispatch*, in the *London Evening Standard* and other papers.

On March 15th, a crowded meeting was held in Horsham. The Chair was taken by Lady Burrell, J.P. The speakers were the Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby and Miss Warner. Some 700 people attended the meeting, and there was strong opposition from a party of nearly 200 butchers. There were frequent protests, interruptions, and once or twice cries of "idiotic." Hostile butchers were allowed to address the meeting from the platform, and amongst those who availed themselves of this privilege were Mr. W. Payne, Secretary of the National Federation of Meat Traders, who spoke for over 20 minutes, and who was eloquent on the subject of the cruelties perpetrated in fox-hunting, pheasant shooting, and hare-hunting, Mr. E. E. Cripps, who declared that the humane killer was neither safe nor reliable, Mr. G. Nailard, etc. Your Society's exhibition of Slaughter Reform objects and implements was shown in connection with this meeting, and Miss Warner showed lantern slides. The meeting was fully reported in the *West Sussex County Times*.

In April a Slaughter Reform meeting was held at Tunbridge Wells, at which the Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby and Miss Warner spoke. There were present on the platform Alderman H. Elwig, J.P., and the Revs. Canon Oliver, and Hugh Miller. A resolution was passed in support of the Humane Slaughter Bill before the House of Commons, and it was decided that a copy should be sent to the Member of Parliament for the Tonbridge Division.

On May 3rd the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Warner spoke on Slaughter Reform at the Forum Club.

The 1923 Meat Trade's Demonstration of Slaughtering Methods in Birmingham.—The record of your Society's efforts at friendly co-operation with the officials of the Meat Trade is worthy of a volume to itself. For the blind support of the old cruel methods of slaughter, of obsolete implements upheld by pride of Trade, and wilful ignoring of humanitarian feeling, afford, in their practical expressions, interesting comment on the psychology of the butcher's trade. (It should, however, be stated emphatically that there were noble and notable exceptions amongst the rank and file of butchers and amongst some leaders of the Trade, men who whole-heartedly supported your Society.)

After considerable correspondence and some hesitation in regard to the usefulness of attendance your Society decided to accept the invitation of the Meat Trade to attend a demonstration in Birmingham, arranged to show the advantages of the old methods of slaughter.

It was supposed to be an impartial inquiry, yet in the *Meat Trades Journal* of October 18th, 1923, the opposition of the National Federation of Meat Traders to the Humane Slaughter Bill was expressed as follows:—" *The Slaughter of Animals Bill will have to be fought and fought strenuously,*" and the same number of this *Journal* published a Resolution in opposition to the Bill, passed by the Federation, recording that it would absolutely oppose the provisions of the Bill, and would "not agree to a compromise of any description." There was also an announcement that the Federation were officially supporting and circulating in pamphlet form a speech by Mr. A. E. Marsh in which the use of the Humane Killer was condemned on the grounds that it would not lessen the sufferings of animals, that shot animals cannot be properly bled, and that meat from such animals is dangerous to public health and decomposes rapidly.

The Federation invited the Animal Defence Society to send three representatives to the Demonstration together with a demonstrator to carry out slaughtering by methods advocated by the Society. The invitation to send representatives was accepted, but that of providing a demonstrator was declined for good and sufficient reasons which were given in a letter from Miss Lind-af-Hageby to the Secretary of the Meat Trade from which we quote the following :—

With regard to demonstrating the use of the Humane Killer advocated by our Society, and the quality of the meat produced, the Executive Council have made it a rule not to hold demonstrations unless they are fully cognisant of and in a position to direct arrangements for selection of animals, slaughter preparations and testing of the meat produced. In this case all arrangements will clearly be under the sole control of your Federation. Judging by the hostility to the use of the Humane Killer, expressed by your Federation in the *Meat Trades Journal*, to which I made reference in my letter of the 23rd ult., I am led to assume that the principal object of this Demonstration is the maintenance of the attitude of opposition to reform to which the Federation has already so forcibly committed itself.

In November last this Society organised a Demonstration of the use of the Humane Killer in London, reports of which appeared in the Press. The meat produced—beef, veal, mutton and pork—was subsequently bought, exhibited and sold by Harrod's Stores and declared to be of excellent quality. Arrangements are being made for further Demonstrations to be held under the auspices of this Society and I trust that representatives of your Federation will accept invitations to attend them.

The Demonstration was held in the Birmingham Slaughterhouse in the presence of a large assembly invited by the Federation. Those present included a number of Medical Officers of Health, Members of the City Corporation of Birmingham, Sanitary Inspectors, Veterinary Surgeons, Meat Inspectors, Superintendents of Markets, Pig-Breeders and Pork Butchers, Representatives of Butchers' and Slaughtermen's Organisations, of the Jewish Board of *Shechita*, etc. The Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby and Mr. John Dodds were present on behalf of the Animal Defence Society.

The three representatives of your Society wrote a Report of the Demonstration which was published, and from which we quote the following :—

Fifty-two animals were provided for the Demonstration. They consisted of bullocks, sheep and pigs. No bulls, cows or calves were used.

In the Programme of Proceedings, published by the National Federation of Meat Traders, which was handed to us on arrival, we read the following declaration in favour of the old-fashioned methods of killing by pole-axe and knife :—

"The contention of the Trade is that existing methods are as speedy and humane as any that have so far been devised," thus again emphasising that the Trade had made up its mind before conducting its Inquiry.

It is, therefore, of the greatest significance to note that out of two bullocks slaughtered by the pole-axe, one remained standing after the first blow, though the point had penetrated the skull. The pole-axe was pulled out of the head of the animal and another blow given before the animal fell insensible on the floor. That this could happen at a Public Demonstration, designed to show the superiority of the pole-axe, is a fact which should for ever silence the defenders of this inefficient and inhumane implement. It must naturally be assumed that the Federation had selected the best operator obtainable and the most suitable animal for the operation. The second bullock was successfully felled with one blow. Five bullocks were slaughtered by mechanically-operated Humane Killers and every one of these animals was rendered insensible by the first shot.

We were much impressed by the unsuitable and unpractical manner in which the bullocks were brought to the place of slaughter. They were hauled through a narrow doorway, then, by various manipulations, forcibly made to turn right round, slipping in the process and showing signs of fright and distress. Fright and slipping were particularly noticeable in the first three animals brought in. The second and third bullock fell, one having to be shot lying down after vain attempts to make it rise.

The demonstration of the Jewish method of killing emphasised the inhumanity of this method, notwithstanding the fact that care had been taken to show the latest improvements in the process of casting. A mattress was used for the animals to fall upon, and instead of the crowbar and rope for fixing the head, a man was employed to hold the head and expose the throat for the cut by the *Shochet*. In the case of the first bullock slaughtered by this method, there was much delay and difficulty in getting the animal to fall in the requisite position on the mattress. When cast, the bullock slipped and fell only partially on the mattress and had to be raised to its feet and cast again. Obvious distress was caused by these preparations and by the shackling of the feet, which were drawn securely against staples. After the *Shochet* had cut the throat, one of the slaughtermen present cleared the wound with his knife so as to ensure freer bleeding. This animal made conscious and vigorous movements and struggled for some considerable time after the cut. The second bullock slaughtered by the Jewish method was cast on the mattress with greater efficiency.

We observed, by stop-watch, struggles and movements on the part of this animal during seven minutes after the throat had been cut. The movements during several minutes were decidedly conscious and purposive, and at times so forcible that the animal would have risen had it not been securely tied by the legs. These movements show that, in spite of the severance of important blood-vessels in the throat, blood reaches the brain through the vertebrate arteries which are left intact.

It is a disturbing fact—admitted by Jewish authorities—that in London alone some 1,000 bullocks a week are slaughtered by the Jewish method.

The Report of the Demonstration, issued by your Society, was sent to the Press, and *The Times* and many other papers published lengthy notices and comment on it.

Your Society's collection of testimonials from butchers who use the Humane Killer was greatly enlarged. In February a notice was issued announcing that a well-known firm of London butchers, Messrs. R. Allen & Co., 117, Mount Street, purveyors of meat by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King, had undertaken to provide such meat. This was followed by a notice that Mr. A. J. Smith of Edgware Road also undertook to supply meat derived from humanely killed animals. Mr. Smith has upon several occasions done kind services to your Society and arranged Demonstrations of humane slaughter.

Visits to Foreign Abattoirs.—On October 16th the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby paid a visit to the Abattoir at Berne, Switzerland, which they inspected thoroughly, under the guidance of the Superintendent, Dr. Noyer, who has rendered valuable assistance to the Cause of Slaughter Reform on many occasions. On October 17th, they, accompanied by Miss Delius, visited the Abattoir in Zürich and were shown the slaughtering work carried out there. On October 18th they met Madame Simons in Paris and discussed with her the efforts made to introduce more humane methods at La Villette in Paris.

In 1924 the large Advertisement Campaign was pursued by well-displayed statements of the case for Slaughter Reform in *The Times*, the *Morning Post*, the *Daily Herald*, etc. There were numerous meetings, amongst them meetings in London, Birmingham, Cheltenham; addresses were given in Croydon, Ilford, Bedford, etc. In April your Society held a crowded meeting at the Steinway Hall, London.

The objects of the meeting were:—

1. To urge the Government to introduce a Bill to make the use of mechanically-operated humane killers obligatory in the slaughter of animals for food throughout the country;
2. To present facts and evidence showing the lack of foundation for statements made that meat and bacon, derived from humanely slaughtered animals, are inferior in quality or unfit for food;
3. To draw attention to the objects of the model Abattoir which it is proposed to build, and to the urgent need for reform in the care of animals, and in the handling of meat from the point of view of public health.

Members of the meat trade had been specially invited to attend through advertisements in the Press and through notices sent by post. A large number were present, and there were frequent hostile interruptions and much noise of dissent. The Duchess of Hamilton was in

the Chair, and the speakers were Lord Ernest Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Meyler, M.P., Miss Lind-af-Hageby, Miss Warner, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, M.P., Lady Terrington, M.P., Mr. John Dodds and Mr. T. L. Staples. They were supported by The Earl of Plymouth, The Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, Sir Alfred and Lady Yarrow, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., Mrs. Philipson, M.P., The Marquis of Clydesdale, Sir Cyril Cobb, M.P., Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Sir Leslie Scott, M.P., K.C., etc.

From the Chair the President referred to the opposition offered by the *Meat Trades Journal*:—

“ They write of our appeals for mercy, for the merest decency in the treatment of the animals, as ‘ sob-stuff.’ They fill their journal week by week with statements, sometimes beyond the limit of reputable controversy.” “ We shall, therefore,” she said, “ show by practical demonstration that our principles are sound. We shall not only enter the trade, but we shall create a new trade, with new ideals, new principles and new practice. The time will come when young men in the trade will no more dream of using the old barbarous method in the slaughter of animals for food than young men now dream of studying how to drive coaches along our roads or four-wheeler cabs along our streets. We stand for humanity and progress.”

At the meeting the plan for building a Model Abattoir at Letchworth to refute the arguments of the hostile Meat Trade was spoken of. Mr. Ayling, the architect, gave details of the buildings to be erected.

On November 7th a very successful meeting was held at Ramsgate under the auspices of your Society. Miss Warner had spent some time in Ramsgate in the work of organisation. The Chair was taken by the Rev. E. L. A. Hertslet, and the speakers were the Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby and Miss Constance Warner. The Mayor of Ramsgate, Dame Janet Stancombe Wills, who had given warm support to the Slaughter Reform movement, was on the platform. There was considerable opposition on the part of butchers and representatives of Jewish slaughter, but in spite of this a strong resolution, urging the Ramsgate Borough Council to adopt Clause 9B of the Model Bye-Laws, was carried with only a few dissentients. Questions were put and answered from the platform.

The resolution was proposed by the Mayor and seconded by Sir Edward Rigg. Votes of thanks were proposed by Sir Cecil Hertslet and seconded by the Deputy-Mayor.

Amongst those present on the platform were Lady Roxborough, Lieut.-Col. W. Smith, Captain H. C. Norman, the Rev. T. Williams, Dr. Tamplin, Alderman A. W. Larkin, and Mr. D. R. Leuliette, who had given great help in organising the meeting and making it a success.

The meeting was particularly noisy when Miss Warner showed a series of lantern slides illustrative of the present conditions in private slaughterhouses. (Cries of "Taken years ago," "Faked," "Be fair," "Not a bit like that," were heard.) Mr. Emanuel, Secretary and Solicitor to the Board of *Shechita*, was present on behalf of the Jews, and at the conclusion of the meeting walked up to the platform and engaged in conversation with Miss Lind-af-Hageby. Subsequently this conversation, in a somewhat garbled form, was reproduced in the *Jewish Chronicle*, and called an "Interview with Miss Lind-af-Hageby."

The Years that Followed.—It is impossible in this survey to do more than indicate the intense and varied activities that followed during subsequent years. Meetings were held in many parts of the country, including one in York, at which the Archbishop of York—now Archbishop of Canterbury—took the chair. Miss Constance Warner gave hundreds of lectures on Slaughter Reform, arranged demonstrations and exhibitions. The Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby twice went to Chicago, visited the Slaughterhouses and pleaded with those in authority to reform their methods. Visits were paid to numerous foreign Abattoirs including those in Munich, Paris, Vienna, Stockholm, New Orleans, Madrid. Demonstrations of Humane Slaughter were organised in Paris, Geneva and other towns, and Humane Killers were presented to municipalities and private individuals. For seven consecutive years the Animal Defence Society had a Slaughter Reform Stall at the Smithfield Cattle Show; the Society also had Slaughter Reform Stalls at the Royal Horse Show and at a Church Congress in Plymouth. On two occasions the Society took part in joint Deputations to the Ministry of Health (May, 1924 and January, 1925). A Conference was held at your Society's offices with representatives of the Board of Deputies of British Jews (by their request).

The Model Abattoir.—The Foundation Stone of the Model Abattoir having been laid with appropriate ceremony on December 14th, 1925, the work of building proceeded steadily and in July, 1927, the inauguration of the building took place on the occasion of the International Animal Protection Congress and was attended by a large assembly. The company of five hundred persons

included a large number of Delegates to the Congress and a hostile section of butchers and slaughtermen who had introduced themselves uninvited.

A meeting was held in the Lecture Hall of the Abattoir, at which the Chair was taken by the Duchess of Hamilton (who had laid the Foundation Stone of the Abattoir).

Speeches were made by the Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton, M.P., late Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Hugo Heiss, Doctor of Medicine and Veterinary Surgeon, Director of the Straubing Public Abattoir, Professor Hjalmar Dahlström, of the Royal Veterinary College, Stockholm, Dr. M. Noyer, Chief Veterinary Surgeon at the Berne Abattoir (one of the finest in Europe, where humane slaughter has long been successfully established), Lord Ernest Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Donegan, and the Rev. B. G. Bouchier.

Mr. W. H. Gaunt spoke on behalf of the Letchworth Urban District Council, and Sir Ebenezer Howard, founder of Letchworth Model Garden City, said a few words. The City of Antwerp had sent Monsieur Somers, Echévin des Services Sanitaires, and Monsieur Jacobs, Director of the Municipal Abattoir, as official representatives of that city.

There were successful demonstrations of humane slaughter at the conclusion of the meeting, first in the pig slaughterhouse, and afterwards in the cattle slaughterhouse.

Prior to the meeting, Miss Lind-af-Hageby conducted parties of the guests round the buildings, explaining the purposes of the installation.*

The Scottish Humane Slaughter Bill, introduced in 1927, gave rise to much opposition and controversy. Your Society organised a demonstration of humane slaughter of sheep at the Letchworth Abattoir, to which every Member of the House of Commons was invited. There had been strong and apparently effective opposition to the inclusion of sheep in the humane provisions of the Bill. The demonstration took place on June 18th, 1928, four days before the Third Reading of the Scottish Bill and, being conducted by Mr. John T. Robertson, of Edinburgh, was a great success. Twenty-five sheep were successfully slaughtered with the Cash Mechanical Killer. The demonstration served to show that the Mechanical Killer ensures instantaneous unconsciousness and that the

* A report of the good work for slaughter reform done through the building of the Model Abattoir at Letchworth will appear in a book to be issued shortly.

objections raised in the House of Commons in regard to loss of time, danger to the operator and deterioration of meat were without foundation. Amongst the Members of Parliament who attended the demonstration were Lt.-Col. T. C. Moore, M.P., Brig.-Gen. Charteris, M.P. who had introduced the Bill, Mr. MacLaren, M.P., Mr. Robert Young, M.P., Mr. W. Wright, M.P., Lord Fermoy, M.P., Mr. Viant, M.P. One hundred and thirty Members of Parliament wrote and expressed their regret at their inability to be present. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, wrote expressing his pleasure at seeing the Model Abattoir and his hope that it would successfully carry out its work of education in humane slaughter of animals.

The Humane Slaughter Act of 1933.—This Act, though representing an important advance, is unsatisfactory owing to the concessions made to opponents of humane slaughter. Under this Act no animal "shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard except in accordance with the following provisions, that is to say, every such animal shall be instantaneously slaughtered or shall by stunning be instantaneously rendered insensible to pain until death supervenes, and such slaughtering or stunning shall be effected by means of a mechanically-operated instrument in proper repair."

But there are exemptions. *Pigs need not be slaughtered humanely in slaughterhouses in which there is not available a supply of electrical energy; sheep and lambs do not come under the Act unless local authorities decide to pass resolutions applying the humane slaughter section to these animals. Jewish and Mohammedan methods of slaughter are exempt from the provisions of the Act.*

Eleven million sheep are slaughtered in this country every year, and it is left to the discretion of Rural and Municipal Councils whether sheep are to be included or not. A great many Local Councils have now adopted the inclusion of sheep; but their general exclusion from the Act is a very serious flaw.

Your Society issued a pamphlet entitled, "Wrecking the *Humane Slaughter Bill*," from which the following is quoted:—

It is a scandal and a disgrace that the opposition to humane methods of slaughter should by force of majority in Committee have succeeded in excluding sheep and, in a great measure, pigs from the Bill. England is supposed to be the pioneer and stronghold of Animal Protection, yet, in the matter of humane slaughter she

lags behind other countries, which long ago have decided that the first and elementary measure of putting kindness to animals into practice is to stun them before they are slaughtered for food. At the meeting of Standing Committee B. on June 27th, members of Parliament advanced arguments provided by Jewish opposition and the truculency of the National Federation of Meat Traders, which were conspicuous by their cynical and mercenary disregard of humanitarian principles.

Mr. Herbert Williams, Member for S. Croydon, who has led the efforts to wreck the Bill, was seen to take whispered advice from a phalanx of smug representatives of the Jewish opposition to all slaughter reform.

We know, and do not guess, that Jews have been energetically at work, for we read in the *Jewish Chronicle* of June 23rd, 1933, the following, written in reference to the Humane Slaughter Bill:—

“ In order to avoid doubts as to the humane nature of ‘ Shechita,’ members of the Committee (Standing Committee B.) are being supplied with facts and authoritative opinions which should leave them in no doubt whether the methods of ‘ Shechita’ are humane.”

Mr. Janner, M.P., made the following statement in Committee on June 27th:—

“ I am indebted to my hon. Friend for having asked to see the method adopted for the purpose of slaughtering animals according to Jewish rites. I want to make it clear that the Jewish method has been definitely considered to be humane by physiologists of eminence and renown and by nearly everybody who has seen the method in practice. There is a quotation that I should like to make, so that the position may be perfectly clear, and this is from a statement made by Professor Lovatt Evans, D.Sc., F.R.S., who said:—*

*“ ‘ My opinion as a physiologist is that I should think this method is as humane as any other method in use or likely to be brought into use for the purpose. I should be happy to think that my own end were likely to be as swift and painless as the end of these cattle killed in this way undoubtedly is.’ ” (See *Parliamentary Debates*, House of Commons Standing Committee B., Tuesday, June 27th, 1933.)*

Amongst the members of Parliament who opposed the Bill were the following: Mr. Herbert G. Williams, member for South Croydon, Major Procter, member for Accrington, Mr. Michael W. Beaumont, member for Aylesbury, Mr. E. W. Salt, member for Yardley, Mr. R. H. Morgan, member for Stourbridge, Mr. Smith-Carington, member for Rutland and Stamford, Mr. J. Slater, member for Eastbourne, Mr. G. H. Eady, member for Bradford, Sir Thomas Rosbotham, member for Ormskirk, Mr. Wilfred D. Wills, member for Batley and Morley, Colonel J. Broadbent, member for Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. P. J. Hannon, member for Moseley, Alderman D. G.

* Professor Lovatt Evans is a licensed vivisector whose name was much before the public at the time of the Hewett case in 1926 (dogs stolen by Hewett to be delivered to University College Physiological laboratory).

Logan, member for Liverpool, Scotland, Sir J. Lamb, member for Stone, Mr. Richard K. Law, member for Kingston-upon-Hull.

A Bill was introduced in the House of Commons by the Meat Trade with the object of strengthening the opposition to the inclusion of *all* animals in the provisions for humane slaughter. The Bill was promoted by Mr. H. G. Williams, M.P., and provided for the mechanical slaughter of bovine animals *only* (defined as bull, cow, bullock, heifer, steer, ox).

This Bill received the support of the organised meat trade. The *Meat Trades Journal* wrote: "The Federation" (the National Federation of Meat Traders) "*hold that the traditional methods of slaughter are the best.*" This meant that the Federation was still in favour of the slaughtering, without previous stunning, by knife only, of the smaller animals, such as sheep, pigs, calves, and of the use of the poleaxe for cattle. The *Meat Trades Journal* urged members of the Federation to do all they could to secure support for Mr. Williams' Bill and in opposition to Lt.-Colonel Moore's Bill "which not only requires the mechanical slaughter of all animals, but contains a large number of other obnoxious provisions as well."

On June 24th Lt.-Colonel Moore, M.P., called at the offices of your Society to discuss methods by which the passage of the Bill could be aided. Your Society organised much lobbying in the House of Commons by selected parties of workers in support of the Bill and in opposition to the nullifying amendments.

Germany prohibited Jewish slaughter on April 4th, 1933, Switzerland forbade it years ago on account of its cruelty. Norway has also forbidden it on account of its cruelty.

It is erroneous to say that Humane Slaughter has been established in this country. The Jewish method of killing, which consists of cutting the throat of an animal without previous stunning, is the very antithesis of humane slaughter. And there is no limit to Jewish killing imposed by the Act of 1933.

The Model Abattoir at Letchworth has again served as an example and to stimulate interest in the cause of slaughter reform. The Meat Trade in England still offers strong opposition to the institution of public abattoirs and the continued existence in this country of thousands of small private slaughterhouses shows the need of enlightenment. Other countries have abolished the private slaughterhouse.

The Bristol City Council, representatives of which inspected the Model Humane Abattoir, have now adopted a plan for a Public Abattoir outside the town at a cost of £30,000 to replace the existing 63 private slaughter-houses in that city.

Enquiries for particulars and plans of the Model Abattoir and its equipment received during the year from different parts of the world included one from the City Sanitary Inspector of Kimberley, South Africa; from Mr. Burberry, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Johannesburg, who paid a visit to your Society's Humane Exhibition; from Miss MacPhee, a leading worker in Durban, Natal.

Other requests for information came from India, China and Canada. Rao Sahib N. C. Rangaswami Iyengar, Superintendent of the S.P.C.A. of Madras, worked actively to introduce the humane killer in India.

Mr. A. Fortune, Senior Sanitary Inspector, Health Department, Colne, Lancs., wrote for information to meet butchers' objections to the use of the humane killer on sheep.

Mrs. de Wolff wrote that she had succeeded in getting the Humane Killer introduced in the Abattoir at Malta. This, she stated, was accomplished partly through the help of the Society's publications.

Assistance was given to a demonstration of humane slaughter at the Veterinary College of Alfort, near Paris.

Bill to Prohibit the Vivisection of Dogs.—This Bill, to which reference was made in the Report for 1932, was set down for Second Reading on March 3rd, 1933, but as the prior order of the day was one relating to miners' wages which would exhaust the whole of the time of the day, Sir Robert Gower (on February 27th) withdrew the Bill from the list in the hope that another opportunity for Second Reading might be found. The Bill provided:—

Notwithstanding anything in the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Act"), it shall be unlawful to perform any experiment of a nature calculated to give pain or disease to any dog for any such purpose whatsoever, either with or without anaesthetics, and no person or place shall be licensed for the purpose of performing any such experiments.

Any person performing or assisting or taking part in performing any such experiment on any dog shall be guilty of an offence against the principal Act and punishable accordingly, and the provisions of this Act shall have effect as though they formed part of that Act.

This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Dogs' (Protection) Act, 1933, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Cruelty to Animals Acts, 1876 to 1933.

The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society has always denounced vivisectional experiments on animals as immoral, as misleading to Science and injurious to medical theory and practice. It, therefore, has demanded and demands the legal prohibition of such experiments. From the outset the Society has recognised that *all* animals are entitled to exemption from vivisection, and has declined to make use of arguments designed to obtain the liberation of dogs from vivisection by conceding that other animals—cats, horses, rabbits, guinea-pigs, apes, monkeys and rats—may be used.

But the Society has supported the various Bills for the exemption of dogs which have been introduced in the House of Commons. This support has been given in the form of agitation by publications, lectures, mass meetings and appeals to Members of Parliament, and has always been based on the principle that the exemption of dogs can only be accepted as an instalment of total abolition.

Caravan Campaign in Support of Bill to Exempt Dogs from Vivisection.—During 1933 the large Exhibition Caravan of the Society was fitted to undertake an educational campaign relating to dogs. Exhibits were prepared relating to the heroic exploits of war dogs, acts of supreme devotion and self sacrifice on the part of dogs who have saved human life and averted disaster by their intelligence and sagacity. Publications were prepared containing extracts from the published reports of vivisection showing the cruelty of experiments on dogs. A series of "Help the Dog" leaflets was issued for the occasion, i.e., 1. What is a "Stray Dog"? 2. The Laboratory Mind and Experiments on Dogs. 3. The Dog: The World's Super Lover. 4. Dogs and the Last Royal Commission on Vivisection (1912). 5. Experiments on Dogs Useless in Investigating the Nature and Treatment of Cancer. 6. Stolen Dogs: Cases in London, 1926, Philadelphia, Cologne and Toronto. 7. War Dogs: Their Bravery. The caravan which is painted a bright blue colour with yellow lettering (the Society's colours), was seen in London and surrounding districts for some months and attracted great attention. It carried pictures, posters, models. The following account of the work appeared in *Progress To-day*:—

"There is a model of a dog on a vivisection board, and a poster showing the miseries of dogs perpetually chained. Publications relating to the cruelties and uselessness of vivisection experiments are distributed both during the

temporary "hold-ups" in the traffic or at certain "pitches" when the workers are able to get out, distribute more literature, collect signatures for the Dogs' Petition, and speak to the crowds which assemble with amazing rapidity. The caravan has often stopped 20 minutes just off main thoroughfares. The reception accorded has been extraordinarily sympathetic. People will stop at first in the usual way, attracted by the spectacle of the brilliant blue van with the pictures and other exhibits, and it is generally only a short time before the bolder spirits will step forward, hold out their hands for publications and hazard a few questions or comment on the cruelty or otherwise of experiments on dogs. People accompanied by dogs are almost automatically drawn to stop and talk. Though there have been occasional discussions and arguments with medical students and opponents, no hostility has been shown.

Miss Nora Logan, Member of the Executive Council, has been chief of operations and has borne the full burden of responsibility. She has been unsparing of her time and energies in this direction. The caravan has been out every day parading in and around London and stopping wherever possible. It has many times patrolled Oxford Street; Regent Street; High Street, Kensington; the Strand; Piccadilly; Bond Street; and many other busy shopping centres, as well as visiting East London, where Mrs. Beddow Bayly obtained police permits for several very good "pitches" (this was in addition to Mrs. Beddow Bayly's own Anti-Vivisection campaign in which the Society's caravan assisted later). South-West London, Hammersmith Broadway, Chiswick, Roehampton, Richmond, Putney, and Wimbledon are among the districts visited. On May 19th Miss Logan took the van to Midhurst to assist Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett in her work. The caravan paraded Midhurst and the surrounding districts, also visiting Chichester and stopping for about an hour close to the Cathedral where hundreds of visitors passed and read the posters. In the evenings a "pitch" was used in the market Place. On Saturday evening there was a very good crowd and Mrs. Sennett, who is a most enthusiastic and energetic worker, addressed the people from the van on the Cause. On June 12th and 13th the caravan assisted Dr. and Mrs. Beddow Bayly in their Hackney campaign. Pitches were arranged for in Hackney and Clapton from 11 a.m. till 9.30 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Beddow Bayly were in charge, assisted by members of the Clapton Anti-Vivisection Society. Miss Logan

and Miss Helen Turner helped for some hours each day."

Among others who have assisted are: The Duchess of Hamilton, Mrs. Selby Lowndes, Miss B. C. Delius, Hon. Treasurer of the Society; Miss Eveline Faulkner and Captain Faulkner; Miss Tyson; Miss Matthews; Miss Gibson; Mrs. Sherrin; Mr. Chiltern and Mr. Pye.

The Dogs Exemption Bill introduced by Sir Robert Gower was not proceeded with; on December 6th, 1933, a Bill to prohibit the vivisection of dogs was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. This Bill was presented by Mr. John Lockwood and supported by Sir Robert Gower, Colonel Moore, Sir Bertram Falle, Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, Colonel Crookshank, Mr. Clarry, Mr. Maitland, Commander Astbury, Mr. Groves and Mr. Cocks.

Medical Education and Vivisection.—On October 6th *The Medical World* published a most interesting article entitled *Reflections on Medical Education* by G. F. Walker, M.D., M.R.C.P. Dr. Walker's article provides incisive and thought-provoking criticism of present methods of training medical students and should be widely read. Dr. Walker wrote:—

"My own conviction is that the study of human physiology by way of experiments on animals is the most grotesque and fantastic error ever committed in the whole range of human intellectual activity. And like all such errors it is defended by its adherents, either by an arrogant and muddle-headed fanaticism, or a cantankerous petulance. Yet these are presented to the students as an altruistic and open-minded zeal for truth. The fact is that most students, though they do not realise it, are intellectually crippled for life if once they are persuaded to take more than a perfunctory interest in physiology as taught in the formal medical curriculum. One of the saddest things one can see is the spectacle of a medical student, otherwise kindly, reasonable and sensible, passionately defending experiments upon animals because his teachers, financially interested in such experiments, use their positions and personalities to impress their perversion on him. Unhappily the impressed perversion often persists through life, and one occasionally reads of the ludicrous and pathetic spectacle of elderly laymen, not knowing what they say, repeating the platitudes taught them as science students in defence of the mutilation of animals."

The article by Dr. Walker was reprinted as a pamphlet and sent to every Member of the General Medical Council, to medical men on the staff of hospitals, and to every Member of Parliament. Copies can be obtained from the offices of your Society.

Subject of Vivisection Raised at Meeting of British Medical Association.—Dr. L. A. Parry spoke of vivisection at the meeting of the British Medical Association held in

Dublin in July, 1933. He moved that a committee be appointed by the Council to consider the whole question of experiments on animals. He said that this question had not been investigated for many years, and that there were now a very large number of medical men who entertained grave doubts as to whether experiments on animals were justified. There were, he said, a good many reasons to show that experiments on animals were leading to no good results, but to very bad results, and that they were holding back the progress of Medicine.

The resolution was not carried.

Questions Asked at Meeting of the Research (Vivisection) Defence Society.—An advertisement in *The Times* announced the Annual General Meeting of the Research Defence Society (Society for the Defence of Vivisection) and contained the notice that visitors were invited. Miss Lind-af-Hageby attended the meeting which was held at the *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine* in Keppel Street, on June 22nd. The Chair was taken by the President, Lord Lamington, supported by the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of Committee. The seventh Stephen Paget memorial lecture was delivered by Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., and the subject was "The Saving in Life and Suffering due to Medical and Veterinary Research, with Special Reference to the Tropics." The lecturer dealt at great length with the alleged benefits of vivisection, and stated that the pain inflicted by experiments on animals is negligible. He suggested that "rats and such vermin" constitute the material for experimental research, and completely forgot to mention dogs, horses, apes, and other animals.

At the conclusion of Sir Leonard Rogers' lecture Miss Lind-af-Hageby rose and asked the Chairman if she could put a few questions. After some commotion and the conclusion of some short speeches on the platform, Miss Lind-af-Hageby said, "As the last Royal Commission on Vivisection has been mentioned by the lecturer, may I, as one of the witnesses before that Commission and as one, whom the late Mr. Stephen Paget used to ask questions after her lectures, put some questions to you? I take it that I am one of those, who, at a previous meeting of this Society were classed as 'mentally deficient' (this remark elicited some laughter). I am the Hon. Director and Founder of the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society, a Society which is 26 years old and which, therefore, is closely concerned with the subject of the lecture

(no reply from the Chair). The Royal Commission on Vivisection has been mentioned here. Is the Society aware that the Royal Commission stated that limits should be placed to animal suffering in the search for physiological or pathological knowledge? Has the Research Defence Society acted in accordance with that recommendation? And further that the Royal Commission stated that a certain professor whose name I will not mention here (loud laughter from the students present) should not be granted a licence to experiment because of the things he said before the Commission on the subject of having inflicted pain on animals, and that he considered it perfectly right to inflict pain on animals? There have been some sneers in the lecture at mid-Victorian moralists, and at the people who started the Anti-Vivisection movement, by which I presume is meant such opponents of vivisection as Tennyson, Browning, Ruskin, Dickens and Queen Victoria? May I ask if the Society recognises no moral obligation in the treatment of animals?

“Further, is the Society aware that the Anti-Vivisection movement has become more and more a defence of humanity? The lecturer stated that the whole of progress in modern medicine depended on experiments on animals. Is he aware that millions of people are turning away from this Medicine to the so-called ‘quacks,’ to nature-cure, homœopathy, osteopathy, and that this will be bad for the economics of you all?

“I further ask if the Society is aware of the cruel, revolting and sometimes sadistic (laughter and resentment) experiments which are performed on animals?

“I further ask the Society if it is aware of the fact that experiments on animals lead directly to experiments on helpless human beings, on the poor and on children? Of this we have evidence. You can all come to Bond Street and see it. I have had a hospital for children run on my own lines for years, and I am particularly interested in children.

“I further ask this: The lecturer has told us a great deal about the painlessness of experiments on animals. I have seen the Pasteur and the Rockefeller Institutes, and I know what I am talking about. If these experiments are so painless, why are we not allowed to go into the laboratories? May I challenge any one of you here who is a director of a laboratory, where animals are experimented on, to let me in now?”

Sir Leonard Rogers said he was glad to reply, but no reply came forth. Instead he produced a statement, issued by a Society with which Miss Lind-af-Hageby has no connection, and loudly inquired whether she approved of it. She answered that she knew nothing about this statement. Sir Leonard Rogers then appeared somewhat excited and, shaking the document in question, called out: "Upon this you have got a million signatures of ladies!" He insisted: "Do you agree or do you not agree with the statement?" Miss Lind-af-Hageby: "I should have to study the statement carefully before I could answer your question." Sir Leonard Rogers: "Do you accuse us all of sadism?" Miss Lind-af-Hageby: "No, not all, but *some* of you." Sir Leonard Rogers: "Nobody can be a consistent anti-vivisectionist who is not a Christian Scientist or a vegetarian, are you a Christian Scientist?" Miss Lind-af-Hageby: "No!" Sir Leonard Rogers: "Then you accept the fruits of experimental Medicine when you need medical help?" Miss Lind-af-Hageby: "Certainly not, I consider those 'fruits' dangerous and not helpful."

The Alleged Painlessness of Experiments on Animals.—

Dr. Beddow Bayly recently gave the following instances of painful experiments performed within the last twelve years:—

(a) Injection of boiling water into the pancreatic artery of a dog until it became unconscious through the pain.¹

(b) Production of intestinal obstruction in dogs by tying off the intestinal canal with tape at various points from the stomach downwards. No food or water given for forty-eight hours before the operation, nor until they died.²

(c) Water in excessive amounts pumped into the stomachs of dogs and cats until vomiting, convulsions and death occurred.³

(d) Removal of adrenal glands from pregnant bitches, with consequent vomiting, yelling fits, tetanic spasms, convulsions at intervals, with birth of puppies and eventual death.⁴

(e) Injection of fæces into the peritoneal cavities of pregnant bitches, causing acute peritonitis, convulsions and death.

(f) Closing the anal canal of pregnant bitches with purse-string sutures, so as to prevent the passage of anything from the bowel, while feeding continued, the animals lingering as long as eleven days before dying or being killed.⁵

(g) Investigation of "question whether pain and trauma can produce shock in experimental animals," in the course of which sensitive organs were crushed and sciatic nerve stimulated at two-minute intervals for one and a-half hours, until "central nervous system shock supervened." Some of the dogs used were only given morphia, a drug which stimulates the sensitivity to pain in these animals, instead of dulling it.⁶

(h) Experiments in starvation, in deprivation of water,⁷ in running to death in motor-driven revolving cages,⁸ in exposure to high-temperatures,⁹ to poison-gases and various infections,¹⁰ and in the injection of poisons and disease products which result in a painful and lingering death—these are becoming so numerous and varied that one is left wondering if ingenuity could devise any new method of inflicting torture, until the perusal of a fresh report from a research laboratory shows anew to what base ends the imagination of man may be prostituted.

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2. *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Vol. xlviii, 1928.
3. *Lancet*, October 13th, 1923, p. 838.
4. *American Journal of Physiology*, January, 1927.
5. *Lancet*, May 24th, 1930, p. 1115.
6. *American Journal of Physiology*, June, 1918, p. 314.
7. *Medical Press*, November 28th, 1928.
8. *American Journal of Physiology*, September, 1927.
9. *Archives of Pathology*, Vol. viii, No. 4, October, 1929.
10. Continually performed at present day at the experimental station, Porton, England.

The publications of the Society on the subject of vivisection provide complete evidence of the infliction of pain.

Anti - Vivisection Publications.—In February the pamphlet entitled *A Survey of the Case Against Vivisection*, signed by ten medical men and women, was sent from the Society's office to 1,600 licensees under the Vivisection Act. One reply was received, addressed to the Hon. Director of the Society. It came in a bulky registered envelope and contained burnt-out matches, torn pieces of paper, advertisements of cigarettes and an advertisement of a book on the action of drugs on cells. Amongst articles on Vivisection and Medical Practice published during the year were *Homœopathy and Vivisection*, by E. Petrie Hoyle, M.D.; *The Science of Health: The Defence of Humanity*, by L. Lind-af-Hageby; *Vivisection Experiments on the Teeth and Jaws of Animals*, by W. Weyeneth, M.D.; *Avertin: The New Anæsthetic*, by M. Beddow-Bayly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; *Farewell to Lady Iodine*, by Lt.-Col. J. F. Donegan, C.B., LL.D.; *Vengeance*, by E. Douglas Hume; *Who Killed Cermak?* by Robert Logan; *Childbirth Mortality*, by L. Lind-af-Hageby; *Pernicious Anæmia*, by M. Beddow Bayly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

The constructive side of anti-vivisection was stressed as usual, methods of prevention and cure of diseases which are independent of or antithetical to vivisectional research were brought forward on every suitable occasion. In *The Science of Health: The Defence of Humanity*, issued in pamphlet form, Miss Lind-af-Hageby wrote:—

The attempts on the part of the supporters of vivisectionist laboratory Medicine to label opponents of experiments on animals "enemies of humanity," would be wholly ludicrous were they not fraught with such tragic consequences. Vivisectionist theories applied to human subjects either in the form of experiment—open or camouflaged—or "preventative" treatment, inflict such serious injury and suffering that the defence of humanity is now inseparable from the defence of animals.

Black and White Medicine.—She added:—

I have on many occasions drawn attention to two diametrically opposed systems of Medicine, the principles and proceedings of which we can trace and follow throughout the ages. The one I call—for purposes of simple generalisation—Black Medicine, and the other White Medicine.

The Black Medicine ignores the laws of Nature, denies the spirit, flouts the moral law. It seeks by unnatural and devious ways, by artificial creation of disease and disorder, to arrive at conclusions which are simple and self-evident to the intelligent student of Nature's laws of health. Experiment and again experiment is the cry of the adherents of this school. The material—animal and human—must be provided at all costs. Huge institutes of medical research, of bacteriological and surgical experimentation—richly endowed, magnificently housed—bear testimony to the success with which this school has captured the public imagination (and purse).

She directed public attention to the new filth-therapy, by which maggots are bred and cultivated to feed in human wounds, urine is used as medicine, pus and diseased blood from tormented animals are held in high favour as preventative and curative agents.

Medical Freedom.—In June, 1933, a Memorial was presented to the Lord President of the Privy Council by the People's League of Medical Freedom. Miss Lindaf-Hageby, a Vice-President of the League, was one of the signatories. The Memorial expressed a point of view which is finding ever-increasing support from those who are conversant with the errors recorded in the history of Medicine and who demand recognition of sound principles of prevention and cure of disease.

The Memorial contained the following:—

From time to time applications for Royal Charters of Incorporation are made to the Privy Council by various organisations

practising systems of Medicine other than that commonly practised by registered doctors.

We regret that hitherto these applications have not been favourably entertained by the Privy Council, and the object of this Memorial is to urge upon the Council various reasons why a more sympathetic attitude should be extended to such applications.

The present arrangement under which Medical registration is confined to one school of Medicine (viz. the allopathic) constitutes a virtual monopoly. It is submitted that monopoly in Medicine is as bad as any other form of monopoly. It is bad for the public in that it limits them to one school of Medicine, and it is bad for medical progress in that it destroys incentive to investigation and reform other than that favoured by the dominant school.

The history of Medicine shows that the remedies of one generation of allopathic doctors usually become the laughing stock of the next. To protect orthodoxy by preferential legislation is therefore to protect incompetency to the grave injury of the public.

Medicine is an art, as well as a science, and the natural gifts of healing possessed by not a few men and women ought not to be stifled or thwarted in their expression. Many of the most important remedies used in what is now orthodox Medicine were discovered or introduced by men outside the ranks of the regular doctors. The "expert knowledge" of the highly trained doctor is as likely to be "quackery" as any of the forms of treatment so dubbed. This is proved by the existence of the rival systems of "allopathy" and "homeopathy." In the eyes of the "allopaths" the "homeopaths" are quacks, and in the eyes of the "homeopaths" the "allopaths" are blind leaders of the blind. When regular doctors so differ it is surely obvious that the patient should be left to decide which form of treatment he wishes to accept, whether that of the orthodox or unorthodox doctor, and that he ought not to be compelled by the State to accept a form of treatment in which he has no faith.

The Question of Quackery.—Strong criticism of the orthodox methods of physicians and surgeons was made by Mr. R. Stuart Rodger, the Manchester County Coroner, on September 26th, 1933. The occasion was an inquest on a girl, Eunice Arstall, aged six, who had been treated by Mr. C. A. Abbott, a physico-medical practitioner. The jury had returned a verdict of "Death from Natural Causes," and added a rider that they considered that a medical practitioner should have been called at an earlier stage, when the Coroner said:—

"How many celebrated surgeons dare publish their case sheets? Orthodox Medicine is not the last word in healing."

"Registered practitioners nowadays rely solely on laboratory-made drugs, vaccines, and glandular preparations."

"A graduate of the Faculty of Medicine requires six years' intensive study to memorise thousands of facts and scores of theories many of which are not co-ordinated."

"Does this memory feat of book knowledge entitle him to experiment immediately on the human beings without a practical apprenticeship in the art of healing?"

"Herbalists may or may not be ignorant quacks, so also may be those who are members of the medical trade union."

"Should an authorised bonesetter assist an unauthorised one he is struck off the roll for unprofessional conduct."

In November, 1933, it was announced that Nature Cure practitioners would be granted the same status in Germany as fully qualified doctors by a new law. Herr Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, speaking at a meeting of Bavarian Nature Healers at Munich, said:—

"I have had experience of the value of natural healing on my own body, and it would be a crime against the German people if I did not do all in my power to give this system of healing the position it deserves."

"Science admits that it is faced with failure. The natural remedy, it seems to me, is to return to Mother Nature, our spring and source of knowledge."

Arrangements were made for the institution of professorships of Nature Cure Healing in the Universities of Berlin, Cologne and Munich and for Nature Cure Healers to undergo a course of three years' training.

Award of Prizes in the Dental Counter-Competition Organised by the International Bureau of Geneva.—In the Report for the year 1932 of the work of your Society, an account was given of the Dental Competition, initiated by the International Dental Federation, and of the Counter-Competition organised by the Society's International Bureau in Geneva. The International Dental Federation had offered a prize of a thousand dollars and a gold medal for the winner in competitive research based on cruel experiments on the teeth of dogs. The dogs were to have nerves and pulps of teeth extracted, the root canals infected with *streptococcus viridens* taken from septic human teeth. Some of the teeth were to be left untreated, whilst others were to be treated. The animals were to be killed a year and a-half after termination of the studies made of the teeth. Competitors must send in reports of their research not later than August 1st, 1935. World-wide indignation was expressed against these experiments.

On July 19th, 1933, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, President of the International Humanitarian Bureau of Geneva, issued a statement containing the following:—

The International Humanitarian Bureau of Geneva (4, Cour St. Pierre) offered 3 Prizes, a 1st Prize of £300,

a 2nd of £50, and a 3rd of £25 for the best essays by qualified dentists on the subject of the uselessness and cruelty of these experiments and the best means of preventing dental decay in man.

Fifty-two dentists, representing sixteen countries, have sent in essays. The Prizes were awarded on July 19th, 1933, as follows: *1st Prize*, Dr. Gaston Guérard (Dieppe), Doctor of the University of Paris, Professor of Operative Dentistry and of Human and Comparative Dental Anatomy at the Dental School of France (Ecole Odontotechnique de Paris), Surgeon Dentist of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Vice-President of the Anatomical Section of the Eighth International Dental Congress (Medal of the Ministry of Hygiene, Medal of l'Assistance Publique). *2nd Prize*, Dr. J. Sim Wallace, M.D., D.Sc., L.D.S., F.A.C.D. (London), Lecturer on Preventive Dentistry, King's College Hospital, London, formerly Dental Surgeon and Lecturer on Dental Surgery, London Hospital, Author of *The Physiology of Oral Hygiene*, *Cause and Prevention of Decay in Teeth*, *The Prevention of Dental Caries*, *Teeth and Health*, *Dental Disease and Public Health*, etc. *3rd Prize*, Dr. Charmack (Berlin-Steglitz).

Supplementary prizes of special distinction (£20 to each recipient) have also been awarded to Dr. med. Anton Lantschner (Berndorf, Austria), lately attached to the Dental Clinic of the University of Graz; to Mr. F. W. Broderick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (London), Hon. Dental Surgeon to the National Sanatorium for Diseases of the Chest, Bournemouth, Hon. Dental Physician to the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth, Cartwright Prizeman of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1926-31, and to Monsieur L. Favre, Licentiate in Dental Surgery (Dornach, Switzerland).

Honourable mention and complimentary prizes have also been awarded to the following: Dr. med. Heinrich Alter (Vienna); Dr. W. Baumbach (Salach, Württemberg); Mr. F. Breese, L.D.S. (London); Dr. Robert H. Brotman (Baltimore, U.S.A.), contributor of numerous articles to dental journals; Mr. G. Leslie Curnock, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Epping, England); Dr. F. Gutmann (Straubing, Bavaria); Lt.-Colonel Albert J. Maurice (London), L.D.S., of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Society of Medicine, formerly Editor of *The Dental Surgeon*, Hon. Dental Surgeon to the Belgrave Hospital for Children, London, the London Lock Hospital, Dental

Surgeon to the Royal St. Anne's Schools, etc.; Dr. Louis Ottofy (Oakland, California, U.S.A.), Editor of *International Dental Review*, Author of *Outlines of Dental Pathology*, Contributor to *American Text Book of Operative Dentistry*, Editor of *Standard Dental Dictionary*, etc.; Dr. George E. Payne Philpots (Melbourne, Australia), D.D.S., of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. med. Joseph Rado (Hodmezovasarhely, Hungary); Dr. med. Otto Schmidt (Berlin); Dr. Emil Schreier (Vienna); Dr. Paul Thorin (Paris); Dr. Julian C. Wessel (Philadelphia, U.S.A.); and Dr. med. William Weyeneth (Zürich).

It should be noted that the money given in prizes did not come from the funds of the Animal Defence Society, but was due to the generosity of friends and supporters, who gave special donations for the purpose. The Geneva Bureau gave world-wide publicity to the Counter-Competition and the Press of many countries gave splendid help. The Press cuttings afford evidence of what can be accomplished against evils which seem safely enthroned and apparently impregnable.

From Geneva many thousands of letters were sent out to dentists in different countries and to the Press protesting against the competition and announcing the Counter-Competition. Mrs. Mordan, Secretary of the Bureau, conducted a formidable correspondence on the subject. Many societies joined in the protest. Men and women famous in the world of politics, literature and art denounced the competition. Many of the dentists who took part in the Counter-Competition were men holding prominent positions in their profession. It had been announced that English, French or German could be used by the competitors. Comparing and judging these essays became an arduous task. The Bureau had expert helpers in Paris, London, Geneva and Zürich. Miss Lind-af-Hageby undertook several journeys and much labour in support of the Counter-Competition in which she took the initiative.

The International Dental Federation Meets in Edinburgh: Question Asked and No Reply.—The annual meeting of the International Dental Federation was held in Edinburgh on July 23rd—29th, 1933.

In view of the misleading statements made by Dr. Nord which appeared in certain British newspapers announcing that the International Dental Federation had abandoned the competition, based on experiments on the teeth of

dogs, Miss Lind-af-Hageby wrote a letter containing a question addressed to the International Dental Federation. The letter appeared in *The Scotsman* of July 24th:—

EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS.

Geneva, July 18th, 1933.

SIR,—In view of the approaching meeting of the International Dental Federation in Edinburgh, humanitarians all over the world will wish to put a question to those responsible for the conduct and policy of the Federation. The question is this—*Are you now prepared to cancel the competition initiated by you, and confirmed by your Dental Congress held in Zürich in 1932, under which experiments on the teeth of dogs are the basis of competitive research, and the winner is to be awarded a prize of 1,000 dollars and a gold medal?*

We know that during recent years there have been numerous dental experiments on the teeth of dogs, monkeys, and other animals, for they are recorded, in details of disease and suffering caused, by dental journals. These experiments have been encouraged and sustained by the Research Section of the International Dental Federation. The protests which have been made against the competition include those of many dentists, who have watched the increase in dental experiments on animals with dismay, and who regard them as misleading and detrimental to the true interests of dental science.

The International Humanitarian Bureau in Geneva will now publish the results of the counter-competition organised by the Bureau. The Bureau invited qualified dentists to send essays on the subject of the uselessness and cruelty of the experiments encouraged by the International Dental Federation and on the best means of preventing dental decay in man. Fifty-two dentists, representing sixteen nations, have done so. Amongst others who in Geneva signed protests against these experiments were the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, Monsieur Herriot, Monsieur Paul-Boncour, H.H. the Aga Khan, General Italo Balbo, Monsieur Carton de Wiart, Monsieur Titulesco, and many other delegates to the League of Nations.—I am, &c.,

L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY,

President, International Humanitarian Bureau.

The Manchester Guardian—always a friend and consistent supporter of humanitarian movements—published a similar letter from her on July 21st. A sentence which

had been omitted in *The Scotsman* was included in the *Manchester Guardian*. That sentence was the following :
“ Dr. B. Gottlieb of Vienna, late Secretary of this Section (Research Section of the I.D.F.) has been particularly active in the execution and promotion of such experiments.”

On the same day the *Glasgow Herald* published the letter. It is, therefore, clear that the question asked cannot have escaped the notice of the organisers of the meeting of the Federation. Dr. Nord was present in Edinburgh but did not find it convenient to reply to this direct question. He found time, however, for proposing the toast of the City of Edinburgh at the official banquet of the Federation attended by 150 ladies and gentlemen.

“ Dr. Ch. F. L. Nord, proposing the toast of ‘ The City of Edinburgh,’ said they wanted to come to the capital of Scotland because they knew it was the beautiful city of Burns, Scott, Stevenson, and many others, and they knew it was the city of Guy, Radford and Campbell.

Coming to Edinburgh they knew they would find the spirit they knew the Scots to deal with, and spirits which they perhaps did not know how to deal with.

Why did the Scotsman want to let the world think that the meanness of which he seemed to be so proud was an inferiority complex when in truth it was a superiority complex? Sufficient tribute was it to the Scots and the Edinburgh people for him to say that the present meeting was one of the best they had had in any part of the world.”

It was Dr. Nord who in a letter dated February 6th, 1933, stated that the Federation at its meeting in Zürich in 1932 had *modified* the original conditions of the Competition so as to omit experiments on dogs—a statement obviously absurd in view of the fact that the basis of the Competition was the use of living dogs. It was Dr. Nord who complained of “ lies,” “ abuse,” and “ slander,” and yet was incapable of substantiating the statement which he made with the object of arresting public protests and conveying the impression that nothing objectionable was taking place. “ If you can refer me to any resolution adopted, or any formal decision taken by the International Federation cancelling this Dental Competition,” wrote Miss Lind-af-Hageby to Dr. Nord on January 27th, 1933, “ I hereby undertake to give wide publicity to this fact.”

Needless to say Dr. Nord could not furnish evidence of any cancelling of the Competition.

The International Dental Federation showed a self-sufficiency and disregard of public opinion which may not prove profitable in the long run. The following letter,

addressed to Dr. George Villain, President of the Federation, who presided at the Edinburgh meeting, also received no reply :

“ The Animal Defence & Anti-Vivisection Society,
35, Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

To the President,
International Dental Federation,
Minto House, Edinburgh.
Sir,

In view of the international Research Competition, involving experiments on the teeth of dogs, coming up for further consideration at the I.D.F. Annual Meeting over which you preside, we wish to remind you of the world-wide indignation aroused by this Competition, emanating from the Research Section of your Federation. Nothing has more forcibly brought home to the public the painful nature of the research work on living animals, as carried out to-day, and the general feeling of revolt against such cruelties, clothed in the garb of Science, has been strongly expressed in the international Press. You are already aware of the fact that strong opposition to the I.D.F. Research Competition exists within the dental profession itself. This opposition found expression at your International Congress in Zürich in August, 1932, and has been supported in the dental Press. Among the large section of dentists who view the I.D.F. research scheme with strong disapproval on the ground of its cruelty as well as its futility from the points of view of scientific achievement and practical results are leading members of your profession, whose opinion is entitled to the consideration of the Research Section of the I.D.F. and of your Federation as a whole. In evidence of this fact we draw your attention to the statement issued by the International Humanitarian Bureau in Geneva, announcing the result of the Dental Counter-Competition arranged by that organisation. Among the prize winners who have sent in Essays, dealing with the cruelty and scientific futility of the I.D.F. Research Competition and the prevention of dental decay in man are some of the most prominent representatives of the dental profession in this and other countries.

We may, therefore, claim that we represent not only the organised humanitarian movement throughout the world, but also the general public, the Press, and a considerable section of your profession, in addressing the following question to you as president of the I.D.F. Annual Meeting :

Are you now prepared to cancel the Competition initiated by you and confirmed by your Dental Congress held in Zürich in 1932, under which cruel experiments on the teeth of dogs are the basis of competitive research and the winner is to be awarded a prize of 1,000 dollars and a gold medal?

Enlightened and humane people throughout the world will await a reply to this question from your Federation.

Believe us,

Yours faithfully,

N. HAMILTON AND BRANDON, L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY,
President. Hon. Director.

July 22nd, 1933."

A Letter to Dr. Fish.—To make doubly sure that the officials of the Meeting of the International Dental Federation should apprehend the question asked, another letter was sent to the Englishman, Dr. E. W. Fish:—

"The Animal Defence & Anti-Vivisection Society,
35, Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

Dr. E. W. Fish,

Secretary of the Research Section of the I.D.F., International Dental Federation Annual Meeting, Minto House, Edinburgh.

Sir,

We have addressed the following question to the President of the International Dental Federation Annual Meeting: Are you now prepared to cancel the Competition initiated by you and confirmed by your Dental Congress held in Zürich in 1932, under which cruel experiments on the teeth of dogs are the basis of competitive research and the winner is to be awarded a prize of 1,000 dollars and a gold medal?

This question equally concerns you in your capacity of Secretary to the Research Section of the I.D.F. and we ask you to give it your serious consideration.

You are aware of the existing strong opposition on the part of the public, the Press and a considerable section of the dental profession to the Research Competition involving prolonged and painful experiments on the teeth of dogs. This opposition is based on moral revolt and on a recognition of the uselessness of the experiments involved from the points of view of scientific accuracy of results and of practical benefit to humanity. The divergence of opinion on the scientific value of the I.D.F. Research Competition is proved by the fact that among the prize winners in the Dental Counter-Competition arranged by the

International Humanitarian Bureau in Geneva, and dealing with the cruelty and futility of the proposed experiments on dogs and the best means of preventing dental decay in man are such leading men in the dental profession as Dr. Gaston Guérard, Dr. Sim Wallace, Mr. Broderick and Mr. F. Breese.

We would urge on you as a scientist, and in the interest of the branch of learning which you represent, that Science cannot be isolated from life as a whole, of which it is merely one form of expression. True science must conform to the moral standards of contemporary life. Apart from, or in antagonism to, such standards Science can have no right to exist and the fruits it brings forth will of necessity perish. On this ground public opinion has condemned the I.D.F. Research Competition, the conception of which is in opposition to the moral consciousness of our time.

In the name of humanity and in the interest of true scientific progress, we ask you to consider and to answer our question.

Believe us,

Yours faithfully,

N. HAMILTON AND BRANDON, L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY,
President. Hon. Director."

To this letter Dr. Fish replied on the notepaper of the *Fédération Dentaire Internationale XXVIIth Session, Edinburgh, July, 1933*, with an attack, inspired by considerable malice, on one of the prize-winners in the Counter-Competition, and added:—

"I am afraid you appear to be very sadly misinformed not only as to the nature of the experiments to which you refer, but also as to their purpose and the discomfort they would produce on the dogs used. I am sure it will interest you to know that there are no competitors at the moment."

The Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby then wrote to Dr. Fish:—

"Thank you for your letter of July 26th. We note that you give no reply to the question in our letter to you of July 22nd: 'Is the Dental Federation prepared to cancel the competition initiated by the Federation and confirmed by the Dental Congress held in Zürich in 1932?' You state that you are sure it will interest us to know that there are no competitors at the moment.

"Permit us to say that you cannot possibly make such a statement on any foundation of accuracy or authority.

Competitors need only send in the conclusions of their experiments on the teeth of dogs before August 1st, 1935, and in the conditions published of the competition initiated by the Federation there is not a sentence indicating that competitors must inform the Federation of the commencement or pursuance of their work. This equally applies to the amendment added in Zürich which we have before us.

“On the other hand, we have ample evidence of the performance of cruel experiments on the teeth of dogs and other animals, experiments similar to those encouraged by your Federation and carried out among others by Dr. Gottlieb of Vienna, closely and officially associated with your Research Section.

“In view of the misleading statements which have been made with the object of allaying public anxiety and resentment of dental experiments productive of pain and suffering in animals we intend shortly to publish this evidence.”

Dr. Fish, who is licensed to perform experiments on animals under the Vivisection Act of 1876, wrote (on July 31st):—

“I feel sure you do not expect me to encourage your curiosity by discussing the future plans of the International Dental Federation with you.”

And he added—

“I do not very much relish the suggestion that we have been guilty of any misleading statements. I can assure you that if we were as inaccurate in our processes of thought and in our statements as some of your colleagues the realities of our work would very quickly call us to order.”

The Nature of the Experiments.—In view of the statement by Dr. Fish it is necessary to recall once again the conditions of the Dental Competition:—

The following announcement of the competition inaugurated by the International Dental Federation and offering a prize of 1,000 dollars and a gold medal, appeared in the *Zahnärztlichen Rundschau* (Berlin), November 29th, 1931 (No. 48 page 2,146) and in the *Schweiz. Zeitschrift für Zahnheilkunde* of December 31st, 1931:

“Two dogs aged between one and two years are required for the histological and bacteriological experiment for the control of the method of treating the roots of teeth. Teeth Nos. 3, 6, 8 of the lower jaw shall be used for the experiment. On one side the roots of the uninfected teeth shall be treated. On the other side, the whole of the nerves (pulp) shall be extracted and the canals infected with streptococcus viridens taken from septic human teeth and its virulence for dogs guaranteed. The bacteriologist who carries out the later examination shall set aside the tested culture, be present at the introduction of the bacteria into the teeth and mark the animals

for purposes of later identification. In addition to the above teeth, both upper third incisors shall also be infected, after extraction of the nerves. The teeth shall be stopped with special fillings. After at least three months have elapsed, X-ray photographs shall be taken of the infected teeth. As soon as inflammation appears round the apices of the teeth treatment may be begun. Both upper No. 3 teeth shall be left untreated throughout in order to facilitate hæmatogenous infection from these parts. A year and a half after termination of the treatment X-ray photographs shall again be taken and the animals killed. On one animal Nos. 6 and 8 on both sides shall undergo a histological and both Nos. 3 of the lower jaw a bacteriological examination. On the second animal both lower Nos. 3 shall be used for histological, and both Nos. 6 and 8 for bacteriological purposes. In addition to the above-mentioned teeth of the lower jaw, both upper Nos. 6 and both infected untreated upper Nos. 3 shall be used for the examination. Of these control teeth one half shall be examined histologically, the other half bacteriologically.

"For the bacteriological examination the root tips shall be separated from the teeth in a strictly aseptic manner, pulverised and used for the preparation of cultures. The tissue round the apices of the teeth shall be removed and used for the same purpose. The bacteriological examination shall follow the method indicated by Rosenow. The bacteriological examination must be carried out by a recognised bacteriologist attached to a University. For the histological examinations various research laboratories may be called in which are familiar with such work. The material for the histological examination must include the root tips and the surrounding tissue. The preparations must be as far as possible divided into separate sealed sections.

"Candidates entering for the competition must send in their work with an exact description of the method of treatment and including the histological sections and the bacteriological findings to the President of the Scientific Commission of the I.D.F. not later than August 1st, 1935. Before then the definite composition of the Board of judges will be settled according to the proposal of the Scientific Commission of the Executive Council of the I.D.F. This latter body shall be empowered to exert every kind of supervision and especially to determine whether the proposed methods can be carried out in actual practice. The distribution of the prize shall take place as soon as the examination results have been decided by the Board of Judges.

"Further information may be obtained from Dozent Dr. B. Gottlieb (Vienna, IX, Türkenstrasse 15)."

World-Wide Indignation.—So many people are familiar with the pains and miseries of toothache that the announcement of the Dental Competition with its cruel experiments on dogs caused anger and indignation such as have seldom been manifested in connection with the deeds of vivisectors. The Report of your Society for 1932 gave a list of some of the representative objectors to the Competition, which included: Monsieur Herriot, Prime Minister of France; Monsieur Paul-Boncour, Minister for War of France; Monsieur Painlevé, Minister for Air of France; the Rt.

Hon. Arthur Henderson, President of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments; Monsieur Avenol, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations; H.H. The Aga Khan; Monsieur Titulesco, Prime Minister of Roumania; Monsieur Politis, Head of the Greek Delegation to the League of Nations. Mr. John Galsworthy wrote a letter of strong protest which was published.

The Press and the Award of the Prizes.—The Geneva newspapers gave valuable publicity to the Counter-Competition. The *Journal de Genève*, *La Suisse* and *La Tribune de Genève* immediately published Miss Lindaf-Hageby's announcement of the prizes awarded. *La Tribune*, always sympathetic, described the world-wide indignation roused by the competition and *La Suisse* wrote of the moral reaction caused. Amongst other newspapers which announced the result of the Geneva Bureau Counter-Competition and commented thereon were: *Daily Mail* (London and Paris Editions), *Sunday Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Glasgow Herald*, *Scotsman*, *The Vaccination Inquirer*, *Le Petit Parisien*, *Journal des Débats*, *Gringoire*, *The Central European Times*, *Dental Journal*, *Le Défenseur des Animaux*, *Der Tierfreund* (Vienna), *Bulletin of Ligue Internationale Antivivisectionniste*, *Bulletin of Société Française d'Education Humanitaire et Société Protectrice des Animaux* (Colmar Ht-Rhin), *Tierrecht und Tierschutz* (Berlin), *Ibis* (Berlin), *Dagens Nyheter* (Stockholm), *Falu-Kuriren*, *Aarhusposten*, *Kristeligt Dagblad*, *Retsstats Bladet*, *Afholdsdagbladet*, *Ekstrabladet*, *Oestsjaellands Folkeblad*, *Midtfyns Dagblad*, *Villabyernes Blad*, *Aarhus Stiftstidende*, *Scienza e Coscienza* (Bologna), *Der Vivisektionsgegner* (Berne).

The New Fashion of Revolting Experiments on the Teeth of Dogs.—The public, and especially all who avail themselves of the services of dentists, should know that, apart from the Dental Competition, which has been stigmatised as cruel and useless, experiments on the teeth of animals are now carried on in this and other countries. The Royal Dental Hospital in London is one of the places where such experiments are carried out and Mr. E. W. Fish is one of the vivisectors. The article entitled *Vivisection Experiments on the Teeth and Jaws of Animals* by W. Weyeneth, M.D. (Dent. Zürich) which has been published in pamphlet form, gives a list and description of such experiments which have been recorded in dental journals.

Value of Prize Essays.—The 21 prize essays of the Dental Counter-Competition will be published by the International Humanitarian Bureau. The essays are of the greatest interest, for they do not only contain destructive criticism of experiments on animals in relation to the prevention of dental decay in man, but *offer facts and teaching relating to hygiene and the preservation of teeth, which are of the utmost importance.*

Dogs Saved from Vivisection Laboratory in Geneva.—In February, 1933, the help of Mrs. Mordan, Secretary of the International Humanitarian Bureau, was asked to save a dog from a Research Institute in Geneva. The dog had been bought without any indication being given of the objects for which he was purchased.

The laboratory attendant had pretended that the dog was wanted for a country house and did not mention the fact that he was intended for vivisectional research.

After thorough investigation of the case, Mrs. Mordan called on the Director, who first tried to deny the fact that such a dog had been acquired by him. As proofs were produced by Mrs. Mordan, he was finally forced to admit that he had been experimenting on the dog, and asked her to come to the Institute the following day, when he would further discuss the matter.

In the meantime Mrs. Mordan was told of another dog who had been bought under similar circumstances.

The following day Mrs. Mordan accompanied by Mademoiselle Koeune, called at the appointed time and claimed the *two* dogs. She had witnesses waiting and ready to corroborate her statement.

The chief Medical Assistant explained the impossibility of giving the dogs up especially as one was actually being experimented on. When Mrs. Mordan explained to him the consequences of such refusal he called in the Director who reluctantly gave his permission to release the two dogs wanted. Monti, the dog who had been experimented on, suffered in consequence from a suppurating growth in the groin. He had to receive veterinary treatment and is still under the care of the Bureau in Geneva.

Change of Address.—For many years past the general inadequacy of space at 35, Old Bond Street, and the great need of premises more suitable for the ever-increasing activities of the Animal Defence Society had been acutely felt. With the knowledge that the lease for the offices at 35, Old Bond Street would terminate early in 1934, persistent efforts were made for some years to find a suitable

house. But though many were inspected all proved too expensive. In the summer of 1933 your President and Hon. Director found a house, freehold and for sale at a reasonable price, which corresponded to the requirements for adequate accommodation for offices, the Humane Exhibition, Lecture Room, etc. Situated in the very heart of London, in St. James's Place, and within a very short distance of Old Bond Street, the house offered special advantages. As the Society could not make itself responsible for the purchase of the house the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby decided to bear the responsibility, and accordingly entered into negotiations for the purchase. The arrangements being completed they entered into possession on August 31st. In addition to the money personally advanced by the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby towards the sum required for the purchase of the house, generous contributions were made by the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. George Arliss, Mrs. George Arliss, Mrs. Bayley-Worthington, Lady Mary Savile, Sir Malcolm McAlpine, Miss Helen Turner, Miss Enberg and Miss Halliday. Of the money raised certain sums were donated, others were invested in the house.

Speaking at the Annual Business Meeting of the Society, held at 15, St. James's Place, on November 27th, 1933, the Duchess of Hamilton said that she cordially welcomed the members and associates, who for the first time had assembled in the new premises of the Society. She spoke of the cramped conditions in the Bond Street offices, with consequent detriment to health, and added, "Miss Lind-af-Hageby and I have made ourselves responsible for this move, for which, instead of paying rent, the Society will pay rates and taxes. There will be unavoidable expenses of removal and installation. But I trust that, whilst the Society will have infinitely greater advantages for expansion of activities, the annual expenses of being housed will eventually be less, not more, than in the old, utterly inadequate quarters.

The house was as yet empty, for necessary repairs and decorations were not completed. There was the installation of central heating and a lift which precluded an early removal. Meanwhile a special effort was made to raise funds for the Society by means of a Bazaar.

The Animal Defenders at Home and Bazaar.—In September preparations were made for a Bazaar to be held in the new house on November 21st and 22nd.

A strong and resourceful Bazaar Committee was formed, headed by the Duchess of Hamilton.

The Bazaar was under the patronage of the following :—

H.E. the American Ambassador, H.E. the Italian Ambassador, H.E. the Japanese Ambassador, H.E. the Spanish Ambassador, H.E. the Danish Minister, H.E. the Countess Ahlefeldt Laurvig, H.E. the Norwegian Minister, H.E. the Swiss Minister, H.E. Madame Paravicini, Noury Khan Isfandiary (Persian Legation), the Duchess of Grafton, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Lady Clare Annesley, George Arliss, Esq., Mrs. George Arliss, the Lord Arundell of Wardour, the Lady Arundell of Wardour, Mrs. Bayley-Worthington, the Countess Beauchamp, the Viscount Bertie of Thame, the Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Lady Blomfield, the Rev. Basil Bourchier, V. Bowring-Hanbury, Esq., the Countess of Cassillis, the Rev. George Calvert Carter, Mrs. Calvert Carter, Lady Childs, The Marquis of Clydesdale, M.P., Celia Lady Congreve, Mrs. Congreve, Lady Eyre Coote, Lady Cory, Miss B. C. Delius, the Countess Alberti d'Enno, the Marchioness of Donegall, the Lord Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, the Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, the Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, the Lord David Douglas-Hamilton, the Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, Lucy Lady Duff-Gordon, The Earl of Dundonald, the Lady Agnes Durham, the Hon. Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Glasgow, the Rev. E. Goodchild, Madame Sarah Grand, the Earl of Haddington, the Countess of Haddington, the Lord Howard of Penrith, the Lady Howard of Penrith, Miss Jeffcock, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, Miss Logan, Lady Lumb, Sir Robert McAlpine, Sir Malcolm McAlpine, Lady McAlpine, Mrs. Reginald McKenna, the Lady Jean Mackintosh, Mrs. Mount Batten, Nina Countess of Northbrook, the Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Paget, the Dowager Countess of Plymouth, the Lady Isobel Ryder, the Lady Mary Savile, the Viscountess Snowden of Ickornshaw, Lady Struthers, Mrs. Hedley Thomson, The Marchioness of Tweeddale, Frances Countess of Warwick, Lady Weigall, Sir Francis Young-husband and Lady Younghusband.

The stalls were arranged as follows :—

The Greater Kinship Stall: The Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, the Countess Beauchamp, Miss Delius, Mrs. W. F. Lawrence, Miss Pennington, Nina Countess of Northbrook, Lady Weigall, Mrs. M. E. Mordan ; *The Radiant Health Stall:* Mrs. Beddow Bayly, Mrs. Angus Macnaghten, Miss Faulkner, Mrs. John

Walter, Mrs. Fleming Baxter, Mrs. Gasque; *Clothes without Cruelty Stall*: The Lady Muriel Willoughby, Lady Duff-Gordon, Lady Chalmers, Miss Madge Graham, Miss Jeffcock, Miss Welland, Mrs. Dunn; *Increase Your Wit Stall* (Books): Miss Schartau, Miss Claire Monk, Miss Iris Ryder, Miss Egerton, Miss Gibson; *Products of Paradise Stall* (Fruit and Flowers): The Marchioness of Donegall, the Hon. Margaret Best, O.B.E., the Lady Jean Mackintosh, the Hon. Isabel Arundell, Miss Mary Carter, Miss Jean Coombs; *Faithful Friends' Requirements Stall*: Hon. Mrs. Hanbury-Tracy, Mrs. Philip Noble, Mrs. Topham, Miss H. Turner, Mrs. Burn Murdoch; *Come and Be Beautiful Stall* (Skin Creams, Balms and Oils): Miss Ursula Greville; *Yule-Tide Cheer Stall*: Lady Low, Miss Batlivala, Miss Carter, Miss Priscilla Weigall, Mademoiselle Paravicini, Hon. Ursula Hanbury-Tracy; *Travellers' Joy*: Mrs. Ernest Thesiger, Miss Greenwood, Miss Lardelli, Miss Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Spens Steuart, Miss Lazarus, Miss Gray, Miss Granville; *Transcend Your Breakages Stall* (Glass and China): The Lady Mary Savile, The Lady Rawlinson of Trent, Celia Lady Congreve; *Home-Lovers' Comforts Stall* (Household Goods): Mr. and Mrs. Staunton, Miss Staunton, Miss Pollock, Miss Cozens-Brooke, Miss Upton, Mrs. Newte, Mrs. Cecil Staunton, Miss Cooper; *Norway's Gifts*: Fru Dr. Geirsvold; *Men Friends' Needs and the Bold Bad Smokers' Corner*: Lady Struthers, Mrs. Geoffrey White, Mr. Godfrey Norris, Miss Lambert; *Chelsea Posies and Daisy Caps for Children*: Miss Sybil Ashmore, Mrs. O'Donnell; *Toys and Happy Nonsense*: Lady Childs, Miss Nora Logan, Mrs. Savage, Miss Sibyl Poore, Miss Ailsa and Miss Joan McNeill; *The Starving Man's Resting Place* (Tea and other Refreshments): Mrs. Swanberg, Miss Thörnblad, Mrs. Le Marchant, Mrs. de Maré, Mrs. Kihlstedt; "*Innocent Delicatessen*"; *Edible Mushroom Exhibition*; *Parcels*: Miss K. Mackintosh.

There was an auction of historic treasures such as the gloves of King Charles II, said to have been worn at the Battle of Worcester, presented to the bazaar by Mr. V. Bowring-Hanbury in memory of his favourite dog Monseigneur; Prince Charlie's buckles worn during the Battle of Culloden, presented to the Society by Mr. H. Charrington. There were other attractive articles offered for auction such as a unique Ming vase, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Spens Steuart; a very fine hand-painted fire-screen, presented by Mrs. Holmes; a necklace, presented by Mrs. Congreve; a lovely set of turquoise ornaments, presented by Miss Bosanquet; an antique Spanish embroidered leather card and dice box, presented by Miss Izod; an Indian blue and gold silk shawl, presented by Miss Durell; a jewelled onyx brooch, presented by Miss L. K. Schartau. Other attractive gifts presented to the bazaar included an original painting by Mr. Fred Stratton; several pictures of flowers and animals painted and presented by the Countess Alberti d'Enno; specimens of Norwegian enamel work and weaving, presented by Fru Geirsvold; an old Spanish lace altar cloth, presented by Mrs. Arnelcliffe Sennett; an antique hand washstand, presented by Lady

Wilson; a collection of Chelsea Posies, made and presented by Miss St. John Partridge; a basket of sweet peas, presented by Countess Beauchamp.

Most welcome gifts to the bazaar were also made by Sir Harry Lauder, Lady Mary Savile, Lady Congreve, Lady Clifford Cory, Lady Childs, Lady Trevelyan, Mrs. John Walter, Mrs. Thesiger, Mrs. Staunton, Miss Faulkner, Mrs. Burn-Murdoch, Mrs. Beddow Bayly, Lady Low, Miss Ursula Greville, Lady Blomfield, Lady Coote, Miss Lillian Dixon, Mrs. Baugh ("Nanny"), Lord Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, Lady Savile, Sir Ralph Paget, Lady Isobel Ryder, Miss Iris Ryder, Mrs. Hedley Thomson, Miss Ethel Morris, Miss E. Stevenson, Miss Glasgow, Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Claire Monk, Miss L. H. Cowdray, Mrs. Topham, Mrs. Vaudrey, Miss Heap, the Misses George, Mrs. de Fonblanque, Miss Colton, Miss E. Masham, Mrs. T. Grove, Miss G. N. Guggenheim, Miss Ina Thörnblad, Miss Frances Dykes, Miss Hilda Maude, Mrs. Lewis Paine, Miss Letitia L. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Oldall Addy, Mrs. Edgecombe, Mrs. W. F. Lawrence, Miss Virginia and Miss Mary Carter, Miss M. Cox, Mrs. Heathcote, Miss Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil H. Robinson, Miss Hannah Stallard, Miss le Pla, Miss Eva Pickering, Miss K. Whitney, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Swanberg, Mrs. de Maré, Mrs. Kihlstedt, Mrs. Kreuger, Mrs. Holmgren, Mrs. Vessey, Miss Frances Gibson, Miss Eatherley. Among the firms which kindly sent gifts were Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, Messrs. Jacksons, Messrs. Shearn, the Misses Wilson, Messrs. Harvey Nichols, Messrs. Robert Douglas, Messrs. A. E. Skinner, Messrs. Gilham and Jones.

The Stallholders and their Helpers made most generous contributions in kind, some of the stalls being entirely supplied through such gifts.

Miss St. John Montague generously provided the "Lucky Dip Well" with its attractive contents. The room of entertainments, games with prizes and children's amusements was in the charge of Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Gardiner and Miss Davies-Gilbert.

Health and character readings were given by Madame Bartolette (Herbalist), Madame Myra, Madame Charles, Madame Louise, Mlle. Daniel.

Miss Henderson, Miss Tyson and Miss Matthews were in charge of the sale of tickets.

Among those who rendered great services were the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Fleming Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Steuart, Mr. Gordon Hunt, Mr. Michael Shaw Stewart, Miss L. Carew, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Swanberg, Miss Helen Turner, Mr. R. Armstrong and Mr. R. B. Mordan.

Before the bazaar there were many meetings of the Committee held at 15, St. James's Place. and also, through

the kindness and courtesy of Mrs. Calvert Carter, at 41, Portman Square, in regard to which the *Scotsman* published a notice on November 20th.

The Marquis of Clydesdale, M.P., had consented to open the bazaar on the first day, but owing to an attack of influenza was unable to do so, and sent the following telegram:—

Much regret unable be present to-day, best wishes for success of bazaar.—Clydesdale.

His brother, Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton took his place, and said:—

“ Sow a thought and reap an act, sow an act and reap a habit, sow a habit and reap a character, sow a character and reap a destiny. The Animal Defence Society was founded through kind and loving thought. The people who have organised this bazaar have thereby shown themselves capable of action as well as thought, and I hope that the thoughts engendered by this Society—thoughts of kindness, justice and compassion—will develop, by means of action, into habits, and ultimately by affecting the national character, influence our destiny as a people.

Amongst all you people there must be many thoughts running through your minds of the many nice things for sale on the stalls. I hope you will let those thoughts develop into acts of buying, and that the act will become a habit for to-day and to-morrow.”

The following notice of the first day's proceedings appeared in *The Times*:—

In the absence of the Marquis of Clydesdale, M.P., Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton opened the Animal Defenders' At Home and Christmas bazaar yesterday afternoon, at 2 p.m., at the new house of the Society, 15, St. James's Place. The bazaar was under the patronage of the American, Italian, Japanese and Spanish Ambassadors. Among those present were The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Grafton, Susan Duchess of Somerset, Countess Beauchamp, Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, Lady Weigall and Lady Howard of Penrith.

The bazaar will be continued this afternoon from 2 to 8 o'clock. The gloves worn by King Charles II at the Battle of Worcester (given by Mr. Bowring-Hanbury) and the shoe-buckles of Bonnie Prince Charlie worn at the Battle of Culloden (given by Mr. Charrington) will be raffled during the afternoon for the profit of the Society.

The bazaar was distinguished by original, colourful and most appropriate decorations of the stalls and of the various rooms designed and carried out by Miss Ina Thörnblad, of Stockholm.

Leading up the staircase was an amusing colour design of a number of different animals on their way to the Animal

Defence House. All the stalls bore different painted scrolls, indicative of the nature of the objects offered for sale, and carried out in a variety of colour schemes. In the tea-room Miss Thörnblad had arranged a charming farmhouse and "rural" surroundings, enhanced by a variety of flower and coloured light decorations.

The tea-room was most efficiently managed by Mrs. Swanberg, who was assisted by Miss Thörnblad, Mrs. de Maré, Miss de Maré, Mrs. le Marchant, Mrs. Kihlstedt and Mrs. Clogg. All these ladies were dressed in national costumes.

A large number of generous donations were sent to the bazaar Fund. Amongst those who helped in this way were: Sir Robert McAlpine, Miss Jeffcock, Mrs. Graham Glasgow, Lady Deterding, Messrs. Harvey Nichols, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., H.E. The American Ambassador, The Dowager Countess of Plymouth, Lord Dysart, Mrs. Arthur Luck, Miss Dorothy MacRae, Mrs. Congreve, Nina Countess of Northbrook, Mrs. Maude, the Countess of Castlestewart, Lt.-Gen. the Earl of Dundonald, Noury Khan Isfandiary (Persian Legation), H.E. Countess Ahlefeldt Laurvig, Lady Wyndham Child, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Washington Singer, Mademoiselle G. de Barrios, Mrs. James Ismay, etc.

The bazaar was very well attended and on both days there was a ceaseless stream of visitors. Attractive posters had been designed and printed, and through the courtesy and friendliness of leading firms in London, members of the Committee were able to give the bazaar wide publicity through placing these posters in shops. Numerous posters were also displayed in clubs and institutions of various kinds. Two hundred posters were placed in the Underground stations of London through the courtesy of Lord Ashfield. The sum realised through donations, gifts and sales was £1,000 10s. 7d.

A Number of Meetings.—The Annual Business Meeting of the Society was held at 15, St. James's Place on November 27th, 1933. The chair was taken by the Duchess of Hamilton. The report and financial statement for the year 1932 was placed before members and associates of the Society. Miss Lind-af-Hageby read extracts from the comprehensive report presented (132 pages) and commented on the most important events of the year under review. The audited financial statement was read by the Hon. Treasurer, Miss B. C. Delius. The Countess Alberti d'Enno, an Honorary Member and a welcome visitor from Geneva, moved the adoption of the annual report and financial statement. Mr. F. Stratton seconded the adoption, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Douglas Spens Stuart moved the election of the President, Vice-

Presidents and members of the Executive Council, Dr. Beddow Bayly seconded the election, which was carried unanimously.

There was a large attendance of members and associates.

Miss Nora Logan read a telegram from the Norwegian Women's Club, which was worded as follows: "With best wishes and hopes for your success, we congratulate you on the new Animal Defence House, Hilde Richardt, Ebba Anderson." The American Anti-Vivisection Society, of Philadelphia, cabled "Heartiest wishes for continued success in new quarters." Professor Daniel Walter, of Graz, Austria, wrote: "Best wishes for successful work." Mrs. Clinton Pinckney Farrell, President of the Vivisection Investigation League of New York, wrote to Miss Lind-af-Hageby:—

"I was delighted to see the picture of your new home, and I hope that all happiness and success will come to you there. For so many years I have keenly admired the great work you have done, which has inspired me to do my utmost here in America. I have always admired your intellect and your heart. . . . I have no words adequately to express all I feel but I would like the members of your Society to know the intense admiration and affection in which you are held in America. I have read every word of the last number of *Progress To-day* and have quoted freely from it yesterday in my report at the Fall Meeting of the International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection." (The International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection comprises 144 Humane Societies of the United States.)

In reviewing the report presented, Miss Lind-af-Hageby spoke of the features of the Society's work, such as humane education, slaughter reform, the transport of cattle and other animals by land and by sea, the increase in cases of flagrant cruelty to animals, animals in film production, the killing of seals, the protection of pit horses and ponies, vivisection in its various aspects, experiments on human beings, poison gas experiments, the dental Counter-Competition, the study of mind in animals, international co-operation, etc.

She laid stress on the importance of the Deputation, in April, 1932, to the President of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, in which the Animal Defence Society had been supported by over 1,400 Animal Protection Societies. She was glad to pay a tribute to one of the Delegates of that Deputation, Fru Dr. Geirsvold, who had represented Norway, and who had travelled to Geneva, with the blessings of the Norwegian Government. Fru Geirsvold had recently been decorated by the King of Norway with a gold medal, in recognition

of her great work for the protection of animals, and had now travelled specially from Norway to London to help with the bazaar and to be present at the Annual Meeting. They were all delighted to welcome such a magnificent advocate of the cause of mercy and justice to animals, and they hoped that Fru Geirsvold would say a few words. Miss Lind-af-Hageby mentioned that the Spanish Government had asked Madame de Palencia to represent Spain on the Deputation and that Professor Dahlström, of the Royal Veterinary College of Stockholm, had come to Geneva with his travelling expenses defrayed by the Swedish Government. She mentioned these things to suggest that enormous changes had taken place in the public and official attitude towards the animal protection movement. "We have now," she said, "Government and *financial* Government support for that which, not many decades ago, was greeted with the laughter of derision."

"The report of the speeches of the Deputation," she said, "emphasises the connection between the movement for the reduction of armaments, for peace and a greater international understanding and those fundamental principles of compassion and justice, which underlie the animal protection movement."

Criticism of the League of Nations.—The speaker referred to the present attacks on the League of Nations, to its obvious failures and short-comings, and asked her audience: "Supposing the League of Nations comes to an end, what has the world got in its place? *What are we going back to?*"

"Armament competition, invention of more and more murderous weapons to kill one another—weapons based on murderous *feelings*. The next little war, if it comes, will not be like the last war. It will, under present circumstances and inventions—for science has lowered itself to most devilish uses—be the end of civilisation, and of all our humanitarian work. If you feel, as some feel, that the League of Nations is 'bunkum' and 'rubbish' and 'hypocrisy,' just contemplate what is going to happen with *modern* methods of warfare when we come to another war. Even the very fact that people meet, and sit round a table and talk is better than cutting each others' throats and tearing out each others' eyes! As was recorded in a letter written by me which appeared in *The Times*, the League of Nations, in October following on our deputation in April, definitely committed itself to take up the protec

tion of animals. As a first step, it will be taken up at the Veterinary Conference which will be called under the auspices of the League where the question of cruelty in the transport of animals is going to be dealt with.

The International Bureau for the Protection of Animals in Geneva, founded by your Society, will prepare, with the approval and consent of the League of Nations, a Memorandum on Conditions of Transport. This will be for the use of the Veterinary Conference and also for Governments and Societies interested."

Referring to the Society's work and the attitude of indifference, Miss Lind-af-Hageby said:—

"There is not one question relating to the protection of animals which is not also a human question. You may not care how animals are killed in the slaughterhouse, but you get your poisoned meat; you have cancer prevalent and increasing. You do not care how your cows are kept and stabled, but you want your milk, your cheese, your butter. What does it matter, you may feel, that the cow is chained to a wall, treated as a machine, it is 'hygienic.' You will, nevertheless, be punished when you use diseased milk. You do not care how animals, intended for slaughter, are transported. It is the same thing. It comes back to you in the meat you eat. You do not care how animals are trapped for your fur coats, your personal adornment. It is positively poisonous for you to sit in a fur coat or with a fur stole from a tormented animal that lived in agony for a week or ten days before it froze or starved to death. Here I touch on psychic law. *Do you think we can do these things without paying?* That is why we ask you to *inquire* into the things you do, the clothes you wear, the things you use for your pleasure. Are they consistent with that nobler humanity, that greater humanity—that *real* humanity—towards which we hope and believe with all our spiritual conviction that this little planet is evolving?"

Contempt for Animals the Root of Cruelty.—The speaker stated that *contempt* for animals was the root of much cruelty and indifference. "Your Society," she said, "has worked very hard to break down the contempt for animals. Why are people cruel? Why do you meet drovers beating the cattle they are driving? Why are such terrible things done in the transport of cattle and in slaughterhouses? 'The beast has got to die, and as he has got to die anyhow it does not matter how I treat him'—is the reply we sometimes get. The bullock is not a 'person.' He is nobody. We need not go into religious

questions, but this contempt of animals must be removed. We want to build up respect for life. If you are religious, we say to you that just as God expresses Himself in you, so He expresses Himself in the wonderful animal creation in the world. If you are not religious but *scientific*, we say that these creatures have the same nerves, flesh, blood, skin and, to a great extent, the same feelings as you. And so we set out to prove that animals have minds *differing* from yours, but none the less minds, and we have published lately two pamphlets, one called *Mind in Animals* and the other called *Souls of Animals*—most marvellous and interesting records relating to animal psychology.

“ And there is one thing to note. People who know nothing about animals are very dull and spiritually poor. You get something better than ‘ cocktail ’ out of life if you learn to study and understand animals. They are so interesting, so full of vitality, so full of purpose. You are brought right to the mystery of life. How many of you here, feeling tired and weary and worn and sick of things have found new life by going to the animals? Remember what our President often quotes—that when Jesus was weary He went out into the wilderness and He was with the wild beasts. So have the saints and the nature mystics. They have gone back to Nature, to learn the lessons of Nature.”

Anti-Vivisection has become as much the Defence of Humanity as the Defence of Animals.—In regard to the development of the Anti-Vivisection movement, Miss Lindaf-Hageby said :—

“ The anti-vivisection movement has become as much the defence of humanity as the defence of animals. *Experiments on animals lead directly to experiments on human beings*, not on you and me, but on the helpless and the defenceless, on the poor and on children. We do not exaggerate when we say that the medical journals of the world to-day contain records of the most abominable, the most unjustifiable experiments on children and adults. *Progress To-day* has published reports of such experiments. We could make a whole book of authentic cases of such experiments. You are told, my friends, that if you attempt to stop experiments on animals you will have experiments on human beings. The truth is that if you promote this spirit of non-moral experimentation on animals you encourage it to continue on human beings, because, after all, what is there to restrain a medical man? *Nothing but a sense of honour*. I have myself seen

many operations on human beings, and anyone with surgical knowledge will bear me out when I say that there is a very fine line of demarcation between 'treatment' and 'experiment.' Sometimes a surgeon is perfectly justified in trying something new. The same in veterinary surgery. It just depends on his character, his sense of honour and what he honestly tries to do. If you undermine his sense of honour, if you foster callousness and brutality and a love of operations for the mere sake of making records, for the sake of contributing long, learned and interesting articles to medical and scientific journals, you will get many *unnecessary* operations. And now to-day we have several books by members of the medical profession protesting against unnecessary operations.

Vivisection has not helped to build up the honour or sanity or the real art of Medicine."

Why the League of Nations Supports Experiments on Animals.—Miss Lind-af-Hageby referred to the objections made against any co-operation with the League of Nations, because the League of Nations supports experiments on animals. "This is no reason," she said, "why humanitarians should withhold their influence from the League." She went on to say that if they thought the matter out logically they would find the present attitude of the League a good reason for association, not the reverse. Why did the League of Nations support experiments on animals? *Because the Governments of the world supported experiments on animals.* On this point the Governments of the world were, unfortunately, unanimous. The scientific and medical men who were sent to the League, who worked in the Health Section of the League, used the same methods, had the same intellectual principles and arguments as those which now receive official sanction and approval everywhere. The League of Nations had not made a new departure: it was carrying on a tradition. Those who wanted the League of Nations to take a greater interest in those methods—methods of health-culture, sanitation, dietetics, physiotherapy and nature-cure—which constituted the real advance in the art of preventing and healing disease, should educate public opinion and through public opinion the Governments represented at Geneva."

Fru Christine Geirsvold Addresses the Meeting.—The Duchess of Hamilton paid a tribute to the late Mrs. Waddingham, a Vice-President of the Society. Mrs. Waddingham had for very many years devoted herself to charitable work and had been a keen worker for the cause

of the animals. She also referred to the tragic death of the Society's devoted representative in India, Rao Bahadur Jambulingam Mudaliar, who for many years had worked for humanitarian reform in India and who almost every week sent a report of his activities to headquarters. Mr. Jambulingam, who had shown the greatest interest in the Houston Mount Everest Flight, had written that he would meet her son, Lord Clydesdale, at Karachi, but had failed to appear. Inquiries made elicited that Mr. Jambulingam had suddenly disappeared, and later investigation established the fact that he had been murdered.

The Duchess of Hamilton asked Fru Geirsvold to address the meeting. Fru Geirsvold said:—

“ I join in the congratulations and good wishes for the work of this Society. We have had the pleasure and honour of having both these ladies in Norway. They gave lectures there and we were all delighted. Our Society—the Federation of Norway—has forty-two Societies affiliated and about four hundred communal Animal Protection Centres. We have also a Children's Animal Protection Society, which consists of 60,000 children. We do not think it enough, because we want ALL the children—the coming generation—linked up in a chain round Norway to protect animals. We have teachers who go round the country and give lectures and show slides of animals to the children. We think this very important. We are happy because the Norwegian Government appreciates our work, and before the crisis we got 10,000 kroner a year from the Government. Now it has been reduced, but we hope to get more, because a statesman recently said to me: ‘ It is such good work that we will try to put some more money into it.’

“ We have heard a report of this Society's splendid work. It has warmed our hearts and strengthened our minds. But it must not be only to-day we listen and feel moved. Everyone of us must try to make an animal protector of our neighbour. We must realise how helpless animals are and what we receive from them in clothes and food. I will go back to my country and tell them of the splendid effort you have made in getting the Animal Defence Headquarters here. I am sure it will be good, not only for your country, and for my country, but for the whole world. My warmest thanks, good wishes and God's blessings on your Society.”

The Duchess of Hamilton called on Mrs. Hedley Thomson to address the meeting. Mrs. Hedley Thomson said:—

"I did not expect to speak, and will only do so for a few minutes. I know of no society whose work gives me the joy which that of the Animal Defence Society does and for two outstanding reasons. One is that it works against every form of cruelty and the other is that it takes the highest ideal as its aim. In considering the work of this Society you may think, 'How can I best help human beings?' The answer is by working for animals. A human being that is not kind to an innocent animal which has never done him any harm will not find it easy to be kind to his 'brother,' who very often irritates him a good deal. Before I sit down I want to ask all to do their part. *Do not leave it to others.* Let us do our own part. The best way to learn to do our part is by studying the literature. You know the wonderful review *Progress To-day*, you cannot do better than reading and studying that review—it should be read from cover to cover. There is enormous work to be done. There is work for us all—all the time. We need more helpers, thoughtful and practical people. If every single person here would take the trouble to study and become a practical worker, the movement would increase with such a rush that this excellent report would be twice its size in a year's time."

At the conclusion of the meeting questions were asked about the caged animals in the Haymarket, London, and about Bertram Mills' Circus. A question was also asked in regard to a notice which had appeared in a newspaper in which it had been stated that an Indian prince had roasted his pony alive. Comment was also made by a member on a case of six cows which had calved in a railway truck between Ireland and Paddington. This case was a horrible instance of the cruelties now connected with the transport of animals. Another member spoke of rabbits with maimed and mangled front paws exhibited in a butcher's window. Such rabbits had suffered the agonies of cruel trapping, and the speaker related that the protest to the butcher had been effective, for he had ceased to expose such rabbits for sale.

Reception and Humane Exhibition at Dorchester House Hotel.—On July 25th the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby were At Home at the Dorchester House Hotel. A comprehensive Humane Exhibition had been arranged for the occasion by Miss L. K. Schartau, and the many guests present expressed great appreciation of and interest in the exhibits.

There was a keen demand for the Society's publications which were available.

Tea was served in one of the large rooms adjoining the ball room and the ball room itself had been attractively prepared for a concert. Miss Christine Delius, Hon. Treasurer of the Animal Defence Society, played a number of violin solos including Serenade by her cousin, Frederick Delius. She was accompanied by Miss Lonie Basche. Lord David Douglas-Hamilton, fourth son of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, played selections of bag-pipe music, Mr. Kenneth Macrae sang a number of songs, amongst them "Bhirlinn Bharrachd" from the Songs of the Hebrides by Kennedy Fraser. Miss Thelma Reiss-Smith gave a selection of violoncello solos, amongst them "La Fileuse" by Dunkler and "El Paro Moruno" by de Falla. Mr. Dunstan Hart contributed several songs, amongst them "Birds in the High Hall Garden" by Somervell. Mr. Gerald Moore accompanied Miss Thelma Reiss-Smith.

The music, beautifully interpreted by the artists, was greatly appreciated by those present.

Amongst those who accepted invitations to the At Home were the following:—

H.H. the Aga Khan, H.E. the German Ambassador, H.E. the Japanese Ambassador and Madame Tsuneo Matsudaira, H.E. the Belgian Ambassador and the Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, H.E. the Swiss Minister, Madame Paravicini and Mademoiselle Paravicini, the Rajah Syed Mhd, Saa Dat Ali Khan, the Begum Shah Nawaz, the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Chetty, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Priscilla, Countess Annesley, Lord and Lady Arundell of Wardour, Colonel and Donna Lyta Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Elford Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adeane, Dr. Edwin Ash, Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett, Mrs. Henry Arnold, Mrs. Annesley, Miss J. Aikman, Mr. Henry Amos, the Countess Beauchamp, the Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, Sir Montague Barlow, Lord Blanesburgh, Lady Blomfield, the Hon. Margaret Best, Mr. and Mrs. John Buchan, Mr. and Mrs. Boissier, Miss Boissier, the Rev. Basil Bourchier, Colonel the Hon. and Mrs. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon, the Rev. Rossie Brown, Mrs. Fleming Baxter, Dr. and Mrs. Beddow Bayly, Mr. George Binney, Mr. H. A. K. Boyd, Mr. Cloudesley Brereton, Mrs. Cloudesley Brereton, Madame Bologne-Heiser, Mrs. A. E. Balfour, Miss Bradshaw, Lady Barker, Mrs. John Boyd-Carpenter, Miss Barker, Miss Batlivala, Mrs. Bayley-Worthington, Miss Betteley, Miss Blake, Miss Blundell, Mrs. Boitel-Gill, Miss Bowman, Mrs. Brasier-Creagh, Miss Brindley, Miss Brooks, Mrs. Butler, Miss Baden-Powell, Squadron-Leader the Marquis of Clydesdale, M.P., Lady Chalmers, Celia, Lady Congreve, Captain Victor Cazalet, M.P., Mr. Canavan, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, the Misses Carter, Mr. Hugh Charrington, Mr. Harold Child, Mrs. Congreve, Lady Coote, Mrs. Alvin Corry, Miss Corry, Mrs. Champion de Crespigny, Mr.

Stephen Champ, Miss Churches, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Clinch, Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Miss Dawkins, Mr. and Lady Agnes Durham, Colonel and Mrs. Donegan, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Drury-Lowe, Dr. Adrian Dingli, Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas, Dr. Drakoules, Miss Dickerman, Miss Durie, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Doubleday, Mrs. Charles Dummett, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Mr. Maximilian Epstein, Dr. Estcourt-Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Emary, Air-Commodore and Mrs. Fellowes, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Fleming, Air-Commodore and Mrs. MacNeece Foster, Captain and Miss Faulkner, Captain Brian Fairfax-Lucy, Major and Mrs. Fyers, Miss Hilde Forrest, Miss Finch, Miss Falbe, the Duchess of Grafton, the Swedish Consul and Mrs. Gad, Lady Gillford, Sir Robert and Lady Gower, Colonel and Mrs. Greg, Mrs. and Miss Davies-Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glasgow, Miss Glasgow, the Rev. E. Goodchild, Mrs. Robinson Guppy, Miss Ursula Greville, Mr. David Gow, Miss Madge Graham, Mrs. Girdwood, Mrs. Goodacre, Miss D. Gooderham, Lady Duff-Gordon, Miss Graeme, Mrs. Grant, Mr. Grestock, Mrs. Guilan-Brown, Mr. Gunyon, Mr. Gurney, Mrs. Gethrin, Lord and Lady Headley, Judge and Mrs. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, the Misses Harding, Mrs. Hargreaves, Mrs. Holmgren, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. and Miss Hughes, Mrs. Seymour Hughes, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. A. E. Hadley, Mrs. Haley, Miss Hall, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Harradine, Mrs. Harris, Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopgood Hart, Miss Hawker, Miss Hawkins, Miss V. Hawkins, Major and Mrs. Heather, Mrs. Hewett, Dr. Stenson Hooker, Miss Horsman, Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Hutchins, Miss Hinnicks, Mrs. and Miss Ismay, Miss Jeffcock, Mrs. W. Jones, Mrs. Jahn, Mr. and Mrs. Kadono, Mr. Hamilton Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Konig, Mr. and Mrs. Kreuger, Mrs. Gerald Kingsbury, Miss Kirkpatrick, Miss Knight, Mrs. Krohn, Miss Kennedy, Lord Leigh, Lady Lawrence, Lady Lumb, Sir John and Lady Lees, Lady Low, the Rt. Hon. George Lambert, Mrs. and Miss Lambert, Miss Lardelli, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. le Marchant, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Selby Lowndes, Mr. Allen Lane, Mr. and Mrs. de Laszlo, Miss Nora Logan, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Lindley, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Donald Malcolm, Mrs. Marras, Major and Mrs. Marten, Miss Marten, Mrs. Raymond Maude, Lt.-Colonel T. C. R. Moore, M.P., and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Muirhead-Campbell, Mrs. de Maré, Elisabeth, Lady Moseley, Mrs. Martin, Miss Maule, Mrs. Miles, Dr. Edwin Miller, Dr. George Miller, Miss M. A. Mills, Mrs. Molteno, Mrs. M. E. Mordan, Mr. Bennet Mordan, Miss St. John Montague, Mrs. Le Maistre, Miss J. C. C. Macdonald, Mrs. Matthew, Lady Jean Mackintosh, Mrs. Angus Macnaghten, Miss McClemon, Miss Mackintosh, Miss L. Macnaghten, Mrs. Macklin, Dr. and Mrs. Norwood, Mrs. Noble, Mr. Godfrey Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. John Neal, Mrs. Nettlefold, Miss O'Leary, Miss Olsen, Miss O'Neill, Miss O'Sullivan, Major and Mrs. Paget, Capt. and Mrs. Alwyne Pelly, Le Comte Przewdziecki, Miss C. L. Paterson, Miss Percival, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Pierce, Miss E. Piggott, Mrs. David Pilcher, Miss Powell, Miss Phillimore, Lady Plender, Miss Poore, Violet Duchess of Rutland, Mr. and Mrs. Rinder, Dr. and Mrs. Lane Roberts, Miss Iris Ryder, Lt.-Col. Wakefield Rainey, Mrs. Rose, Lady Rawlinson, Mrs. Bake, Miss Reade, Mr. Reddall, Mrs. Edward Reeves, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Rigby, Mr. Ashe Roberts, Mrs. Rooke, Miss Florence Russell, Miss Ryves, Mrs. Rose, Miss Reeve, Viscountess Snowden of Ickornshaw, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Lady Mary Savile, Lady Struthers, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, the Master of Sempill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sale, Miss Sale-Barker.

The Duchess of Hamilton addressed a number of meetings on behalf of the cause of Animal Protection. On March 13th by invitation of the League of Nations Union she addressed a luncheon on the League of Nations and animal protection work. On March 19th, by the invitation of the Rev. John Muirhead, who is a keen worker for peace, she gave an address in the Established Church at Strathaven on Peace. She spoke to the effect that unless man gives compassion and peace to the animals, he is not likely to receive it himself. On April 4th in opening the World Wide Missionary Exhibition, organised by the Sunday School Educational Society, at Glasgow, she spoke of man's relation to and his protection of animals, being an intrinsic part of Christianity as illustrated by the example of its Founder. The organisers of the exhibition had the Society's publications on view and sale. On April 9th, on the invitation of the Rev. Harkness Graham, she preached on the importance of the protection of animals. She took as her text, "Blessed are the Merciful" and spoke on the example of Christ in drawing near to the animals before the most important events of his life. The church was quite full, and the congregation listened attentively. Among those present was Sir Harry Lauder. On May 30th, on the invitation of Miss Welch, General Secretary of the Poetry Society, she gave an address at the Annual Luncheon on "Humanitarianism and the Poets." in which she emphasised how much humanitarian sentiment has been voiced by poets throughout the ages. She began by quoting from Anna Kingsford, poet and seeress, on what a poet should be, and thereafter made apposite quotations from Isaiah, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Swinburne, Blake, Coleridge, Edward Arnold, Robert Buchanan, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, down to the present time and she finally ended by quoting in full a poem by Mary Winten Were. On June 20th, the Hon. Juliet Gardner organised a meeting at the London Musical Club in Holland Park, the Chair was taken by Lady Maud Warrender, and the Duchess gave an address on the importance of animal protection. A report appeared in the *Daily Sketch* of June 22nd. She gave similar addresses on July 28th, on the invitation of Mrs. Rannie of Winchester, to the Southern Scottish Circle; on October 31st at the Hallow-e'en Tea of the Scottish Circle of the Lyceum Club, and on November 2nd to the Call Club.

On April 5th she spoke at the Newton Mearns branch of the League of Nations Union, when she drew attention to the importance of the protection of animals to those

who work for peace. During the week-end meeting of the Scottish Representatives of the League of Nations Union, at Dunblane from October 14th to 16th, she gave an address on Sunday morning on the humanitarian activities of the League. The Earl of Home took the chair. She described to a much interested audience, the great impression made throughout the world by the deputation organised by the Animal Defence Society's International Bureau, to Mr. Henderson as President of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments to urge the importance to the peace movement of animal protection and humane education. She informed her audience of the efforts made to establish the status of the pit pony as a labourer in the mines, and of the fact that the League has at last admitted that animal protection should be considered as of great importance. She also referred to the correspondence which has since taken place between officials of the League and the Animal Defence Society.

On July 4th, she spoke at a British Empire Union luncheon, given in honour of the Mount Everest Houston Flight, on the invitation of Lord Danesfort. The following report appeared in the *Daily Mirror* of July 5th:

SCOTLAND LEADS THE WAY.

The speeches of congratulation at the luncheon were simple and sincere, but none was more sincere than that made by the Duchess of Hamilton. It was the last speech and probably the best.

"I cannot help feeling glad, apart from the fact that one of the pilots was my son (the Marquis of Clydesdale), that both pilots were Scotsmen," she said amidst applause.

Then came a little dig at England. "I cannot forget," she added, "that Scotland has led the way in another field. Scotland has just passed that simplest measure of mercy, the Humane Slaughter Bill, and England dare not follow."

And this was the moral she drew:—"The British Empire has been built up not only by the spirit of adventure which made the Everest Flight possible, but by the fact that we have stood for justice and mercy."

On October 21st she spoke at a musical evening held in aid of the Youth Campaign of the League of Nations Union (Glasgow Branch) at Sir Daniel Stevenson's house in Glasgow. She emphasised the importance of Humane Education as a civilising influence and powerful factor in the cause of world peace. "If we want peace," she said, "we must be active." Peace was not passive but an eternally active state. We must be constructive—think in terms of life not death. "Is it not a scandalous fact," she said, "that scientists are prostituting their brains

experimenting upon helpless animals to find poisons to kill man." Humane education meant the acknowledgment of the need for justice and consideration for all others, human and animal. An appreciative notice of her address appeared in the *Glasgow Evening News* of October 23rd.

The Duchess of Hamilton once again presented three prizes for competition at the Trials of the International Sheep Dog Society. To encourage kindness to animals the prizes were given to any hired shepherd's child, under 16 years of age, exhibiting two sheep-dogs of any age in best condition. The judges were instructed to consider "any evidence of the most cordial and affectionate relations between the child and the dogs exhibited."

Various Addresses.—On February 22nd Miss Henderson spoke on behalf of the Society at a meeting of the South Hackney branch of Toc H. on "Animal Protection Work." Much interest was expressed in the subject of the address, which was followed by questions and discussion. On March 6th Dr. Fergie Woods spoke on behalf of the Society at a meeting of the Abbey Wood Men's Society in Plumstead. On March 8th Miss Gwen Staunton, M.B., on behalf of your Society addressed a meeting of the Women's Section of the Bow and Bromley Conservative Association. Miss Staunton chose as the title of her address "We and the Animals," and dealt with the question of humane slaughter, the fur trade, caged birds, performing animals, transport and vivisection. There was a good attendance of members and much practical interest was taken in the subjects dealt with. On March 31st the Rev F. C. Baker, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, E.C., spoke on behalf of the Society at the Annual Meeting of the Clacton and District Anti-Vivisection Society, which is affiliated to your Society. On April 26th Miss Claire Monk spoke on behalf of the Society at a meeting of the Women's Section of the Bow and Bromley Conservative Association on the subject of "Animals in Legend and Folk-lore." On July 12th she spoke on behalf of the Society, to the Women's Section of the Finsbury Labour Party, at Peel Institute, St. John's Street, on the subject of "Animal Welfare: An Aspect of Civilisation." Miss Gwen Staunton, M.B., spoke on behalf of the Society at a meeting in North Harrow, on the question of Slaughter Reform. She dealt with the position of the Slaughter Reform Bill before the House of Commons, and urged her hearers to put pressure on their parliamentary representatives to support the Bill in its entirety. The Society's publications dealing with the

position of the Humane Slaughter Bill and with the practical aspects of slaughter reform were distributed among members of the audience. On June 2nd Mr. Edward G. Smith spoke on behalf of your Society at a Meeting of the London Co-operative Society, Hackney.

On March 31st an anti-vivisection meeting was held at Midhurst. The meeting was organised by Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett to demand the passing of The Dogs Protection Bill (Exemption from Vivisection), and the speakers were the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby. The Chair was taken by Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett. Amongst those present on the platform were Brig-General C. de Winton, now President of the Midhurst Anti-Vivisection Society; Sir Arthur Grant Duff, formerly British Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm; Lady Grant Duff; and Mr. Eli Searle.

The meeting was well attended and a Resolution demanding the passing of the Bill, proposed by Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett and seconded by Sir Arthur Grant Duff, was passed. In her opening speech Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett said that the anti-vivisection movement was a great moral crusade which expressed the modern conflict between science and religion. A report appeared in *The West Sussex Gazette* of April 6th.

On October 4th, the Midhurst Anti-Vivisection Society held another successful meeting at Midhurst, with Brig-General C. de Winton in the Chair. The speakers were Dr. Beddow Bayly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Lt.-Col. Donegan, C.B., LL.D., L.R.C.P., and Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett. Great interest was shown in the effective addresses delivered and some excitement was caused by a member of the audience, who, instead of asking questions, wished to make a speech in favour of vivisection. A letter was read from Mr. George Arliss, who wrote: "We have seen the attitude of the 'scientist' gradually change from one of utter contempt, first to defence, then to concern and latterly to fear."

Throughout the year your Society received requests for publications giving facts, figures and data relating to vivisection for use in local debates on the subject in schools and clubs. The overwhelming majority of successes for the anti-vivisection side in these Debates and the interest created are encouraging, and testimony, if such were needed, of the ground that has been won and of the increasing dissatisfaction with the outworn claims and theories of vivisectional Medicine. It is a

healthy sign that the younger generation are not afraid to condemn a practice which, with the facts before them, their intelligence cannot accept and their moral conscience must reject.

Miss Lind-af-Hageby spoke at a number of meetings including one at the Albert Hall, London, on November 12th. On March 28th she addressed a public meeting organised in support of Nature Cure for the establishment of a Nature Cure Hospital in London.

The International Humanitarian Bureau of Geneva and Humane Exhibition were visited by representatives of countries all over the world, many of whom occupy prominent positions in international affairs. Amongst others, Madame de Palencia, Madrid, Spanish Delegate; Monsieur A. J. Zilberfarb of the League of Nations; Monsieur A. Molin of Stockholm, Swedish Delegate; Monsieur E. Dreyer of Copenhagen, Danish Delegate; the Comte et Comtesse de San Jorge, Barcelona. Dr. and Madame Armin Spitaler, Reichenberg, Czechoslovakia; Mr. John Jacobs of the Rockefeller Institute, New York; Dr. A. Kamensky, Geneva; Professor Aglaé Joan, Neamtz, Rumania; Mrs. Dick-Dillner, Geneva; Major G. A. Heather, Ontario, Canada; Mademoiselle Schlub, Basle; Mademoiselle M. Carof, Paris; Mademoiselle Duval, San Remo, Italy; Madame and Mademoiselle J. Béguin and Monsieur Ernest Béguin, Conseiller d'Etat, Neuchâtel; Madame Anna Lenassi, Gorizia, Italy; Captain Tracy Philips, London; Madame Thérèse Lachanal, Geneva; Madame Rahman Castiglione, Italy; Madame Noémi P. Raymond, Tokyo, Japan; Dr. Nore Tenow, Stockholm; Pasteur Christen, Geneva; Monsieur Marc Ponson, Geneva. Prince Louis Victor de Broglie (Paris), Lieut. and Mrs. Targett-Adams (Hove), Madame de Keyser-Buysse, President of the *Société Royale Protectrice des Animaux pour la Flandre Orientale* (Belgium), Monsieur E. Ekman (Geneva), Comte Victor de Ladkowsky (Paris), Dr. William Weyeneth (Zürich), Miss Blanche Todd-Naylor (Worthing), Madame Rütishauser (Rorschach, Switzerland), Dr. W. Dolder, Chief Veterinary Officer (Geneva), Professor L. Quidde (Munich), Dr. J. Huber (Basle), Monsieur Illi (Geneva), Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander (Hankow, China), Lady Henschel (London), Monsieur Guérin, Veterinary Surgeon (Grenoble), Monsieur H. Becker (Paris), Monsieur A. Haeni, *Ligue contre la Vaccination Obligatoire* (Geneva), Miss Sophie P. Topali (Greece).

Prince Louis Victor de Broglie is one of the most eminent scientists in physical research. In 1929, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics by the Academy of Science in Stockholm. During his short stay in Geneva he found time to pay a visit to the Bureau, having been advised to do so by the Princesse de Broglie, who takes an active part in the animal protection movement in France. Prince de Broglie expressed his admiration of the Exhibition and was particularly interested in the various publications issued.

Early in May a large gathering of students at the Scandinavian National High School (Skandinaviska Folkhögskolan) in Geneva, met at the International Bureau. These students came from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, and among them were many teachers. They showed a keen interest in the Humane Exhibition and in the work for humane education, which plays a prominent part in the activities of the International Bureau. Mrs. Mordan gave an address to the visitors in Swedish.

On May 27th delegates to a Meeting of L'Union Suisse Romande des Sociétés Protectrices des Animaux—the delegates being presidents and secretaries—accepted Mrs. Mordan's invitation to visit the Humane Exhibition and expressed much interest and desire for co-operation.

Amongst those who gave financial support to the International Bureau in Geneva were the following:—Countess Alberti d'Enno, Senor P. Ciga y Mayo, Madame Diosy, Madame J. Drouot, M. Gyviliams Globoti Draugijos, Mrs. Lindholm and Dr. Lindholm, Mrs. Lippincott, Madame Ostermann, Mr. Ernest Renard, Mr. W. Sheard, Baroness Smeth d'Alphen, Mrs. Vansittart, Madame Boissevain, Mademoiselle B. Vaucher, M. Henry Schummer, Luxemburg Animal Protection Society, Miss Todd-Naylor, Mrs. White, Miss M. Todd-Naylor, Madame d'Hamecourt, The Animal Protection Society, Schaulen, Mademoiselle E. Beguin, Mrs. Gilliat, Consul Reh, Mrs. Stauber.

Award of the Humanitarian Prizes for the Year 1932 by the International Humanitarian Bureau.—The literary prize of £50 was awarded to Comm. Prof. Augusto de Benedetti of Venice, a distinguished Italian writer. The following letter was sent on January 10th, 1933:—

Comm. Prof. Augusto de Benedetti, President, Società Zoofila Veneziana, Venice.

Dear Professor de Benedetti,

It is with great pleasure that we announce to you that one of the Humanitarian Prizes (literary) of £50 for the year 1932 has been awarded you in recognition of the great services which you have rendered the cause of the Protection of Animals by your writings, your lectures and by your organisation of practical work for the relief of suffering. We note with great satisfaction the scholarly

and painstaking manner by which you have enriched the literary expression of the spiritual and ethical basis of the Animal Protection movement, thereby adding important evidence to our contention that the principles of our movement are identical with those of civilisation and the progress of humanity and not, as our opponents contend, an expression of one-sided sentimentality. By your presentation in Italian form of many of the great poems of the world relating to animals you have manifested an international interest and insight into the higher unities which bind the truly cultured, to which we would render special homage.

We have noted with deep interest the great advancement in Italy of Animal Protection, an advancement to which the Head of the Italian Government has given his powerful support. This advancement, to which you have so notably contributed, will, we feel sure, continue, thereby adding yet greater strength to Italy.

Believe us to be,

On behalf of the Awarding Committee,

Yours faithfully,

NINA HAMILTON AND BRANDON.

L. LIND-af-HAGEBY.

The following is a translation of the reply received from Professor de Benedetti:—

Società Zoofila Veneziana,
Venice.

To the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby.

I have received with deep satisfaction the news that the literary prize of the Bureau International Humanitaire Zoophile has been awarded to me.

The honour thus conferred upon me does not only gratify my devotion to a holy crusade, which, alas, is yet unknown to the great majority of people, but I value it all the more as I believe it may be an inspiration to others younger and stronger than myself, to carry the torch to victory, the flame of which is the symbol of the noblest sentiment of the human heart.

I, for my part, would willingly offer my life in sacrifice for this victory and should die content, but this, unfortunately, is a dream which cannot be realized.

Let me express all my deepest gratitude for your inspiring letter which accompanied the gift. May an intense activity help to restrict (if not, for the time being, to abolish) the crime of vivisection; to stop menageries and all spectacles of performing animals; the massacre of seals by clubbing and the "katzenwürgen"; to diminish from day to day the horrors of trapping, the acceptance of films containing cruelty to animals—and so many other horrors, starting with the abominable bull-fights! There are many reforms I propose to introduce here in addition to slaughter reform and improved conditions of transport.

Unity of action is very necessary. Sustained international co-operation would be best, with frequent meetings of delegates from every country, in order to achieve better results. . .

Let me offer you once more with the expression of my gratitude, the tribute due to the moral greatness of your work on which the blessing of God must surely descend.

AUGUSTO DE BENEDETTI.

VENICE.

January 15th, 1933.

Amongst the works of Prof. de Benedetti we would specially mention "*Poesie sugli animali nella lirica di ogni letteratura*"—a volume of 324 pages. It is an international anthology of poems on animals (translated into Italian) and contains fifteen poems by Prof. de Benedetti.

Herr Otto Soltau, of Vienna, has done great work for the furtherance of humane education. He is a distinguished actor and orator, has broadcast a number of addresses on animal protection and has spoken in concert halls and theatres. He has lectured on St. Francis and the animals and has arranged plays on this theme.

The list of his many lectures during 1932 included one in the great concert hall of Vienna before 2,000 people; in the Circus Busch, before 1,800 people; one in a music-hall with an audience of 500 people; and lectures in cinema halls, workmen's homes, restaurants, etc. His *Kleiner Tierschutz-Kalender*, published by the Wiener Tierschutz-Verein, is of great value.

The prize for humane education work was awarded Herr Soltau. The following letter was sent:—

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL HUMANITAIRE ZOOPHILE.
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN BUREAU.

4, COUR ST. PIERRE,
GENEVA.

February 10th, 1933.

Herr Otto Soltau,
Rotenmühlgasse 5/13,
Wien XII.

Dear Mr. Soltau,

The Bureau has for some considerable time followed with great interest and sympathy your activities as a speaker and writer on behalf of humane education. Your lectures to children and to adult audiences by which you have reached people in many spheres of life, your radio addresses, and your publications have been of the greatest value to the cause of humanity to animals. They have, we feel sure, been the means of awakening a new consciousness of the kinship of all living creatures in the thousands who have heard you or who have read your writings.

We have much pleasure in informing you that you have been awarded a prize of £50 for your devoted and impressive work for humane education.

Yours faithfully,

On behalf of the Awarding Committee,

NINA HAMILTON AND BRANDON.

L. LIND-ÅF-HAGEBY.

In his reply Herr Soltau wrote:—

I beg to express herewith my great pleasure and gratitude for the high distinction which I have received from the International Bureau for Animal Protection.

The appreciation thus shown me is more than recompense for the wounds received in the fight against stupidity, callousness and thoughtlessness. You may be sure that in future I shall not lessen my efforts to work in our great common cause, and I pray to God to help me and to lead me rightly in this direction.

The above-mentioned prizes were donated for the purpose and the Animal Defence Society did not bear the financial responsibility.

The International Labour Office and the Protection of Pit Ponies.—In continuation of previous efforts to secure the improvement of the conditions of horses and ponies in mines the President of the Bureau addressed the following letters to the Director of the International Labour Office.

Harold B. Butler, Esq., C.B.,
Director,

International Labour Office, Geneva.

Dear Sir,

I have been asked by the Federacion Iberica de Sociedades Protectoras de Animales y Plantas to transmit to you a letter together with copies of Coal Mines Acts of 1911 and 1930, and a copy of resolutions passed at Congresses for the Protection of Animals. This letter with enclosures was delivered by hand at your office this afternoon.

The letter from the Spanish Society was written under the misapprehension that the Act of 1930 refers to animals, but I trust that this will in no way detract from the value of the plea that the International Labour Office should investigate and regulate the labour of horses and ponies in mines with the object of suppressing cruelty and improving conditions of work.

This International Bureau, with which a large number of Societies in many countries are associated, organised a deputation supported by over 1,400 Animal Protection Societies, which was received by the President of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments last April. In introducing the deputation I laid stress on the need of protection for the equine labourers in mines and I now beg you to take action in this matter of urgent importance.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY.

January 4th, 1933.

Harold B. Butler, Esq., C.B.,
Director,

International Labour Office, Geneva.

Dear Sir,

In pursuance of my letter of to-day, I beg to state that I have asked Mr. Jeffrey Williams, Secretary of the Pit Ponies' Protection Society, to place before you the case for investigation and regulation of the conditions under which horses and ponies are used in mines, and I understand that he has sent you a letter with documents bearing on the subject.

I hope that this further appeal from a Society which has comprehensive and specific knowledge of the subject of the use of animals in mines will induce you to take the action for which we plead.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY.

In February Mr. Butler replied that he was unable to take action in regard to pit ponies and horses and stated that the letters had been sent on to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Your Society meanwhile is endeavouring by every means in its power to promote the adoption of mechanical haulage in mines as a substitute for the labour of ponies and horses. Unlike the human worker, the pit pony seldom sees the light of day. Green fields are often but a memory of better days for the "slave of the mine."

The Killing of Seals.—The President of the Geneva Bureau continued the investigation of methods of killing seals.

Your Society received information from Mr. W. E. Sanderson of the American Humane Association relating to seal hunting in American waters.

International Co-operation.—Early in February the Animal Defence Society received a letter from the Wu-Han Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Hankow, China, expressing a wish to become affiliated to it. A reply was at once sent welcoming this affiliation and promising every assistance possible, both in literature and advice. The Wu-Han Society was founded at the British Consulate on December 15th, 1932; and in its constitution, then set up, the following are set forth as its aims: To prevent cruelty to animals, wild or domestic, draught or bred for food: To promote the welfare of all animals; and to educate people to a realisation of this aim. Those present on that occasion included the Mayor of Hankow, who was elected Chairman of the Society, the Commissioner of Police (elected Vice-Chairman), and Mr. K. C. Wei and Mr. John Alexander (British Vice-Consul), who were elected Joint Secretaries. The immediate aims of the Society are "to improve on and render more humane the existing methods of dog-catching and destruction, to reduce the number of passengers in pony carriages and prevent the beating of ponies and the mad galloping along asphalted roads which is so dangerous."

Mr. John Alexander, British Vice-Consul in Nankin, sent the following announcement of conditions in China:

You ask me to give an account of the creation and work of the Hankow Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

1. I was sent to Hankow in January, 1931.

During the course of my stay in Hankow before my departure to a new post in June, 1932, the following facts came to my notice and I made representations privately and officially whenever possible to the authorities—Chinese or Foreign—concerned, with no tangible result.

(a) Hankow does a big trade in hogs. These are imported to Hankow and re-exported in large quantities at all times of the year. They are unloaded from junks (rather like river barges in Europe) by throwing the pigs on to the foreshore from a height of four or five feet. Many of them get crushed, their legs get broken and they are sometimes more or less unable to move as a result of the injuries they have received. Consequently, they are prodded and hit with ferruled and pointed sticks during the subsequent droving, quite mercilessly. A barbed hook is sometimes driven into their withers and they are lifted out of the junks and jerked off with a twist of the barb lacerating the flesh and causing considerable bleeding.

(b) Hogs are slaughtered by having their throats slit and in some cases are disembowelled while still alive, hanging from a beam.

(c) Cattle and sheep are pole-axed or have their throats cut like the hogs.

(d) Dog-catching was instituted in some sections of the town some time ago. The animals were caught with a wire noose, transported to the police station in a hand-cart (the day's catch fighting and tearing at each other on the journey) and forthwith destroyed without any supervision. In this way, there is no doubt that many valuable animals were needlessly destroyed. The method of destruction used was as follows: A metal-lined wooden box with perforated iron lower surface was fitted with a charcoal stove, so that the heat and fumes of the stove played on the lower surface. The object was to asphyxiate the animal or animals inside. Death often did not occur for 30 or 40 minutes; smells of burning hair and flesh and cries of agony filled the air during the greater part of this time.

(e) After the creation of the Society, the following also came to my notice.

Carriage ponies were blinded with a red-hot nail to prevent shying, the eyeball not removed, and virulent sores were thus created.

2. On my return to Hankow in the autumn of 1932, I invited the Mayor of Hankow, Mr. Wu, the Chief of Police, and various members of the municipal Governments of Greater Hankow to my house and suggested that the Society should be created. The Mayor accepted the Presidency of the Society, the Chief of Police the Vice-Presidency, and I was elected Secretary together with a Chinese gentleman to help with the Chinese correspondence.

3. The following is the record of the achievements in the first six months of the Society's existence:—

(a) Proper supervision of the Hog trade was instituted and various more humane methods of loading and unloading the cargoes were made compulsory.

(b) Dog-catching and destroying methods were revised; a net was advocated for the former and, pending the arrival of more efficient methods, prussic acid was administered for the latter.

A dog-pound where animals could be kept in kennels was built; a committee of ladies was formed to feed, inspect and care for them, and to control the destruction of unwanted dogs.

The Secretary spent two hours a week attending to an amateur dispensary and first-aid station where medicaments were provided at cost price.

(c) A pony-pound was hired and enclosed, a groom was engaged and provision was made for looking after ponies which had been confiscated (by the police) at the request of the Society, either to punish the owner for ill-treatment, or pending the cure of lameness, soreness, or general debility due to ill-treatment and under-feeding.

Unfortunately no humane-killer was available and it was necessary to borrow a revolver to shoot permanently maimed animals.

A large number of ponies was treated, detained and kept at the Society's expense every month, and cures of the most revolting harness, bit and hoof sores were effected.

Regulations against the blinding of ponies were issued and hundreds of ponies and carriages were to be inspected periodically, awards being given for well-kept animals and fines inflicted for ill-treatment.

4. In my opinion the work performed by the Society is so urgently needed to mitigate at least a part of the sufferings of animals in the district within its reach, and as an example for other cities, that to permit a halt in its work would be nothing short of a tragedy. Permanent residents are very rare in Chinese towns amongst the foreign population and without the impulse of the foreigner there is little hope that a society of this nature would continue its work for long. It is therefore essential that the Hankow Society be subsidised temporarily from abroad and a permanent organisation built up. Local funds are quite inadequate.

Mrs. Raymond, representing the Japan Humane Society, paid a visit to the Geneva Bureau and took away a number of publications. A letter was received from Mr. Noboru Kaneko, Secretary of the society, from which the following is quoted:

Mrs. Raymond, our Vice-Chairman, returned from her world-trip just a few days ago with literature, interesting and full of suggestions. In reporting her experiences during her trip, she did not fail to inform us of your kind offer concerning the humane pistol, and also about your collection of reports, documents, etc., of every possible society in the world for the common Cause.

A contribution was sent to Herr Caesar Rhan of Berlin, the chief organiser of a humane exhibition which was held in the Zoological Gardens of Berlin in April.

Work in West Africa.—During the year Mrs. St. John Eyre Smith, formerly Assistant Secretary of your Society, carried out an active campaign for Humane Education in elementary Missions and Government schools in West Africa. She gave numerous talks on animal protection in the schools and to the school teachers, as well as talking to mothers and children in her husband's district. She

discussed the subject of Humane Education with the native school teachers in the district and secured in some instances the inclusion of Humane Education in the curriculum in place of what is called "Nature Study"—that is often the study of the anatomy of the frog or rather the ubiquitous lizard. She found in one instance in a classroom a mouse kept in a small glass jar as an object lesson in nature study. After a short talk the native children and teachers were as glad to know the true meaning of nature study as the mouse was to regain its freedom.

She distributed prizes for essays by older children expressing the best humane feelings, and the infants, too small to express their ideas in writing, did so in drawings of their favourite animals and birds. One school set itself a competition for the best drawing of St. Francis with the birds and animals after the story of St. Francis had been related to them.

Before her return the school teachers at Mampong Akwapim made a translation of your Society's leaflet "Teach the Child," by L. Lind-af-Hageby, into the Twi language, illustrating it with their own paintings and drawings.

Apart from work in the schools Mrs. Eyre Smith has interested Administrative Officers and other Government Officials in the question of Humane Education and Animal Protection as well as in the Anti-vivisection principles of your Society.

She also personally intervened in cases of cruelty met with in the transport of animals and fowls, reprimanding the offenders and instructing them in the proper ways of carrying animals. She reported that in every case the cruelty met with was due to ignorance and lack of thought and in no instance to deliberate intent to cause suffering.

Work Against the Bull-Fight.—There was intensive work against the bull-fight during 1933. *Progress To-day* of January-March published an illustrated article against the bull-fight in France, again drawing public attention to the great number of bull-fights held in France, in Bayonne, Arles, Mont-de-Marsan, Béziers, Royan, Villefranche-de-Rouergue, Juan-les-Pins, Sainte-Maries-de-la-Mer, Cavaillon; one was held in Grasse and another in Annecy not long ago.

A picture was published of Iman, a picador's horse, with the following description:—

Iman, a horse belonging to the Dax Gendarmerie: twelve years' service to his record, including three years' war service, saved a man's life at the Front. Admirably trained by his master who loved him, he would play like a lamb with the children of the Gendarmerie. At the age of 18 years he was sold and sent to the bull-ring. He was seriously wounded in his first fight, having been used against six bulls, but was sewn up and succumbed two days later in the ring to his third opponent, having in his intense agony broken the bit between his teeth. . . . How can we speak of justice and goodness when such things as bull-fights exist?

The July-September number of the journal contained an account of action taken by Miss Lind-af-Hageby in regard to a bull-fight at Fréjus and an article by her entitled *The Influence of the Bull-Fight*, and another by Miss L. K. Schartau entitled *France and the Bull-Fight*. *Le Petit Var* of May 10th, 1933, contained the following:—

“ *In the Fréjus Bull-Ring.*
Grand Killing of Bulls on June 11th.

Fréjus, May 9th, 1933.

The *novillada de muerte* which will be held on Sunday, 11th June, in the ancient arena of Fréjus, *the proceeds of which will be devoted to anti-tuberculosis work*, will be a demonstration of the taurine art. The matadors of the Madrid Cartel, Michel Palomino and Natalio Sacristan Fuentes, accompanied by their cuadrillas of bandilleros and puntilleros will fight and kill without picadors 4 magnificent bulls of the ganadéria of J. Sol (ex-Viret).

In addition to the killing of the four bulls, Madame Calais, caballera en plaza, will be introduced for the first time to the bull-fight enthusiasts of the district. Mounted on her splendid horses she will fight two novillos-toros. The spectacle will be concluded by a “calf-fight” for children. In spite of the wonderful entertainment offered, the price of the seats is very moderate: Reserved 35 francs; Firsts (numbered) 25 francs; Seconds 18 francs, and Amphitheatre 10 francs.”

Miss Lind-af-Hageby, who for very many years has been associated with anti-tuberculosis work in the South of France at Sanatorium Beausoleil (soldiers and children), found the association particularly offensive. She set to work endeavouring to rouse public feeling against this performance and appealed to the leading French Societies for the Protection of Animals to take strong action. She gave financial help and wrote:—

“ Please note that the men will first kill, then a woman will appear, then the children will be allowed to tease a calf !

What an education for children ! What a school for sadism and cruelty ! The last item should induce every believer in humane education to protest.

As a lover of France and as one who for many years has received at my Sanatorium the tuberculous children of France, I protest strongly against defiling l'œuvre antituberculeuse by this revolting cruelty to animals. About 1,000 of the sick children of the poor of France have received the care of my Sanatorium* and the thought of the pernicious influence on the children, whom I also love, fills me with horror.”

* The Sanatorium received the Diplôme de Grand Prix and Diplôme d'Honneur of the Ministère de l'Hygiène and also the Diplôme of the Croix Rouge Française.

She suggested that protests should be made to the President of the French Republic, the Minister for Education, to other Members of the Government, the Prefect of Var, the Maire of Fréjus, etc., and added:—

“ People will say that this fight in Fréjus is only one of many and that there is nothing particularly awful about it, but to my mind it is a very bad example.”

In response to Miss Lind-af-Hageby's appeal the leading French Societies took appropriate action. The National Federation of French Animal Protection Societies sent out a large number of letters and circulars and wrote to the Home Secretary, the Prefect of Var, the Mayor of Fréjus, to M. René Richard, Député and President of the Animal Defence Group in the French Chamber of Deputies, etc.

Dr. Foveau de Courmelles wrote as follows to the Prefect of Var:—

To the Prefect, Department of Var, Draguignan.
Sir,

We have read with indignation in the *Petit Var* of the 10th inst. that a bull-fight is to be held at Fréjus on June 11th.

This bull-fight will not only include the killing of the bulls, but a woman will also take active part in this deplorable spectacle.

Moreover, as if the appearance of a woman in the bull-ring were not enough, it is announced further that the entertainment will be concluded by a “ calf-fight ” for children.

On behalf of the Fédération Nationale des Sociétés Protectrices des Animaux de France, des Colonies et Pays de Protectorat I have the honour of addressing to you an indignant protest against the proposed spectacle, which shows a strong tendency to revert to the ancient games of the amphitheatre.

We cannot believe that at a moment when all nations are striving for universal peace and when we are trying to inculcate in the younger generation a respect for life and a horror of bloodshed such spectacles can be held in a district, the natural beauty of which is in itself sufficient to attract tourists who would be repelled by such cruel forms of sport.

We appeal to your feelings of humanity and would urgently beg you to take the necessary steps for the prohibition of the bull-fight on June 11th.

We would like to express in advance our sincere gratitude.

I am, etc.,

Foveau de Courmelles,

President.

Paris, May 13th, 1933.

To the Mayor of Fréjus Dr. Foveau de Courmelles wrote:—

“Your good faith has certainly been imposed upon by the organisers. We cannot believe that at a moment when all nations are striving for universal peace and at a time when we are trying to inculcate in the younger generation a respect for life and a horror of bloodshed you could in all conscience sanction a reversion to blood-thirsty spectacles fit for savages and far more likely to repel than to attract lovers of the natural beauties in which your district abounds.”

The Prefect of Var wrote on May 20th to Dr. Foveau de Courmelles:—

In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., in regard to the bull-fight at Fréjus, I beg to inform you that proceedings will be taken against the offenders in accordance with the Act of July 2nd, 1850.

Mr. Vittecoq, Secretary of the Federation, pointed out that this reply did not meet the demand of those who had raised the protest, and who would be satisfied with nothing short of the prohibition of the proposed bull-fight.

The *Société Protectrice des Animaux* of Paris also took action. The President, Madame Camille du Gast, wrote to the President of the Republic, the Home Secretary and other members of the Government, and also asked M. Louis Martin, Senator for Var, a Vice-President of the Society, to interfere. She asked Miss Lind-af-Hageby to send reports of the anti-tuberculosis work carried out, under her direction, in the South of France, and expressed her intention to send those reports to members of the French Government. Madame du Gast received the following reply from the President of the Republic:—

Madam,

You have addressed to the President of the Republic a letter requesting the prohibition of the bull-fight due to take place at Fréjus on June 11th next.

I have the honour to inform you that the President of the Republic has authorised me to forward your protest to the Minister of the Interior.

I am, etc.,

*Director of the Office of the Private Secretary of the
President of the Republic.*

Paris, June 1st, 1933.

The Home Secretary (*Ministre de l'Intérieur*) wrote to Madame Camille du Gast:—

*Le Ministre de l'Intérieur. République Française. Direction de la
Sûreté Générale.*

3rd Bureau.

Madam,

Bull-Fights.

On May 31st last you kindly drew my attention to a letter in which Miss Lind-af-Hageby, President of the Bureau International Humanitaire Zoophile of Geneva, protests against the bull-fight including the killing of the bulls, due to take place at Fréjus on June 11th next, and against a "calf-fight," in which children are to take part.

In this connection you draw my attention to the fact that Miss Lind-af-Hageby founded the sanatorium at Carqueiranne (Var), where French and Serbian wounded soldiers were tended during the war, and that in 1920 she converted this sanatorium into a hospital for children suffering from tuberculosis.

I have the honour to thank you for this communication and for the appended report, which bears eloquent witness to the services rendered by Miss Lind-af-Hageby's institution.

The Prefect of Var, to whom I have referred the various protests evoked by the projected bull-fights at Fréjus, has informed me that, if occasion arise, the organisers and the toreros may be brought before the judicial authorities for infringement of the Grammont law.

I may add that "calf-fights" have already been held on several occasions at Fréjus and do not involve any danger to the children or any cruelty to the animals.

According to the information which I have received the part played by the children consists merely in removing a cockade placed between the eyes of a young calf.

I am, etc.,

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur.

The *Société Protectrice des Animaux* of Nîmes also took energetic action. The President of the Society, Monsieur Duranton de Magny, and Madame Duranton de Magny have distinguished themselves by their courageous and effective agitation against bull-fights and the appeal for their help met with ready response. In reply to a letter addressed to the Minister for Public Instruction and Art, Monsieur Duranton de Magny received the following letter dated May 30th, 1933:—

To The President,

Société Protectrice des Animaux, Nîmes.

Sir,

You have kindly pointed out to me that a bull-fight, in which the bulls will be killed, followed by a calf-fight reserved for children, is to take place in the arena at Fréjus on June 11th next.

I beg to inform you that I am, with special insistence, drawing the attention of the *Ministre de l'Intérieur* (Home Secretary) under whose exclusive jurisdiction such spectacles fall, to the protest you have addressed to me.

Yours, etc.,

Le Ministre de l'Éducation Nationale.

Radio Protest Against the Bull-Fight in Fréjus.—In Bordeaux—a centre of bull-fight interests—Miss Hall-Holt has founded the *Union Française contre les Courses de Taureaux et Sports Cruels*. The formation of this Society caused considerable stir and resentment among the supporters of the bull-fight. Miss Hall-Holt responded to the appeal for help in opposition to the Fréjus bull-fight by writing numerous letters to members of the Government and to influential politicians and journalists. M. l'Abbé Desgranges, Deputy, wrote her that he had made strong representations to the Home Office (Ministère de l'Intérieur) and that he would acquaint all members of the Animal Defenders Group in the Chamber of Deputies with the facts. She also wrote to M. Georges Lion of the Radio-Journal of France. On May 30th M. Lion broadcast an address in which he strongly protested against the cruelty of the Fréjus bull-fight. This address was heard all over France and a listener reported:—

“Monsieur Lion spoke with great contempt of the performance of the lady whose delicate hands were going to kill bulls. He was very angry over the introduction of the children to the horrors of the bull-fight and expressed the hope that the Minister responsible would do his duty and stop the disgraceful exhibition. He ended by a pun: ‘un malheureux petit veau qui sera estoqué par de misérables petits veau-riens’.”

Debate in Bordeaux.—The S.P.A. of Bordeaux, of which Miss Hall-Holt was for some time Assistant Treasurer, arranged a debate on the bull-fight which was held in the Franklin Hall, Bordeaux, on May 23rd. Before the debate took place the supporters of the bull-ring in Bordeaux drew up the following circular which was widely distributed:—

“LOVERS OF THE BULL-FIGHT! BEWARE!
YOUR LIBERTIES ARE IN DANGER . . . !

“Not content with their previous attacks, which have collapsed in ridicule, the enemies of bull-fights are launching a new offensive.

“Under the patronage of *La Tribune Libre*, M. Harpain, theatrical manager and President of the Society for the Protection of Animals, at a meeting in the Franklin Hall on Tuesday, May 23rd, will speak on the following subject: ‘Has Man the Right to Dispose of the Lives of Animals for his own Gain and Amusement, and in particular are Bull-Fights Justified?’

“What is the object of this theatrical manager, under cover of his position in the S.P.A.?”

"We shall find out by going *en masse* to the said meeting. It is a public meeting. Lovers of the bull-fight will know how to reply to it.

"We protest in the name and the sacred right of liberty! We grant the same right to our enemies, even that of attacking us, but what we do not want is that they should do it in our absence. And that is why lovers of the bull-fight should be present, so as to reply again to our slanderers and to let them understand that we are scarcely prepared to allow ourselves to be molested by people who could perfectly well employ most of their extreme and much-advertised sensitiveness in alleviating the sufferings of humanity, of which the least that can be said is that they are much more urgent.

"Lovers of the bull-fight, all be at the Franklin Hall, rue Vauban, on Tuesday, May 23rd, at 8 o'clock."

Members of the audience at the debate reported that the defenders of the bull-fight did not get the best of the argument.

"There is no doubt," wrote a prominent worker for the cause of mercy," that the French as a whole are against the bull-fight, but these spectacles are maintained through powerful commercial combines. Public meetings and demonstrations are badly lacking, and more courage and energetic action on the part of the animal protection societies are needed." The writer adds: "When I go into a shop and say: 'Who will sign against the bull-fights?' the pen flies from hand to hand."

At Fréjus.—Monsieur Duranton de Magny wrote to Miss Lind-af-Hageby on June 24th:—"The Corrida of Fréjus, like all the bull-fights, was a scandalous massacre. If the massacre of animals could ever be called an art, this art belongs to the past, and if it were not for the fact that the loss of the old skill adds to the suffering of the horses and the bulls, this circumstance might give us cause for rejoicing." Monsieur Duranton de Magny had asked a devoted worker for animals in Cannes to go to Fréjus and to distribute several thousands of circulars outside the arena during the bull-fight. Monsieur Duranton de Magny added:—"At the last moment the horses were omitted from the fight. I further know that by order of the Government a summons has been issued against the organisers of the bullfight."*

The following is quoted from the report of the distributor at Fréjus:—"In front of the arena there is a large field where cars are parked. Most of the cars had the windows open and I managed to place my circulars conspicuously inside. I handed one to the police constable on duty who could not very well arrest me as a miscreant, for I had purposely dressed very smartly. This done I kept close to the arena. There were only two

* When prosecutions are instituted, the organisers pay the fine imposed.

horses, magnificent, with beautiful harness and gilt hoofs, mounted by a woman. All the bulls, except one, were massacred to death. I waited for them: an uncovered cart came on which lay the victim, huddled up, a moment ago a fine black bull, flung carelessly into it—its poor neck ripped up. It gave me a shock, but it also fired me with indomitable courage for my mission. When the cart went back into the arena, empty, I succeeded in showering my circulars all over it and so it went in. Imagine the effect it must have made when discovered! One by one the bleeding bulls were brought out and then, finally, out marched the bull-fighters, who seemed ill-pleased and were arguing angrily. For a moment I felt tempted to force my circulars on them, but I had more important things to do. I took up my post where the spectators came out. My circulars almost flew out of my hands, hardly anyone refused to take them. I had a feeling that people were sympathetic; some even asked me for the papers. My whole large supply was soon gone. And none were thrown away. People took them away to read."

The Influence of the Bull-Fight.—It is difficult to believe that bull-fight performances *are* illegal in France and that transgressions of the law are overcome by the payment of a small fine. There is no doubt that the bull-fight is repugnant to the majority of French people. But the large financial interests involved and the taste for the bull-fight on the part of the people in the South of France are too strong. Attempts are constantly being made to introduce the bull-fight in the centre and North of France. On March 12th, 1933, the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lindaf-Hageby attended a performance at the Cirque d'Hiver in Paris, of which the following description appeared in the above-mentioned article.

"The show, which was advertised by huge posters, with the word *Toros* displayed, in various parts of Paris and showing a matador in the act of killing a bull, was staged by a Spanish company—at any rate, they wished to appear as Spanish.

One of the items on the programme was *une corrida à Madrid*, another *Travail des Novillos de la ganadería de Salamanca*. We were supposed to see *le grand cartel des arènes de Séville*, and saw three toreadors tease a small bull-calf which had been taken out of a box, whilst the *cirque* had been decorated by paint and stagecraft to look the typical bull-ring with rows upon rows of eager spectators.

In front of me sat three little boys who had been taken to this Sunday amusement by their parents. One little boy of eight or nine, who clearly knew something of Spain, grew very excited and stood

up, demonstrating by gesture and word to the other children how the matador finally kills the bull in the real game.

Madame du Gast and other members of the Paris S.P.A. went to the Cirque d'Hiver on March 7th, and made a protest during the performance, against the bull-fight show. There was a demonstration and a counter-demonstration. The scene ended with the expulsion of the 50 demonstrators.

"The repellent book by Ernest Hemingway entitled *Death in the Afternoon* (Cape), which was published in December, 1932, and which received, on the whole, favourable reviews in the British Press, affords another instance of the taurine infection which now is everywhere noticeable. That book, with its sixty photographs, is a complete exhibition of the cruelty, degenerate mysticism and gross sensuality upon which the malignant spirit of the bull-fight thrives. Mr. Hemingway is an American, and the *influence* is apparent. In July, 1933, Philadelphia almost had a first-class bull-fight when Senor Enrique Robles, of Vieja, Seville and Madrid, tried to stage an exhibition bull-fight for 300 persons in the slaughterhouse stockyards, at Ash and Tasker Streets. I have before me a picture in the *Philadelphia Bulletin* of the matador (known in Spain as "Chicorrito") dressed up in all the gay regalia of the bull-fight, teasing a bull in the stockyard. We are informed that he was using a sword with which he has killed a thousand bulls, when two policemen rushed into the arena and stopped the show. This happened in spite of the fact that the *South Philadelphia Dressed Beef Company* had given permission for the performance."

"The matador had also been scheduled to give a bull-fighting exhibition in Philadelphia on August 2nd. Miss Nina Halvey took up the fight against the bull-fighter, declaring that the exhibition had no place in America and that, with hundreds of other humanitarians, she protested against bringing into America a form of cruelty which should, long ago, have been forbidden in all countries. The protest was successful."*

Mrs. Marten, Newbury, distributed in hotels in Malaga, Seville and Granada, publications dealing with bull-fights supplied by the Society and its Geneva Bureau.

Humane Education : The Youth Group of your Society carried out an active campaign during the year. Advertisements appeared in *The Children's Newspaper* setting forth the objects of the group, and many children joined. Suitable publications were prepared.

* From "The 'Influence' of the Bull-Fight," by L. Lind-af-Hageby, in *Progress To-day*, July-September, 1933.

Members of Youth Organisations such as Scout Masters and Girl Guide Leaders were asked to communicate with the Secretary of your Society with a view to introducing practical animal protection among their charges. Already The Scout and Girl Guide Rules of kindness to animals have promoted a sense of responsibility towards our sub-human fellow-creatures among the members of these youth organisations.

Mr. F. French, of Northampton, did much propaganda work for humane education and distributed a large number of your Society's leaflets for children in the Northampton area.

"Teach the Child" has been translated into Norwegian and through the influence of Fru Geirsvold was published on the cover of an instruction book for boy scouts in Norway.

Exposing Cruelties of Fur Trade.—Your Society has continued its campaign against the cruelties of the fur trade. Much has been done to enlighten the public as to the appalling cruelties of seal hunting and the trapping of fox, bear, beaver and other animals. An active campaign was carried on in the autumn for the wearing of the beautiful substitute furs which can be obtained at some of the large shops. It is now possible to obtain garments in artificial fur which in softness and beauty surpass those made from the skin of animals.

Requests for specimens of fur substitutes were received by your Society from individuals and Societies in different parts of the world. A selection of specimens was sent for exhibition in Brussels where a shop to specialise in fur-substitutes was opened by the *Ligue Belge pour la Protection des Oiseaux*.

Facts and figures relating to the cruelties of trapping animals for fur were sent at the request of Colonel Kennard of the *Christian Science Monitor*, who informed your Society that this widely read journal is actively taking up the question in America and intends to refuse advertisements from firms which supply furs obtained by cruel methods of trapping. If this fine example were followed by the Press generally it would go far towards the suppression of this cruel and barbarous trade.

The Marquise de Pierre asked for patterns of imitation fur and expressed interest in the Anti-Fur badges.

Mind in Animals.—Much work was done during 1933 to educate the public in regard to the intelligence and souls of animals. Articles were published on Kurwenal, the famous thinking, speaking, counting and reading dog of Weimar. Interesting articles and letters by Mathilde, Baroness von Freytag-Loringhoven, the teacher of Kurwenal, were published, together with an illustrated list of 62 speaking animals, including Isolde and Lumpi, of Weimar, and Fips, of Stuttgart. An account was published of the personal experience of representatives of your Society. On October 21st, 1930, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Baroness von Freytag-Loringhoven, Mrs. Mordan and Miss Lind-af-Hageby visited the home of Lumpi. The following is an extract from the diary of Lumpi compiled by Susanne and Gerda Hensoldt, and records questions to the dog and the replies of Lumpi, the famous fox terrier of Weimar, educated by Fräulein Gerda Hensoldt.

Fräulein Hensoldt: "Do the ladies speak German?" "No." "French?" "No." "English?" "Yes"; (pointing to the Duchess of Hamilton). "What has Auntie in her blouse?" "Carnation."; "What has Auntie on her head?" "Smart cap" (the German words used were *fesche Kappe*). "Why is it smart?" "Out of the common" (the German word used by the dog was *apart*). "Why have the ladies come?" "Interest."; "For whom?" "All dogs"; "Do you think the Aunts' dogs can speak also?" "Yes"; "How do they manage this?" "Love"; "Do you consider a dog cleverer than a cat?" "No"; "Why not?" "The same"; "The aunts would like to buy you, will you go with them to England?" "Yes." Immediately afterwards Lumpi tapped "No." "Why won't you go with them?" "Not alone"; "But the aunts want to buy you quite alone"; "Out of the question" (the dog used the German word *ausgeschlossen*).

Lumpi had been told that the Duchess had 6 dogs, Miss Lind-af-Hageby 1, and Mrs. Mordan 1. "Altogether how many dogs have the ladies here present?" "9." "Why 9?" "Kurwenal." Everyone present except Lumpi had forgotten Baroness von Freytag-Loringhoven's dog

It is a fact that the cap worn on this occasion by the Duchess of Hamilton was "out of the common," but who would imagine that a dog would notice it? Kurwenal, being asked to say something polite to a visitor to his home in Weimar, bows his head and turning to the lady, like a perfect gentleman says: "Do you already know Weimar?"

An article entitled "Souls of Animals" appeared in *Progress To-day* of January-March, containing highly interesting records of the observations of owners of animals. The article contained the following introduction:—

"Intelligence, Reflection, Memory, Comparison, Imagination, Will, Devotion, Self Sacrifice, Premonition—search your own mind for

words which serve to picture soul and you will find that they are, *all* of them, applicable to the mental qualities of your fellow-creatures in fur and feather. There are still people who deny mind in animals. There is still a school of psychology which regards animals as automata, animated by 'instinct' and 'reflex action'."

Descriptions were given of an Airedale, who, having been stung by bees sought veterinary aid; of a dog who knew the approach of his master at a distance of two miles; of a household saved by a cat; of evidence of the mysterious sixth sense in the dog; of a dog who followed his master through the gates of death. An account was given of the heroic services of the war dogs of France and Belgium; of dog heroes who have received the *Dog's V.C.* (instituted by the *Daily Mirror*) for saving human life. Rin Tin Tin, the famous dog actor, was also included.

Progress To-day, the journal founded and directed by Miss Lind-af-Hageby, is a publication which is financially independent of your Society, but which renders great services to the Society. The journal continued fearlessly to expose cruelties in high and low places, in connection with the food supply, amusement, sports, trapping, films, laboratories. The Journal is based on the principle that all destructive criticism must be accompanied by constructive ideas and work. Many hundreds of letters of appreciation of the Journal were received. Amongst articles which appeared in 1933 were the following: *Vivisection and Fundamental Principles*, by O. T. Miller; *Have Animals Souls?* by the Rev. Edwin S. Chalk, M.A., B.D.; *Vivisection in Germany: General Gæring broadcasts address on Vivisection*; *Devils*, a poem by William Kean Seymour; *Meditation Reveals*, by Alonzo Eugene Austin, M.D.; *The Importance of Right Breathing*, by the Rt. Rev. Mowbray Stephen O'Rorke; *The Attitude of a Catholic Faculty of Philosophy on the Question of Vivisection*, by Dr. Max, Duke of Saxony, Professor of Theology at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland; *A Pin-Prick Experiment*; *The Hall-Mark of Cain*, by Nell St. John Montague; *Fellow-Creatures*, by L. Lind-af-Hageby. There was much correspondence on *Biblical Zoophily*, in which Mr. Henry S. Salt took part. Letters were published on the *Transport of Live Poultry*, on the *Bobby-Calf Traffic*; on *Hunting, Trapping and Balance in Nature*; on *Animal Protection Work in India*; on *Methods of Destroying Dogs and Cats*; on *Osteopathy*; the *Kellgren Treatment*, etc. Translations and reprints of articles in *Progress To-day* appeared in many journals.

Gratitude and Appreciation.—As heretofore your Council remember with deep appreciation the services of all named and unnamed who have devoted themselves to the furtherance of the objects of the Society.

With unfailing devotion and high capacity Miss L. K. Schartau, the Secretary, has continued work which, with the expansion of activities, grows more arduous and exacting. Miss B. C. Delius, Hon. Treasurer, has fulfilled her duties with the same meticulous care and deep love for the cause she serves. Miss Nora Logan, Hon. Secretary of the Humane Exhibition in London, has been untiring in her attendance and in giving information to visitors. Mrs. Mordan, Secretary of the International Humanitarian Bureau in Geneva, has by her ability, tact and knowledge of several languages, rendered great services to the Society's international work. She has shown remarkable qualities in winning friends—of many nationalities and of varied political views—for the cause. Miss Millery is still a highly valued and beloved worker in the offices of your Society, which she has served since 1906.

Tribute by French Society.—On February 20th Maître Louis Lespine wrote as follows:—

LIGUE FRANCAISE POUR LA PROTECTION DU
CHEVAL.

*Placée sous le Haut Patronage de M. Albert Lebrun,
Président de la République.*

55, Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris.

Dear Miss Lind-af-Hageby,

I have the honour to inform you that our Administrative Council has awarded to you and the Duchess of Hamilton its highest and *exceptional* distinction, that of *la grande Médaille de Vermeil*.

We attach to this distinction even a greater value than to the Prize of the President of the Republic, because that is awarded each year, whilst the medal in question, has, since its creation, been awarded, before being presented to you and the Duchess, only once, four years ago, when it was given to our former President, founder of the League, in 1909, as co-secretary with the Comte de Grammont. . . .

The medals will be sent to you. By these the Committee wanted to show their admiration of the splendid work

accomplished by you and the Duchess at Geneva (creation of the Bureau International Humanitaire Zoophile, and action taken at the League of Nations).

I beg you to accept and transmit to the Duchess the assurance of all my respect and devotion.

L. LESPINE.

Obituary.—With profound regret your Council received the news of the passing of Mrs. Drakoules on January 15th. She was a Member of the Executive Council of your Society for 27 years. She worked for many years for social reform and political regeneration, for the protection of animals and the furtherance of humane diet. Her mind was ever animated by a sense of the reality of the spiritual life, of the values which transcend material benefits. Her London home was the centre of great activity, a meeting-place for representatives of intellectual and spiritual movements. Here the Humanitarian League was founded in 1891 (now dissolved). Edward Maitland, the co-worker and biographer of Anna Kingsford, was the first president. The daughter of Henry Lambe, B.A.Cantab., her marriage to Dr. Drakoules (her second marriage) was celebrated in 1907.

Dr. Drakoules, who survives her, is a distinguished author and sociologist, who for some years was a member of the Greek Parliament and founded at Oxford "Erevna," a Greek review of broad humanistic principles. The ex-King of Greece was among the many who sent messages of condolence to Dr. Drakoules on the death of his wife.

Another great friend and helper of the Cause was Mrs. Waddingham, who died on November 24th. An article on Mrs. Waddingham by the Rev. Lionel S. Lewis, M.A., Vicar of Glastonbury, appeared in *Progress To-day* of October-December. Mrs. Waddingham was for many years an active and highly valued member of your Society.

Miss Vellenoweth, a member of the National Union of Women Teachers and an ardent supporter of the ideals of the humanitarian cause, was for many years an energetic collaborator in your Society's humane education work. Your Council deeply regret the loss of a valued co-worker and record with gratitude Miss Vellenoweth's remembrance in her will of your Society, for which she had so long demonstrated her regard by her active work.

Your Council record with deep regret the passing of Mr. Theodore Hamilton Hoste, a close friend of the Hamilton family and a most devoted and understanding helper of the Society for many years.

In the passing of Mrs. Crawford Conybeare your Council have lost a very dear friend. A gentle and kindly soul, the cause of the animals was most dear to her heart. Her health made residence abroad imperative, but she made her influence felt at Bordighera, where she actively supported the branch of the S.P.A. of which her husband, Admiral Conybeare, was President.

Your Council deeply deplore the tragic death by murder of Rao Badahur Jambulingam, your Society's able representative in India. For years he wrote weekly letters to this office giving an account of his work for animals. The kind friends who remembered the Society in their Wills are not forgotten.

The Bureau of Daily Information.—The Correspondence of your Society has increased enormously and it is no exaggeration to state that its contacts are world-wide. Japan, China, Africa, New Zealand, South America—letters come from far-away places asking for information, advice, services. Your Society maintains close association with societies in France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the U.S.A. and Canada. Visitors come to the offices from the four quarters of the globe and there is constant circulation of publications.

The Country-Side Diary.—Your Council each year gratefully record the generous tribute to your Society's work in the pages of *The Country-Side Diary* by its Editor. This artistic little volume has become an indispensable companion to lovers and students of life in nature, who find an inexhaustible joy in watching, day by day, the unfoldment which marks the progression of the year. To the busy town-dweller, shut in by bricks and mortar and surrounded by the sights and sounds of our machine-made "civilisation," it brings a vision of life, free and beautiful, the breath of the heath and the wood, the sweet sounds of the birds and of little feet, treading the earth to which we all have an equal right.

List of Subscriptions and Donations

TO

The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society, 1933.

*Contributions given between
January 1st, 1933, and December 31st, 1933.*

						£	s.	d.
Abbott, Charles C., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Abbott, Miss F. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Abraham, Miss E. C.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
A.C.G.W. (Anti-Vivisection)	...	...	...	...	(d)	25	0	0
Acton, Mme. Beatrice	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	6	0
Adams, Miss N.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Aikman, Miss J.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Allen, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Allen, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Allison, James, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Anderson, Miss E. J.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Anderson, Miss H. M.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Annesley, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	100	0	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	52	10	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	0	0
Anon (Christmas Fund)	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Anon (In Memory of Mr. Horatio Bottomley)	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	6	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	6	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	6	0
Anon	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Ansell, Miss J. M.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	6	0
Arliss, Mr. and Mrs. George	...	...	...	...	(d)	25	0	0
Arnold, Mrs. Henry (for 1931, 1932, 1933)	...	...	...	...	(s)	3	0	0
Arundel, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Askew, Miss L.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Assheton, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Atherton, Dr. Lionel	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Austin, Dr. Alonzo Eugene	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	2	9
Bagguley, Mrs. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Bagguley, Miss M.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Baker, Miss	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	0
Baker, W. C. (Youth Group)	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Balfour, Mrs. Pearl	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Ball, C. E., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Bannerman, Mrs. d'Arcy	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Barber, Miss	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	6	0
Barker, Lady Clemency	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0

					£	s.	d.
Barraclough, F. L. (Youth Group) ...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Barrios, Mlle. de ...	...	...	(d)	2	0	0	
Barton, Mrs. Bolling W. ...	...	...	(d)		10	0	
Barton, Mrs. M. E. ...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Batchelor, Miss W. I. (Youth Group) ...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Bates, Elliot (Youth Group) ...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Batlivala, Miss B. ...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0	
Batlivala, Miss B. ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Batten, Mrs. Mount ...	...	...	(s)	4	4	0	
Batten, Miss B. ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Baugh, Mrs. ...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0	
Battus, Mrs. E. C. ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Bayley-Worthington, Mrs. ...	...	...	(d)	15	0	0	
Bayly, Mrs. Beddow ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Baynes, Mrs. ...	...	...	(d)		5	0	
Baynes, Mrs. ...	...	...	(d)		2	6	
Beauchamp, The Countess ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Bell, Mrs. ...	...	...	(d)		5	0	
Bell, Mrs. C. E. ...	...	...	(d)		10	0	
Bendall, Miss E. A. ...	...	...	(s)		1	6	
Bennett, Mrs. B. ...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Bennett, M. J., Esq. ...	...	...	(d)	2	10	0	
Berry, Mrs. ...	...	...	(d)	3	3	3	
Bertie of Thame, The Viscountess ...	...	...	(s)	2	0	0	
Best, The Hon. Margaret ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Betteley, Miss A. E. ...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0	
Betteley, Miss A. E. ...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Bevan, Miss Phyllis (Youth Group) ...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Bird, Mrs. Geoffrey ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Bisdee, Miss ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Blacklock, Mrs. George ...	...	...	(s)	2	0	0	
Bladworth, K. T., Esq. ...	...	...	(d)		10	6	
Bladworth, K. T., Esq. (Slaughter Reform) ...	...	...	(d)		10	6	
Blake, Miss Marguerite ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Blake, Miss Marguerite ...	...	...	(d)		10	0	
Blamires, Mrs. (for 1932 & 1933) ...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0	
Blundell, Miss V. M. ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Bodilly, Richard John, Jun. (Youth Group) ...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Boitel-Gill, Mrs. ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Bond, Mrs. ...	...	...	(d)		2	6	
Bond, Miss J. ...	...	...	(s)		5	0	
Boning, Harold L., Esq. (Youth Group) ...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Boreel, Miss S. ...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0	
Bowden, Dr. R. T. ...	...	...	(d)	3	3	0	
Bowman, Miss Evelyn ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Boxall, Mrs. L. ...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Boyd, Miss M. ...	...	...	(s)		5	0	
Boyd, Miss ...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Boyes, Mrs. E. ...	...	...	(d)		2	6	
Boyes, Mrs. E. ...	...	...	(d)		2	6	
Bradford, Joseph, Esq. ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Bradley, Miss G. M. ...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0	
Brain, Miss Mary E. ...	...	...	(s)		17	6	
Brand, C., Esq. ...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Brew-Mulhallen, Mrs. ...	...	...	(s)		5	0	
Brice, Miss Ellen ...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0	
Bridgman, Mrs. Ida ...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Brindley, Miss M. ...	...	...	(s)		10	0	

		£	s.	d.
Brisley, Mrs. (Collection taken at Meeting)	...	(d)	3	12 6
Brooke, Mrs. Alan	...	(s)		10 0
Brooke, Miss Angel Stopford	...	(s)		2 6
Brooks, Miss Florence	...	(s)		10 0
Bruce, Miss	...	(s)		2 6
Bruce, Miss Isabel	...	(s)	2	2 0
Bryan, Miss	...	(s)		5 0
Bucklaw, Alfred, Esq.	...	(d)		5 0
Bullough, Mrs.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Burgess, Mrs.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Burke, Miss Vivian Butler	...	(s)	1	0 0
Burton, Mrs.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Burton, Miss	...	(s)		2 6
Burton-Jones, Miss M.	...	(s)		10 0
Bush, Miss G.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Butler, Mrs.	...	(d)	5	0 0
Buxton, Miss H. A. Wilmot	...	(s)		10 0
Byron, Miss E. B.	...	(s)		10 0
Cains, Miss M. E.	...	(s)		10 0
Calderara, Miss D.	...	(s)		10 0
"Caleb and Benny Boy"	...	(s)		5 0
Callender, Mrs.	...	(s)		19 7
Campbell, Miss E. C.	...	(s)		10 0
Campbell, Mrs. E. G. L. S. G. Muirhead	...	(s)		10 0
Campbell, Mrs. J.	...	(s)		2 6
Cann, Mrs.	...	(d)		10 0
Capey, Miss P.	...	(s)		2 6
Capon, Miss E. M.	...	(s)		2 6
Capper, Lady	...	(s)	1	1 0
Caravan, Collections taken in	...	(d)	3	11 2
Carew-Gibson, Mrs. F. G.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Carleton, Mrs.	...	(s)		2 0
Carleton, Miss	...	(d)		10 6
Carryer, Charles B., Esq.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Carter, Mrs.	...	(s)	2	2 0
Carwood, Sidney (Youth Group)	...	(s)		1 0
Castle Stewart, The Dowager Countess of	...	(s)		10 6
Chadwick, Miss C.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Chadwick Miss E. D.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Chaplin, Miss L.	...	(d)		2 6
Charlwood, N. H., Esq.	...	(d)		10 0
Charlwood, N. H., Esq.	...	(d)		10 0
Charman, Mr. and Mrs. Tom	...	(d)		10 0
Charrington, Hugh S., Esq.	...	(d)	3	3 0
Cheesman, Miss Constance	...	(d)		3 0
Chignell, James, Esq.	...	(s)		10 0
Chignell, Mrs. James	...	(s)		10 0
Child, Lady Wyndham	...	(s)	5	0 0
Christie, Walter C. B., Esq.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Churches, Miss (for work against Dental Experiments on Dogs)	...	(d)		10 0
Clacton and District Anti-Vivisection Society (Affiliation Fee)	...		1	1 0
Clark, Mrs.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Clark, Mrs.	...	(d)		15 0
Clark, Mrs. Bayfield (towards expenses of Conference on June 14th)	...	(d)		5 0

						£	s.	d.
Clark, Miss R. I. Kynoch	...	...	...	...	(s)		3	0
Clarke, Mrs. D. A.	...	...	...	...	(d)		1	0
Clarke, Mrs. R. Stanley	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Clauss, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Clauss, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Clemons, Mrs. F.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Clinch, Mrs. M. L. (Slaughter Reform)	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Coates, Mrs. Eleanor A.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	0	0
Cocking, Harry, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Coe, The Misses M. & D.	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Cole, Miss A.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Combe, Mrs. Kenneth	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Compton, Miss Beatrice	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Congreve, Celia, Lady (Tea Party Fund)	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Congreve, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	5	0
Cook, Mrs. J. Nield	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Cooke, Mrs. E. A.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Cooke, Miss Irene	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Coombe, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Coombe, Miss Margaret	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Cooper, The Hon. Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Coote, Lady Eyre	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Corah, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Coram, Miss L.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Costigan, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Cound, A. M., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Cound, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Coustol, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Couzens, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Cowderoy, Miss L. M.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Cowgill, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Cox, Mrs. Edith	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Cox, W. A., Esq. (for 1932)	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Cox, W. A., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Cragg, Miss K. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Cragg, Miss K. E.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Craufurd, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
"C. R. C."	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	0
Crofton, Miss Marian	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Croucher, Mrs. Theo	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Cruikshank, James H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		11	1
Cumming, Miss A. P.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Cunliffe-Owen, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Cunningham, J. (Youth Group)	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0
Curtis, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Curtis, Capt. and Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Daniell, Miss E.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Daniels, Miss M.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Davey, Mrs. Arthur	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Davey, Mrs. Arthur	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Davies, Miss G.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Davies, Mrs. Dixon	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Davies, Miss M.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Davison, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Dawson, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Dawson, Miss J.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0

		£	s.	d.
Dawson, Miss S. E.	(s)	10	0	
Day, Mrs. (Proceeds from Sale of Jewellery) ...	(d)	3	6	
Day, Miss	(s)	1	1	0
Dean, The Misses M. and A.	(d)	5	0	0
Deeley, Miss Ethel (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	
Deeley, Pat (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	
Delius, Miss B. C.	(s)	3	0	0
Delius, Miss B. C.	(d)	4	5	6
Delius, Miss B. C. (For Mono's Fund)	(d)	3	0	0
Denton, Mrs.	(d)	1	1	0
Despencer-Robertson, Miss K. L.	(s)	1	5	0
Despencer-Robertson, Miss K. L.	(d)	1	1	0
Dick, Mrs. L. H.	(d)	1	1	0
Dickeson, Mrs.	(s)	10	0	
Dickinson, Ralph J., Esq.	(d)	1	0	0
Disson & Sons, Messrs. J.,	(d)	2	2	0
Dix, Mrs. W. R.	(s)	1	0	0
Dobelli, Mrs.	(s)	1	0	0
Donegall, The Marchioness of	(s)	1	0	0
Doubleday, Mrs. H. A.	(s)	10	6	
Doughty, Mrs. Lena	(d)	5	0	
Douglas, Mrs. W.	(s)	5	0	
Douglas, Miss Maud	(s)	5	0	
Douglas-Hamilton, The Lord David	(s)	5	0	0
Douglas-Hamilton, The Lord David	(d)	5	0	0
Drage, Mrs.	(d)	5	0	
Drury, Mrs. Garling	(s)	10	0	
Drury-Lowe, Vice-Admiral S. R.	(d)	1	1	0
Duff, Sir A. Grant	(s)	2	6	
Duff, Lady Grant	(s)	2	6	
Dummett, Mrs. Charles H.	(d)	1	1	0
Duncan-Craig, Miss	(s)	10	0	
Dunn, Miss Sylvia	(s)	10	0	
Durham, The Lady Agnes	(s)	10	0	
Durham, The Lady Agnes	(s)	10	0	
Eatherley, Miss Edith	(s)	2	6	
Eatherley, Miss Edith	(d)	5	0	
Eaton, Mrs.	(s)	1	0	0
Eckbo, Mrs.	(s)	10	0	0
Eden, Mrs.	(s)	2	6	
Eddy, Mrs.	(s)	1	0	0
Edmunds, Dr. H. Tudor	(s)	10	0	
Edwards, Mrs.	(d)	10	0	
Edwards, Miss Barbara	(d)	10	0	
Edwards, Miss Barbara	(d)	5	0	
Elliot, Mrs. Hugh	(s)	5	0	0
Elliot, Mrs. Hugh	(s)	5	0	
Elliott, J. Dehane, Esq.	(d)	5	0	
Ellis, Miss Ada M.	(s)	10	0	
Enberg, Miss	(s)	10	0	
Enberg, Miss	(d)	10	0	
Entertainment, Proceeds from ("Columbine in Cricklebury")	(d)	37	6	0
Enthoven, Ernest J., Esq.	(d)	10	0	
Epstein, Maximilian, Esq. (for 1933 & 1934) ...	(s)	1	0	0
Escombe, Miss Edith	(s)	5	0	
Estcourt-Oswald, Dr.	(d)	5	0	
Evans, Miss Frances	(s)	1	1	0

		£	s.	d.
Evelyn, Miss Helen	(s)	10	0	
Exhibition Collecting Box		10	4	
Eyre-Smith, Captain & Mrs. St. John (For Animal Defence House)	(d)	5	0	0
Fage, F., Esq.	(s)		2	6
Falbe, Miss Lucie	(s)	10	0	
Faulkner, Captain & Miss E. (for circulation of <i>Progress To-day</i>)	(d)	5	0	0
Faulkner, Miss E. (Collection)	(d)	1	12	4
Fellowes, Air-Commodore	(s)		10	0
Fellowes, Mrs.	(s)		10	0
Fenton, Robert (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Fenwick, The Rev. & Mrs. R. J.	(s)	1	0	0
Ferguson, Ivor, Esq.	(d)	1	0	0
Fergusson, Miss A. M.	(s)	1	1	0
Field, Miss P. M.	(d)		5	0
Fisher, Miss I.	(s)		2	6
Fitzgerald, W. W. A., Esq.	(s)	1	1	0
Fitzroy, Lady Cecilia	(s)		10	0
Fletcher, Miss M. E.	(s)	1	0	0
Fonblanque, Mrs. de	(d)	5	5	0
Forster, Mrs.	(s)		5	6
Forsyth, Miss Helen	(s)	1	0	0
Foss, Mrs. Celia	(s)		10	0
Foster, Miss D. (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Foulger, Miss C. G.	(d)		10	0
Freeman, J., Esq.	(d)		2	6
Frewer, Miss G.	(s)	1	1	0
Fry, Mr. and Mrs.	(s)	1	0	0
Fuller, Mrs.	(s)	2	2	0
Fyfe, Miss	(d)		10	0
Gairdner, Miss B.	(s)		2	6
Galleani, Signorina Clara di	(s)	5	0	0
Galletly, Miss W.	(s)		2	6
Galsworthy, Mrs. John	(s)	3	3	0
Gardner, Hon. Juliet	(s)		5	0
Garrard, Mrs.	(s)		2	6
Gaskell, Miss C. E.	(s)		2	6
Gaskell, Miss G.	(s)		2	6
George, Miss Agnes E.	(d)		5	0
German, Mrs. Hector	(s)		2	6
Gibbs, The Misses	(s)		2	0
Gilchrist, James, Esq.	(s)		10	0
Gillespie, Miss Agnes	(s)		5	0
Gillespie, Miss Agnes	(s)		5	0
Gillman, Miss Margaret R. (Anti-Vivisection)	(s)		2	6
Gilmore, Mrs. W. E.	(s)		10	0
Giobel, Miss Louise M.	(s)	5	0	0
Girdwood, Mrs.	(s)		10	0
Glanville, Miss Mabel	(s)		2	6
Gleghorn, Martin, Esq.	(s)	1	0	0
Glenny, Miss Edith	(d)		2	0
Glover, Miss F.	(s)		5	0
Goater, Miss W. M. L.	(s)		5	0
Godwin, Mrs.	(s)		10	0
Goodacre, Mrs.	(s)	2	0	0
Goodchild, Mrs.	(s)		10	0
Goodwin, Mrs.	(s)		5	0

						£	s.	d.
Gordon, A. O. P., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Gordon, Mrs. Kenneth	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Goulding, Mrs. Harry	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Graham, Miss Madge (Copper Collection)	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Grant, Miss A. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Grant, Mrs. Cyril	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Gray, W. (Youth Group)	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Greaves, Miss A.	...	...	...	...	(s)	3	9	0
Greenhough, Mrs. C. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	6	0
Greensill, Miss S.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Greenwood, Lady	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Greenwood, Miss E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Gregory, Miss Florence	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Grestock, Gerald Beresford, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	3	0	0
Greville, Miss C.	...	...	...	...	(s)	18	6	0
Greville, Miss U. (Collection)	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	12	4
Grieve, Miss E. de W.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Grieve, George M. D. (Youth Group)	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Griffin, H. M., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	10	0
Griffiths, Miss L.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Grimshaw, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Gurney, S., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Gurney, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Guthrie, Mrs. Hope Moncrieff	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
"H. & H."	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
"H. & H., with the blessing of St. Francis"	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	0	0
Hadfield, Lady	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Hall, Miss Mary	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	6	0
Hallam, E. C., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	4	0	0
Halliday, Miss	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	2	0
Hall-Smith, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Halman, Miss Emily	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Hamilton, Duchess of (per Miss Enberg and Miss Halliday)	...	...	...	...	(d)	6	15	0
Hamilton, Miss Mary Cleland	...	...	...	...	(d)	11	5	0
Hamilton, Miss Mary Cleland	...	...	...	...	(d)	9	3	0
Harding, Miss E.	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Harley, Miss Agnes	...	...	...	...	(d)	100	0	0
Harley, Miss Agnes	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Harradine, Miss E. B.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Harris, Mrs. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Harrison, Charles W., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Harrison, Miss I. (Slaughter Reform)	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	0
Harrison, T. O., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Hart, Miss Corisande M.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Hart, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	6	0
Hart, Edmund S., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Hart, Edmund S., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Hart, Mrs. Edmund S.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Hart, Mrs. Edmund S.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Hart, S. Hopgood, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Hart, Mrs. S. Hopgood	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Haslam, Miss E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Hatley, Arthur, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Hawker, Miss Bessy E. G.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Hawkins, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	6	0
Hawkins, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Hawkins, Miss Mary Lucy	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	10	0

							£	s.	d.
Hay, Miss Di ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		3	0	0
Haybittle, Miss N. M. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
Hayes, Miss F. B. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0	0
Hayes, Rev. Will ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0	0
Hayhow, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			3	6
Hayhow, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			3	6
Heap, Miss L., and Two Friends ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		1	5	0
Heath, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
Heath, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			2	6
Heathcote, Lt.-Com. G. C. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
Heaton-Armstrong, Mrs. E. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)			5	0
Heginbottom, H., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			5	0
Henshaw, Miss Pollie ...	...	...	...	...	(d)			6	0
Hibbard, Miss E. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			2	6
Hickson, Miss Annie ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			2	6
Higgins, Miss Agatha ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
Higgins, Mrs. Sydney ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0	0
Higginson, Miss Sarah (Youth Group) ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			1	0
Hill, Miss E. (Youth Group) ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			1	0
Hill, Lady ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
Hipwell, Lewis W., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)			5	0
Hipwell, Lewis W., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)			5	0
Hirst, Mrs. E. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)			5	0
Hodgkin, C. E., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	1	0
Hodkinson, Miss V. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			2	6
Hogarth, Miss E. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
Holcombe, Mrs. (Slaughter Reform) ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			1	0
Holmes, Mrs. A. Beresford ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
Holmes, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0	0
Homer, Miss ("In Memory of Marie Illington") ...	...	...	...	...	(d)			10	6
Hoopes, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)			11	7
Horsfall, Miss G. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	10	0
Houlding, Brian (Youth Group) ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			1	0
Houlding, James (Youth Group) ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			1	0
Hughes, Mrs. E. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0	0
Hughes, Miss Florence ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	1	0
Hughes, H., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	6
Hunter, Sir George, K.B.E., D.Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	0	0
Hurst, Miss L. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			2	6
Hutchins, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	1	0
Ince, Miss ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
Ingersley, Miss Karen (Youth Group) ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			1	0
Inglis, Mrs. Campbell ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	2	0
Irving, Miss V. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)			8	0
Irwin, Mrs. P. N. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			2	6
Izod, Miss ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
Jackson, Mrs. E. F. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		1	0	0
Jacob, Miss E. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			15	0
Jahn, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
James, Brig.-Gen. C. H., C.B., C.M.G. (Slaughter Reform) ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		1	1	0
James, F. W., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0
James, Miss ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			5	0
Jarner, Miss ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			2	6
Jenman, Miss C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			2	6
Jensen, Fröken Marie ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			2	6
Johns, A. E., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	1	0
Jones, Mrs. M. H. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)			10	0

		£	s.	d.
Jones, Mrs. M. H.	(d)	2	0	0
Johnson, Miss M. (Slaughter Reform)	(d)		1	0
Johnston, Michael (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Johnstone, Ian (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Joynt, Dr. N. L.	(s)	1	0	0
Judson, Mrs. Stiles	(d)	18	16	6
Karpoff, Madame V.	(s)		2	6
Kay, Mrs. V. Lennox	(s)		2	6
Kearne, The Misses L. and B.	(s)	5	5	0
Kemball, General Sir George V., K.C.M.G.	(d)	1	1	0
Kempe, Miss M. H. H.	(s)		2	6
Kendall, Miss Georgiana	(s)	5	15	2
Kennedy, Mrs.	(s)		5	0
Kennedy, Mrs.	(d)		5	0
Kennedy, The Misses (Youth Group)	(s)		3	0
Kerry, Pastor	(s)		2	6
Ketler, William H., Esq.	(d)		11	0
Key, Lady	(s)		10	6
Kilsby, Mrs.	(s)		2	6
King, Miss Amy	(s)	1	0	0
King, Mrs.	(s)		10	0
Kingsbury, Mrs. Gerald	(s)		7	6
Kingsford, Miss E. B.	(d)		3	6
Kirkman, Dr. A. H. B.	(s)		10	0
Kirkpatrick, Miss Ida	(s)		10	0
Knight, Miss L.	(s)		10	0
Knight, Mrs. W. H. (In memory of W. H. K.)	(d)	5	5	0
Knowles, Mrs. Andrew	(s)	1	1	0
Knowles, Mrs.	(d)	2	10	0
Knox-Niven, Miss	(s)		2	6
Kymbrell, H., Esq.	(s)		3	0
Lachlan, Miss	(s)		2	6
Langridge, Mrs.	(s)		10	0
Lardelli, Miss C.	(s)		5	0
Large, Mrs. John	(s)	10	0	0
Latham, Mrs. John	(d)	1	0	0
Latour, Countess Vincent de Baillet	(s)	1	0	0
Latour, Countess Vincent de Baillet	(s)		10	0
Law, Mrs. Ernest	(s)	1	0	0
Law, Miss M. (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Lawrence, Mrs. G. F.	(s)	1	0	0
Lawrence, W. F., Esq.	(s)	2	0	0
Lawrie, Miss G.	(s)		10	0
Lear, Mrs. Edith	(s)	1	1	0
Lear, Miss Lilian C.	(s)	2	2	0
Leatherdale, Mrs.	(d)		2	0
Leatherdale, Mrs.	(d)		2	0
Ledwidge, Miss	(s)		2	6
Lee, Mrs.	(s)		10	0
Lee, The Misses M. and J.	(d)		5	0
Leith, Miss A. A.	(s)	1	1	0
Le Marchant, Mrs. William	(s)		10	0
Leutscher, H. G. (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Lewis, Mrs. Edwin O.	(s)		10	0
Light, Miss	(d)		10	0
Lind-af-Hageby, Miss	(s)	5	0	0
Lind-af-Hageby, Miss (Income on Residue of Estate of the late Mrs. Harford Adlam)	(d)	70	0	0

	£	s.	d.
land-af-Hageby, Miss (Income on Residue of Estate of the late Mrs. Harford Adlam)	(d)	70	0 0
Lippincott, Mrs.	(d)	5	10 1
Little, J. M., Esq.	(s)	1	0 0
Littleton-Wheeler, Mrs. G. B.	(s)		2 6
Littleton-Wheeler, Mrs. G. B.	(s)		2 6
LLewhellin, Miss O.	(s)	10	0 0
Lloyd, Miss E. H. R.	(s)		2 6
Lockhart, Miss Mary M. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0 0
Logan, Miss Nora	(s)	1	1 0
Logan, Mrs. and Miss	(s)	10	0 0
Logan, Mrs.	(s)	1	1 0
Long, Miss C. L.	(s)		2 0
Longbourne, Mrs.	(s)	1	1 0
Lowther, Miss Aimée	(s)	1	0 0
Luck, Mrs. Arthur	(s)	2	0 0
Lumb, Lady	(s)	1	1 0
Lupton, Malcolm P., Esq.	(s)	10	0 0
Lushington, Major Sir Arthur	(d)	10	0 0
Maberly, Gerald C.	(s)	10	0 0
Macdonnell, Miss (Anti-Vivisection)	(d)	10	0 0
Mack, Miss	(s)		5 0
Mackenzie, Mrs. L.	(d)		2 6
Mackintosh, Miss	(s)	5	0 0
Mackinnon, A. (Youth Group)	(s)		1 0
Macklin, Mrs. Romer (For 1932 and 1933)	(s)	1	0 0
Maclellan, Mrs.	(s)	10	0 0
Maclellan, Miss	(s)		2 6
Macmillan, Mrs.	(s)		2 6
Macnaghten, Miss Lettice	(s)	10	0 0
Macpherson, Miss L.	(s)		2 6
Mactaggart, Mrs.	(s)	10	0 0
Madder, Miss	(d)		3 6
Madge, Mrs.	(s)		10 0
Magrane, Mrs.	(d)	3	3 0
Maides, Mrs. M.	(s)		2 6
Makepeace, Mrs. Colyer	(s)	1	1 0
Malleson, Mrs.	(s)	10	6 0
Manning, Miss	(s)	1	0 0
March, Arthur C., Esq.	(s)	10	0 0
Marras, Mrs. Mowbray	(s)	1	1 0
Martin, Edward, Esq.	(s)	1	1 0
Masham, Miss E.	(s)		2 6
Mason, Miss Clara	(d)		3 0
Mason, William H., Esq.	(s)	10	0 0
Mason, William H., Esq.	(s)	10	0 0
Massy, Colonel	(s)		2 6
Matcham, Miss M. Eyre	(d)	1	1 0
Matron and Nursing Staff, Battersea General Hospital, Collection for Humane Slaughter		1	1 0
Maude, Mrs.	(d)	5	0 0
Maule, Miss Hilda	(s)		10 0
Mavins, Miss	(s)	10	0 0
Mavins, Miss	(d)	10	0 0
Mayall, Mrs.	(s)	5	0 0
Mayhew, Miss Patricia (Youth Group)	(s)		1 0
McAlpine, Sir Robert	(d)	100	0 0
McClemont, Miss M.	(s)	1	1 0
McInerny, Miss A.	(s)		2 6

		£	s.	d.
McKinnel-Brown, Mrs.	(d)	10	0	0
McNeill, Miss Joan (Mono's Fund)	(d)	2	6	0
Meacham, Miss Fanny B. and Miss Mary Wright	(d)	5	0	0
Meadows, Miss F. E.	(s)	2	6	0
Merry, Mrs.	(s)	2	0	0
Middleton, Arthur, Esq.	(s)	10	0	0
Mildmay, Mrs. St. John	(s)	10	0	0
Miles, Mr. Derwent M.	(s)	10	0	0
Miles, Mrs. Derwent M.	(s)	10	0	0
Miller, Miss D. R.	(s)	2	6	0
Miller, Edwin R. S., Esq., D.O.	(s)	10	0	0
Miller, Major F.	(d)	5	0	0
Miller, Miss K.	(d)	5	0	0
Miller, Miss K.	(d)	3	6	0
Miller, O. T., Esq.	(s)	2	6	0
Millery, Miss	(s)	10	0	0
Mills, Captain C.	(s)	10	0	0
Milman, Miss R. L. H.	(s)	1	0	0
Moleyns, The Hon. A. F.	(d)	1	0	0
Molteno, Mrs. L. L.	(s)	10	0	0
Moore, The Rev. C. A. G.	(s)	1	0	0
Moore, Miss	(s)	2	6	0
Moorhouse, Miss Ethel N.	(s)	10	0	0
Mordan, Mrs. M. E.	(s)	2	0	0
Mordan, Mrs. M. E. (Mono's Fund)	(d)	10	0	0
Mordan, R. B., Esq.	(s)	10	0	0
Morden, Mrs.	(s)	10	0	0
Morgan, Miss Winifred V.	(s)	10	0	0
Morrice, A. G. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	0
Morris, Mrs.	(s)	10	0	0
Morris, Miss E. A.	(s)	10	6	0
Morris, Miss Ethel	(s)	3	6	0
Morris, Miss M. E.	(d)	6	0	0
Morris, Miss Mary E.	(s)	2	2	0
Morse-Boycott, Mrs.	(d)	5	0	0
Morton, Miss M. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	0
Morton, Miss M.	(d)	2	6	0
Mosley, Elizabeth Lady	(s)	5	0	0
Moutray, Miss Una (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	0
Mulleneux Grayson, Lady	(s)	2	2	0
Mulliner, P., Esq.	(s)	10	0	0
Mulroney, Capt. V.	(s)	10	0	0
Munsey, Miss B. C.	(s)	2	6	0
Munsey, Miss J.	(s)	2	6	0
Murgatroyd, Miss (Anti-Vivisection)	(d)	5	0	0
Muzio, Miss	(s)	10	0	0
Nathan, Mrs. Matthew	(s)	5	5	0
Nelson, Miss K.	(s)	2	6	0
Nettlefold, Mrs. Archibald	(s)	2	2	0
Newby-Fraser, Miss M.	(s)	10	0	0
Newby-Fraser, Miss M.	(d)	11	0	0
Newman, E. S., Esq.	(d)	1	0	0
Neyman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard	(s)	2	2	0
Newton, C. E., Esq.	(s)	10	0	0
Newton, Mrs. C. E.	(s)	10	0	0
Newton, Mrs. C. E.	(d)	7	6	0
Newton, Mrs. C. E.	(d)	7	0	0
Newton, Mrs. C. E.	(d)	2	6	0

		£	s.	d.
Newton, Mrs. C. E.	(d)	2	6	
Newton, Mrs. C. E.	(d)	2	3	
Norris, Albert, Esq. (For 1932 and 1933)	(s)	10	6	
Norris, Mrs. H. du C.	(s)	2	2	0
Northbrook, Nina Countess of	(s)	1	1	0
Northcott, Miss M. E.	(d)	10	0	
Nutting, Miss	(s)	10	0	
Oldham, Mrs.	(s)	1	1	0
O'Leary, Miss K.	(s)	10	0	
Olsen, Miss	(s)	10	6	
O'Neill, Miss D.	(s)	10	0	
Osborn, Miss D. E.	(s)	10	0	
Osborn, S. J., Esq., In Memory of	(s)	10	0	
O'Sullivan, Miss	(s)	10	0	
Outhwaite, Miss E.	(s)	10	0	
Paine, Mrs. Lewis	(s)	1	1	0
Palaiet, Mrs.	(s)	2	0	0
Palmer, Miss Sylvia	(s)	2	6	
Parke, W., Esq.	(d)	1	0	0
Parker, Miss E. E. (Anti-Vivisection)	(d)	10	0	
Parker, Mrs. Gertrude S.	(s)	2	6	
Parkin, Miss, the late	(d)	4	0	
Parsons, Mrs.	(s)	10	0	
Parsons, Mrs.	(d)	1	7	6
Partridge, Mr. and Mrs.	(d)	2	6	
"Pat"	(s)	10	0	
Paterson, Miss L. H.	(s)	1	1	0
Pearce, Miss Susan R. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	
Pease, Paul, Esq.	(s)	10	0	
Pedersen, Miss Betty (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	
Penny, Miss E. Cameron	(s)	5	0	0
Perceval, Miss	(s)	2	0	0
Perkins, Mrs. E.	(s)	10	0	
Perkins, Miss	(d)	1	1	0
Perry, Mrs.	(s)	10	0	
Perry, Tom (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	
Petit, Mademoiselle	(s)	10	0	
Phillips, Miss Ethel	(d)	5	0	
Phillips, Mrs. H. M.	(s)	2	6	
Phillips, John C., Esq.	(d)	1	17	6
Phillips, Miss Ruth (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	
Philp, Miss Naomi F.	(s)	2	6	
Philp, Miss Naomi F.	(d)	2	6	
Pickard, Mrs.	(s)	5	0	
Pickering, Miss E.	(s)	2	6	
Pickering, Mrs. G.	(s)	5	0	
Pierrepont, Miss F.	(s)	3	0	
Pigott, Miss Esme T.	(s)	2	0	0
Pilcher, Mrs. David	(s)	10	0	
Pileher, Mrs. David (Tea-Party Fund)	(d)	4	0	
Pletts, Miss Meg (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	
Poore, Vincent, Esq.	(s)	1	1	0
Pope, R. B., Esq.	(d)	2	2	0
Porritt, Miss Joan A. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	
Porter, Miss M.	(s)	2	6	
Pott, Miss J. C.	(s)	10	0	

	£	s.	d.
Powell, Miss	(s)	10	6
Powell, Miss	(d)	1	1 0
Pratchett, Miss	(d)	2	6
Pratchett, Miss	(d)	2	6
Preston, Mrs.	(s)	2	6
Prevett, Miss Lily (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0
Prichard, B. Copinger, Esq.	(s)	2	10 0
Prickard, Miss E.	(d)	2	6
Prince, Miss M.	(d)	10	0
Pritchett, Miss	(s)	10	6
Pullar, Mrs. A. E.	(s)	10	0
Pye, Miss V. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0
Quicke, Miss E. Penrose	(s)	5	0
Quiévreux, Monsieur Louis (For Gifts of Dog Licences)	(d)	15	0
Quinton, Mrs.	(d)	2	6
Raeburn, Miss R. M.	(d)	5	0 0
Raffles, Mrs. T. S.	(d)	1	0 0
Rainey, Lt.-Col. J. Wakefield	(s)	1	1 0
Rake, Mrs.	(s)	10	0
Rake, Mrs.	(d)	1	0 0
Rake, Mrs.	(d)	10	0
Ramsden, Miss C.	(s)	5	0
Rannie, Mrs. David	(s)	10	0
Reade, Miss E. Stafford	(d)	3	0 0
Reddall, H. L., Esq.	(s)	10	0
Reed, Mrs. Lester	(d)	10	0
Reeve, Miss	(s)	2	6
Reeves, Mrs. Edward	(s)	1	0 0
Reeves, Miss E. M. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0
Reynolds, Miss Madeline	(s)	2	6
Reynolds, Miss Madeline (For Gift of Dog Licence)	(d)	7	6
Richards, Miss Louie	(d)	10	0
Richards, Mrs. Windsor	(d)	2	6
Richardson, Mrs. A. E. V.	(s)	10	0
Richardson, Miss	(s)	10	0
Riddell, Mrs.	(s)	10	0 0
Rigg, Miss Elsie	(s)	10	0
Ripley, Mrs. Ida	(s)	10	0
Roberts, Mrs. F. Morrell (Slaughter Reform)	(s)	10	0
Roberts, Mrs.	(d)	5	0
Roberts, F. W., Esq. (Slaughter Reform)	(s)	10	0
Roberts, I. A., Esq.	(d)	10	0
Robinson, C. H., Esq.	(s)	10	0
Robinson, Mrs. C. H.	(s)	10	0
Robinson, Miss Enid (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0
Robinson, Mrs. W. M.	(s)	5	6
Robotham, Mrs.	(d)		6
Rogers, Miss H. E.	(d)	3	0 0
Rogers, Cecil (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0
Rogers, John (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0
Rolleston, Miss D.	(s)	2	6
Rooke, Mrs.	(s)	10	0
Rose, Miss O. J. M.	(s)	5	0 0
Rosenbaum, J. M., Esq.	(s)	2	6
Rowlands, Miss M.	(s)	2	6

		£	s.	d.
Rowley, Miss S. V. A. ...	(s)		2	6
Rudge, Miss Violet ...	(s)	3	0	0
Rudyard, Lawrence F. H. (Youth Group) ...	(s)		1	0
Rudyard, Mrs. ...	(d)		1	6
Russell, Miss Florence ...	(s)		10	0
Ryves, Miss E. ...	(s)		10	6
Sadler, Miss Louise (Youth Group) ...	(s)		1	0
Safford, Miss Stella, O.B.E. ...	(s)		17	6
Salvage, Mrs. M. V. ...	(s)		2	6
Salvage, Mrs. M. V. ...	(s)		2	6
Sampson, Miss C. ...	(d)		2	6
Sampson, Miss C. ...	(d)		2	6
Sampson, Miss C. ...	(d)		2	6
Sampson, Miss C. ...	(d)		2	6
Sampson, Miss C. ...	(d)		2	6
Sandford, William, Esq. ...	(d)		2	6
Sangster, A. E., Esq., M.R.C.V.S. ...	(s)		2	6
Savile, Mrs. Frank (Anti-Vivisection) ...	(d)	5	0	0
Savile, The Lady Mary ...	(d)	5	0	0
Savile, The Lady Sarah ...	(d)		2	6
Saywood, Miss ...	(d)		2	6
Schartau, Miss L. K. ...	(s)	1	0	0
Scott, Miss C. L. ...	(s)		10	0
Scott, Miss Louise B. ...	(d)	2	0	0
Scott, Mrs. M. ...	(s)		10	0
Sedgwick, Mrs. Hubert ...	(d)	1	1	0
Sennett, Mrs. M. Arncliffe ...	(s)	5	0	0
Seton-Saye, Mrs. D. ...	(s)		2	6
Seux, Madame ...	(d)		2	4
Seux, Madame ...	(d)		2	0
Seux, Madame ...	(d)		2	0
Seymour, Mrs. Beatrice Kean ...	(s)	1	10	0
Seymour, W. Kean, Esq. ...	(s)		10	0
Seymour, W. Kean, Esq. ...	(d)		10	0
Shaftesbury, The Countess of (Slaughter Reform)	(s)	1	1	0
Sharpe, Mrs. ...	(s)	1	1	0
Sharpe, Mrs. ...	(s)	1	0	0
Shaw, James E. (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Sheppard, Mrs. Henry ("In dear Memory of Henry Sheppard") ...	(d)	5	5	0
Sheppard, Mrs. M. ...	(d)	2	0	0
Sibree, Miss M. ...	(s)		2	6
Sidney-Smith, Mrs. ...	(s)		10	0
Sidney-Smith, Miss P. ...	(s)		10	0
Sidney-Smith, Miss P. ...	(d)		7	6
Simner, Mrs. Gordon ...	(d)		10	6
Simner, Mrs. Gordon ...	(d)		10	0
Simpkins, D. A., Esq. ...	(d)	1	6	0
Simpson, Miss Price ...	(d)	2	0	0
Sinclair, Mrs. M. (Slaughter Reform)	(s)		10	0
Sinclair, Mrs. M. ...	(d)		5	0
Sladen, Mrs. ...	(s)	1	1	0
Slater, Mrs. ...	(s)		10	0
Slater, A. H. (Youth Group) ...	(s)		1	0
Small, Mrs. (In Memory of "Sparkie") ...	(s)		2	6
Smart, Miss N. ...	(s)		2	6
Smith, Dr. D. Langham ...	(s)		10	0

		£	s.	d.
Smith, Miss Daisy	(d)	10	0	0
Smith, Miss E. F. W. (Slaughter Reform)	(s)	2	6	0
Smith, Edward (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	0
Smith, Miss E. H. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs. F. Yorke	(s)	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs. F. Yorke	(d)	3	0	0
Smith, F. R. G., Esq.	(s)	10	0	0
Smith, Miss Mary H. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	0
Smith, Miss L. Bullen	(s)	1	1	0
Smith, The Misses	(s)	1	0	0
Smith, W. A., Esq. (For Work Abroad through the Geneva International Bureau for Protection of Animals)	(d)	50	0	0
Smyth, Mrs. (Slaughter Reform)	(d)	2	0	0
Smyth, R. A. E., Esq.	(s)	5	0	0
Snow, Mrs.	(d)	5	0	0
Snow, Mrs. (For Publications)	(d)	5	0	0
Snow, Mrs.	(d)	2	0	0
Snow, Mrs.	(d)	2	0	0
Snow, Mrs.	(d)	10	0	0
Somers, Mrs.	(s)	2	6	0
Somerton, Mrs.	(d)	2	6	0
Somerville, Andrew E., Esq.	(d)	2	6	0
Spackman, Miss	(s)	10	6	0
Sparrow, C. D. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	0
Spence, Miss	(s)	2	6	0
Spiers, Mrs. Victor	(d)	10	0	0
Stallard, Miss Hannah	(d)	10	0	0
Stansfeld, Miss I. E.	(s)	2	6	0
Staunton, Mrs.	(d)	1	9	6
Steane, George A., Esq.	(d)	2	2	0
Stedman, T. Gurney, Esq.	(s)	10	0	0
Stevenson, Sir Daniel (Towards Educational Work in Connection with the Humane Exhibition)	(d)	100	0	0
Steuart, D. S. Spens, Esq.	(s)	5	0	0
Stockwell, Mrs.	(d)	5	5	0
Stone, Mrs. E. H. (Collected by Osborn Place School Children for Gift of Dog Licence)	(d)	7	6	0
Storr, Miss E. M.	(d)	5	0	0
Stout, Mrs. (Slaughter Reform)	(d)	14	6	0
Stout, Mrs. (Christmas Collection for Slaughter Reform)	(d)	13	6	0
Strange, Miss V. L.	(s)	10	0	0
Stratton, F., Esq. (Sale of Print)	(d)	1	10	0
Street, G. (Youth Group)	(s)	1	0	0
Strode, Miss A. C.	(d)	10	0	0
Stutfield, R., Esq.	(s)	10	0	0
Sullivan, Miss E. A.	(s)	1	1	0
Summerson, Capt. Samuel	(s)	2	6	0
Summerson, Mrs. S.	(s)	2	6	0
Sumner Trust, The Sir John	(s)	2	2	0
Swanberg, Mrs.	(s)	2	0	0
Swinburne, Mrs.	(s)	1	0	0
Tabor, Mrs. J. C.	(s)	10	0	0
Targett-Adams, Mrs.	(s)	10	0	0
Tatton, Miss E.	(s)	10	0	0
Taylor, A. H., Esq.	(s)	1	1	0

						£	s.	d.
Taylor, Miss M.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Tedeschini, Herr Emidio	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Tedeschini, Herr Emidio	...	...	...	...	(d)		15	0
Thesiger, Mrs. Ernest	...	...	...	...	(s)	3	0	0
Thomas, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	0
Thomas, Mrs. Evan	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Thomson, Mrs. Hedley	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Thomson, Mrs. Hedley	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Thorn, Miss M. S.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Thörnblad, Miss Ina	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	0	0
Threadgold, Frederick, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Threadgold, Frederick, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Thurgood, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Tibbles, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Tideswell, Miss W.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Timewell, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Todd-Naylor, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Topham, Mrs. Alfred (Towards Expenses of Edith Douglas-Hamilton Memorial Caravan)	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Trachy, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Trevelyan, Lady Alice	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Tubbs, Miss M. A.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Turner, Miss Helen (In Memory of "Pudge")	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Turner, J. W., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Turnour, Mrs. Gerard	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Tyson, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Tyson, Miss F.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Unwin, Mrs. Cobden	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Van Oppen, Hugh (Youth Group)	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0
Vaudrey, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Vellenoweth, Miss L.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Vincent, Miss A. M.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Visick, Arthur, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Visick, Mrs. Arthur	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Vivian, Dr. Margaret C.	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	2	0
Vivienne, Miss Violet L., and Friend	...	...	...	...	(d)		4	6
Waddingham, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	5	0
Wadham, Mrs. V.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Walker, Miss Frances T.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Walker, Mrs. W. F.	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Walker, W. H. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Walker, W. H. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Wall, Miss Phyllis V.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Waller, Mrs. Pickford	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Waller, Miss Sybil	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Ward, Miss E. G.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Warden, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Wareing, Miss Vera L.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Webb, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Webb, E., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Webb, W. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Weeks, Miss Joan (Youth Group)	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0
Weir, Mrs. E. A.	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0
Weldon, Miss Sybil	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Welland, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0

							£	s.	d.
Welton, Mrs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Welton, Mrs. (Slaughter Reform) ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Went, Douglas, Esq. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	2	0	
West, Miss Edna ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Westacott, C. A., Esq. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6	
Western, Miss ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6	
Wetenhall, Miss F. M. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0	
Whalley, Miss M. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0	
Wharton, Mrs. N. Eden ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Whitbread, Miss Dora M. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
White, Mrs. F. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Whitmore, Miss ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0	
Whitney, Mrs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)	30	0	0	
Whitworth, Mrs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Wigram, Robert M. (Youth Group) ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Wilkin, Frank (Youth Group) ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Williams, Miss A. H. (For 1932 and 1933) ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0	
Willifer, Mrs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Willifer, Mrs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Willoughby, Lady Muriel ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0	
Wilson, David, Esq., J.P. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0	
Wilson, The Rev. David ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Winant, Mrs. Z. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0	
Winckworth, Mrs. W. F. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0	
Winton, Brig-Gen. C. de ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Wolff, Mrs. de ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	5	0	
Wolff, Mrs. de ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)		11	6	
Wolseley, Lady ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	0	0	
Wood, Mrs. J. L. (Slaughter Reform) ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	5	0	
Woodcock, Major A. B. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6	
Woodcock, Mrs. A. B. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6	
Woodruff, Miss E. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Worsley, Mrs. A. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Wright, Miss A. C. G. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	2	0	
Wright, Miss Bettina (Youth Group) ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Wright, Miss B. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6	
Wright, Miss Charlotte ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0	
Wright, Miss E. Keith ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0	
Wright, Miss Helen ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0	
Yandell, Miss ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0	
Yandell, Miss (In Memory of Miss Pauline Hull) ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0	
Yano, Miss Betty (Youth Group) ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0	
Yarrow, Lady ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0	
Yates, R. O., Esq. (Slaughter Reform) ... ..	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0	
Youde, Mr. and Mrs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0	
Young, Miss ... ..	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6	

£1,616 6 8

Gifts and Sales Animal Defenders' Bazaar.

November, 1933.

	£	s.	d.
Acland-Hood, Lady Helena	1	0	0
American Ambassador, H.E. the	5	0	0
Anon	124	0	0
Anon	10	0	0
Anon	5	5	0
Anon	1	0	0
Anon	10	0	0
Anon	5	0	0
Arbuthnot, Mrs. Stewart	1	0	0
Arundell of Wardour, Lady	1	0	0
Blamires, Mrs.	3	0	0
Brasier-Creagh, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bromet, Mrs.	5	0	0
Buxton, Miss H. A. Wilmot	10	0	0
Castle Stewart, The Dowager Countess of	3	0	0
Child, Lady Wyndham	2	0	0
Congreve, Mrs.	5	0	0
Cornah, Miss	1	0	0
Cruikshank, James H., Esq.	7	7	
Cummins, Miss	5	0	0
Davis, Mrs.	2	6	
de Barrios, Mademoiselle	2	0	0
Delius, Robert, Esq.	1	0	0
Deterding, Lady	5	5	0
Dunbar of Mochrum, Lady	1	0	0
Dundonald, The Earl of	2	2	0
Dysart, Lord	5	0	0
Evelyn, Miss Helen	1	0	0
Gasque, Mrs.	13	6	
Glasgow, Mrs.	10	0	0
Gordon, Lucy, Lady Duff	1	0	0
Greaves, Miss A., and Friend	1	6	
Harvey Nichols, Messrs.	5	5	0
Harvey Nichols, Messrs.	5	5	0
Isfandiary, Noury Khan	2	2	0
Ismay, Mrs.	5	0	0
Jeffcock, Miss	10	10	0
Kenyon, Miss Sybil	2	6	
Knowles, Mrs. Andrew	1	1	0
Laurvig, H.E. Countess Ahlefeldt	2	2	0
Lawrie, Mrs.	2	6	
Legg, Miss M. G.	2	6	
Leith, Miss A. A.	10	0	0
Luck, Mrs. Arthur	5	0	0
Lucy, Lady	1	0	0
Lumb, Lady	10	6	
Macrae, Miss Dorothy	5	0	0
Maude, Mrs.	3	0	0
Mavins, Miss	2	0	0
McAlpine, Sir Robert	250	0	0

	£	s.	d.
McCallum, W. Malcolm, Esq.	10	0	
Merry, Mrs.	10	0	
Newton, Mrs. C. E.	1	1	0
Northbrook, Nina Countess of	3	3	0
O'Sullivan, Miss	6	0	
Plymouth, The Dowager Countess of	5	0	0
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph, K.C.M.G.	5	0	0
Pelly, Lady	10	0	
Perutz, Victor, Esq.	10	0	
Plunket, The Lady	1	0	0
Raeburn, Miss R. M.	1	1	0
Reeves, Miss E. M.	1	0	
Rorie, Miss	1	0	0
Rowlatt, The Misses A. and L.	2	6	
Savile, Mrs. Frank	1	0	0
Singer, Mrs. Washington	2	0	0
Snow, Mrs.	2	0	0
Stallard, Miss Hannah	10	0	
Stauber, Mrs.	1	0	0
Stout, Mrs.	2	6	
Tweeddale, the Marchioness of	1	1	0
Wilson, The Misses	1	1	0
Youde, Mr. and Mrs.	10	0	
	£517	9	1
Sales Animal Defenders' Bazaar	488	0	1
	£1,005	9	2

The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society.

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.
To Balance from Last Account ...	...1,163 17 9	
" Subscriptions, Donations and Collections ...	...1,616 6 8	
" The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton : Special Donation for Maintenance of Humane Exhibition and additional rooms	400 0 0	
" Humanitarian Reserve Fund: Donation ...	1,000 0 0	
Legacies:		
The late Mrs. Kemble ...	50 0 0	
" Miss Katherine Hamilton ...	4 10 0	
" Miss A. E. M. Moore ...	100 0 0	
" Mrs. Osborne ...	100 0 0	
" Miss L. Vallenoweth ...	25 0 0	
" Sundry Sales ...	43 9 4	
" Interest on Deposit Account ...	1 17 4	
" Proceeds of Animal Defenders' Bazaar ...	1,005 9 2	
	<hr/> \$5,510 10 3	

PAYMENTS.		£ s. d.
By Publications, Printing, Translations and Stationery ...	... 665 4 6	
" Rent of Offices ...	... 375 0 0	
" Rent of Exhibition Rooms ...	... 250 0 0	
" Exhibition Maintenance, Repairs and Office Expenses ...	... 273 16 1	
" Publicity Campaign, Advertisements, Meet- ings, Lectures and Demonstrations ...	581 16 4	
" Salaries and Clerical Assistance ...	691 9 10	
" Humane Slaughter Appliances ...	5 17 7	
" Postages and Telephone ...	317 8 10	
" Geneva International Bureau : Dental Counter-Competition Expenses, Purchase of Exhibits, Salaries, Rent and Mainte- nance ...	1,003 4 5	
" Bank Charges, Audit Fee and Legal Expenses ...	14 17 6	
" Balance at 31st December, 1933 ...	1,331 15 2	
	<hr/> \$5,510 10 3	

B. C. DELIUS, *Hon. Treasurer.*

We have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the books and papers relating thereto and found it to be correct.

Carlisle House,
8, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.
31st May, 1934.

THOMPSON, LEVETT & CO.,
Auditors,
Chartered Accountants.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

1931 MAY 10 AM 10:17

No. of plants		No. of seeds	
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
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99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

1931 MAY 10 AM 10:17

The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society. REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

1934.—The year 1934 was notable through the intensive work of your Society against cruelties in the production of films and against Rodeo performances. Your Council have pleasure in presenting a report of much activity and progress in the departments of humane education and international co-operation for legislative reform. The fruits of six years' persistent work in Geneva on the part of the Humanitarian Bureau were apparent in the animal protection action taken by the League of Nations. Much advance was made through the exposure of the failures and fallacies of vivisectionist methods of research, and the advocacy of methods of healing and prevention of disease which are dissociated from vivisection laboratories.

Rodeo and Film Cruelties.—On May 31st your Society held a great public meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, against the Rodeo performances which were to take place in London and against film cruelties. Great publicity was given to this campaign through large and well-displayed advertisements in the Press. The meeting was attended by over 1,000 people, including ardent defenders of Rodeo.

Supporters.—The Chair was taken by Miss Lind-af-Hageby, and the speakers and supporters included: The Duchess of Hamilton, Squadron-Leader the Marquis of Clydesdale, M.P., Mr. Shaw Desmond, Mr. J. Morewood Dowsett, Commander J. L. Cather, R.N., Mr. D. Jeffrey Williams, Mr. Henry B. Amos, Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett, The Bishop of Barking, The Bishop of Salisbury, The Bishop of Hull, The Duchess of Grafton, The Duke of Westminster, Frances, Countess of Warwick, Viscountess Dunedin, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., the Rt. Hon. George

Lansbury, J.P., M.P., Lord Allen of Hurtwood, Viscount Bertie of Thame, Mr. Vyvyan Adams, M.P., Major C. R. Attlee, M.P., Mr. Oliver Baldwin, Sir Granville Bantock, Sir A. Shirley Benn, Bt., K.B.E., M.P., Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Mr. John Buchan, C.H., M.P., Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.C., M.P., Mr. Thomas A. Cook, M.P., Col. Sir George Courthope, Bt., M.C., M.P., Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P., Mr. G. Daggan, M.P., Mr. R. J. Davies, M.P., Capt. Arthur Evans, M.P., Mrs. John Galsworthy, Mr. N. B. Goldie, K.C., M.P., Dr. G. P. Gooch, Mr. James C. M. Guy, M.C., M.P., Mr. P. J. Hannan, M.P., Sir John Haslam, M.P., Mr. Holford Knight, K.C., M.P., Mr. W. S. Liddall, M.P., Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, C.H., M.A., D.D., Commander O. Locker-Lampson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., Sir Frederick Mills, Bt., M.P., Mr. H. W. Nevinston, Mrs. H. W. Nevinston (Evelyn Sharp), Mr. G. Nicholson, M.P., Sir Cooper Rawson, M.P., Mr. R. J. Russell, M.P., Dame Sybil Thorndike, Sir J. Matthewson Watson, J.P., Mr. H. Graham White, M.P., Sir John Withers, C.B.E., M.P., Mr. B. N. H. Whiteside, M.P., the Lady Mary Savile, the Earl of Mexborough, the Hon. Mrs. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Atherton, the Countess Beauchamp, Lady Blomfield, Miss Delius, Miss Nora Logan, Mrs. Mordan, Mrs. Congreve, Mrs. Ernest Thesiger, Miss Madge Graham, Miss Lardelli, Mrs. Angus Macnaghten, Lady Henschel, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Noel Cassal, Baroness Djurklou, Lady Penson, Lady Low, Mr. Morley Steynor, the Marchioness of Donegall, Mr. Hopgood Hart, Captain and Miss Faulkner, Captain and Mrs. Sherrin, Mrs. Fleming Baxter, Mr. Stratton, the Rev. Lionel Lewis, Mr. Arneliffe Sennett, Mr. Spens Steuart, Miss Nancy Price, Mr. Bowring Hanbury, Captain St. J. Eyre-Smith, M.C., Mrs. Eyre-Smith, Madame Bologne Heiser, Miss Loat, Lady Lumb, Mrs. Dudley Ward, Mrs. Raymond Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Burt, Mr. Wyatt, the Rev. E. F. Udny, Mrs. St. John James, Countess La Tour, Mr. Edward G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson Smith, Dr. Fielding Ould, Dr. and Mrs. Beddow Bayly, Mrs. Selby Lowndes, Lady Clifford Cory, Mr. Spurrier, Miss Charlotte Woods, Mr. Hanbury Tracy.

The large and representative assembly on the platform showed the extent of public indignation and support of the protest made.

Messages of sympathy were read. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury sent the following message: "His Grace regrets that he has an important engagement that evening which will prevent his being present, but he is

in sympathy with your protest against the cruelty involved in many Rodeo performances." Squadron-Leader the Marquis of Clydesdale, M.P.: "Good wishes for successful meeting. Regret Holyrood duty prevents my being present." The Duke of Hamilton: "Best wishes for successful meeting." The Bishop of Salisbury: "I am glad to give my name as a supporter of the Meeting to be held on Thursday, May 31st, in London. I regret, however, that my engagements here prevent my being present personally." The Bishop of Barking: "I am very sorry that I cannot be present at the meeting on the 31st. I hope that it will have great weight in banning every item in the coming show that might possibly involve cruelty." Professor Gilbert Murray: "I am sorry that my engagements in Oxford prevent my attending the meeting of the Animal Defence Society on Thursday night. I need hardly say that I am in the fullest and strongest agreement with your protest." Sir Hesketh Bell: "I trust that the meeting will be a success and will assist the admirable work that the Animal Defence Society is doing." Lord Allen of Hurtwood: "I am cordially in sympathy with what you are doing." Mrs. John Galsworthy: "I am in complete sympathy with both the objects of the protest meeting on May 31st and shall be glad to be considered a supporter." Dr. Scott Lidgett: "I am sorry to say that I have a very important engagement on the evening of May 31st which will keep me from attending the meeting of protest against the Rodeo performances. I shall be glad if you will express my sympathy with the object of the meeting." Dame Sybil Thorndike: "I am afraid that I shall not be able to attend the meeting on May 31st as I am on tour. Please put my name on the list of supporters of the Meeting and I hope it will be a very successful one."

The Viscount Bertie of Thame: "I am wholeheartedly in support of the meeting to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on the 31st May against Rodeo performances and film 'fights to the death' between animals, but I greatly regret that I shall not be able to be present as I cannot be in London that evening." Mr. Oliver Baldwin: "I shall certainly be only too pleased to be registered by you as a supporter of any meeting to protest against American methods of amusement which have as their main object the mental and physical ill-treatment of animals. I presume that we shall soon witness a shipload of American gangsters on their way to England to show us how they do things over there. I have no doubt their publicity

agents will point out that the men to be 'put on the spot' enjoy the performance." Mr. Arthur Middleton of Manchester: "Greetings and hearty good wishes from the Humane Education Society, Manchester. May your noble efforts on behalf of animals in need of friendship and protection meet with success. True British sportsmen support you. Urgent duties prevent attendance." Fru Dr. Geirsvold, President of the Central Union of Norwegian Animal Protection Societies: "Good wishes for meeting. Hoping England will continue setting example in humane treatment of animals." The Countess Alberti d'Enno of Geneva: "Warmest good wishes for a successful meeting." Father Malcolm Ramsay, Priest-in-charge, Felpham and Middleton: "I regret I cannot be with you to-morrow. I wish your meeting the greatest success. Would it not be as well to request their Lordships (the Bishops) to bring before Convocation the essential step of requesting the clergy to voice a protest throughout the country against what is an exhibition of scenes that are unchristian and an insult to film lovers, as well as being an incentive to that fighting spirit disarmament is trying to abolish."

Other sympathetic messages expressing support and regret at not being able to be present, were received from the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Lord Noel Buxton, Mr. Peter Freeman, The Rev. Will Hayes, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury and Viscountess Dunedin.

Mr. Henry Amos, who, owing to illness, was unable to speak, as announced, wrote: "I can only now send you all my prayerful wishes for the success of the gathering, hoping that it will fan the flames of revolt in many hearts so that the imposition of the debasing Rodeo may be frustrated. Two thoughts are specially on my mind as I write—(1) The pernicious effect of the exploitation of animals for pleasure on the child-mind of the nation. This is a supreme issue, as children are the sounding-board of the future, to whose well-being all moral issues must be resolved. (2) That there is an international gang trying to foist Rodeo and allied turns on Europe as a prelude to bullfighting. They tried it several times in the south of France last year and the year before. This year they tried it at our own doors—Dieppe—and now Tex Austin spreads his wares here, in our beloved London, where we of the advance guard have a peculiar responsibility to resist. I can only pray that the friends of progress and humanity may rally."

The Resolutions.—The Chairman called on Miss Logan to read the following Resolutions:—

(1) *That this Meeting records its strong protest against all entertainments which provide amusement and sensation out of the suffering of animals, and which, by showing acts of brutal mastery of animals or artificially staged fights between animals or between men and animals, appeal to*

primitive and bloodthirsty instincts, debase human character and tend to lower civilisation.

(2) That this Meeting protests against Rodeo Performances of any kind in Britain on account of their fully-proved association with cruelty to animals, and declares that by giving facilities for the passing of legislation to remove the worst features of Rodeo and at the same time providing facilities for Rodeo Performances to be held in this country under the same director as in 1924, the Government has acted in opposition to humane and enlightened public feeling.

This meeting is further of opinion that the Protection of Animals Act (1934) (Rodeo Act) will be ineffective in preventing cruelty unless the right to appoint inspectors independent of Government is given to recognised humane Societies with the power to inspect the animals without notice at any time before, during and after the Performance, and that the police shall satisfy themselves that the participants have no means or appliances to goad or injure the animals.

(3) That this Meeting declares the present censorship of films to be unsatisfactory and inadequate, as has amply been shown by the public exhibition in recent years of a number of films showing animals forced into ferocious combat, and other acts of cruelty which, were they committed in public without the protection of a film licence, would be severely punished.

In view of the evil influence exercised by such films, particularly on the young and impressionable, this Meeting calls on the Government to institute an effective Board of Film Censors including representatives of humanitarian Societies, and urges the religious and educational authorities of this country to take action for the suppression of such films.

Reason for Calling the Meeting: Chairman's Address.—In opening the meeting, Miss Lind-af-Hageby said: Ladies and Gentlemen, there are several aspects of the subject before us this evening: one is that of cruelty to animals, another is that of what we might call cruelty to human beings—the mental cruelty of corrupting their emotions and mental images. There is this growing tendency to present films which give you “thrills”—scenes of bloodshed, the chase, violence and intense excitement. It is difficult to speak of the mental state of the purveyors of these scenes of perpetual violence which are sent over to

European countries. Whether they are intended to fill the minds of human beings who *have* no thoughts with violent emotions and thoughts, or what the ultimate intention is, beyond that of making money, it is difficult to say. There is a tendency in these days of mechanised, over-congested city life to go back to Nature. At least, that is what we are told. You see advertisements of "Nature in the Raw." You see advertisements of "Wild Animals." And you have these films purporting to show us Nature. You have also a great many films relating to gangsters and criminals and the exploits of those who move perpetually in defiance of the laws of civilised countries.

Our point is that these "Nature" films, these "Jungle films" so-called, showing artificially-staged fights, artificial hostilities and artificial rage are really *distorting* Nature and that the young people of to-day have a false image of Nature given them, one that is not true, and very inimical to their whole manner of thought. In April last there appeared a letter in *The Times* from Sir Hesketh Bell, which was remarkable. He drew attention to a horrible advertisement of a coming film—one of fighting beasts and the usual horrific scenes and asked "Are we going back to the days of the gladiatorial shows, are we going back to the contests and the blood-filled amusements of ancient Rome?" and he added that judging by events it seemed that we are getting very near such a time.

There has been a series of films within recent years which have shown scenes of cruelty, sickening scenes of ill-treatment of animals. We know that perfectly tame animals are forced to appear wild and are made to fight in those films. Only the other day I went to see a film here in London which was full of killing and of attacks and escapes and horrible noises. Nature was represented as "red in tooth and claw," and there was perpetual danger and perpetual excitement.

The staged Rodeo is, in our view, a cousin—it may be a distant cousin, but nevertheless a cousin—of the Spanish bullfight. I should like to say one word in regard to the spread in Europe to-day of the influence of the bullfight. It is manifest in France, and in this country there have been signs recently of the same successful contamination. There was recently shown in London a film offering all the pageantry, the "thrills," the excitement, and the supposed heroism of the bullfight.

There were, as you know, Rodeo performances in London in 1924. Prosecutions were attempted—they did not

succeed—on account of the cruelty. I saw several of the performances and I do not think there was any doubt on the part of any humane person who was present that acts of gross cruelty took place. On the evening of June 17th one steer had its leg broken; on June 18th two steers were very lame, one steer had its neck broken, and eight steers were bleeding from the nostrils. On June 16th two steers had their horns broken. That is from the recorded list of events in 1924.

Let us go back for one second to the gladiatorial shows. I was looking up this afternoon one of the statements of Lecky in his famous *History of European Morals*. He said that in the gladiatorial shows they made the carnage of men their habitual amusement and the shows were defended as sustaining the military spirit. And only the other day at a lunch given in support of the forthcoming Rodeo, we heard that Rodeo is essential to humanity, because it sustains "manliness." Lecky further says of the gladiatorial shows—and this is very significant—"To men who were accustomed to witness the fierce vicissitudes of deadly combat, any spectacle that did not elicit the strongest excitement was insipid."

Recently, owing to the danger of Rodeo being presented here in the same manner as in 1924, Sir Robert Gower, representing the R.S.P.C.A., introduced a Bill, and that Bill received such excellent support from the Houses of Parliament that it is now the law of the land. But there are so many things that are inherent in Rodeo that *we on this platform are sure that the only proper way would have been to forbid the participants in the Rodeo to come to England at all.*

Riding bucking horses, steer-roping, steer-wrestling, steer-riding, bulldogging, are the common features of the Rodeo as it is staged in the United States of America and other countries. We have on this platform the new law as it stands, and it may be necessary later on to refer to it. I ask you to note that Mr. Tex Austin, the man who directed the Rodeo in 1924, is going to direct the new Rodeo in 1934. He has put in the London Press very large and impressive advertisements telling people that there is going to be no cruelty and also announcing that he is going to invite a great many people to see the first contest. He writes: "It is stated that artificial means are employed to 'make horses buck'" and he categorically denies it.

The Cinch Rope Shown.—But I have here in my hand a cinch rope which was actually used in the Rodeo contests in 1924. This rope is used in such a way as to cause profound irritation to very sensitive parts of a horse and is responsible for the so-called "wildness" and "madness" of so-called "outlaw and wild horses," and I note that Mr. Austin says nothing in his advertisement about the cinch rope.

Mr. Tex Austin Invited to the Meeting.—We of the Animal Defence Society are always anxious to be fair to opponents. Consequently a letter was sent on May 25th to Mr. Tex Austin, and this is the letter:—

Tex Austin, Esq.
Savoy Hotel, Strand, W.C.2.

The Animal Defence Society,
15, St. James's Place, S.W.1.
25th May, 1934.

Dear Sir,

As you have no doubt seen by announcements in the Press, we are arranging a public Protest Meeting against Rodeo Performances in this country, which will take place in the Central Hall, Westminster, in the evening of May 31st.

We enclose a handbill and two other publications relating to the meeting.

We have noted the contents of your advertisement entitled "The Rodeo: The Real Truth!" which appeared in *The Times* of May 23rd.

As this Society is always willing to give opponents and those who hold divergent views an opportunity of making a statement, we are willing to give you facilities for making a ten minutes' speech from our platform, should you desire to do so.

If you wish to avail yourself of this offer, we shall be obliged if you will let us know by return of post.

Yours faithfully,

L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY,
Hon. Director.

NINA HAMILTON AND BRANDON,
President.

No answer has been received. Yesterday the Duchess of Hamilton and I repeated our invitation by sending a letter by hand to Mr. Tex Austin at the Savoy Hotel, and again no answer has come. That, ladies and gentlemen, is very significant. We believe in being absolutely fair to opponents and we do feel that this question, involving both the Rodeo and films showing staged "fights to the death" between animals, is one of immense public importance and that it is high time that this kind of sensationalism and this tide of mental degradation should be stopped. I now call on the Duchess of Hamilton to address you.

Reminding the Audience of the Action of the Animal Defence Society in 1924.—Her Grace The Duchess of Hamilton: Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, in arranging this Meeting of Protest we of the Animal Defence Society have continued that which was begun

ten years ago. To be precise, on June 16th, 1924, I went to Wembley accompanied by Miss Lind-af-Hageby and several other members of our Executive Council to see the Rodeo, in order that we might know what it was like. I think we have all had experience of horses and cattle—I certainly have, all my life. On our return we wrote the following letter, which we sent to the Press next day:—

We attended the Rodeo on Monday night. We saw the steer-wrestling, and consider the practice wholly objectionable in the infliction of pain and distress on animals, whilst the only justification offered is the attempt to amuse the public. Two steers had their horns broken and clearly suffered pain. Nobody with a spark of humane feeling could enjoy the prolonged efforts of a man to twist the neck of and throw another animal which pluckily resisted his manipulations. It was certainly not an exhibition fit for the amusement of the public, and if such be allowed our attempts to teach young people pity for animals will be severely handicapped. The public should know that a steer is only brought down by a series of painful manipulations to the head and neck which, if they were carried out in a public highway in the ordinary handling of cattle in this country, would be generally condemned as acts of cruelty.

We followed up this letter with further action. At that performance I was particularly impressed by the terror of the animals. When the steer was let out of the enclosure it dashed itself against the barricade at the side, its one object seemed to me to be to run away from its human pursuers. Another thing also struck me. When the little—it was not big—steer came out with a man mounted on it, it was already foaming at the mouth. Now, that does not happen to cattle if they are comfortable and I know that with this rope (pointing to the Cinch rope) tied round the sensitive part of any animal, the quietest horse or pony will be maddened. The same applies to steers. The American Humane Societies with one accord condemn Rodeo, and though we are told that the Rodeo performances are to be modified this year, Rodeo in its very essence implies the use of violence and force.

We are told by the people who are responsible for it that there is going to be "nothing cruel." Now, people's ideas of cruelty vary tremendously. In all my life, though I have been in slaughterhouses and vivisection laboratories and various other places, I have never yet met men or

women who *own* that they are cruel or that what they approve of is cruel. One is reminded of those weighty words:

*"Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to."*

We are always told that the other man is cruel! People who commit one form of "cruelty" say "Why don't you attack slaughterhouses?" or whatever it is that they are not interested in. The people who are habitually engaged in organising exhibitions like the Rodeo are not exactly the people whose opinion one would take in regard to cruelty. One does not feel that such opinion would be worth anything. I have very strong ideas about what is sport and what is not, and I think the essential idea of sport is that the chances must be equal for both sides and that both sides go in for it with their willing consent. There are people who say that boxing is a brutal sport. I disagree. I happen to have three sons of my own who are boxers, and I have, naturally, as their mother, witnessed their contests, and I say they are matched as equally as possible, they give their willing consent, and therefore boxing is not the brutal sport that it is when an animal that cannot give its consent is *forced* to fight.

For Rodeo to take place in England, first of all, those animals must submit to a long sea voyage. Will anyone among you tell me that those animals enjoy that sea voyage? (Cries of "No.") I should not believe you if you did. Then when they arrive here they are forced to face the horrors of Rodeo, and with what object? (A voice: "Money.") Well, I think there is no doubt about that. But I would like you to note what one of the most prominent promoters said the other day. He said that English people who eat beef have got no right to object to Rodeo. Now, personally, I do not eat beef, or other meat, but if I did eat beef I would eat British beef; and any argument defending Rodeo applicable to conditions in the Wild West has no bearing on conditions in this country. We do not want Wild West methods of driving cattle under the plea of British beef-eating, and those who wish for a revival of British agriculture will, I am sure, agree with me. It is bad from every point of view—the spiritual, the moral, and even from the physical points of view. The flesh from cattle that have been tormented and over-driven is not fit for consumption as food.

I find that there is somebody else who has blessed the London Rodeo. According to a newspaper Lord Lonsdale

has expressed approval of Rodeo. He does say—I am glad to note—that he disapproves of the steer-roping; but, he says, even in regard to that, people only object because they do not understand; and as to the other objectionable features Lord Lonsdale also says they do not understand. Well, I think that what is the matter with the noble Lord is that he does not understand himself!

I would like to draw your attention for the moment to the effect of such a thing as Rodeo on the young people of this country. I happen to know a case which I have no doubt was not isolated, of a young boy in 1924 who was taken by his relatives to see Rodeo. What was the result? He did not approve of Rodeo, he thought it was a "beastly business," yet the effect of seeing this galloping after cattle was that when he got back to his own home and went out on his pony and saw some cows in a field, away he went galloping after them. As you may well imagine, the British farmer was very indignant, quite rightly. I do not think that boy ever thought of doing it again.

Mr. Amos, who should have been here to-day and much regrets that he is unable to come, has written to say that two attempts were made to foist Rodeo upon England as a national sport—(Cries of "Oh!" and "Never!")—the first in November, 1924, by a Syndicate with a capital of £8,000 to £10,000. That was defeated. A second attempt was made in March, 1925, with a capital of £10,000. That was also defeated. The Headquarters were to have been at Leeds, and it went so far that a farm was actually bought there.

The Bull Fight: Cousin of Rodeo.—Now I have seen, together with Miss Lind-af-Hageby, the Spanish bull-fight in Madrid. We have seen other bull-fights, so-called "bloodless" bull-fights, in which the terrorising of the animal is little less cruel than the *mis à mort* of the Spanish bull-fight. As Miss Lind-af-Hageby has told you, these things are cousins to the Rodeo, and they are all objectionable. The argument also brought forward by the chief promoter that the Rodeo is no more cruel than the Grand National or than hunting and shooting, etc., does not touch the point at all. If it be true, *then why introduce another cruelty?*

Films which should Not have been Passed for Exhibition.—In a letter to *The Times* of May 26th, Sir Robert Gower conveys a message from Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C., of the British Board of Film Censors, assuring us that the policy of the Board is to refuse to pass any film which

depicts the sufferings of animals or appears to have been produced under conditions involving such suffering. That message savours of mockery to those who have seen some of the recent films. Now, there is something undoubtedly wrong with the present censorship of films in this country. I am not going into the make-up of the Board of Censors, but I do say this, that films such as those which I have seen myself in London should never have been passed for exhibition. It is wrong that a film depicting a bull-fight, for instance, should be allowed to be shown in the cinema to the public, whereas the bull-fight itself—we are thankful to say—is not allowed in this country. In other words, the film at the present moment is giving a protection to scenes of cruelty which in their actual happening would never be allowed. Miss Lind-af-Hageby has touched on these scenes, and I would like to remind you that the phrase "Nature red in tooth and claw" is, after all, purely a figment of man's invention. There is nothing in wild life as blood-thirsty as man himself!

I believe in the future of films; I go to them myself for a change of thought, for rest and refreshment; but this sort of films remind one of the story of the old woman who was taken up for being drunk in Birmingham; they asked her why she got drunk and she said: "Well, it's the quickest way to get out of Birmingham." The films have the function of taking people quickly into other trains of thought. But what do this kind of films do? They open the trapdoor to the sewers. We do not want to live in the sewers. What we want the films to do is to open the windows, open the skylights, so that we may get into something higher, so that we may learn something. We find great relief when we turn to the films depicting Nature undisturbed, where we see animals in their natural life, neither forced to kill each other nor killed by man. Here I would ask you to remember the wonderful, strengthening effect that their serene simplicity has upon the soul of man. The greatest example of all was given us by Christ when He went into the Wilderness and was with the wild beasts to gain strength for His great Temptation. We need films to depict life that means something. I had the pleasure of seeing such a film as that myself this morning in *Wings over Everest*. The glory of that film is that no living thing was hurt by it, that history was made, unknown tracts were explored, the utmost danger was faced by willing participants. Man's superiority over the animals does *not* consist in his power to torment them and terrorise them.

I am not superior if I take a little child and hurt it, or if I take a dog and kick it. There was a case the other day, a terrible case—there has been a great increase of cruelty lately—and I attribute it largely to those scenes of violence put before people. A man kicked a dog to death. After the first Rodeo in 1924—two years afterwards, in 1926—there was a case of two boys who mutilated 17 little calves, and not very long ago there were cases of both boys and girls who maimed sheep. Now, all that cannot be dissociated from the harmful sight of brutalities, either in actuality or in films.

This is a question that should be particularly taken up by the Church, by the leaders of Religion, and by teachers. Man is only superior according to his sense of honour, his kindness, his self-sacrifice. We warmly welcome friendly visits from those over the sea, but we ask them to bring us something better than we have already—not something worse.

And, finally, I would remind you how much man's future, his own evolution, is bound up with the way in which he treats the animals. The stronger he is, the more tender will he be to all who are weak. The very word "civilisation" itself means being civil. There is no point in only being civil to the man who can hit you over the head. It is being civil to those who are weaker than yourself, and, therefore, it is not only a question of humanity to animals, but a question for humanity itself.

The Chairman: The last speaker forgot to tell you that it was her eldest son, the Marquis of Clydesdale, who flew over Everest and whose great achievement was recorded in that film. I have now much pleasure in calling on Commander Cather.

The Board of Film Censors Ineffective.—Commander J. L. Cather, R.N.: The Board of Film Censors have told us repeatedly that they are governed by the principle of excluding from the screen films which have apparent cruelty in them or which can appear to contain cruelty even though that cruelty is faked. The Board of Film Censors, in its present form, is ineffective in keeping from the screen films which contain a large amount of objectionable matter, and its ineffectiveness is largely due to the fact that it is not a body having statutory powers, although many people suppose it to be so. I think when we go to the films and see the certificate

of the Board of Film Censors thrown upon the screen, the majority of people think that that certificate is given by somebody who is responsible to the Government, which is not the case. The only people who have any real and final control under our present system, under the Cinematograph Act and under the Statutory Orders appertaining to that Act, are Local Authorities, who are given the power of licensing films or who delegate that power to other bodies, in many cases to the Licensing Justices, sometimes to Watch Committees, and in some cases there are delegations from the County Council to Borough Councils who, in turn, make their own arrangements. The way in which that certificate, the certificate of the Board of Film Censors, becomes effective, and the only way in which it becomes effective, is this, that those Licensing Authorities draw up their own Schedule of the terms under which they will allow places of entertainment to be licensed for the exhibition of cinematograph films. So that the final Authority is the Local Authority and not the Board of Film Censors. The Board of Film Censors is further handicapped, apparently, by the fact that, although it can say that it will only give a certificate if those who lodge the film with it agree to cut any part of the film which the Board may consider necessary—and, in that connection, we are told that thousands and thousands of feet have been cut—yet they feel that it is not within their powers to reject the whole of a film on the ground that some part of it is capable of the interpretation of cruelty. So that it is obviously necessary that we should have some definite arrangement recognised by the Government—not only half recognised by the Government as it is at present, but direct responsibility to the Government for seeing that these films are not allowed to be presented to our country.

The Chairman: I have now much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Shaw Desmond to address you. Mr. Hannen Swaffer has commented upon the manliness of the people on this platform, because the defenders of Rodeo have made a statement that it is unmanly people or unwomanly people who object to it. Mr. Hannen Swaffer pointed out some of the valiant pursuits of Mr. Shaw Desmond, not only on the plane literary but on the plane physical.

Mr. Shaw Desmond: I am going to confine myself entirely to the question of "fights to the death" films. With regard to the Rodeo, I will carry out an Irishman's promise and if Mr. Tex Austin will invite me to see the

Rodeo I will give Mr. Tex Austin my word, as a man, I hope, of honour, that if I find the Rodeo is free from cruelty I will write that in the newspapers.

Now, with regard to "fights to the death" films, I can speak perhaps fairly pertinently upon them, not only because I have just returned from doing 7,000 miles through Africa, Central and East, and I have had the lions leaping round my motor-car, but because I have beaten all records in big-game hunting on that Continent. As I told you, I walked or rode 7,000 miles; I crossed the Kalahari Desert, I went right up the whole of the East Coast, I lived with Zulus at N'goma, in Northern Zululand, where I taught them ju-jitsu, and during the whole of that time the toll of my slaughter was one large green grasshopper on the Ghost Mountain of Rider Haggard.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I want to say one or two things about the Film Industry in Hollywood. I have some American friends here and they will check me very quickly if I make any mistake. I have lived in San Monica, I have lived in Hollywood, and I have been brought intimately into connection with the Film Industry on many sides, and I have received myself actually £1,000 for writing a film. Therefore I know a little about films and filming. We want to divorce our minds from sentimentality. First of all, wild animals in their natural habitats actually do not fight as a rule. Fighting between them is exceedingly rare; the only cruelty is the cruelty of Nature where an animal makes its kill, usually after sundown—carnivora are nocturnal—and kills its prey pretty quickly and makes its repast. In regard to wild-animal films: whilst I do not profess intimate knowledge, I am going to make the following statements and invite contradiction from the Film Industry. First of all, as has been pointed out perfectly correctly, to get such a coincidence as a number of wild animals of different species at a certain spot at a certain moment when there are, perhaps, eight or ten projectors focussed upon them and a spotlight, would be almost impossible.

Films Made in Mexico.—In the second place I have no doubt whatever that there was cruelty in the films which were made in Mexico (I know the Mexicans pretty well; there are no humane laws in Mexico let me tell you, nor in any of the Spanish or South American countries are there any such laws that I know of). They make those films on the other side of the Mexican border

because there is no possible means of checking cruelty there. I do not say for a moment that all animal films involve cruelty; I do not believe they do; they use wire netting; they use various methods of avoiding direct cruelty. But there are some films which can only be made by brutality of an extreme description. If I am wrong in my statement I want the Film Industry, and particularly the American representatives, to deny the following, what I believe to be facts: First of all, that electric wires are constantly used in order to make lions, and the great carnivora, roar; secondly, that wires are used at times on the edge of precipices in order to trip horses and other animals and send them hurtling 400 or 500 feet below, not to be killed, because death is nothing—I have seen death in all its forms—but something far worse than death (which is only a release to something higher and much better for all of us), to leave them half crippled before they can be despatched.

Comparing Film and Sports Cruelties.—Let me say in passing that there is nothing in the Film Industry more brutal than the modern battue, pheasant shooting, by noble sportsmen. On the other hand—I want to be fair and not hypocritical—I can get 40 or 50 men or women to come on the platform who will take a stand for animals ill-treated in films but who will think nothing of hunting a fox to its death. I am not a crank, I am not a vegetarian; I believe that shooting animals for food can be justified if it is done absolutely painlessly and accurately, but I do say this, that no more cruel sport in the world exists than that of fox hunting, which I, as an Irishman, know very well.

One other thing about the making of these films. In some of the scenes that are depicted of hippopotami—and I have seen a good many of them myself and been close to them in the Northern Zambesi—some of these animals have been sent to their death and have been maimed over precipices which you see in the films. I myself cannot see how those films can be faked, but I come to something which I regard as a basic factor, and more important than some of the more superficial and objective factors to which previous speakers have alluded. I refer to the extraordinary influence of the blood films, not only upon the child but upon the adult. As to films where the animals themselves are obviously in torture a more barbarous form of wickedness has never been put upon the screen, or one having an uglier effect upon a

child, than that of a monkey fighting three giant land crabs. That could only be matched in the days of old Rome. Those who control the films control the mind of the nation.

If you can control these films you control the minds of millions. Even the newspaper has not a greater power than the screen. I have known—or have heard; I do not know this directly—of children waking up in the night and screaming with terror after seeing some of these blood films. Now, what is behind these blood films? Let me tell you. I have known gangsters in Chicago, I have seen the whole of that business from beginning to end. There are three kinds: hi-jackers, bootleggers, and alley rats. But there is no alley rat more contemptible than the director of a Film Corporation who, in order to put an extra five per cent. of blood money on the dividends of his Corporation, is prepared to give pain and torture to animals and to mutilate the minds of thousands of children and grown-ups.

I was in Spain the other day. I went through Granada, and I told those people what I thought of their bull-fighting, the people who drive blinded horses to be disembowelled on the horns of the bull. I have a great belief in England—even although I am an Irishman—which is very good of me—and I do not believe they will ever bring bullfighting into England. I do not believe that Englishmen will tolerate it. I am not going to say the Englishman is a little tin god; he has his faults; but taking them all in all he and the Scotsman are the two best Europeans I know.

The Chairman: I now call on a great fighter for the cause of women and humanity, Mrs. Arneliffe Sennett (founder and director of the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage).

Mrs. Arneliffe Sennett: It seems to me that money has got into the marrow of men's bones, that their god is the Golden Calf. Time was when British people used to thank God most heartily that they were not as other men, and I am beginning to think now that we have to hope to God that we are no worse. If these horrors are allowed to go on unchecked in this country amidst this great Imperial people it seems to me we are degenerating. Now we have made a great cry of the Englishman's sense of fair play and his love of clean sport, but we read that this Rodeo business has been brought to England under the auspices of the National

Sporting Club and they say that they are going to put down £80,000 before the show commences. (A voice: I hope they will lose it.) If they put down £80,000 before the show commences they will expect to get a pretty big profit on the deal; they will expect to make, perhaps, 20 times £80,000, out of cruelty to animals, and they are aided and abetted by the Government, because the Government will take its share. It will take its quota by taxing the seats. Therefore this is a windfall for the Government, and that is why the Government have done nothing to stop it. I am sick to death of English Governments. I want to stir up everybody in this hall to realise that they are part and parcel of the constitution of this great country. I have for 12 years fought hard for the women's vote and I do not mind confessing to you now that I have been to prison four times for the women's vote, and if I were younger and stronger I would go to prison 50 times for the cause of the animals.

The Power of Women.—I want every woman in this audience to realise that she has the power in her hands. Before we had the vote we had all the responsibility and no authority, but now every woman in this hall has equal authority with men, and I think it is time that the women of this country woke up to that which has been fought for and given to them—many of them without putting up a finger to help. Now I will tell you what to do. The last speaker, Mr. Shaw Desmond, spoke of Members of Parliament. Do not bother yourselves a bit with Members of Parliament. They are a mechanical majority of docile delegates who have to follow the Whips into the Lobbies where their leaders tell them to go.

Now, we have three great Parties in the State, and I do want you to listen most carefully to this, because people are not using their votes, and women particularly, as they might do. We have the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party and the Labour Party and we are having a lot of other parties all dressed up in yellow, pink, blue and black shirts. Those Parties have not come into power yet, but at the next Election, which is not very far off, they will come to you for your vote. Don't bother about the Parties, they are all alike, *they promise everything*. (A voice: They are all job hunters.) You have got to say to your leader, if you are a Conservative: "Mr. Baldwin, put this abolition of cruelty to animals on your platform." You have to say that to Mr. Baldwin or the man who follows him and to all those people who follow the Liberal

Leader—I do not know who he is—and if you are a Socialist you have to say: “Will Mr. Ramsay MacDonald put animal protection on his programme?”—“No”—“then you don’t get my vote.” Say that to all of them and do not let them bluff you with India and Tariff Reforms and all those other questions. With all those questions you never yet came to a domestic reform where they did not snap their fingers in your faces. Is it to be supposed that the Home Secretary will refuse a deputation of 500 of the most distinguished people in England? If you brought up the bankers of London, the bankers of the City, all the great financiers, all the great speculators who want to trade with Russia, if you brought up the Trade Unions, the miners, or the mine owners, they would bow down to them. Why? Because there is money in it. We come to those who rule this country and tell them that these things are making for the corruption of the community and they snap their fingers at us. Now there is something else I want you to do. I want you to sit down and write to the Premier and say that you are going to make the protection of animals a consideration for your vote, that you are disgusted with the way they have treated this Rodeo and, unless they take it up, you will not only use your vote against them but will also persuade everybody else to do the same.

Animal Psychology.—The Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen, I now call on Mr. Morewood Dowsett, the distinguished author of *How Animals Live*, *The Spanish Bull-Ring*, and other books.

Mr. Morewood Dowsett: It is common knowledge that all the world looks to England, for the example she sets in the animal kingdom, or in what she permits in animal life—and I think you will all agree that this places a great responsibility upon us.

What are our obligations to the animal world? And particularly to domestic animals, which are used in the Rodeo. There is no call upon man to yield up his own place in the world of creation to any species of animals. But his problem should be, how he can benefit these so-called lower creatures without depriving himself of his own just rights. Only a fuller knowledge of animal psychology, based on a close observation of animal habits and customs, will enable us to arrive at the happy medium of treatment to be accorded to the various species composing the animal kingdom. We humans have to share the world with the representatives of the animal kingdom.

We do not want our interests to be in *conflict* with theirs. Is there any occasion for a steer, or a horse, to be in conflict with man? They are both domestic animals, and have their natural life to live, and is it kind to train them to live in continual conflict with man? It behoves man to do his best to fit his animal companions for a happy life, and the process by which he helps them to adapt themselves may be termed *training*.

Much depends on the *training*, as well as on the respective characters of teacher and pupil. A teacher of animals should possess personal qualities which make him specially suitable for the work. These should include good temper, sympathy, a knowledge of the capacities of his pupils, tact combined with persuasion, and persuasiveness without cruelty. I have ridden buck-jumpers in the Colonies years ago—I have sat them, and I have been thrown by them, and I profess to know something about them. Horses that have never been handled until they have been driven into a stockyard, where by the aid of a long pole a rope is put over their head and round their neck (the lasso is used in the North-West), and then a period of lunging and a little mouthing, is all that is done before you mount them. It is natural that some try to unseat their riders by bucking, but after proper handling, and further education, they are quite willing to carry a man without resentment.

The instinct of animals gives them distinct conceptions of the nature and proximity of danger. Animals have memories, and are able to apply intelligently the data they store up in them. A horse that has been used for bucking purposes only, knows as soon as it is saddled and mounted, and probably well spurred, that bucking is expected of it. Like man, animals deliberate on the expediency of a contemplated act, and weigh ultimate gain against immediate pleasures. If they believe that nothing but bucking is required, and punishment awaits them if they fail to buck—then they act according to their training.

Human obedience and idolatry often proceed from an inculcated religion of fear; the same is true in the case of ill-treated animals. A sense of injustice, occasioned by undue punishment, is a fruitful source of anger, and would spoil the temper of an otherwise good-tempered horse. A horse has a strong sense of personal dignity, and love of approbation is inherent in its nature.

I think everyone here will agree, that even if there were no cruelty in the performance in England, but that she encouraged the Rodeo—it would be performed in other countries where gross cruelty would be used.

I specially appeal to everyone here to use their influence to prevent children from attending these performances.

I believe the intention is to try to create the desire here for the excitement of the Rodeo, so that it may become a yearly event, and if once established, cruelty would soon creep in—even if it were possible to start without it. Do not let this be the thin end of the wedge. The Rodeo management are inviting various people in responsible positions to witness a contest before the public opening. The names of the more influential will be selected, and advertised, if they pronounce the Rodeo as free from cruelty. We are glad that they have this opportunity, and we can only hope that they will not let the animals down. I appeal to the women of England, to do all in their power to encourage only such sport as is quite free from cruelty. We have been very generous in allowing exhibitions from other countries, but we have the greatest objection to cruelty being introduced into our midst.

One can hardly find words strong enough to condemn the staged fights between animals. The most revolting, the least defensible, is the infuriation of animals goaded to fight for man's diversion.

It is useless our *hoping* the Rodeo will not be repeated in the future, *unless* we bring our thoughts, or wishes, into *action*. It is *decision*, followed by *action*, that is necessary for success. I appeal to everyone here to use their utmost influence to dissuade others from visiting the Rodeo. I also appeal to the Press—who so liberally reported the various cruelties in 1924—to let this Protest go forth without delay, for I feel it will be instantly and liberally responded to.

The Chairman: I call on Mr. Jeffrey Williams, the Founder of the Pit Ponies Protection League.

Boycotting the Rodeo.—Mr. Jeffrey Williams: To me any form of Rodeo is an abomination. It seems to me that after the magnificent exhibition of support by the Press in this country of the demand made by the Humanitarian Societies that the Rodeo should not enter this country, and that everything should be done to prevent the cruel acts that took place, the brutal things that took

place in 1924, after getting a Bill through the House of Commons, we must concede that the new Act, so far as it goes, is a sound one. I stake my own reputation as a humanitarian when I make that statement, after seeing both Houses of Parliament respond so generously to the demands of the many humanitarians and giving exceptional facilities, unprecedented facilities, for the passing of this Bill. In view of those facts, in view also of the magnificent support which has been given to the Societies represented on this platform throughout the country, and in view of the real and wholehearted support given by the 500 representative and distinguished people who signed the Rodeo Protest Committee's appeal, I ask you, is it not sheer impudence on the part of Mr. Tex Austin and his friends from America to come here and give us a Rodeo? You do not know what efforts have been made on the part of the promoters of the Bill to fight the opposition in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. I myself saw the supporters and tried to urge amendments from our side to counteract the amendments which were put forward in the names of the various Horse Societies and other interested people. There was plenty of time when the Bill was in the House of Lords for an approach to be made to any Member of the House of Lords, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh was prepared to meet anyone. I saw him twice and offered two amendments myself.

The Rodeo should be boycotted. In face of all you have heard this evening, especially if you believe the Bill is spurious, you have to boycott that exhibition. In regard to the films I want to say this: I appreciate the fact that there is a change of attitude apparently on the part of the Board of Film Censors, due to the rising tide of feeling against these brutal and cruel films. We have to admit that fact. I personally welcome this change of attitude: I welcome what I regard as a concession on the part of the Board. Whether you think the concession good or satisfactory or not is a matter for you. The fact is that the Board of Film Censors is "feeling a draught," to put it in crude language. I want to say this: If the Board of Film Censors want us, as humanitarians, to believe that they are sincere they will contract out their liability in regard to all animal films to a Committee on which are people like ourselves on this platform. Are they prepared to be honest and contract out the censoring of films to an independent body outside the trade? If they are not prepared to do that then I cannot accept any assurance from the Board of Film Censors. I hope certain Bills will be passed to make impossible the exhibition of these films. Meanwhile, I hope the Board of Film Censors will do something really worth while, otherwise, if what I hear is true, we shall have municipal fights up and down the country in the various big towns and we shall have to go into municipal contests and ask the municipalities, who have power to censor films, to use

their power to the full. You will find that if we do that thoroughly and sincerely, those of us who can stir up municipal feeling in this matter, there will be certain towns and cities in this country where these cruel films can never be seen. I hope action will be taken along those lines by humanitarians up and down the country.

The Duchess of Hamilton moved the first Resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Lionel Lewis. Commander Cather moved the second Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Shaw Desmond. The third Resolution was moved by Mr. Morewood Dowsett and seconded by the Rev. F. C. Baker.

The first Resolution was carried unanimously. The second was carried with one dissentient. The third was carried unanimously amidst great applause.

The Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you warmly. We have had a very representative platform of different political views. We will dispense with votes of thanks. I think you will agree to that. All of us on this platform want to serve and help animals and if we can serve in any little way, that is the only thanks we want. There are publications as you go out, and anyone wanting further information can apply to the Animal Defence Society, 15, St. James's Place, St. James's Street.

Press Reports.—The meeting was well noticed in the Press. Reports appeared in *The Times*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *News Chronicle*, the *Daily Herald*, the *Star*, the *Bayswater Chronicle*, the *South Western Star*, etc.

The Times published extracts from the Resolutions passed and recorded that a message of sympathy and regret for absence had been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The *News Chronicle* headed its notice with "No Answer to Invitation to Mr. Tex Austin," and reported Miss Lind-af-Hageby's declaration that the Government, in allowing Rodeo Performances to take place in London, had acted in opposition to humane and enlightened public feeling. Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett's statement that she went to prison four times for women's suffrage and that she would go to prison fifty times for the abolition of cruelty to animals, was also noted. The *Manchester Guardian* published a long report from which we quote the following:—

The audience that filled the floor of Central Hall, Westminster, to-night for the protest meeting organised by the Animal Defence Society against rodeo performances and animal "fights to the death" films was impressive in its quality and had none of the extravagance that mars too many protesting meetings of animal-lovers, but it was vigorous in its applause.

The *Daily Herald* wrote of the vigorous protests against Rodeo and Jungle films of animals "fighting to the death," and also pointed out that Mr. Tex Austin, organiser of Rodeo, had not replied to an invitation to be present at the meeting. Miss Lind-af-Hageby's statement that Rodeo is "a cousin of the Spanish bull-fight" was noted.

Resolutions Sent to Government Departments.—

The three Resolutions passed at the Protest Meeting were sent to the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary. The Resolutions relating to cruelty in film production were also sent to the Chairman of the London County Council, and to the Chairman of the Consultative Committee on Cinema Censorship at the Home Office. The Rodeo Resolutions were sent to the Minister of Labour. All were duly acknowledged. The Chairman of the Film Censorship Consultative Committee of the Home Office wrote that the Resolutions would be laid before the Committee at the first opportunity.

The Rodeo Act and Tolerance of Rodeo Performances.—The Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Gower made progress in the House whilst—at the same time—active preparations were made for the holding of a "Great" Rodeo in London.

It was a curious situation. A large section of the public believed that the effect of the Bill would be the prohibition of Rodeo performances in Britain. The Bill received the Royal Assent on May 17th. Many humanitarians were surprised that the British Government, in spite of the strong feeling expressed against Rodeo in and outside Parliament, permitted the Rodeo performers to come to England and to make defiant advertisement of their intentions.

THE RODEO ACT.

Protection of Animals Act, 1934.

[24 & 25 GEO. 5.]

[CH. 21.] A.D. 1934.

An Act to provide further protection to certain animals.

[17th May, 1934.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) No person shall promote, or cause or knowingly permit to take place any public performance which includes any episode consisting of or involving—

(a) throwing or casting, with ropes or other appliances, any unbroken horse or untrained bull; or

Prohibition of certain public contests, performances, and exhibitions with animals.

- (b) wrestling, fighting, or struggling with any untrained bull; or
 - (c) riding, or attempting to ride, any horse or bull which by the use of any appliance or treatment involving cruelty is, or has been, stimulated with the intention of making it buck during the performance;
- and no person shall in any public performance take part in any such episode as aforesaid.

(2) For the purposes of proceedings under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of the preceding subsection, if an animal appears or is represented to spectators to be unbroken or untrained it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the animal is in fact broken or trained.

In proceedings under paragraph (c) of the said subsection in respect of the use of any such appliance or treatment as is therein mentioned upon a horse before or during a performance, it shall be a defence for the defendant to prove that he did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to know, that the appliance or treatment was to be or was used.

(3) In this section—

the expressions "horse" and "bull" have, respectively, the same meanings as in the Protection of Animals Act, 1911;

the expression "public performance" does not include a performance presented to the public by means of the cinematograph.

(4) In the application of this section to Scotland—

the expression "horse" has the same meaning as in the Protection of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1912; and

the expression "bull" means ox as defined in that Act.

1 & 2 Geo. 5.
C.27.

2 & 3 Geo. 5.
C.14.

2.—If any person contravenes any of the provisions of the foregoing section, he shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, alternatively, or in addition thereto, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months. Penalties.

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Protection of Animals Act, 1934. (2) This Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland. Short title and extent.

Defiance of People who Want to "Suppress Manliness."—At a luncheon party arranged on May 11th to boost the forthcoming rodeo at the White City, Mr. Tex Austin, the organiser, said that opposition to rodeo was "contrary to everything he had been told about British precedent." In his country "civilisation followed beef." He made comparison between horses injured in the Grand National and animals badly injured in the 1924 London Rodeo. Other supporters of the Rodeo spoke of the opposition as attempts to "strangle sport," and to "suppress manliness."—*Daily Express*, May 12th, 1934.

The *Daily Mail* of May 16th reported:—

The decision to proceed with the arrangements to stage Tex Austin's world championship rodeo at the White City Stadium, Shepherd's Bush, W., next month was made yesterday at a conference between Tex Austin and officials of the National Sporting Club, sponsors of the cowboy spectacle.

The decision has been taken in spite of the Protection of Animals Bill, which the organisers believe to be aimed at the rodeo.

Tex Austin said to a *Daily Mail* reporter yesterday:—

“We shall hold the rodeo as planned. The horses, cattle, and most of the contestants are travelling thousands of miles to take part, sacrificing the Calgary contests to come. There need be no fear of cruelty, for there will be none.”

The *Daily Sketch* of May 18th reported a conversation with Mr. Lionel Bettinson, of the National Sporting Club:—

“As a matter of fact we received permission for the rodeo performers to come to this country last week, and they are already on their way,” said Mr. Lionel Bettinson, of the National Sporting Club, who are promoting the rodeo, to the *Daily Sketch* yesterday.

“There are 107 performers. All the cattle taking part in the show are coming from Canada, as well as some of the horses. The remaining horses are coming from America. We shall spend at least £80,000 before the show is put on, and during its run from June 9th to July 6th, about 400 people will be given employment.”

“It is said,” said Mr. Tex Austin, in his suite at the Savoy Hotel, to a representative of the *Daily Mail*, “that the double cinch used in the bronk-riding is cruel. I deny that it is cruel.”—*Daily Mail*, May 15th, 1934.

Whilst reasonable people cannot deny that the Rodeo Act marks progress and is an expression of public indignation against the blatant cruelties which took place in the 1924 London Rodeo, they must nevertheless admit that the Act did not prevent cruelty at the 1934 Rodeo.

The Actual Performances began on June 9th.—

Members of the Executive Council of the Animal Defence Society who attended the first performance, issued the following declaration:—

“Whilst freely acknowledging that the first performance of Rodeo in 1934 presents certain unobjectionable features and is very different from the performances given at Wembley in 1924, members of the Executive Council of the Animal Defence Society, including the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-a-Hageby declare that the charge that cruelty is inherent in the sensational events of Rodeo has been proved by the methods used to make horses buck—i.e., the strap, or covered cinch rope and the spurring. The statement that ‘they use nothing to make the horses buck’ is absurd in view of the facts mentioned.

“The steer riding is an exhibition of miserable beasts being ridden by methods which make a show of ‘wildness.’

"The Rodeo has in our view a very bad effect on children and encourages those sentiments towards animals which humanitarians seek to eradicate.

"In its declaration that the Rodeo is an exhibition of 'wild' animals the management is misleading the public."

Not Really Wild.—"In the bareback bronk-riding and in the saddled bronk-riding 'wildness' and 'unmanageability' are deliberately induced by certain methods, such as the use of the cinch-rope, or strap, and by spurring according to recognised rules. According to the rules the 'rider must tickle the horse with spurs, which are covered with tape to prevent injury to the animal.' Anyone watching the manner of spurring who has sympathy with animals and who is not blinded by the lure of excitement and money prizes, can see that the spurring is anything but 'tickling' only, and that the horses are in a state of distress and pain. The horses should buck 'furiously' according to the standards of the Rodeo, and it is certain that animals which can travel quietly and stand calmly before the bronk-riding event have things 'happening' to them before the wild bucking commences.

"Moreover, these horses will be made to buck every day and sometimes twice a day between June 9th and July 6th.

"The steers which are supposed to be wild are in reality tame. They are made to buck by certain methods, notably by the heavy cow bell which dangles underneath them on a rope, and by the manner of riding. At the first performance some of the steers came out of the enclosure with their mouths open and foam dripping. It is probable that certain measures are taken in the chute to induce this state.

"The central events of Rodeo—even with the omission of the bad features which disgraced the Rodeo in 1924—such as bronk-riding and steer-riding and the wild horse race, are essentially inhumane, for they offend against all ethical precepts of man's dealing with animals. If really wild, these animals would, if treated with kindness, soon lose their wildness and show friendliness and confidence in men. Whatever 'wildness' resides in these horses and these steers is meticulously preserved and nurtured by methods which are brutal, violent and unkind. These animals are not allowed to develop feelings of friendliness and confidence, and whilst they are sufficiently tame and quiet to behave like ordinary domestic animals in the

enclosure or on the journey, they are goaded again and again to perform feats of fury and wildness in order to produce enormous financial gains to the promoters of Rodeo and huge money prizes to the contestants. The London programme for 1934 gives the information that three of Tex Austin's Rodeos in Chicago cost more than £62,500 each and that all were credited with success. The programme also states that the prize money paid in 1934 will be the largest ever paid."

According to the *Daily Worker*, Mr. Tex Austin stated that the "sum of £10,000 in prize money had been deposited with a New York bank" as a guarantee that the prize money would be paid the cowboys and cowgirls after the contests.

Glamour of Rodeo. Relationship to Bull-fight.—Some journalists were caught up by the glamour of the Rodeo—a glamour not dissimilar to that produced by the Spanish bull-fight. Newspaper representatives were introduced to the cowboys and allowed to see the outlaw horses bare their teeth, fling back their ears, show the whites of their eyes, and were duly impressed. The boys in sombrero hats and brightly coloured shirts, who performed seemingly impossible feats of horsemanship, were found to be very attractive. *The Daily Mail* wrote of the "Wizardry of Rodeo," of the 100 cowboys, 15 cowgirls, and 400 magnificent horses and steers that had crossed the Atlantic to give a first-hand impression of cowboy life to Britons. The cowgirls received a special mention. Bronco riding is to them "what motor speeding is to the city typist." Their idea of entertainment is a day at the Calgary Stampede. *The Daily Sketch*, commenting on the agility of their somersaults, broncobusting and "doing everything you ever hope to see done with a horse," expanded into praise of the "delightful little wisps of femininity" who, after "turning somersaults over a horse at full gallop, apply a touch of lipstick."

Having interviewed the cowgirls at the White City, Mr. F. A. Beaumont, writing in *Pearson's Weekly* of June 23rd, related the following statement made by Alice Greenhough, who was dressed in a white hat and scarlet coat: "I toured the bull-rings of Spain and France last summer," she explained, "I used to mount the bulls in the chutes, and held on by their horns while they charged around the arenas. Then just before the matadors got to work, a hazer would come out and rescue me."

This is another side-light on the relation between the bull-fight and the Rodeo.

Rodeo Performances Did Not Run Smoothly.—

There were accidents. Earl Thode of Arizona, one of the contestants, having finished his ride on a bronk, was thrown against a fence and injured on June 26th. He was taken to Hammersmith Hospital with a serious scalp wound and concussion. Charles Thomason, of Texas, was thrown during his steer riding contest and his ankle was fractured. Captain Jefferson Davis Cohn, a racehorse

owner, reported to be a millionaire, was knocked down and stamped on by a steer at a performance on June 23rd. A steer, having been driven into the ring for an exhibition of steer branding, charged Captain Cohn, who had been invited as a special guest by Mr. Tex Austin, and who was standing in the arena surrounded by a group of friends and cowboys. Captain Cohn was picked up unconscious and taken to hospital suffering from internal injuries and a broken collar bone. It was stated in *The Sunday Pictorial* that most of the group standing round Captain Cohn ran back out of danger, but he, seeming to be petrified, remained on the spot.

There was more trouble. The Lord's Day Observance Society by the middle of June threatened the promoters of Rodeo with legal proceedings if performances were given on Sundays. Writs were issued and claims for penalties amounting to £300 were made. The Society had been advised by Counsel that Sunday performances were illegal, and viewed Sunday Rodeo performances as an affront to Christian public opinion in the metropolis. (One wonders if the Society saw no objection to Monday performances?)

The Archbishop of Canterbury sent a protest to the National Sporting Club against the holding of Rodeo performances on Sunday. The National Sporting Club replied that the proceeds of the Sunday performances (expenses excepted) would go to the Hospitals, and that six leading London Hospitals and three well-known country Hospitals, who would benefit, would all send representatives to the Sunday performance. The hospitals had unanimously stated that they wished the performances to take place. The Sunday performance brought further trouble, for only 4,000 people attended, whilst there was room in the Stadium for 75,000.

Very disappointed, Commander E. W. B. Leake, Chairman of the National Sporting Club, in criticising the opposition raised, said (according to *The Daily Mail* of June 18th), "the cowboys are terribly fed up, and many of them are anxious to get home. I shudder to think what the reaction will be in the United States when they hear of this attitude of the so-called British sporting public." According to *The Daily Mirror* of the same date, Commander Leake said (apparently with some petulance), "We do not want to run contrary to public opinion. We are having enough trouble. Everything we do seems to be wrong. We seem to be persecuted." According to *The Times*, Commander Leake stated that, owing to the small attendance, the hospitals would certainly not benefit much, if at all. "At any rate he was going to see that the 150 cowboys who had given their Sunday for the hospitals were paid first. They received no wages; they were having a rough time and that was all the thanks they got."

This Rodeo-for-charity business is the usual association of the bull-fight with *charity*. In France the bull-fighting financial interests have for many years successfully cultivated the pious association with hospitals, anti-tuberculosis funds, orphanages and other benevolent institutions.

Rodeo Financial Failure.—Already by June 19th there were lugubrious announcements in the daily Press of financial failure. On that day we read in *The Evening News*, "The Rodeo at the White City may close on Saturday." Mr. George Scheine, the lawyer who hurried from New York at Tex Austin's request, told *The Evening News* representative that the show was "a financial failure," and that conferences were being held to determine the exact legal position. "Financially," said Mr. Scheine, "there is no hope of us winning but we would have liked to be able to stay a little longer to show the British public that we are not scared off by the summonses which have been issued against us. If no legal obligations will ensue, I shall advise Tex Austin to pack up and go on Saturday. The British public have failed to support us and we don't want to stay where we are not wanted." The losses, according to Mr. Tex Austin, would amount to £70,000.—(*Evening Standard*, June 6th.)

And *The Daily Express* of June 19th emphasised the disaster in a large headline, "Rodeo Fails as a Big London Draw." Its readers were informed that the Rodeo had proved in the frank words of its sponsors, "a complete flop." Undeterred by opposition in Parliament, by the mass of hostile criticism, the promoters had invested the sum of nearly £100,000 in the venture. Mr. Tex Austin, the producer, stated that they had not had the square deal they expected, and that people had been told that they were guilty of cruelty to animals, which was an absolute lie. The cowboys and cowgirls—all renowned champions—were, according to Mr. Tex Austin, broken-hearted at the lack of public support and they talked of packing and of going home. Mr. Tex Austin added, "I do not want to squeal." There was even talk about dangers of alienation between Britain and the United States of America owing to cowboys being misunderstood in London. Mr. Scheine, the lawyer imported, spoke of the danger of growing enmity between the two countries which should be on terms of close friendship! There was talk of retaliation and of seeking redress in the Courts of Justice!

Summoned for Cruelty.—There were still more disagreeable things. Tex Austin was summoned by the R.S.P.C.A. for causing (on June 11th) a steer to be cruelly terrified and alternatively causing a steer to be ill-treated at the White City. Mr. J. Richards, a Rodeo competitor, was also summoned, it being alleged that on the same day he had unlawfully and cruelly terrified an animal, namely

a steer, and alternatively cruelly ill-treated it. The case was heard at the West London Police Court. It was alleged by the prosecution that:—

A steer was released and chased by Richards on horse-back. Half-way across the arena he attempted to lasso it, but missed. It made for the exit, but Richards turned it away, and, gathering up the rope, chased the animal again.

The steer made for the stout wire fencing, crashed right through it, and fell on its side, where it remained for some seconds.

An assistant tapped it on the quarter, and the animal struggled to get up, but could only use its hind legs, and fell to the ground again.

The assistant again urged it to move, and, after struggling a little bit, it managed to get one of its forelegs out, and went on three legs.

It was noticed to be bleeding from the mouth. It was driven into a pen, and there an assistant was seen to take it by the horns while another swilled its mouth from a pail of water.

It was observed to be lame and feeble from 3.30 until 5.20.—from *The Star*, June 30th, 1934.

According to a veterinary surgeon who gave evidence the steer was destroyed the same day.

Mr. Tex Austin, giving evidence, said he was an American living in New Mexico, and that the rules of the Rodeo were against cruelty. The magistrate, Mr. Broderick, stated that the summonses must fail because what had happened was an "accident."

Retaliation.—Having returned to New York Mr. Tex Austin gave vent to his disappointment. "When you send over your next Olympic Games players we will not forget," he is reported to have said when interviewed.—(*Evening Star*, Ipswich, July 19th.) "The trouble with the English," he said, "is that they 'worship animals.'"—(*Star*, July 25th.) The treatment of him in London, he said, was "part of the British programme of shutting out all forms of foreign entertainment."—(*Daily Mail*, July 25th.) He declared his loss on the London Rodeo to have been about £40,000 and made bitter complaints of his treatment by the British public as his troupe had had to return on borrowed money.—(*Daily Telegraph*, July 25th.) "We cowboys," he said, "believe that animals were put here for a purpose and that the throwing of a steer and hog-tying him is just as natural as eating and sleeping, but British leaders, and especially the Press, become finicky."

Two pamphlets were issued by the Animal Defence Society in connection with the campaign: *Film Cruelties: "Staged Fights to the Death" Between Animals and Rodeo Performances in Britain.*

Many thousands of copies of these pamphlets were circulated.

Selling the Horses.—"Most of the bucking broncos and cow ponies were shipped from London yesterday, but 300 wild horses and steers are being sold to cut losses.

"A number of the wild horses have been bought by a Coventry dealer, who is going to break them in for ordinary use."—From the *Sunday Pictorial* of July 15th, 1934.

Homes for the Rodeo Horses.—About sixty of the rodeo horses were bought by Our Dumb Friends' League and on the 30th October, 1934, the President of that Society sent a letter to the Duchess of Hamilton:—

Your Grace,

You may be aware that this League has purchased the wild horses which were brought over from Canada for the Rodeo. It had been hoped that it would be possible to break these and dispose of them to chosen purchasers to save the danger of killing them, but we have been very strongly recommended by our own investigators and by other experts that as they are all five years old or more it is impossible to break them well enough to make them a good-class purchase. If they are broken they would have to be sold to poor-class tradespeople, and probably have to work very hard and have an uncertain future. That being so, the Council of the League has decided that they shall be mercifully destroyed.

I have been asked to write to you to enquire whether you would be kind enough to permit us to have these horses killed in your abattoir, and if some members of our Council might be permitted to witness the killing, so as to report to the Council. If you can graciously accede to this request, the League will be most grateful. We venture to ask you this knowing your great love for horses and all other animals.

Yours faithfully,

C. B. CARRYER, *President.*

The Model Humane Abattoir has been built to ensure humane slaughter for animals already doomed to slaughter for food, not for the destruction of fine and healthy horses or for any unnecessary killing of animals, therefore your President replied to the President of Our Dumb Friends' League as follows:—

In regard to your suggestion in your first letter that these horses should be slaughtered in our Model Humane Abattoir at Letchworth, we cannot give our consent to this. We very much disapprove of the wholesale destruction of these horses, which will give support to the Rodeo declaration that they are wild and dangerous. If you

consider that they cannot be trained or used, the most humane thing to do is to shoot them where they are, and not subject them to the conditions of transport and travel to an abattoir.

I would like, if possible, to see some of them myself and to purchase two of them. I fear I have not space for more.

I remain, Yours truly,

N. HAMILTON AND BRANDON.

After further correspondence on the subject your President made a definite offer to take eight of the Rodeo horses.

A special meeting of Our Dumb Friends' League Council was called on November 30th to discuss the disposal of these horses. The Duchess of Hamilton sent a letter by hand to be read to this meeting, repeating her offer to take eight of the horses. The following Resolution was passed:—

“That the Council of Our Dumb Friends' League accept the Duchess of Hamilton's offer as regards the eight horses, without her paying anything, and if she would be so generous as to take any more horses, they would be only too glad to send them over to her, as it is considered she is the one person to whom they can hand them, and that while accepting the Duchess's offer with the greatest gratitude, the Rodeo horses shall remain the registered horses of the League.”

The offer was accepted. Eight Rodeo horses duly arrived at the Duchess of Hamilton's home at Ferne, near Shaftesbury, on December 15th escorted by Captain Burman. They were put in a large field with plenty of grass and soon settled down in their new quarters. Toogood, the head groom, was put in charge of them and by the exercise of great understanding and patience he gained their confidence after a few weeks, so that when he came into the field they came to him in response to his call. After a time they would feed out of his hand and allow him to pat them.

Amusements.—In an article entitled *On Being Amused* which appeared in *Progress To-day* of April-June, 1934, Miss Lind-af-Hageby wrote:—

It is said that while we humans laugh angels smile. I feel sure they sometimes weep over our “pleasures.” Human laughter is so often evoked at the expense of the discomfiture and suffering of others that we may well say, “Tell me what you laugh at and I will tell you what you are.”

These reflections came to me whilst I attended the first performance of Rodeo in London, and heard the laughter of men and women over the contortions of the bucking horses, over the “comical” contours of the ridden steer. Amusement, entertainment—men and

women who are not endowed with sympathetic imagination find it in the baiting of animals, in the chase, in shooting harmless birds, and in transforming wild Nature's great fields of life into exhibitions of skilfully inflicted death.

Those who find pleasure in games, sports, exhibitions which cause suffering (never mind for the moment if the suffering is endured by human or animal victims) belong to one stage of civilisation, and you—if you are incapable of such enjoyment—belong to another.

What is civilisation? It is not the great city, not industrialism and commerce, not riches and luxuries, not mechanical invention, not educational veneer.

Civilisation is sympathy. It is based on the gradual substitution of moral and spiritual forces for purely brute force, on the harmonising of the flesh with the spirit enlightened. "The law of the survival of the fittest," said Huxley in a lecture, "is the law of the evolution of the brute, but the law of self-sacrifice is the law of the evolution of the man." Here I would add that there is much self-sacrifice in the so-called brute creation, and that some brutes show more distinct signs of being civilised than some men.

I am convinced that the first sign of grace in a human being is the inability to associate recreation or amusement with any act which involves the infliction of suffering and death on others. Killing for food is one thing and killing for amusement another. The slaughterman serving the community which demands meat is in a category very different to the sportsman who does not kill to earn his living but for his own entertainment.

I am further convinced that the whole cause of animal protection—moral and legislative—is kept back by the toleration of sports and amusements which are the very antithesis of civilisation. Savagery in high places is copied by the less exalted who naturally can see no point in abstaining from that which their "betters" practise.

Letter in *The Times* on the British Board of Film Censors and Cruelty in Film Production.—The following letter appeared in *The Times* of May 30th, 1934:—

"FIGHTS TO THE DEATH."

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,

In the issue of *The Times* of May 26th Sir Robert Gower conveys a message from Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C., president of the British Board of Film Censors, assuring us that the policy of the Board is to refuse to pass any film which "depicts the suffering of animals or appears to have been produced under conditions involving such suffering." The message savours of mockery to those who, like ourselves, saw a few days ago in a London cinema, a film which is advertised as showing "100 roaring lions in wild jungle attack," "50 thundering elephants in a mad stampede," "150 savage apes with a handful of humans at their mercy," and as providing "a thrill a minute." The public have within recent years seen six

films which in their treatment of animals and in the prominence given to bloodshed and horror contradict the message given by Mr. Shortt.

One of these showed "scenes of sickening cruelty," "sensational pictures of wild animals in ferocious mortal combat, sensation being painfully enhanced by agonised screaming of maddened beasts," "crocodiles, tigers, lions, and leopards threshing in furious fight."—descriptions given in a journal representing the cinematograph industry—and was shown in numerous cinemas in London and the suburbs. It is good news that the film described by Sir Hesketh Bell in your issue of April 6th, 1934, will not be licensed for exhibition in this country, but the trade show of "Wild Cargo" has just taken place. "Wild Cargo" is a record of an expedition by Frank Buck, who was responsible for "Bring 'em Back Alive."

The British Board of Film Censors is, we understand, nominated and financed by the film trade. Up to the present that Board has paid scant attention to representations made by humanitarian societies. Moreover, as Sir Robert Gower rightly points out, the Board has no power to prevent local authorities from showing films which they consider fit for public exhibition. It is high time that new standards of censorship in regard to films should be introduced and a different moral judgment imposed. While bull-fights are illegal in this country, a film was recently shown in London in which the "thrills" and pageantry of the bull-fight were attractively presented. The merits of another recent film widely shown were advertised as "scenes of slaughter and ingenious cruelty." We trust that leaders of religion and education will realise the evil influence of films which by their appeal to instincts of cruelty and violence excite emotions and actions which are essentially anti-social, and which thereby retard that progress of civilisation and peace for which in these days we have particular occasion to pray.

Yours faithfully,

NINA HAMILTON AND BRANDON.

L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY.

The Animal Defence Society, 15, St. James's Place, S.W.1,
May 26th.

Reply from the British Board of Film Censors.—
The Resolution relating to cruelty in film production,

passed at the protest meeting held on May 31st, having been sent to the British Board of Film Censors, the following reply was received:—

The British Board of Film Censors,
80-82, Wardour Street, London, W.1.
June 6th, 1934.

Miss Lind-af-Hageby,
The Animal Defence Society,
15, St. James's Place,
St. James's Street, S.W.1.

Madam,

I have to acknowledge your communication under date June 5th, together with copy of resolutions passed by your meeting on May 31st last.

I have to inform you that my Board has, from its inception, made a point of not certificating a film depicting cruelty to animals or birds, and certificates have also been refused for films in which there appeared to be restraint amounting to cruelty.

Having regard to these circumstances, it would be quite impossible for us to sanction a film showing such incidents as are included in your resolution, and depicting fights of animals to the death. Indeed, within the last few months, two or three films have been considered quite unsuitable for exhibition in this country because they portrayed incidents such as those mentioned above. These films include the one referred to by Sir Hesketh Bell in his letter to *The Times* on April 6th, which forms the foundation of the attack issued by the National Council for Animals' Welfare, a copy of which I understand was included with your notice convening your meeting last week. You may be further interested to hear that an apology has been received from the above Council, copy of which I enclose for your consideration.

Yours faithfully,

J. BROOKE WILKINSON,
Secretary.

The following reply was sent:—

The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society,
15, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.
June 16th, 1934.

J. Brooke Wilkinson, Esq.,
Secretary,

British Board of Film Censors,
80-82, Wardour Street, W.1.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of June 6th.

It is somewhat difficult to accept your statement that the British Board of Film Censors make a point of not certificating films depicting cruelty to animals in view of the fact that a number of films "showing animals forced into ferocious combat, and other acts of cruelty," as stated in the Resolution passed at this Society's Public Meeting on May 31st, have actually been shown in recent years. In the letter signed by the Duchess of Hamilton and myself, which appeared in *The Times* on May 30th, and of which I enclose a cutting, reference is made to some of these films. Your Board must be aware of the fact that the fights between animals, involving

terrible injuries and, in many cases, death to the combatants, are artificially staged for the purposes of film production, as are other acts of violence to which we take strong objection from the humane point of view. In this connection I beg to draw your attention to the description of "Nagana"—a film which was widely shown in London and the suburbs—which appeared in *The Cinema* of March 15th, 1933, and in which reference was made to "scenes of sickening cruelty." Other objectionable films shown in recent years are "Trader Horn," "Bring 'em Back Alive," and "Tarzan and his Mate."

Experts on wild animal life know that many of the most objectionable incidents in these films are contrary to facts in nature, and present an entirely false picture. To the opposition to such films on the ground of humanity must, therefore, be added the serious objection from the educational point of view, that they impart an erroneous view of wild life.

In view of these facts we ask that films of the type here alluded to shall no longer be certificated for exhibition in this country.

I wish to point out that this Society was not concerned with the letter from the National Council for Animals' Welfare, to which you refer.

Yours faithfully,

L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY,

Hon. Director.

Report of British Board of Film Censors.—In August the British Board of Film Censors issued its Report for the year ending December 31st, 1933. This Report devotes several pages to the subject of animal films and contains the following:—

"The Board feels that the subject is of such vital importance that it can only be dealt with in a practical manner by some form of international action. It is for this reason that the suggestion has been accepted that a Conference of all organisations interested either directly or indirectly in animal life should be held to consider the position in its entirety, and to see what can be done in the above direction. The Board is convening this Conference at the earliest opportunity."

The Board in its Report pays tribute to "the tremendous amount of voluntary effort that has been expended in this country during the last century for the purpose of inculcating a spirit of kindness and consideration towards dumb animals . . . By tradition and upbringing the vast majority of our population are animal lovers, and the Board is most anxious rightly to interpret this national sentiment."

Bearing these considerations in mind it was felt that it would be inadmissible to permit on the screen incidents which would be likely to undermine all that had been done for the welfare of dumb animals. Moreover, it is realised that it would be most unwholesome for children, especially those of tender years, to witness acts of cruelty on the screen, as the cumulative effect of such incidents would undermine their moral character."

"Consequently," the Report goes on to state, "it has always been the practice of the Board not to certificate any film depicting cruelty to animals."

This statement is altogether unacceptable. Films have been certificated and exhibited in this country in recent years containing incidents tending to undermine all that has been done for the welfare of animals. The moral character of children has been deteriorated through witnessing scenes of violence and cruelty to animals, which should never have been licensed. Such films as *Trader Horn*, *Bring 'em Back Alive*, *Nagana*, *Tarzan and His Mate*, contain scenes which are highly objectionable from the humane point of view. *Nagana*—a film which was widely shown in London and the suburbs in 1933—was described in *The Cinema* of March 25th, 1933, as containing "scenes of sickening cruelty."

The Report devotes considerable space to the problems associated with the judgment of animal films. The laudable sentiments expressed are not in conformity with practical performance in the way of permitting objectionable films to be shown.

An entirely different standard of understanding and judgment is needed.

In a leading Article of August 11th, 1934, *The Times* wrote of the "silly flim-flam" of the trade, and added:—

"'Scenes of sickening cruelty,' 'agonised screaming of maddened beasts,' and so forth may only mean mechanically produced noises synchronised with the antics of some wretched trained beast in a studio. But the Conference may succeed in impressing upon the Trade, first that it is immoral and pernicious, even to tempt the public with such baits, and secondly that, though the animals may not be suffering all the agony that they act they may have suffered a great deal of it in their training . . . There is no need for films exhibiting animals in conflict and suffering. They do not increase the public knowledge of animal life, and their appeal is not to the more wholesome among the instincts."

On August 16th the Duchess of Hamilton sent the following letter to the President of the British Board of Film Censors:—

The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society,
15, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.

Dear Mr. Shortt,

I have just received the Report of the British Board of Film Censors for the year ending December 31st, 1933. I have read the Report with interest, particularly the part concerning Animal Films. I am very glad to observe on page 18 that the Board of Film Censors intends to convene a Conference of "all organisations interested either directly or indirectly in animal life." As this is a question to which we have given much thought and study, and in which we are directly interested, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, the Founder and Honorary Director of this Society, and I would like to attend the Conference, and we should be glad if we might have as long notice as possible of the date on which it is to be held, as we have a great deal of work on hand.

Yours truly,

N. HAMILTON,
President.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, P.C., K.C.,
President,

British Board of Film Censors,
80/82, Wardour Street, W.1.

Meeting the Film Censor.—On November 12th the Duchess of Hamilton and the Countess Beauchamp, member of the Council of the Animal Defence Society, met Mr. Shortt, President of the British Board of Film Censors, on the invitation of the latter. Mr. Brooke Wilkinson, Secretary of the British Board of Film Censors, was also present. Stress was laid by the representatives of your Society on the deteriorating moral effect of films such as *Wild Cargo* on the public and particularly on children. The discussion, which lasted over an hour, dealt with various forms of cruelty in film production. Mr. Brooke Wilkinson accepted an invitation to come and see the Animal Defence Society's Humane Exhibition.

Questions of Importance Discussed with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.—The activities of the International Humanitarian Bureau in Geneva (Bureau International Humanitaire Zoophile) have been greatly extended, and there is now in the Governments of the world a steadily growing recognition of the importance of Animal Protection work. *On March 5th Monsieur M. Avenol, Secretary-General to the League of Nations, received the Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby and Mrs. Mordan at the Secretariat of the League.*

A number of important questions relating to the international aspects of Animal Protection and the possibilities of League of Nations action and co-operation were discussed.

On April 13th, *La Suisse*, of Geneva, published a front page article on the activities of the Geneva Bureau and on the Humane Exhibition. The article emphasised the close relationship of Animal Protection work with the work for Peace in the world, and commended the sane and practical lines on which the work of the Bureau is carried out. Special mention was made of the exhibits relating to Slaughter reform, Transport, Bull-fights, Traps, Fur substitutes and Vivisection.

Suffering of Sea-Birds through Oil Pollution of Sea-Water: Action by League of Nations.—The International Humanitarian Bureau in Geneva has since its foundation in 1928 included the protection of sea-birds from oil pollution amongst the subjects which urgently demand international investigation and support.

In a letter addressed to the League of Nations on July 19th, 1934, the British Government drew attention to the increasing pollution of sea water by the discharge of oil and oily water and to the evidence of the great destruction of sea birds in circumstances involving much suffering. Reference was also made to the damage to inshore fisheries and to the amenities of seaside resorts and beaches. The British Government stated that after careful consideration of representations which have been made to them they have come to the conclusion that it was their duty to bring the question before the League of Nations with the least possible delay and that they had so informed the principal maritime powers. The British Government therefore requested that this matter should be referred for preliminary examination to the Communication and Transit Organisation of the League.

On September 12th, 1934, at the second meeting of the Second Committee, under the Chairmanship of M. van Lanschot (Netherlands), Mr. G. H. Shakespeare, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary, British Ministry of Health, and Substitute-Delegate to the League of Nations, explained why his Government had brought before the League the question of the pollution of the sea by oil and fatty mixtures. The United Kingdom Government attached great importance to this question from an international point of view. Every country with a con-

siderable coast-line was to a certain degree affected. "In the first place," said Mr. Shakespeare, "much suffering is inflicted on all varieties of sea-birds whose wings become saturated with oil. Unable to swim, fly, or dive, they die a painful and lingering death from starvation."

He then referred to the damage done to coastal fisheries and the rearing of fish and to the inconvenience caused to seaside resorts.

The following is quoted from the *Journal* of the Fifteenth Session of the League of Nations (Number 4, September 13th, 1934):—

"To remedy this state of affairs, the United Kingdom Government had, in 1922, promulgated an Act prohibiting the discharge of oil or fatty mixtures within three nautical miles of the coast, but this Act, as referring only to British vessels, did not solve the whole problem. A draft international Convention had been drawn up at Washington in 1926, prohibiting the discharge of oil and fatty mixtures within 50 to 150 nautical miles of the coast.

The Convention, unfortunately, had never been ratified, but it had resulted in certain maritime countries making recommendations to their ship-owners who, in turn, had instructed masters of vessels to observe the limits suggested in the Draft Convention.

Without going into the details of the rules to be proposed, Mr. Shakespeare mentioned three principal methods: (1) delimitation of a coastal zone within which the discharge of oil and fatty mixtures would be prohibited; (2) separation of the oil and water on vessels, to be effected by special barges in the harbour; (3) separation of the oil and water by means of special plant on the vessels themselves. Should one of the last two solutions be adopted, the cost of separating the water and oil would be partly compensated by a saving on oil.

The United Kingdom Government felt that there was no reason why maritime countries should any longer tolerate the contamination of their waters, and he trusted that the League would succeed in settling this question speedily by international agreement."

Among the delegates who expressed agreement with the proposal were the representatives of Italy, Canada, India and China. The representative of Canada, Mr. Riddell, in speaking in support of the proposal, specially referred to the damage to bird life.

The Report was adopted.

Memorandum Issued by League of Nations. — A communication to the Council of the League of Nations dated December 8th, 1934, by the Secretary-General records the work done relating to the suffering of sea birds through oil pollution. The Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit appointed a Committee of Experts which met in Geneva November 19th - 23rd, 1934. It included representatives of the United

Kingdom, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan and the United States of America. The experts agreed that the damage caused by oil pollution resulted in the destruction of sea birds whose wings become saturated with oil and who are consequently unable to swim, fly or dive and who often die a painful and lingering death from starvation. The Committee found that the evils of oil pollution are still present in the United Kingdom, the United States, in Japan, in Italy, in France and Denmark.

We quote the following from the Memorandum issued :—

“ The object in view is to provide, by international agreement, some means whereby oil-burning and oil-carrying ships may be prevented from polluting, through the discharge of oil and oily mixtures on the high seas, the coasts to which the matter thus discharged is liable to drift, after travelling, in certain conditions of wind and tide, considerable distances. It is not possible to provide a remedy which will be completely effective, since some of the pollution is due to the stranding or collision of vessels having oil on board, or to the pouring of oil on to the seas by vessels during storms and while assisting other vessels in distress. No measures that could be taken could obviate these causes of pollution. It is, however, possible to guard against pollution caused by the voluntary discharge of oil and oily mixtures by ships outside territorial limits, though this can only be achieved through the co-operation of the chief maritime countries of the world. It is obvious that if ships belonging to some of the chief maritime nations were left free to discharge oil and oily matter without restriction, the co-operation of the other maritime nations in an international agreement would largely be frustrated.

The Committee of Experts were agreed that some international measures should be devised so as to limit the evil as much as possible, and *the Communications and Transit Organisation therefore recommends that efforts should be made to attain the conclusion of an international Convention on the subject.* The advantages which might ensue if such a convention were concluded are, it is submitted, obvious, in that the damage which is now being caused to property in harbours, to the interests of seaside resorts, to bird life, and to fisheries, would very largely if not entirely, be obviated.”

The representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory and Technical Committee on the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, Mr. Grimshaw (of the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade) visited the Geneva Bureau and saw the Exhibition. Mr. Grimshaw was Chairman of that Committee.

The International Humanitarian Bureau on September 17th wrote to a number of humanitarian societies informing them of the action of the League and inviting them to send

further information relating to the suffering and destruction of sea-birds. A large number of replies were received, together with valuable information.

Amongst letters sent to Miss Lind-af-Hageby, President of the International Bureau, were the following:—

From Mrs. Clinton Pinckney Farrell, President of the Vivisection Investigation League of New York:—

Directly after receiving your letter on the pollution of coastal waters—which has troubled me greatly for a long time, for conditions here are horrible—I wrote to the Government at Washington, to Mr. Jay N. Darling, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Mr. Darling is one of the best of President Roosevelt's many good appointments. He has long been a humanitarian. He was for many years the distinguished cartoonist of the *New York Herald Tribune*, and gave to the public many valuable bird and animal cartoons. He now is in charge of wild life in America, and I hope will help you, as he seems inclined to do.

From Mr. J. N. Darling, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., to Mrs. Farrell:—

I have your letter of October 1st seeking any aid we may turn toward the work of Miss Lind-af-Hageby.

The campaign to control dumping of oil on our coastal waters, and also on our inland rivers, is one of the most important conservation measures which we have before us. It is also one of the most difficult to approach. I earnestly hope that some progress can be made in that direction, and will contribute all the force back of this Bureau in an effort to further any legislative measures that may be effective in that direction.

From Mr. Robert Sellar, President, Animal Rescue League of Boston:—

I am tremendously interested in your letter of September 17th referring to the increased pollution of sea water caused by the discharge of oily substances which results in the annual destruction and intense suffering on the part of sea birds generally.

We have experienced very grievous conditions off the coast of Cape Cod, in the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard and the Island of Nantucket, for the last three years. We have been compelled to destroy hundreds of wild ducks due to oily waste floating on the surface of the water.

The prohibitory laws are very specific but are not enforced as rigidly as they should be. We have taken the matter up with all the steamship lines coming into Massachusetts waters, and have received assurances that everything would be done to correct the evil. Promises are cheap, however.

We have concluded about the only way to secure evidence sufficient to bring about successful prosecution, would be to employ a "spotter" for a time on suspected vessels. This would be very expensive, yet we feel the end justifies the means. We had quite a few photographs showing wild ducks cast up on the shore which were chilled to the bone and suffering agonies as a result of the practice. We furnished several newspapers with the copies and a brief search has failed to reveal any extra copies in our office. However, I shall look further and will send them on to you if they come to light.

We have been very much interested in all that you do and have been doing for the relief of suffering on the part of the dumb creation for a long period, and we read everything in detail that comes from you. I have been intending to write to you for some time telling you of this, and apologize for my failure to express appreciation long before now.

From Professor Hjalmar Dahlström of the Royal Veterinary Institute, Stockholm:—

The destruction of sea birds by oil pollution is not so extensive in Swedish waters, because we have no big traffic with oil-stoked vessels. As you find in *Fauna och Flora*: Lönnberg, "Sjöfåglars fördärvande genom oljeföroreningar utsläppta från fartyg," co-operative work has been undertaken in Sweden and Norway and delegates have proposed a convention in order to obtain international stipulations regarding this question. From different places in the north of the Stockholm archipelago reports have come in about birds destroyed by oil pollution. The long-tailed duck (alfågeln) are the most affected as they spend the night on the open sea. It is supposed that many hundreds of such birds have been destroyed or contaminated by oil.

Regarding fish life and sea vegetation there are no facts to report.

From Stabsintendenten Degen, Chairman of the Society for the Protection of Animals, Copenhagen (Foreningen til Dyrenes Beskyttelse i Danmark):—

We wish to submit the following experiences in Denmark with regard to the oil danger for sea birds.

It is, of course, from the West coast that we have received reports about the drifting ashore of sea birds which have been soaked in oil discharged by vessels. It is true that in this country there is a stipulation prohibiting the discharge of oil from ships, but this applies to the interior waters only. The reports which come to hand in this matter originate from the light-houses and light-vessels along the West coast of Denmark. The following examples may be given:—

Graadyb Light-vessel.

"A number of sea-gulls which were polluted by oil stayed on the vessel all day. Owing to their state of complete exhaustion 10 sea-gulls had to be killed."

Vyl Light-vessel.

"Many sea-gulls and guillemots with feathers polluted by oil on the vessel. Five guillemots and two sea-gulls had to be killed."

Lyngvig Light-house.

"Not infrequently sea birds are found on the beach and in the downs dead or dying from starvation, completely emaciated, because their feathers are glued together with a tar-like substance, presumably waste oil from motor-ships."

These are examples taken from the latest reports obtained, namely from the year 1931. Observations of a similar nature will very likely become more frequent in the following years, seeing that attention has been increasingly drawn to this matter. From the North Sea Island Fangø, visitors report that it is not seldom that scores of dead sea birds are found at the waterside, enveloped in a veritable oily plaster, as shown in the attached picture. The picture shows a bird which has been lying for some time on the beach in the sun. Therefore, the oil crust is melted half-way down the bird's body.

It would be exceedingly gratifying if the League of Nations would take the matter up. Only international agreement can do away with this evil.

We shall be very grateful to learn in due course the results of your efforts.

The Use of Oil Separators.—The British Government proposed the employment of oil separators at the Washington Conference in 1926. Other nations were against their compulsory use. Amongst shipping companies using separators are Bibby Bros. & Co., Elder Dempster & Co., The Orient Steam Navigation Co., The Peninsular and Oriental Co., The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., and, of The White Star Line, the Majestic and the Homeric.

Draft Convention of League of Nations on Transport of Animals.—On October 20th, 1934, there was a Meeting of Delegates of Governments for the examination of three Veterinary Draft Questions, *including one on the Transit of Animals*. We quote the following from Article 5 of that draft Convention:—

“ With a view to meeting the various difficulties arising in the course of transit, the exporting countries shall take steps to see that the animals are properly loaded and suitably fed and that they receive all necessary attention, in order to avoid unnecessary suffering.

The High Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures to avoid overloading.

In the loading of ruminants and pigs, the floors of the transporting vehicles shall be covered with proper litter.

Consignments of live animals which are not transported in properly closed portable containers (baskets, boxes, cages, etc.) must be accompanied by a person in charge on long journeys. The latter must not be in charge of a greater number of animals than he can look after.

Transports of live animals must be sent the quickest route and, as far as possible, by specially accelerated goods trains.”

Reception to Delegates of the League of Nations.—On September 27th the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lindaf-Hageby gave a reception to Delegates to the Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. There was a large attendance. Among those who accepted the invitation were:—

Argentina: Son Excellence le Dr. Roberto Levillier, Minister Plenipotentiary in Warsaw and in Prague, and Mme. Levillier; *M. Enrique Ruiz-Guinazu*, Minister for Argentina, Delegate to the

XV Assembly of the League of Nations, and Mme. Ruiz-Guinazu. *Australia*: Mr. F. K. Officer, O.B.E., M.C., Adviser to the Australian Delegation. *Austria*: Fürstin Fanny Starhemberg, substitute Delegate; Son Excellence le Baron Egon Berger-Waldeneegg, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Son Excellence M. Théodore Hornbostel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Dr. Franz Matsch, Secretary of Legation. *Bulgaria*: M. Nicolas Antonoff, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations. *Canada*: The Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, P.C., K.C., LL.D., M.P., Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council of Canada, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Walter A. Riddell, M.A., Ph.D., Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations, and Mrs. Riddell. *China*: Mr. C. H. Sung, Secretary of Legation; Mr. Woo Kwang-han, Attaché at the Legation in Berne. *Colombia*: Dr. J. M. Yépes, Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Senator, Consul-General in Switzerland; M. Emilio Cuervo-Marquez, Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations. *Cuba*: Son Excellence le Dr. Guillermo Patterson, Premier Delegate of Cuba to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Great Britain; Dr. Manuel F. Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires accredited to the League of Nations. *Denmark*: Dr. R. Christiani, Engineer, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, substitute Delegate to the League of Nations; M. Gustav Rasmussen, Counsellor of Legation attached to the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations. *Estonia*: Son Excellence M. A. Schmidt, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Rome and Berne; M. J. Kõdar, Secretary of the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations. *Finland*: M. P. O. I. Hjelt, Secretary of Legation. *France*: M. Georges Cahen-Salvador, State Councillor, Secretary-General of the National Economic Council. *Hungary*: Son Excellence M. Ladislav de Tahy, Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the Delegation accredited to the League of Nations; M. B. de Szent-Istvány, Ministerial Councillor at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; M. Zoltan Baranyai, Counsellor of Legation and Madame Zoltan Baranyai. *India*: Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari, C.I.E., Diwan of Baroda State. *Irish Free State*: Mr. F. T. Cremins, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations. *Italy*: Son Excellence le comte Edoardo Piola Caselli, Senator, President of Section at the Court of Cassation; M. Giacomo Lo Jucco, Consul. *Mexico*: Son Excellence M. Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France; Dr. Pedro de Alba, Former President of the Senate, Former Director of the National Preparatory School and of the School for Higher Studies. *Netherlands*: Son Excellence M. J. A. N. Patijn, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Rome; Madame C. A. Kluyver, Director at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. *Norway*: Mme. Ingeborg Aas, Doctor of Medicine, substitute Delegate to the League of Nations; M. E. O. Maseng, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations; M. R. I. B. Skylstad, Head of Division at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; M. Rolf Andersen, Secretary of the Legation in London. *Panama*: Son Excellence le Dr. Belisario Porras, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France and Great Britain. *Poland*: Le comte Edouard Raczyński, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and la comtesse Raczyński; M. Titus Kormanicki, Doctor of Law, Secretary-General of the Delegation

to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments; M. Ladislas Kulski, Doctor of Law, Secretary of Legation at the Delegation accredited to the League of Nations; M. Antoine Balinski, Attaché of Legation at the Delegation accredited to the League of Nations, and Madame Balinski. *Portugal*: Son Excellence le Dr. Augusto de Vasconcellos, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations, former Prime Minister, former Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. da Guerra Vianna, Counsellor of Legation, Head of the Office of the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations; Dr. N. M. Freire de Andrade, Secretary of Legation; M. H. R. Dias de Oliveira, Attaché at the Legation in Paris. *Siam*: Son Excellence Phya Subarn Sompatti, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations. *Spain*: Son Excellence M. Teodomiro de Aguilar, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of the Political and Commercial Section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Son Excellence M. Julio Polez Olivan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Berne; M. Leopoldo Palacios, Representative on various Commissions of the League of Nations; Mlle. P. de Cubas, from the Spanish Legation in Berne. *South Africa*: Mr. H. T. Andrews, Political Secretary to the High Commissioner, London; His Excellency Dr. H. D. van Broekhuizen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; Mr. W. C. Naudé, High Commissioner's Office, London; Miss M. F. Burnside, Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, London. *Sweden*: M. Kumlin, Press Bureau, First Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. *United Kingdom*: Mr. A. Noel Skelton, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland; Sir Ernest N. Bennett, M.P., Assistant Postmaster-General; Miss Horsbrugh, M.B.E., M.P.

S.A. Princesse Tatiana de Russie; Prince Theimouras Bagration Moukhransky; Princesse Nathalie Bagration Moukhransky; M. and Mme. Helmer Rosting, League of Nations; Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss Guilbert, American Consul; Consul and Mrs. Gibson Blake; Mme. Hélène Romnicio; M. and Mme. Emile H. Reh, Consul for Sweden; M. Robert Haas, Director of the Transport Section of the League of Nations, and Mme. Haas; Mrs. Vansittart; Countess Alberti d'Enno; Mr. and Mrs. R. Armstrong; Miss vanEeghen, Secretary of the International Council of Women; Miss Diamantopoulos; Miss Lippestad, League of Nations; Madame Boissevain; The Rev. W. S. Senior and Mrs. Senior; M. and Mme. Herbert E. Lehmann, League of Nations; M. Max de Meuron; Mlle. Monique de Meuron; Miss Ethel E. Coath; M. and Mme. Ed. Ostermann; Captain and Mrs. Sanford; Professor and Mme. Edouard Claparède.

Notices of the reception appeared in *Journal de Genève*, *La Suisse* and *La Tribune de Genève*. The *Journal de Genève* of September 29th contained the following:—

An "At Home."

On Thursday evening, at Rue des Granges, the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby gave an "At Home" to delegates of the League of Nations and to distinguished inhabitants of Geneva interested in humanitarian and social activities.

The garden dominating the ancient ramparts of Geneva and lit with many-coloured lamps and the sustained music lent a special charm to this very delightful soirée.

The delegates discussed with the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby humanitarian questions of practical interest, such as the pollution of maritime waters by oil from vessels which involves the destruction of sea birds after prolonged suffering, the international transport of animals, and also the reform of existing slaughtering methods.

Some of the delegates expressed a wish to visit the Humane Exhibition at the International Humanitarian Bureau at 4, Cour St. Pierre, where they were received by Mrs. Mordan and Miss Schartau. (Translated.)

Mr. George Arliss sent a donation of £20 for the furtherance of the international animal protection work, which was greatly appreciated.

Geneva Broadcast.—On October 4th, St. Francis' Day, news of the international work for the protection of animals was broadcast from Geneva in the form of a dialogue between the famous Maître Sues and Pasteur Christen, Moderator of the Church of the Canton of Geneva, and author of *Parle pour le Muet—Speak for the Dumb*. Pasteur Christen spoke on the religious aspect of animal protection, not neglecting the practical implications. He drew attention to the latest fashion of using as decoration and ornaments for dress the bodies of dead birds and feathers. The Weltbund der Natur- und Vogel-Freunde, of Germany, which has a membership of one million, had written to the Bureau asking that opposition should be raised to this fashion. Pasteur Christen outlined the various activities and specific objects of the Geneva Bureau and recommended all listeners to visit the Exhibition, as it presents impressive evidence of the great work which is being done to alleviate the suffering of defenceless animals. As a result of this broadcast a number of people visited the Bureau.

Peace Week in Geneva.—One of the features of the "Semaine de la Paix" was a lecture on November 9th, 1934, organised by the Bureau International Humanitaire Zoophile, 4, Cour St.-Pierre, Geneva, which proved a great success.

The exhibition hall, which holds about 150 people, was crowded and seats had to be found in the adjoining rooms.

Mrs. Mordan, the Secretary of the Bureau, took the Chair, and wished all present welcome in the name of the Executive Council of the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society. She gave a short resumé of the objects and the work of the Society and of the International Bureau and made an appeal to all present to realise their

moral responsibility in regard to the treatment of animals, specially emphasising the importance of introducing Humane Education in schools.

Mrs. Mordan then called on the distinguished writer, Monsieur Raoul Montandon, to give a lecture on *La Paix et la Protection des Animaux*. Monsieur Montandon expressed his opinion that the true work for Peace is, above all, moral and individual. He presented evidence of the survival of animals and of their intelligence and devotion and stressed the necessity of teaching the child to respect *all life*.

Dr. Kamensky, lecturer at the University of Geneva, added a few words, expressing her joy in seeing the meeting so well attended. She had always believed that in striving to obtain justice in the treatment of animals, one also worked in the interests of Peace.

Professor Ludwig Quidde, who received the Nobel Prize for Peace, gave a short address in which he pointed out that all who sincerely aspire to Peace, must realise the great importance of the work carried out by the Animal Protection Movement.

Maître Marcel Meyer de Stadelhofen added his hope that the fine moral of the lecture given by the eminent speaker, Monsieur Raoul Montandon, well-known to all in Geneva, would be remembered by those present. He expressed his great appreciation of the work carried out by the Bureau and wished it all success.

Tea was afterwards served, when Countess Alberti d'Enno and Madame Meyer de Stadelhofen kindly assisted Mrs. Mordan by acting as hostesses.

Other Activities of the Geneva Bureau.—The Bureau continued its humane education activities. The pupils of the *Ecole Internationale*, Geneva, accompanied by a teacher, visited the Bureau and were conducted over the humane exhibition by Mrs. Mordan, Secretary of the Bureau. On another occasion the Bureau and humane exhibition received thirty pupils accompanied by five teachers from the *Ecole des Pâquis*. On both occasions Mrs. Mordan addressed the children on the objects and significance of the work of the International Bureau, and urged them to remember their responsibilities and the means by which they can help suffering animals.

Amongst new affiliations to the Bureau were those of the Luxemburger Tierschutzverein (Société luxembourgeoise

pour la Protection des Animaux) and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Pretoria, South Africa.

The many visitors to the International Bureau in the autumn of 1934 included Ishbel, Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, President of the International Council of Women, an organisation which has given effective help to the cause of the protection of animals.

The Bureau issued *Parle pour le Muet*, by Pasteur Ernest Christen, *Moderateur de la Compagnie des Pasteurs de Genève*.

Publication of Dental Essays.—The International Humanitarian Bureau in Geneva published the Dental Prize Essays by Dr. Gaston Guérard, Dr. J. Sim Wallace, Dr. Charmack, Dr. F. W. Broderick, Dr. Med. Anton Lantschner and Monsieur L. Favre.

Importance of Correct Use of Humane Killer.—The following letter was written by the firm Fritz Kuchen, of Winterthur, manufacturers of the Swiss Humane Killer, in reply to representations made by Mrs. Mordan in regard to wrong instructions in method of shooting in their illustrated leaflet:—

FRITZ KUCHEN,
Bahnhofplatz 10
Winterthur,
Aug. 28, 1934.

Mme. M. E. Mordan,
Secretary,

Bureau International Humanitaire Zoophile,
Geneva.

Madam,

I thank you for your letter of Aug. 7th and beg you to excuse the delay in replying. I sent your letter to a well-known veterinary surgeon for his opinion, and he writes as follows:—

“The objections raised by Mrs. Mordan to putting a shot into the back of the neck are from a scientific point of view fully justified. The effect of this must be the same as a stab in the neck, by which the nerve centres of the spinal cord (particularly those controlling respiration and the function of the heart) are interfered with. A blow on the neck might have the same effect, though with this it is probable that bleeding in the brain and consequent suspension of consciousness would ensue. When calves are hit on the neck further blows are always immediately given on the head to ensure unconsciousness. Putting a shot into the back of the neck should not be recommended. In shooting through the front of the head the calf should be well supported, preferably by the slaughter trestle.”

I shall, of course, not distribute any more circulars recommending shooting in the neck ; I have altered a number of them and enclose a few in this letter for your use. I thank you sincerely for your attention.

I am now engaged in bringing out a new set of humane instruments with several improvements, and as soon as I receive some from the factory I will send you a specimen for your Exhibition.

Yours faithfully,

FRITZ KUCHEN.

The International Dental Federation Decides to Abandon the Competition.—Readers of this Report are referred to the Reports of the Society for 1932 and 1933 describing the cruel and useless Competition based on painful experiments on the teeth of dogs, instituted by the Federation. Your Society carried out in 1932 and 1933 a most vigorous campaign of opposition to these experiments and made arrangements, through the Geneva Bureau, for a *Counter-Competition*. The Counter-Competition was very successful, and on July 19th, 1933, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, President of the International Humanitarian Bureau in Geneva, was able to announce the distribution of prizes and that 52 qualified dentists, representing 16 nations, had sent in essays on the subject of the uselessness and cruelty of the experiments and on the best means of preventing dental decay in man.

The account of the controversy with Dr. Nord, General Secretary of the International Dental Federation, and the world-wide work undertaken by the Geneva Bureau with the object of raising protests, has been published.

The International Dental Federation finally decided to abandon the Competition. Dr. Nord wrote as follows to Miss Lind-af-Hageby in reply to her inquiry whether the report that the Competition had been abandoned was correct :—

International Dental Federation,
1, Oude Scheveningscheweg,
The Hague.

To Miss Lind-af-Hageby,
4, Cour St. Pierre, Geneva.

Dear Madam,

I have just received your letter, together with the pamphlet by Dr. Guérard, for which I thank you.

With regard to the Prize Competition, I am able to inform you that it was decided in August last at Como to cancel the Prize Competition for the treatment of root

canals, as it was found that on the date appointed (for commencement) no applications had been entered for work in a laboratory.

The decision will, of course, appear in the printed report of the Congress, which will be published in the Journal of the *International Dental Federation*, which Journal is not usually published before the month of March. But you may regard the above statement as official.

Yours faithfully,

CH. F. L. NORD,
General Secretary.

And on March 24th, 1934, he wrote as follows:—

International Dental Federation,
The Hague.

Dear Miss Lind-af-Hageby,

I have just received the Prize essay of Dr. Wallace and I thank you for sending it. I see that the First Prize was awarded to Dr. Guérard, and that several supplementary prizes were given. I would be very much obliged if you could tell me if these essays are published and where I can get them so that I can get an idea of the value of the answers. I need not tell you that we would be very pleased if the proof was given that experiments on animals are really unnecessary.

Yours faithfully,

CH. F. L. NORD,
General Secretary.

This excellent result of agitation and of the Counter-Competition give cause for rejoicing, though it must not be imagined that cruel experiments on the teeth of dogs and other animals have been abandoned in other places and under other auspices.

The *British Dental Journal* of August 1st, 1934, contained on page 169, the following:—

Mr. E. W. Fish and others (Royal Dental Hospital, London).

Pending the completion of a new Animal House at the Royal Dental Hospital, the hyper-vitamin D experiments of Mr. Fish, referred to in previous reports, have been in abeyance.

Mr. Fish is at present preparing material for what he entitles a survey of calcific scar tissue associated with dental tissues. This has involved experimental interference with the dentinal pulps of guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs and monkeys, both from the mouth through the enamel, and apically through the jaw. He describes these experiments as a corollary to the work on scurvy which he has done in collaboration with Dr. L. J. Harris, of the Dunn Nutritional Laboratory, Cambridge. They include also an investigation of "osteo-dentine" in the pike. There is now in proof a paper by Mr. Fish containing illustrations of the effects of scurvy in guinea pigs.

This is the same Dr. Fish who, in 1933, made himself conspicuous by his defence of the Dental Competition, and who wrote in reply to a letter from the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby, that they appeared to be "very sadly misinformed, not only as to the nature of the experiments but also as to their purpose and the discomfort they would produce on the dogs used." And also: "I feel sure you do not expect me to encourage your curiosity by discussing the future plans of the *International Dental Federation* with you."

Humane Slaughter.—Your Society continued its work for humane slaughter.

There was strong opposition amongst British butchers to the recommendations in the Report of the de la Warr Committee on live-stock slaughtering. The Report (published in March, 1933) recommended that all private slaughterhouses should be liable to be closed without compensation at the end of ten years from the coming into force of the Act, establishing the National Slaughterhouses Board, *compensation being paid only to private slaughterhouses closed before that time.* The Report was not adopted by the Government.

Meanwhile butchers, representing owners of 16,000 private slaughterhouses, computed to be worth £8,000,000, met in conference at Buxton and decided to fight the proposals of the Committee.

The private slaughterhouse should be abolished in the interests of humane slaughter and hygiene. There is carried on at the present time, despite recent Acts of Parliament, an enormous amount of Jewish slaughter, which is not limited to Jewish consumption. The existence of the private slaughterhouse makes the computation and control of Jewish slaughter impossible.

A number of letters dealing with humane slaughter and the exclusion of sheep from the provisions of the Humane Slaughter Act were sent to the Press and published.

Temple Cox Captive Bolt Pistols and supply of cartridges were sent to the Japan Humane Society in Tokio for use in the public Abattoir. The Japanese Embassy in London showed much sympathy and interest and undertook to dispatch the Killer and cartridges. Officials from the Embassy called to see the Slaughter Reform section in the Humane Exhibition at 15, St. James's Place, and to see the construction and handling of the Temple Cox Pistol.

A number of Humane Killers were dispatched to Mr. John Alexander, British Vice-Consul in China, for use in slaughterhouses and for injured animals in the streets and elsewhere.

Your Society made strong representations to the Drayton Urban District Council to adopt the Resolution making humane slaughter of sheep compulsory, and sent publications on the subject to each Member of the Council. A reply was sent by the Clerk of Drayton U.D.C., dated September 5th, 1934:—

“Reverting to your letter of July 19th last, I beg to state that at a meeting of the Council held on Monday last it was decided to rescind the previous Resolution and to take steps with a view to Section 1 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, being applied to sheep, ewes, etc.”

Students from the London County Council Smithfield Meat Trades Institute Visit the Abattoir at Letchworth.—

On April 12th the Common Council of the City of London over which the Lord Mayor presided, passed a resolution approving of humane slaughter. The Court decided that Section 1 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, shall from May 1st apply to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs and voted £300 for the provision of the necessary apparatus. Mr. F. A. Horner said that the use of old methods was a form of cruelty.

The following letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Animal Defence Society:—

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SMITHFIELD MEAT TRADES
INSTITUTE.

SAFFRON HILL, E.C.1.

7th May, 1934.

Dear Sir,

I am desirous that my Senior Day Students here (12 in number) should have an opportunity of visiting the model Abattoir under your charge.

I should be glad if you will permit this party, with an instructor, to visit you on Thursday May 24th, in the afternoon. The party would arrive about 3 p.m.

If you are likely to be killing on that afternoon, I should like to increase the number to 18 students, six of whom are from the Leathersellers Technical College, who, of course, are interested in the Hide & Skin production and efficient flaying. The remainder of the party, who are to be butchers, are interested mainly in the equipment and general lay-out of the Abattoir.

Yours sincerely,

WALTER H. NEVELL,
Principal.

Arrangements were accordingly made for the reception of Mr. Nevell and the students on May 24th, when the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby attended with the object of giving the fullest information on the subject of humane slaughter. A representative of Messrs. Douglas & Co., the firm which supplied equipment for the Abattoir, was present and demonstrated the working of the machinery. There was no demonstration of slaughter. The Principal and the students expressed great interest in the Abattoir and its objects.

Cattle Ships.—In its work for the mitigation of suffering and hardship in the transport of animals your Society has emphasised the urgent need of control and reconstruction of cattle ships. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries showed its willingness to co-operate in this direction by lending its assistance to your Society when the first large cargo of overseas cattle was brought into the new docks at Tilbury. Your Society's Veterinary representative was given facilities for inspecting the cattle on board with the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry. On the reports of this inspection the Ministry requested the Shipping Company to make alterations affecting the well-being and safety of the animals, intimating that failure to comply would prohibit their ships from landing cattle in future.

Meetings.—A lively public meeting was held at Midhurst on March 23rd, at which Brig.-General C. de Winton presided. The Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Lind-af-Hageby and Mrs. Arneliffe Sennett were the speakers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Midhurst Anti-Vivisection Society, affiliated to the Animal Defence Society. The growth and influence of the Midhurst Society is due to Mrs. Arneliffe Sennett. Brig.-General C. de Winton, in a forceful speech, laid stress on the moral strength of the anti-vivisection movement. The Midhurst Meeting was enlivened by an interruption from Dr. Bailey (not to be confounded with Dr. Beddow Bayly), who challenged the accuracy of a statement made by the Duchess of Hamilton, and who subsequently offered an apology. Dr. Bailey also contested Miss Lind-af-Hageby's statements in regard to insulin, and produced a boy, who, he said, would have been dead but for insulin. Full reports appeared in the *Midhurst Times* and in the *West Sussex Gazette*.

Meetings in Scotland, organised by the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Vivisection, were very successful. There were large attendances at the Grand Hotel in

Glasgow on March 27th and at the Caledonian Hotel in Edinburgh on March 28th. Miss Lind-af-Hageby's closely reasoned addresses on *Urgent Health Problems of To-day and Vivisection* were followed with keen interest by audiences which included a number of opponents. The Duchess of Hamilton again drew public attention to the evidence of suffering caused in vivisection experiments and spoke of the sheer hypocrisy of pro-vivisectionists who declare the life of one human child to be worth the vivisection of all the animals in the world, whilst, at the same time, through poison-gas experiments on animals, vivisectionists are making preparations for an intensive destruction of human life in the event of another war. Mr. Charles Richard Cammell denounced the moral iniquity of vivisection in a powerful speech and Dr. Andrew Gold exposed the futility of vivisectionist theories of health and demonstrated the soundness of nature-cure principles.

The Scottish meetings were reported in the *Scotsman* (March 28th and 29th), *The Bulletin and Scots Pictorial* (March 28th), *The Glasgow Herald* (March 28), *The Edinburgh Evening News* (March 29th).

On May 16th the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby spoke in Manchester. The *Manchester Guardian* of May 15th contained the following:—

“ THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRUELTY.

“ The Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby are coming to Manchester on Wednesday to attend the meetings of two important societies concerned with the proper treatment of animals. The earlier meeting will open a special campaign which the Humane Education Society is now beginning. The evening meeting will celebrate the jubilee of the Manchester Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, which can claim to be the oldest society founded for the purpose in this district.”

And on May 17th the *Manchester Guardian* wrote:—

“ People who worked to abolish cruelty to animals and to make the lives of animals happier were sometimes called ‘ fads,’ said Sir J. Mathewson Watson, presiding at a meeting of the Humane Education Society in the Memorial Hall, Manchester, yesterday. But, he added, most of us would rather be called fads than cads with regard to our treatment of animals. He spoke of the scandal and disgrace of working pit-ponies sixteen hours a day in some mines, and said he felt sure that everyone would support the Bill making it illegal for mine-owners to work ponies for more than eight hours a day. He would like to see the day when no ponies were used in mines, and it was encouraging to learn that at least one big colliery company in Manchester had agreed to work no ponies in its pits.

“ The Duchess of Hamilton said that the cause for which they stood was too often regarded as a side-issue. When we considered the extent to which animals entered into our lives, it was the barest act of justice to give them justice and consideration in return. Yet

we slaughtered them in order to indulge our appetites, we transported them without consideration for their comfort, we ill-treated them for our amusement, we trapped and killed them in order that women might wear animals' skins and feathers, and we experimented on them by killing them with gas and chemicals in order that we might kill human beings in the next war. A great change in our conception of values was needed if our treatment of animals was to change. That could only be achieved through humane education, which ought to be part of the curriculum of every school.

"Miss Lind-af-Hageby said that during the last few years there had been a marked increase of cruelty to animals, due probably to unemployment and the unsettled state of the world, which gave rise to horrible acts of ill-temper. She spoke of the alarming spread of the bullfight from Spain into other parts of Europe; of the bad influence of certain books, and of films in which tame animals were goaded to fight by cruel means.

"THE CHALLENGE TO VIVISECTION.

"The fiftieth annual meeting of the Manchester Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection was held in Manchester last night. The society is the oldest anti-vivisection organisation in the Manchester area.

"Following the business meeting a public meeting was held, at which the Duchess of Hamilton spoke of the exemption enjoyed by vivisectors from the ordinary laws against cruelty to animals. Why should there be that exception? Why should the scientist be allowed to do things for which the ordinary man would be convicted of gross cruelty? A great deal of the work of vivisection was done openly and unashamedly in the search for knowledge: that is, in the gratification of curiosity; for much of this knowledge was not worth having. Much of it was done with the idea of saving human life. It was sometimes said that it was better to save one human life even if all the animals were to perish. That was sheer humbug; at the same time the vivisectors were carrying out experiments on animals in order to kill human beings in the next war.

"Miss Lind-af-Hageby gave an account of a number of revolutionary changes in the theories held by the medical profession, and argued that the results obtained from vivisectional experiments were undependable and often misleading. Medicine, she said, was a matter of changing theories and of alleged necessities which, as time went on, were acknowledged as not necessary. Time after time practices—such as vaccination from arm to arm, bleeding, and the use of strong disinfectants in operations, now replaced by asepsis—which the medical experts had unanimously declared to be essential, were renounced as useless and dangerous.

"A modern example was the practice of cutting out the tonsils. In London at the present time more than 33 per cent. of school children had their tonsils removed before they were fourteen. In an article in the *Lancet* last January, however, the opinion was expressed that this operation was never necessary and often harmful. In a few years she predicted that the fashion of cutting out the tonsils would have been renounced. This illustrated the dangers of the experimental surgery which seemed to have replaced the old clinical method of individual attention to the patient."

In seconding a vote of thanks to the speakers at the Meeting of the Manchester Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, Mr. Alex Dowson, the Chairman, said:—

“ It gives me great pleasure to second the vote of thanks because, as representing the Committee of the Manchester Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, we are in a special way deeply indebted to the speakers to-night, both for their ready response to our invitation and for the wonderful addresses they have given us. We are very glad to record our very sincere thanks and gratitude for their very valuable assistance.

This Society is the oldest in Manchester working against the practice of vivisection—having been formed in 1884, and it is most fitting that to-night we have had the rare opportunity and the rare pleasure of listening to such distinguished and able exponents of our cause because this Society this year completes 50 years of steady and active propaganda work, and I think this public meeting is a very appropriate way of celebrating this important event in our history. During the past half-century many of Manchester's leading and most enlightened citizens have been closely associated with this Society. In 1896 a former Bishop of Manchester, Bishop Moorhouse, was President of the Society, and at the Annual Meeting of that year delivered a very striking address, which created quite a stir at the time and was widely quoted.

Then Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Philips, whose names over a lengthy period were household words throughout philanthropic circles in Manchester and the surrounding area, had our cause very dearly at heart.

In looking through our past records other names occurring as having afforded valuable help at one time or another include: Dr. and Mrs. Arnold, Jacob Bright, M.P., Rev. J. W. Knox-Little, Prof. J. W. Graham, Mr. W. Price-Heywood, Councillor T. Royle, Dr. Alex. Bowie, Rev. Philip Wicksted, and many others.

Coming to quite recent times we have received invaluable assistance from the late Mr. Cuming Walters, for many years Editor of the *Manchester City News*.”

In her speech at the Meeting of the Humane Education Society, Miss Lind-af-Hageby paid special tribute to the late President of the Society, Mr. J. Cuming Walters, and to three late Vice-Presidents of the Society, Mr. John Galsworthy, Mr. Ernest Bell and the Rev. B. G. Bouchier.

Mr. Dowson reminded Miss Lind-af-Hageby of her long association with the Manchester Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, and of an address given by her to that Society in 1905, when Dr. G. H. Pinder presided, and of another given in 1908, when she spoke on “ The Meaning of the Recent Agitation For and Against the Brown Dog Memorial.”

There was an interview with Miss Lind-af-Hageby in the *Manchester Evening News* (of May 16th, 1934), where she stated “ that she is a little disappointed in women.” “ Having got the vote in this country,” she said, “ I do not think women have

pressed sufficiently their influence and power in such questions as housing, unemployment and health. It is not true to say that women have achieved their objectives: there is a long way to go." She emphasised the need of humane education in schools and said, "We teach that the treatment of animals is closely connected with every other ethical and social problem." Reports of the Meetings also appeared in the *Manchester City News*.

On May 29th a well-attended Meeting was held at Haslemere, Surrey. It was arranged by Miss Olsen of Marley with the co-operation of friends of the cause. The Duchess of Hamilton took the Chair, and an address was delivered by Miss Lind-af-Hageby.

The Herald for Farnham, Haslemere and Hindhead of June 2nd published a long and sympathetic report of the addresses, and the *Midhurst Times* reported as follows:—

"Lady Lamb proposed the following resolution: 'That this meeting calls upon His Majesty's Government to introduce legislation to abolish experiments on all living animals; this meeting wishes to add further that it considers the teaching and practice of such cruelties as demoralising and detrimental to the character and health of the people.' Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett, in seconding the resolution, said nothing was going to be done unless they attacked the Government. The Government was largely responsible for the present position, because it was one of the worst vivisectionist bodies in the country. Even the League of Nations was practising vivisection. They should all write to the Prime Minister and tell him that they would not support his Government at the next election unless he abolished vivisection. The time was come to put principle before party. The motion was carried unanimously. Miss Olsen thanked all those who by their kind co-operation had made that meeting possible, the clergy, Lady Lamb, Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett (founder of the Midhurst Society), Mrs. Chester Fisher, Miss Edelston, General de Winton, the Salvation Army, the Scouts, and last, but not least, all those who, by displaying notices had made the meeting known."

On May 13th the Duchess of Hamilton gave an Address in Trinity Church, Glasgow, by the invitation of the Vegetarian Society and the Rev. H. S. McClelland, B.A., B.D.. The title of her Address was "The Christian Ethics and the Animal Kingdom." *The Trinity Church Monthly Circular* (June-August) in referring to the Service, wrote:

A delegation from the Scottish Vegetarian Society attended the Service, and the lessons were read by Dr. Robertson. The Minister led the devotions. At the close of the Service the hall was crowded with people eager to put questions to the Duchess.

The Service was reported in the *Glasgow Herald* of May 14th and in the *Vegetarian Messenger* for June.

Dr. H. Fergie Woods, at the request of your Society, undertook to debate on Vivisection on November 15th at

a meeting arranged by the Chelsea Polytechnic Literary and Debating Society. Dr. Rex Binning spoke in defence of Vivisection.

In November Mr. Edward G. Smith spoke on behalf of your Society on "Animal Sacrifice in Modern Life" to the Co-operative Youth Circle in Hackney Grove, London. In this address Mr. Smith dealt with ritualistic animal sacrifice among primitive peoples, sacrifice for sport, entertainment, fashion, food, and finally for science.

Mrs. Beddow Bayly spoke on behalf of your Society to the Tooting Branch of the Women's Co-operative Guild on "Diet" on November 27th.

The Worthing and District Animal Welfare Group.—

This group of enthusiastic workers for the anti-vivisection and animal protection cause has allied itself to the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society, and inaugurated the event by a well-organised out-door propaganda campaign, during which the publications issued at Headquarters were distributed and many adherents gained. A public meeting on August 2nd, at which Miss Gwendoline Staunton, B.A., spoke on behalf of the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society, concluded this special educational effort which has been carried on by steady, daily work under the able guidance of Mrs. Zabell-Chalmers, Hon. Secretary of the Group. Another successful anti-vivisection meeting was held on December 7th, at which Mr. E. C. Waterman took the chair, and Mr. G. C. Maberley, LL.B., was the speaker. A good report appeared in the *Worthing Gazette*.

Dr. Beddow Bayly spoke at the request of your Society at Ipswich on January 31st and at the Voysey Club on February 8th.

The Annual Business Meeting of the Animal Defence Society was held at 15, St. James's Place on November 27th. The Report and Financial Statement for the year 1933 were read to members and associates. The adoption of the Annual Report and Financial Statement was moved by Mr. F. Stratton and seconded by Mrs. Hedley Thomson. The adoption was carried unanimously. Mr. W. Staunton moved and Mr. Shaw Stewart seconded the election of Members of the Executive Council, which was carried unanimously. The election of the Vice-Presidents was moved by Dr. Beddow Bayly and seconded by Mr. E. G. Smith.

The chair was taken by the Duchess of Hamilton, who welcomed those present and called on Miss Lind-af-Hageby

to address the meeting on the most important events recorded in the report for the year 1933. Miss Lind-af-Hageby said:—

“ The first thing which I think we should point out in regard to the work of this society is its many-sidedness. We believe in being as logical and consistent as possible. That does not mean—I say it again for the benefit of those who may not have heard it—it does not mean that we discourage people who do not go the whole way with us. We welcome them. We try to interest them in the various aspects of the work, we try to draw them further and further within the circle. We are glad and highly appreciative of the smallest sign of sympathy with the cause for which we stand.

“ There are four stages in the march of every great reform which, I think you will agree, can be observed. First of all, it meets with indifference. Then it arouses violent opposition. Then it meets with compromise—people come forward and offer this and that, mostly to keep you quiet and put an end to it—that is the third stage. Then there is the fourth stage, which is the general acceptance of that for which men and women have given their lives, and people say, Well, of course, I always thought so! What’s all the fuss about? And so the reform is achieved.

“ The pioneers, who have fought, disappear, but the Cause goes marching on. That is how causes are won and ultimately become absolutely impersonal: personality is our sacrifice on the altar of Progress.

“ The work of this Society is both direct and indirect. It is certainly political, it is national, and international. It has to be international, because there are so many subjects relating to the protection of animals that can only be dealt with effectively internationally.”

Miss Lind-af-Hageby then gave an account of the activities of the Society during 1933. The Duchess of Hamilton drew attention to a beautiful picture, painted by Mr. Fred Stratton, which was hung in the meeting room. The painting represents Christ in the Wilderness. She said:

“ You know that according to St. Mark He went into the Wilderness to prepare and gain strength for His great temptation. ‘ He was with the wild beasts, and the angels ministered unto Him.’ Someone came in here the other day who was very fond of animals and said: ‘ That has given me an entirely new view; I always thought before that the angels were there to protect Christ from the

animals.' Words fail me to express to Mr. Stratton what I think of that picture. He has caught the spirit of what I have long wished to see expressed in art.

"The other day an article appeared entitled *Men or Dogs*. It referred to the pampering of animals. It put men and animals in juxtaposition. There are people who do silly things all over the world. But there is a wonderful gift which humanity gets from animals. I wonder how many people have been saved from insanity by the friendship of a dog or a cat; who have been given their faith in the reality of the virtues Christ teaches, because they saw them in their humble friend—a selfless devotion that we rarely receive from our human friends? I know of cases in which people have felt overpowered by this world, overcome with the selfishness and the greed that is rampant in humanity; they have gone away to the woods and the flowers; they have had the companionship of a dog, who helps them to find again peace of mind; and I say that that is a debt which it is difficult to repay to animals.

"I would like to add my conviction that the very strength of this Society lies in the unity we have amid the diversity of all the subjects. We go to the spirit of it all, the spirit of religion. We are often told that we owe so much to Darwin, that he showed the evolution of the animal world, the connection between the animal and man. It is far, far older than that. We find it in the essence of all the world-religions and we hope presently to show you here in this house by pictures and models how much this question enters into the heart of spiritual life."

Short addresses were given by Dr. Estcourt Oswald, Mrs. Hedley Thomson, Dr. Beddow Bayly and others. There was a discussion on film cruelties and on the suffering inflicted on animals in the manufacture of serum.

Discussion to Which Pro-Vivisectionists were Invited.—

On November 28th there was another well-attended meeting at the Animal Defence House. It had been announced that pro-vivisectionists as well as anti-vivisectionists would be welcome to take part in the discussion on the following questions: *What is the object of anti-vivisection? What does it seek to do for Humanity? What has the prevalent system of experiments upon animals done for human health?* Miss Lind-af-Hageby delivered an address which was followed by questions and discussion. Among those who took part in the discussion were the Duchess of Hamilton, Mr. Gibbons, Miss Holme, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Cory, Dr. Lionel Atherton and Mrs. Dudley Ward.

Other Addresses.—The Duchess of Hamilton addressed a meeting of members of the Women's International Federation and Press Representatives on *Films and the Need to Raise the Standard and to Eliminate Cruel Films*. (Reported in *Daily Mail* of July 12th and *Sunday Post* of July 15th.) The Duchess of Hamilton addressed the Annual Meeting of the Anti-Vaccination League on April 19th. On June 18th she presented prizes at Burgh Hall, Pollokshields, to the girls of Miss Ritchie's school. She gave an address urging them to develop that spirit of motherhood which gives tender care to all living creatures. On November 18th at the request of Lady Lees and two youthful members of her school, Lady Cecilia Fitzroy and Miss Rosamond Lees, the Duchess of Hamilton gave an address to the whole school on the need for protection and care of animals. Dr. Beddow Bayly spoke on January 31st on behalf of the Society at Ipswich on Immunization and at the Voysey Club on February 8th on Vivisection.

Miss Lind-af-Hageby spoke at the Grottrian Hall, London, on the *Dynamics of Health* on November 4th. She gave an address on the *Union of Religions*—with moral implications—in Cheltenham on November 8th and on November 11th she spoke at the Queen's Hall, London.

On Whit Monday, 1934, she opened the Atherton Triune College of Healing at Sun Haven, Ranmore Common, near Dorking. This Institution, which is under the auspices of the British Federation of Natural Therapeutics, registers another step of progress towards sane and natural methods of healing. Set in scenery of great natural beauty, 600 feet above the level of the sea, this Healing Home is devoted to the practical carrying out of three ways of healing, i.e., osteopathy, psycho-therapy and botano-therapy. She lectured in Geneva on March 6th to the Anglo-Genevese Society.

Miss Horsfall distributed our publications and Mrs. Beresford Holmes asked questions at Professor Mellanby's lecture at Leeds University. Professor Mellanby has performed series of dental experiments on dogs. Letters by Mrs. Beresford Holmes on the uselessness of dental experiments on dogs were published by the *Yorkshire Post* in February. Miss Olsen spoke on vivisection at a meeting of the Supernatural Society on November 6th.

Humane Education Work.—Two St. Francis posters were sent to the Headmistress of St. Paul's Infant School, Manchester, for display. The Headmistress gave Humane

Education talks to the children. A supply of our publications for children was sent for distribution on Animal Sunday at St. Mary's Eton Mission, Hackney.

Copies of the St. Francis poster were sent to the School of the Lotus Flower in Newton Abbot together with various large illustrated cards and publications for children. The Headmistress wrote saying how much she and the children had appreciated the publications and that the pictures had given opportunities for talks to the pupils about their responsibilities to animals. A selection of humane publications was sent to Rover Scout V. Woodward, Reading, for distribution among members of his Scout group. Throughout the year Mr. F. French distributed humane education publications in schools and to teachers and children in towns and villages.

At Christmas time advertisements were inserted in the *Children's Newspaper* appealing for support for the Society's Youth Group.

Cripple Children Collect Money for a Dog Licence.—

Mrs. E. H. Stone, Headmistress of the Osborne Place Physically Defective School, Whitechapel, sent 7/6 and wrote: "The children attending the above-named Cripple School have saved their half-pennies again this past year in order to send you 7/6 to buy a licence for some poor person who cannot afford to buy one and will otherwise have to part with a loved pet. I encourage them to do this, not by asking their parents to contribute, but by going without something themselves, so that it is really their own gift." A number of dog licences were given to poor people after thorough investigation of reasons for the demand. *Mono's Fund*—established in memory of a much loved dog—helped to pay for them.

Anti - Vivisection Work. — Your Society continued unremittingly its work to expose the cruelties of Vivisection and to enlighten the public in regard to injury and deaths caused by the application to humanity of vivisectionist theories. Much publicity was given to certain horrible experiments on dogs, performed in the Department of Experimental Surgery, University of Edinburgh and the Clinical laboratories, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. The illustrated article describing these experiments, in which the intestines of dogs were obstructed, appeared in a journal entitled *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. The chief of the editorial staff for the British Empire is Lord Moynihan, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., and amongst the members of the American section of the editorial staff is the notorious vivisector, George W. Crile, M.D. The journal is published in Great Britain by Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, and the number from which the illustration is taken was issued in April, 1932. The article in

which it appeared is entitled *The Rôle of Bile in High Intestinal Obstruction*, and its authors are E. B. Benedict, M.D., C. P. Stewart, Ph.D., M.Sc., and P. N. Cutner, M.B., Ch.B., Edinburgh, Scotland.

These vivisected dogs, of which a picture is shown, must have suffered great pain and misery. It is stated that nothing was given them by the mouth except an occasional sip of water. A table is published by the authors of the length of life after operative obstruction in three dogs experimented on by them: One lived 27 days, another 44 days, and the third, which was "very fat," 58 days. Another series of dogs lived 24 to 29 days. Chemical findings were recorded in a number of dogs after 23, 44, 58, 24, 27, 29 and 36 days of obstruction respectively. In some of these experiments the small intestine was stitched to the abdominal wall through which an opening into the small intestine was maintained; in others the bile duct was divided and the end nearer the liver was stitched into an opening into the abdominal wall. Whilst addressing meetings in Edinburgh and Glasgow in the spring of 1934, your President and Hon. Director described these Scottish experiments and denounced them as cruel and revolting and as barren of any observation which can usefully be applied to the cure of human disease.

In May, Miss Lind-af-Hageby wrote to the Manager of the Medico-Biological Laboratories Ltd., 9, Cargreen Road, South Norwood, London, S.E., denouncing a pamphlet issued by the firm, which contained reproductions of photographs showing cruel and offensive experiments on guinea-pigs. She pointed out that the firm was not registered for experiments on animals under the Act of 1876. The Manager replied by a discourteous letter which gave no information. The important point of this protest, which was published, was that an immense number of experiments on animals takes place every year under the auspices of trade in drugs of various kinds.

Facts About Insulin.—Reference has already been made in this Report to the statements made at an Anti-Vivisection Meeting at Midhurst by Dr. B. E. G. Bailey in reference to Insulin. Miss Lind-af-Hageby had stated that the death rate from diabetes had gone up since the introduction of Insulin and Dr. Bailey, who produced a boy alleged to have been kept alive through the use of Insulin, contradicted her statements.

The following are figures for the death-rate from diabetes in England and Wales since the introduction of insulin:

1924	...	...	109	per million of population.
1925	...	...	112	" "
1926	...	...	115	" "
1927	...	...	126	" "
1928	...	...	131	" "
1929	...	...	142	" "

"As is now well known, insulin is not a 'cure' for diabetes Insulin is administered at regular intervals, usually once or twice a day, by subcutaneous injection The effect of an overdose in a diabetic is to produce distressing symptoms and possibly convulsions. Insulin treatment must therefore be carefully regulated by reference to quantitative measures of the diet, the sugar in the blood, and the potency of the insulin given."—(Report of the *Medical Research Council*, 1922-23, p. 87.)

"Insulin is not curative of diabetes, and therefore the treatment must be indefinitely long."—(HALE-WHITE, *Materia Medica*, 19th Edition, 1927, p. 670.)

"... insulin has not been universally accepted."—(*Lancet*, Feb. 9th, 1929, p. 296.)

"... in some cases of diabetic coma its use hastens the fatal issue."—(J. E. R. McDONAGH, *The Nature of Disease*, Part ii, p. 217.)

Apart from the initial procedures, the cruelty involved in insulin production resides in the "standardisation." This is effected by subcutaneous injection into a fasting rabbit or dog of given weight of such quantity of the new insulin as will lower the blood-sugar content to a certain figure. At "three units" the animal suffers from convulsions with intervals of coma.

"When insulin causes convulsions the sequence of events is usually as follows: About two hours after the injection the animal throws itself out of its cage, and has convulsions lasting for about a minute or two. Then the animal either lies unconscious on its side or recovers, to begin another series of convulsions. The fits, with their intermissions, continue for an hour, and while they are in being the animal is in an extreme state of opisthotonus—the head being retracted and the hind limbs extended. While the animal is unconscious the breathing becomes rapid and shallow, and jerky movements of the extremities can be observed. Should the convulsions end fatally the animal dies of respiratory failure . . . In some fatal cases the fits are continuous. . . ."—(J. E. R. McDONAGH, *The Nature of Disease*, 1924, Ch. XVI. p. 280.)*

In a letter published in the *Midhurst Times* on March 30th, Dr. Beddow Bayly wrote:—

"With regard to Dr. B. E. G. Bailey's point that diabetes was always fatal to children before the use of insulin, that is not strictly accurate. I believe the Homoeopaths have had considerable success in such cases. The mortality of diabetes has gone up both here and in America ever since insulin was introduced in 1922. Moreover, if Dr. Bailey had studied the statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (U.S.A.), he would have learnt that the chances of dying from diabetes show an increase particularly in the earlier years of life.

"According to their report (Vol. 14, No. 4, p. 7, April, 1933): In the last ten years the probability of dying from diabetes has increased from 13 to 15 (per 1,000 born) among white males, and from 18 to 27 (per 1,000 born) among white females. . . . The real danger of insulin lies in the fact that attention is diverted from the cause and hence cure and prevention of the condition. As Dr. J. E. R. McDonagh has stated in his work, *The Nature of Disease Journal*, Vol. I: 'Diabetes is a symptom, not a disease, and insulin does no more than palliate this symptom. The drug throws no light upon the cause, it does not act in the manner described, and had the cause been found first and eradicated as it can be, there would have been no need for its use.'

The Failure of Cancer Research by Means of Experiments on Animals.—A great deal of work was done during the year with the object of drawing public attention to the failure of Cancer Research and to the consequent waste of public money. Your Society has dealt with this question by means of large public meetings in the past and will continue to do so. Confirmation of the charges of failure persistently made by your Society was given in a letter by Dr. Hastings Gilford, entitled *The New Cancer Problem*, in the *British Medical Journal* of January 20th, 1934. He wrote:—

"And so after . . . a third of a century of intensive experimental research by all the great civilised nations we are told by those best qualified to judge that there is no more prospect of clearing away the mystery of the origin of cancer than there is of answering the riddle of the origin of life or indeed, of perpetual motion, or of squaring the circle.

"There is much to be said of the belief now held by many oncologists that the chief cause of this new obstacle to progress is the present dominance of experimental research over clinical and pathological investigation of cancer in man. . . . Invariably the evidence from the mouse claims precedence over that from the man . . . we all know that so far as human oncology—the only thing that counts—is concerned, the student of human cancer can point to great and solid achievements in matters of structure, of diagnosis, and of treatment; whereas oncologists of the fowl or mouse can claim nothing but a record of hard work, great ingenuity and unbroken failure.

" . . . When, therefore, the experimentalist comes forward as the supreme arbiter and authority on all that concerns the study of human cancer, he lays himself open to the retort that his claim is no better founded than is that of the washerwoman who claimed to be an authority on the upbringing of children on the ground that she had buried nine.

" . . . Close, painstaking, minute research in a laboratory is not conducive to the right understanding of large sociological problems involving questions of food or of civilisation or race. Indeed, it would even appear that the more eminent a man in the little world of research, the less is he fitted to give an unbiased opinion in matters concerning cancer of human beings. And there would be no difficulty in finding instances pointing to the truth of this statement."

Medical Education.—Dr. G. F. Walker, to whom reference was made in the Report of 1933, contributed a second article to the *Medical World* (December 8th, 1933). The second article was entitled *The Physician's Case Against Vivisection*. Dr. Walker, who amongst other posts holds that of Consulting Physician to the Sunderland Municipal Hospital, showed how medical education is permeated with vivisection to the detriment of the student's subsequent career as a practising physician. He criticised the established practice of scientific bodies to encourage vivisectional research to the exclusion of clinical investigation. His conclusions as to the value of experiments on animals, of which he gave a list of typical examples, may be aptly summed up in his statement of belief that "vivisection has misdirected research, misled research workers, and by absorbing energy, money, intellect and time in the pursuit of frequently barren investigation has incalculably delayed and impeded medical progress. The *Medical Press and Circular* of March 7th, 1934 contained a number of interesting and highly critical articles on the medical curriculum.

"Students," wrote Dr. Chalmers Watson, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., "are systematically overtaught and overcrammed. They are not really educated. They have not time to teach themselves. Their training in practical Medicine is seriously inadequate." Writing on *The Making of a Specialist*, Dr. N. Bishop Harman, F.R.C.S., LL.D., pointed out that the medical specialist inevitably becomes a man of one idea. "One who thinks everything of his own work and cares little for any other work, and with every year of this concentration he is liable to become as a man and as a practitioner of Medicine more lopsided, and therefore potentially unsound, if not dangerous, in general Medicine."

Dr. Philip H. Dalglish stated boldly that 90 per cent. of students are destined to be general practitioners and that 90 per cent. have no qualifications for this work. "To the newly qualified graduate Medicine is too largely a matter of scientific facts and reactions. The human factor is almost entirely eliminated from his training. He knows little or nothing of human nature. He has been taught to label his patients; to him they are 'duodenal ulcers,' 'G.P.I.,' 'hearts,' etc. They are thus labelled and placed in pigeon-holes, and in each pigeon-hole there is a little packet containing the standard treatment for the condition concerned. That each patient is an individual, and must be treated as such, rarely enters the mind of the recent graduate. All through his course his experience has been second-hand. He has had no time to think, and why? Because his time has been spent in learning up the branches and relations of some artery, the name of which he will probably never hear again. He has spent hours fixing a frog's heart to a cannula, or drawing pretty (?) diagrams of histological and botanical slides or learning how a certain organism will grow on a potato. He is destined for general practice, yet he does not know how to stop toothache, or even relieve it. He knows not how to treat constipation,

or to relieve a headache, nor the hundred and one little things a general practitioner must know."

The concentration on theories evolved from vivisectional research and practice is largely responsible for this inadequacy, of such dire consequences to the patients who seek help.

Fashions in Medicine.—Much stress was laid during the year on the fact that medical fashions come and go and that animals are tormented in support of a theory which, upheld to-day, is discarded to-morrow. Mr. T. B. Layton, Surgeon to the Throat and Ear Department of Guy's Hospital, wrote in *The Lancet* of January 20th, 1934:—

... "the operation for the removal of the tonsils has a greater number of complications to life, as to immediate illnesses, and to post-operative impairment of function, than any other operation of the same magnitude. So long is the list, that if it were read over at the time of consultation any parent would hesitate to consent to the operation being performed.

... "the operation is never 'absolutely necessary' . . . it is of recent origin . . . yet there is no evidence as yet to show that the subsequent generations who have grown up in the age of tonsillectomy are fitter than that which experienced the Great War.

"I further believe that it is fraught with grave consequences to the hearing even when all immediate post-operative complications have been avoided."

An article was published in *Progress To-day* of January-March, 1934, entitled *Cannibalistic Medicine*, dealing with Dr. A. C. Magian's treatment of Cancer with human placenta. The article contained the following:—

From time to time one reaches the conclusion that modern medical research workers must surely have reached the nadir of revolting inventiveness in their recourse to the offal of the slaughterhouse and various corpse-products.

Having done so, one almost immediately receives a rude awakening in the discovery that this optimistic view was unjustified. Following the glut of glandular products, juices of organs and hormones extracted from the urine of pregnant women, we have recently been presented with a thoroughly ghoulish invention which takes the form of "A New Treatment for Cancer," and consists in the injection of "fresh human placenta and ovary, plus certain sera."

A number of articles on experiments on animals and associated subjects appeared in *Progress To-day*. Amongst them, *The Basic Principles of Health and Disease*, by M. Beddow Bayly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; *Mental Treatment and Medical Tyranny*, by Edward G. Smith; *Pistany as a Health Resort for Sick Animals*, by Joseph Delmont; *The Friend of Man*, by E. Douglas Hume; *A New Heaven and a New Earth*, by Morley Steynor; *Medical Freedom*, by L. Lind-af-Hageby; *Infantile Paralysis and Serum Treatment*, by M. Beddow Bayly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; *Dissec-*

tion by Children; *Medicine—the Actual and the Ideal*, by H. Fergie Woods, M.D.; *Unexplored Aspects of Vivisection*, by A. P. Targett Adams; *Practical Politics*, by E. Douglas Hume, and *Dr. Foveau de Courmelles: Humanitarian, Scientist, Man of Letters*.

The *Medical Times* of March, 1934, wrote that the article by Miss Lind-af-Hageby, entitled *Childbirth Mortality*, published in *Progress To-Day* (October-December, 1933), "is well worth perusal . . . the writer has much to say on the advantages of home versus hospital in maternity cases."

The Dental Prize Essays were sent out to members of the Society, to Anti-Vivisection Societies in every part of the world, to daily newspapers, the dental Press, and a number of dentists. Reviews appeared in the *Dental Record* (April, 1934), the *Medical Officer* (April, 14th, 1934), *Our Dogs* (March 16th, 1934), and other papers.

Publications.—The verbatim report of the proceedings at the Conference on Humane and Inhumane Methods of Destroying Animals was published together with Statements and Observations contributed in a volume of 91 pages. It was sent to the Press, to Veterinary Colleges, Veterinary Journals and Animal Protection Societies. Reviews and notices appeared in: *The Times*, the *Christian World*, *The Cat*, *Our Dogs*, the *Yorkshire Evening Press*, *The Field*, the *Morning Advertiser*, *Home and Country* (Official Organ of Women's Institutes), *Lancet*, and other newspapers.

Amongst other publications issued were *Christian Ethics and the Animal Kingdom*, by N. Hamilton and Brandon; *Retribution*, by Morley Steynor; *Do you Believe in Vaccination?* (reprinted from the *Daily Herald* of April 24th) by N. Hamilton and Brandon; *Should we be Many-sided?* by L. Lind-af-Hageby; *The Animal Protection Sections in the Lord Mayor's Processions, 1929 and 1930*; *Animal Sacrifices in India*.

The Dogs of the Hospice of Grand St. Bernard.—In the July-September number of *Progress To-Day*, Miss Lind-af-Hageby described how the St. Bernard dogs are kept at Grand St. Bernard. She visited the Hospice in August, 1934, and found some of the world-renowned dogs kept in a dark and badly ventilated cellar.

Vivisection in Missionary Medical Schools.—Dr. Millard, who during visits to missionary medical schools in China had found that vivisection experiments on

animals, including dogs, were carried out for the instruction of students in these schools without any regard for the suffering of the animals, appealed to your Society to make strong representations to the English missionary organisations which help to subsidise missionary medical schools in China to abandon this method of instruction, or at any rate to introduce more humane methods. In response to this appeal your Society communicated with the London Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, urging strongly that experiments on animals for teaching purposes should be abandoned in institutions professedly Christian, emphasising the uselessness of Vivisection in the instruction of students and the breach against the fundamental teaching of Christ which it implied.

Similar appeals were sent from other organisations in this as well as in other countries, including the United States, with the result that the Acting Dean of the Medical School at Tsinanfu Christian University communicated with the British Societies which supported the University and expressed the desire of the University to act in accordance with the wishes expressed in this country. The British section of the Board of Governors, on which the various co-operating Societies in this country are represented, unanimously decided to ask the University to act in future in accordance with the English Vivisection Act of 1876. It is understood that Christian Medical Schools in China are willing, to this extent, to concede to the appeals made, and though it is but a small step, it no doubt is an advance on the method of conducting Vivisection experiments in classes of Chinese students previously employed.

South African Protest Campaign Against Cruelty in Film Production.—The Durban Dumb Friends' League, affiliated to the Geneva International Bureau has for several years past worked in close co-operation with your Society. The South African Society reprinted your Society's publication on Cruelty in Films and distributed them outside cinemas in Durban.

This was the beginning of a campaign throughout the Union of S. Africa which has been largely directed by Miss Schartau, who suggested that all the Animal Protection Societies within the Union, as well as the South African National Council of Women and educational and teachers' organisations, should be invited to join, and at her suggestion the Sectional Committee on Humane Treatment of Animals of the National Council of Women of Great Britain placed the subject on the agenda at a Committee Meeting, and subsequently asked its Council to urge the South African Council to join.

Miss Schartau, who was unable to be present to speak on Cruel Films at the meeting of the N.C.W., sent a letter explaining the need for organised opposition to films depicting scenes involving cruelty to animals and the importance of women lending their active support to such opposition. She appealed to the Committee to ask the N.C.W. Headquarters to urge the S. African N.C.W. to lend their aid to the campaign now being organised within the Union. This letter was read at the Committee Meeting and the proposal unanimously accepted.

Some Items of the Work.—Representations were made to Madame de Jonge, the Governor's wife in Java and President of the Java S.P.C.A., asking her help in suppressing great cruelty to fowls and other birds, of which complaints have been sent to your Society by travellers. She replied that efforts to stop these cruelties were made and that housewives were asked to refuse to buy fowls or other birds from cruel merchants.

The League for the Protection of Animals in Calais wrote in December stating that a Russian dog had been forwarded unaccompanied by Messrs. Spratt from England to Pisa. As the label had been accidentally torn off, the dog had been put on board the Dover-Calais boat instead of the Dover-Ostend boat. In Calais the dog had been given food and water and then been sent back to Dover to be sent to Pisa by the Dover-Ostend-Bâle route. The Secretary of the Calais Society pointed out that dogs are badly looked after on these long journeys and reach their destination in a state of exhaustion. Representations were made to Messrs. Spratts Ltd., who in their reply, dated December 15th, wrote that they had made arrangements in this particular instance for the dog to have food, water and attention at Ostend, Bâle and Chiasso and that during 35 years the firm had despatched thousands of dogs to Continental destinations. In a later letter Messrs. Spratts referred to the unfortunate error which had occurred in regard to the particular dog mentioned and stated that "suitable notice" of the matter had been taken with the staff concerned and that a repetition was not likely to occur.

All friends of dogs must, however, feel uneasy in regard to these long journeys on which dogs are sent unaccompanied.

From the International Bureau in Geneva a protest was sent to the Government of Yugoslavia against the proposal to organise a Bullfight at Zagreb in aid of the unemployed. This protest was supported by the Yugoslavia Animal Protection Societies and the scheme was abandoned.

The Duchess of Hamilton wrote to the British Ambassador at Constantinople and begged him to use his influence to ensure that the thousands of stray cats and dogs ordered to be destroyed should be humanely killed.

From London and Geneva protests were sent against a pigeon shooting competition organised at Budapest.

The Animal Defence Society supported a public protest against the establishment of Zoological Gardens in Leeds.

Publications and copies of *Progress To-day* were sent to the library and reading-rooms of the All-Indian Youth Association, Madura. A telegram of greetings and good wishes was sent to the All-Indian Humanitarian Conference held in Bombay, October 21st to 23rd.

The Central Library of Peking, China, asked for a number of your Society's publications which were sent and graciously acknowledged.

The Animal Welfare Society of South Africa, which is affiliated to your Society, under the capable leadership of Mrs. Kilpin, carried out successful work which resulted in the passing of a Humane Slaughter Bill and a Bill for the Protection of Wild Birds.

At the request of Mrs. Mordan, Secretary of the Geneva International Bureau, Monsieur Longet, Director of the Abattoir in Nyon, arranged a demonstration of the humane method of slaughter in the Municipal Abattoir in Lausanne. As a result of this demonstration Mrs. Mordan received a letter from Dr. J. Guillerey, Director of the Municipal Abattoir in Lausanne, in which he informed her of his decision to adopt the new method and expressed his appreciation of the two Humane Killers presented by the Bureau.

The Bullfight in France.—Your Society continued its work against the Bullfight. On July 19th, 1934, the French Government took action. A new Fiscal Decree was promulgated, Article 38 of which stated that Bullfight performances must henceforth pay a 30 per cent. tax on the takings.

This did not mean that *new* taxes would be imposed; it meant that the law of 1920 would be enforced, and that a long-standing fiscal fraud, through which the commercial bullfighting organisations were able to evade the law, would be suppressed.

Under the pretext of allocations of money to charitable objects the managers of the bullfights were able successfully to evade the *taxe d'Etat* on the tickets of admission and enjoy a great reduction on the tax for the poor. According to the new Decree there would be no exemption for the bullfight. The Decree was not yet ratified by the French Parliament.

There was a great outcry against the Decree. Great demonstrations, processions and meetings were organised in Nîmes, Bordeaux, Béziers, Bayonne, Marseilles, and other places associated with the bullfight. "Grand Gala" bullfight performances were arranged to stimulate the opposition. Mayors, senators and deputies joined in the attacks on the Government, and on M. Germain-Martin, Minister of Finance.

The bullfighting interests gave great publicity to their declaration that if the Decree was allowed to stand it *would mean the complete suppression of the bullfight in France in 1935, for the organisation of bullfights would no longer be profitable.*

Unfortunately at the time of the publication of this Report the Decree has been modified and bullfights are taking place as usual in Nîmes, Marseilles, etc.

Letters and Articles in the Press.—On February 16th a letter from the Duchess of Hamilton appeared in the *Salisbury Times & South Wilts Gazette* (against diphtheria immunization). Contributions from her also appeared in the *Queen* of July 4th, the *Oxford Times* (Jewish Method of Slaughter), in the *Queen* of August 8th (article entitled *Medieval Magic & Modern Medicine*), in the *Sunday Dispatch* of November 11th (against wearing egrets), in *The Times* on November 7th ("The Cinema and Education") and in the *Catholic Herald* on November 24th (in reply to an article entitled "This Animal Worship").

Christmas Sale.—A Christmas Sale was held at 15, St. James's Place for the benefit of your Society from December 12th to 21st. Among those who sent gifts were the Duchess of Hamilton, Lady Congreve, Mrs. Vessey, Mrs. Pickering, Miss L. Askew, Miss M. Askew, Mrs. M. E. Lawrie, Miss Macara, Miss E. Hogarth. Among those who helped to sell during these days were the Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Delius, Miss Nora Logan, Miss L. K. Schartau, Mrs. Mordan, Miss B. Macara, Miss M. Macara, Miss Eveline Faulkner, Mrs. St. John Eyre Smith, Mrs. Spens Stuart, Miss Arbuthnot, Miss Webber, Miss Staunton, Mr. Staunton, Miss H. Turner, Miss Lardelli, Miss Reeve, Miss V. Matthews. A special Christmas card was issued for your Society and sold for its benefit. Miss Schartau also procured a particularly attractive collection of cards suitable for children, which were much appreciated.

Removal to the New Premises.—During January the publications, records and furniture of the Society were gradually removed to 15, St. James's Place so as to disturb the secretarial and propaganda work of the Society as little as possible. By January 30th the removal had been completed and the new premises were crowded with stocks of publications which had not yet found their proper place. There were many days and half nights of sorting and arranging, and ardent workers forgot their dinners in the joy of labour for the Cause. By and by order was established, repairs of the house were finished and the new premises emerged complete with exhibition, lecture room, library, storage quarters, etc.

Legacies.—Miss E. de W. Grieve faithfully and gladly gave all that she had to bestow to the work for the animals. Enfeebled by illness and advancing years she yet found strength to share in the Society's activities. To the end her thoughts were for the animals and to them she bequeathed what, in the ultimate valuation of things, will surely be accounted precious. Miss Peniston was another devoted member of the Society whom your Council hold in grateful remembrance.

Correspondence, including the sending of publications and posters was conducted during the year with almost every European country, with the U.S.A., South America, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Burmah, the West Indies, East Indies, China, Japan, Australia.

Obituary.—The humanitarian cause was greatly bereaved through the passing on March 2nd, 1934, of Mrs. Staunton, wife of Mr. William Staunton. She was a greatly valued and active member of the Executive Council of the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society.

As Miss Cassal, she gave much time and devotion to the cause of anti-vivisection, and showed conspicuous ability in presenting the spiritual and ethical case against experiments on animals, thus gaining many friends and supporters for the movement.

In 1929 Miss Cassal came to Geneva helping for some time in the work of the International Bureau. After her marriage in 1931 she continued her active interest in the work, Mr. Staunton sharing his wife's sympathies.

She was a woman of great charm, serene, gentle, humorous. Wherever suffering called to her heart, whether human or animal, she was ready to extend a helping hand.

It is with deep regret that we record the passing on March 8th, of another staunch friend and helper, Lt.-Colonel J. F. Donegan, C.B., LL.D., L.R.C.S., late

R.A.M.C. A man of wide knowledge, extensive medical experience and a keen dislike of the pretences and false promises of vivisectional Medicine, Colonel Donegan rendered great services to the anti-vivisection movement.

The death of the Rev. Basil Graham Bouchier is a great loss to the cause of humanity to animals. For many years he has pleaded for mercy and justice, and taken an active interest in the movement. A vivid and original personality, a magnetic preacher and a man of far-reaching influence, he did not spare himself in work for unpopular causes. He passed away on March 16th, 1934.

The Rev. B. G. Bouchier's connection with the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society, of which he was a Vice-President, was close and extended through many years. Speaking at the Annual Meeting of the Society in November, 1928, he said: "I am nowhere happier than in my association with the Animal Defence Society. I am not ashamed to say, openly and frankly, that I prefer this Society to any other with which I am connected."

Mr. Bouchier used to pray for suffering animals in the services conducted by him in the church of St. Jude-on-the-Hill, and on many occasions he fearlessly denounced vivisection. When he became Rector of St. Anne's, Soho, he conducted special services on behalf of animals once a month, and invited workers in the cause to address the congregation. A litany was prepared in collaboration with the President of the Society and used on these occasions. (From obituary notices in *Progress To-day* of January-March, 1934).

Your Council have regretfully to place on record the passing of yet another valued friend and generous supporter of your Society. Sir Robert McAlpine, whose gentle courtesy and sensitive responsiveness to the appeal of suffering endeared him to all privileged to know him, began life as a miner at the age of twelve and ended as the revered chief of a large contracting firm, retaining always his simple sincerity of character.

The Future.—Your Council urge all members and friends of the Society to maintain and extend their support and interest in the work. The difficulties and the struggle are evident, but week by week and month by month there are signs of change effected and of something achieved. All who realise the immense importance of the cause, not only to those fellow-creatures that we call *animals*, but to the spiritual evolution of humanity, will, your Council feel sure, continue to help.

List of Subscriptions and Donations

TO

The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society

*Contributions given between January 1st, 1934, and
December 31st, 1934.*

						£	s.	d.
Abbott, C. C., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Abbott, Miss F. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Abbott, James R., Esq.	(Gift from the late							
Mrs. Abbott)	...	...	...	...	(d)	26	5	0
Adams, Miss K.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Adams, Miss N.	...	...	...	...	(s)		3	0
Aikman, Miss J.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Alberti d'Enno, Countess (Mono Fund)	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Alberti d'Enno, Countess	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Alberti d'Enno, Countess	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Alberti d'Enno, Countess (Mono Fund)	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Allen, Miss A. M.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Allen, Miss A. M.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Allen, Colonel Reginald Seymour	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Allison, James, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Anderson, Miss E. J.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Anderson, Miss H. M.	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
"Andy" (per Mrs. Dawson)	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Annesley, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	3	6
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Anon. (From Some Dog Friends)	...	...	...	...	(d)	30	10	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)		3	6
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	1	4
Anon. (An Offering)	...	...	...	...	(d)	58	15	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Anon. (A Friend)	...	...	...	...	(d)	100	0	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	10	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	7
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	6
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Anon. (A Friend)	...	...	...	...	(d)			3
Anon. (A Friend of the Animals)	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Anon. (Christmas Appeal)	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Anon.	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Anon. (A Thank Offering)	...	...	...	...	(d)	30	0	0
Anon. (Various Subscribers per the Duchess of Hamilton)	...	...	...	...	(d)	6	0	0
Ansell, Miss J. M.	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6

		£	s.	d.
Arless, George, Esq. (for the Geneva Bureau) ...	(d)	20	0	0
Arnold, Mrs. Henry ...	(s)	1	1	0
Arundel, Mrs. C. ...	(s)	10	0	0
Assheton, Mrs. W. M. ...	(s)	1	0	0
Astley-Rushton, Mrs. V. E. ...	(s)	10	0	0
Atty, Miss Grace C. ...	(s)	10	0	0
Bagguley, Miss M. ...	(s)	3	0	0
Baker, Miss Mary ...	(d)	1	0	0
Barber, Miss E. ...	(s)	2	6	
Barker, Lady C. ...	(s)	1	0	0
Barnes, Lady ...	(s)	1	1	0
Barnes, Miss J. L. ...	(s)	10	0	
Barrios, Mlle. E. de ...	(s)	2	0	0
Barton, Rev. Bernard ...	(d)	2	6	
Barton, Mrs. B. W. ...	(s)	10	6	
Barton, Mrs. M. E. (for 1933 and 1934) ...	(s)	5	0	0
Bates, Elliot (Youth Group) ...	(s)	1	0	0
Batten, Miss B. ...	(s)	10	0	
Batten, Mrs. Mount ...	(s)	4	4	0
Battus, Mrs. E. C. ...	(s)	10	0	
Baugh, Mrs. Catherine (A Loving Gift from Nannie)	(d)	7	5	2
Baxter, Mrs. Fleming ...	(d)	1	1	0
Bayley-Worthington, Mrs. ...	(s)	50	0	0
Bayly, Mrs. B. Beddow ...	(s)	10	0	
Baynes, Mrs. ...	(d)	5	0	
Beauchamp, The Countess ...	(s)	10	0	
Beauchamp, The Countess ...	(s)	10	0	
Belden, Miss Susan ...	(s)	10	0	
Bell, Mrs. C. E. ...	(s)	10	0	
Bell, Mrs. E. M. ...	(d)	5	0	
Bendall, Miss E. A. ...	(s)	1	6	
Bennett, M. J., Esq. ...	(s)	2	10	0
Bentley, Miss E. ...	(s)	2	6	
Bertie of Thame, The Viscountess ...	(s)	2	0	0
Best, The Hon. Margaret, O.B.E. ...	(s)	10	0	
Betteley, Miss A.E. ...	(s)	2	6	
Bevin, A. (Youth Group) ...	(s)	1	0	
Bird, Mrs. G. ...	(s)	10	0	
Blacklock, Mrs. George ...	(d)	1	1	0
Blackwood, David William (Youth Group) ...	(s)	1	0	
Bladworth, Kenneth T., Esq. ...	(s)	1	1	0
Blake, Miss M. W. ...	(s)	1	0	0
Blake, Miss M. W. ...	(d)	1	0	0
Blamires, Mrs. M. E. ...	(s)	1	1	0
Blundell, Miss ...	(s)	10	0	
Boitel-Gill, Mrs. ...	(s)	10	0	
Bond, Mrs. D. E. ...	(d)	2	6	
Bond, Miss J. ...	(s)	5	0	
Boreel, Dr. A. ...	(d)	2	0	0
Bourne, Miss Adeline ...	(d)	5	0	
Bowman, Miss Evelyn R. ...	(s)	1	1	0
Boxall, Mrs. ...	(s)	2	6	
Boyd, Miss M. ...	(s)	5	0	
Boyd, Miss Ella ...	(s)	1	0	0
Boyes, Mrs. (Rodeo Protest Meeting) ...	(d)	5	0	
Boynton, Lady ...	(s)	10	0	
Braby, A. C., Esq. ...	(s)	10	6	
Braby, Mrs. A. C. ...	(s)	10	6	
Bracewell, Miss D. F. ...	(s)	5	0	
Bradley, Miss G. M. ...	(s)	1	1	0

						£	s.	d.
Brain, Miss Mary E. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	17	6	
Brand, C., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Brew-Mulhallen, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Brice, Miss Ellen ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Bridgman, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Bridgman, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		7	6
Brooke, Miss A. J. Stopford ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Brooks, Miss F. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Brown, Miss Julia ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Bruce, Miss Isabel ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Bryan, Miss ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Burgess, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Burgess, Mrs. T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Burton, Mrs. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Burton-Jones, Miss M. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Burton-Jones, Miss M. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Bush, Miss Gertrude ...	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	0	0
Buxton, Miss Helen A. Wilmot ...	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Buxton, Miss Helen A. Wilmot ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	5	0
Buxton, Miss Helen A. Wilmot ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Byron, Miss E. B. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Cains, Miss M. E. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Cains, Miss M. E. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Callender, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	0	0
Campbell, Lady ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Campbell, Miss E. C. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Campbell, Mrs. E. G. L. S. Muirhead ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Campbell, Mrs. E. H. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Campbell, Guy, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Campbell, Mrs. Guy ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Campbell, John, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Cann, Mrs. M. E. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	10	0
Capey, Miss E. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Capey, Miss P. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Carew-Gibson, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Carof, Mlle. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Carryer, C. B., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Carter, Mrs. Gertrude ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	3	3	0
Castle-Stewart, Lady ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Chadwick, The Misses C. and E. D. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	0	0
Champ, Stephen, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Chaplin, Miss C. L. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Charlwood, W. H., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Charman, Mr. and Mrs. Tom ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Charman, Mr. and Mrs. Tom ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Charrington, H. S., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)	3	3	0
Chater, Miss C. (Rodeo Protest Meeting) ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Chatterley, Miss Winifred (Youth Group) ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0
Chester, Mrs. (for 1933 and 1934) ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Choeix, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Clark, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		8	6
Clark, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Clarke, Miss M. E. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Clarke, Mrs. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Cloughton, Miss Joan (Youth Group) ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		1	0
Clayton, Mrs. M. A. ...	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Clemons, Mrs. Frank ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Clifton-Allen, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Clinch, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Coates, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	(s)	3	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Coe, The Misses	...	(d)		6
Coleridge, The Hon. Phillis M.	...	(d)	10	0
Coles, Miss L. L.	...	(s)	10	0
Collection at Central Hall Meeting and sale of literature	...		17	5 7
Collection at Miss Olsen's Meeting, May 29th	...		3	4 0
Collection at Central Hall Meeting, May 31st	...		2	0 0
Collection at Midhurst Meeting	...		2	2 0
Colley, Richard, Esq.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Compton, Miss Beatrice	...	(s)	1	1 0
Congreve, Celia, Lady	...	(s)	2	0 0
Constance-Jones, J., Esq.	...	(d)		10 0
Conybeare, Mrs.	...	(d)	1	0 0
Conybeare, Rear-Admiral Crawford	...	(d)	5	0 0
Cooke, Mrs. Edward	...	(s)		5 0
Cooke, Miss W.	...	(s)		2 6
Cooper, The Hon. Mrs.	...	(s)	2	2 0
Coote, Lady Eyre	...	(s)		10 0
Copeland, Miss M. G.	...	(d)		2 6
Coram, Miss L.	...	(s)		10 0
Cory, Lady (Rodeo Protest Meeting)	...	(d)	5	5 0
Costigan, Mrs.	...	(s)		5 0
Coulthard, T., Esq.	...	(d)		1 0
Cound, A. M., Esq.	...	(s)		10 0
Cound, A. M., Esq.	...	(s)		10 0
Cound, Mrs. A. M.	...	(s)		10 0
Cound, Mrs. A. M.	...	(s)		10 0
Couzens, Mrs.	...	(s)		10 0
Cowderoy, Miss L. M.	...	(d)	1	1 0
Cox, Mrs. E.	...	(s)		10 0
Crane, Mrs. Charles T.	...	(s)		2 6
Crawford, Mrs. E. M.	...	(s)		2 6
C.R.C.	...	(s)		2 6
C.R.C. (Rodeo Protest Meeting)	...	(d)		3 0
C.R.C.	...	(d)		3 0
Crespigny, Mrs. Champion de	...	(d)	2	2 0
Crofton, Miss	...	(s)		5 0
Cross, Miss Victoria	...	(d)	5	5 0
Croucher, Mrs. Theo	...	(s)		5 0
Cumming, Miss A. P.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Cummins, Miss A.	...	(s)		10 0
Cunningham, Miss Mary	...	(s)	1	0 0
Curtis, Capt. and Mrs. C. R.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Daniel, Miss M.	...	(s)		4 0
Daniell, Miss E.	...	(s)		10 0
D'Arcy, Miss Cecil	...	(s)		10 0
Daubin, Miss J. C.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Davidson, Mrs. Ethel E.	...	(s)	5	0 0
Davies, Mrs.	...	(d)	1	0 0
Davies, Mrs. Dixon	...	(s)		10 0
Davies, Miss G.	...	(d)		5 0
Davies, Miss M. E. A.	...	(s)		3 0
Dawson, Mrs.	...	(s)		10 0
Dawson, Mrs. Janet	...	(s)	1	0 0
Dawson, Miss J.	...	(s)		5 0
Day, Miss	...	(s)	1	1 0
D.B.S.	...	(d)		13 10
D.B.S.	...	(d)		14 9
D.B.S.	...	(d)	2	7 4

					£	s.	d.
Dean, The Misses M. and A.	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Delius, Miss B. C. (Mono Fund)	...	...	...	(d)	5	2	0
Delius, Miss B. C.	...	...	...	(d)	2	14	0
Delius, Miss B. C.	...	...	...	(s)	3	0	0
Delpratt, Miss Josephine	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Denton, Mrs. Charles St. John	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Dering, Lady	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Despencer-Robertson, Miss	...	...	...	(s)	1	5	0
Despencer-Robertson, Miss	...	...	...	(d)		5	3
Devereux, Mrs. Isabel	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Dickeson, Mrs. E.	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Dickinson, Ralph J., Esq.	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Dickinson, Ralph J., Esq.	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Dix, Mrs.	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Donegall, The Marchioness of	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Douglas, Mrs. W.	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Douglas and Clydesdale, the Marquess of	...	...	...	(s)	1	10	0
Doubleday, Mrs. H. A.	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Doubleday, H. A., Esq.	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Dow, Mrs. E. C.	...	...	...	(d)		7	8
Doyle, J., Esq.	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Drakoules, Dr. Platon E.	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Drury, Mrs. A. S. Garling	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Duff, Sir Arthur Grant	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Duff, Lady	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Dundonald, Lieut-General The Earl of	...	...	...	(d)	2	2	0
Dunn, Mrs. E. M.	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Eatherley, Miss Edith (Anti-Vivisection)	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Eaton, Mrs. F. M.	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Eckbo, Mrs.	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Eckbo, Mrs. (Mono Fund)	...	...	...	(d)	3	0	0
Eden, Mrs.	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Edge, Miss M. E.	...	...	...	(d)		15	3
Edgecombe, Mrs. Arthur	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Edmunds, Dr. H. Tudor	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Edwards, Mrs.	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Edwards, Mrs.	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Elliott, J. Dehane, Esq.	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Ellis, Miss A. M.	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Elsmere, Bruce, Esq.	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Enberg, Miss	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Enberg, Miss	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Escombe, Miss Edith	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Estcourt-Oswald, Dr. A. (Rodeo Protest Meeting)	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Evans, Miss Frances	...	...	...	(s)		1	1
Everard, Mrs.	...	...	...	(s)		1	1
Eyre-Smith, Capt. St. J.	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Fage, F., Esq.	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Falbe, Miss Lucie	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Fellowes, Mrs. Eleanor M.	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Fellowes, Air-Commodore	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Fenwick, Rev. and Mrs. R. J.	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Ferguson, Ivor, Esq.	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Fergusson, Miss A. M.	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Field, Miss P. M.	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Finch, Mrs.	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Fisher, Mrs. Chester	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Fisher, Miss I.	...	...	...	(s)		5	0

						£	s.	d.
Fitzroy, Lady Cecilia	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Floersheim, Miss Ethel	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	0
Fonblanque, Mrs. de	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	6	6
Forster, Mrs. B.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	6	6
Foss, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Foulger, Miss C. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Francis, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Frankland, E. P., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Frewer, Miss G.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Fry, Mr. and Mrs. F. J.	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	6	6
Fry, Miss M. C.	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	6	6
Fuller, Mrs. Mary R.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Fuller-Maitland, Mrs. Ella	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Gairdner, Miss B.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Galletley, Miss W.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Galsworthy, Mrs. A.	...	...	...	...	(s)	3	3	0
Gamson, Miss J.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Gamson, Miss Thelma	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Garrett, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Gaskell, Miss C. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Gentle, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
German, Mrs. Hector	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
George, The Misses Rose and Agnes	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Gibbons, Mrs. D. G.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	6	6
Gibbs, The Misses	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	0	0
Gilchrist, James, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Gilmore, Mrs. W. E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Girdwood, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Glasgow, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	10	0
Gleghorn, Martin, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Glover, Miss F.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Goater, Miss W. M. L.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Godwin, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Goodacre, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Gooderham, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Goodwin, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Gordon, A. O. P., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Gordon-White, Mrs. V.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Gosset, Miss C. A.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Gosset, Miss C. A.	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	0
Goulding, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Gough, William, Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Graeme, Miss Mary	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Graham, Miss Madge	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Graham, Miss Madge	...	...	...	...	(d)	3	10	0
Graham, Miss Madge	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	7	0
Graham, Miss Madge (Copper Collection)	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	10	0
Grahame, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Grainger, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	6	6
Greaves, Miss A.	...	...	...	...	(s)	3	9	9
Greenwood, Lady	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Greenwood, Miss E.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Gregory, Miss Florence	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	0
Grestock, G. B., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Grice, H. R., Esq. (In Memory of Mrs. D. B. Staunton)	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Griffiths, Miss L.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6
Grouitch, Mme. Slavko	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	0
Gurney, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	6

		£	s.	d.
Gurney, Miss Agnes	...	(s)	2	6
Gurney, S., Esq.	...	(s)	2	0
Gyles, Miss Althea	...	(d)	5	0
H. & H.	...	(d)	3	17 6
Hadfield, Lady F. B., C.B.E.	...	(s)	2	2 0
Haley, Mrs. F. J.	...	(d)	2	6
Haley, Mrs. F. J.	...	(d)	2	6
Hall, Miss Mary	...	(s)	10	6
Hallam, E. C., Esq.	...	(s)	5	0
Halliday, Mrs. Constance	...	(s)	10	0
Halliday, Mrs. Constance	...	(d)	15	0
Halliday, Miss	...	(d)	2	0 0
Hall-Smith, Mrs. M. E.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Hamilton, Mrs.	...	(d)	1	0 0
Hamilton, The Duchess of (In Memory of the Rev. B. G. Bouchier)	...	(d)	25	0 0
Hammond, Miss L. M.	...	(d)	5	0
Harding, Miss E.	...	(s)	5	0
Harley, Miss Agnes	...	(d)	5	0 0
Harradine, Miss E. B.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Harrison, Charles W., Esq.	...	(s)	1	2 0
Harrison, Miss I.	...	(s)	2	6
Harrison, Miss I.	...	(d)	6	
Harrison, Miss I.	...	(s)	2	6
Harrison, T. O., Esq.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Hart, Miss Corisande	...	(s)	10	0
Hart, Mrs. Maud M.	...	(s)	5	0
Hart, S. Hopgood, Esq.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Hart, Mrs. S. Hopgood	...	(s)	1	1 0
Haslam, Miss E.	...	(s)	10	0
Hatley, Arthur, Esq.	...	(s)	5	0
Hawker, Miss Bessie E. G.	...	(s)	1	17 6
Hawker, Miss Bessie E. G. (Old Horse Traffic)	...	(d)	2	0 0
Hawkins, Miss A.	...	(s)	10	0
Hawkins, Miss Emily H.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Hawkins, Miss Helga	...	(s)	2	6
Haybittle, Miss N. M.	...	(s)	10	0
Hayes, Miss F. B.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Hayhow, Mrs.	...	(d)	3	0
Hayhow, Mrs.	...	(s)	3	0
Heap, Miss, and two friends	...	(d)	1	10 0
Heath, Mrs.	...	(d)	1	1 0
Heath, Mrs.	...	(s)	2	6
Heath, Mrs. K.	...	(s)	10	0
Heathcote, Lt.-Com. G. C.	...	(s)	10	0
Heaton-Armstrong, Mrs. Ethel	...	(d)	5	0
Heginbottom, H., Esq.	...	(s)	7	6
Helliar, H. R., Esq.	...	(d)	1	0
Henshaw, Miss Pollie	...	(d)	6	0
Hibbard, Miss Elsie	...	(s)	2	6
Hickson, Miss A.	...	(s)	2	6
Higgins, Mrs. S. F.	...	(s)	1	0 0
Higgins, Miss Agatha	...	(s)	10	0
Hill, Lady Frances M.	...	(s)	10	0
Hipwell, Lewis W., Esq.	...	(d)	10	0
Hirst, Mrs.	...	(d)	2	6
Hoare, Mrs. Oliver	...	(s)	10	0
Hodgkin, C. E., Esq.	...	(d)	1	1 0
Hodkinson, Miss V.	...	(s)	2	6

		£	s.	d.
Hogg, Mrs. Gertrude	(s)		2	6
Holcombe, Mrs. (Slaughter Reform)	(s)		1	0
Holden, Mrs. E. A.	(s)	1	0	0
Holliday, Mrs.	(d)		5	0
Holmes, Mrs. A. Beresford	(s)		10	0
Hoopes, Mrs. E. Trimble	(s)		10	6
Hore, Mrs. Laura	(s)	5	0	0
Horsfall, Miss G.	(s)	2	0	0
Hughes, Miss Florence	(s)	1	0	0
Hughes, Miss Florence (In Memoriam, C.T.H.)	(d)	5	5	0
Hughes, H., Esq.	(s)	5	0	0
Humane Education Society, Manchester	(d)	2	2	0
Hume, Mrs. Douglas	(s)	1	1	0
Hunter, Sir George, K.B.E., D.Sc.	(s)	2	0	0
Hurst, Miss L.	(s)		2	6
Ismay, Mrs. Muriel	(d)	3	0	0
Jackson, Mrs.	(d)		10	0
Jahn, Mrs. L.	(s)		10	0
James, Miss	(s)		5	0
Jannamay, John (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Jeffcock, Miss	(d)	5	0	0
Jenkins, Mrs. A. M.	(s)		10	0
Jenman, Miss	(s)		2	6
Jessop, Miss K. H.	(d)		5	0
Jill (per Mrs. McMichael)	(d)		10	0
Jilma, Princess Asfa	(s)		10	6
John, J. Malcolm, Esq.	(s)		10	6
Johns, A. E., Esq.	(s)	1	1	0
Johnson, Miss Evelyn	(s)		5	0
Jones, Miss	(d)		10	0
Jones, Mrs. M. H.	(s)	1	0	0
Jones, Mrs. M. H.	(d)	1	2	0
Joynt, Dr. N. L.	(s)	1	0	0
Julian, Mrs. W. A.	(s)	1	18	8
J.W.C.	(d)		2	6
Karpoff, Mme. Vera	(s)		2	6
Karpoff, Mme. Vera (for International Work)	(s)	1	0	0
Kearne, The Misses L. and B.	(s)	5	5	0
Keightley, Mrs. Stratford	(s)		10	0
Kelham, Mrs.	(d)		9	0
Kemball, General Sir G. V.	(d)	1	1	0
Kempe, Miss M. H. H.	(s)		2	6
Kensit, Mrs.	(s)		2	6
Kenyon, Miss Sybil (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Key, Lady	(s)		10	6
Kilsby, Mrs.	(s)		2	6
King, Miss Amy	(s)	1	0	0
King, Mrs. Edith	(s)		10	0
Kingsbury, Mrs. Gerald	(s)		8	0
Kingsford, Mrs. E. B.	(d)		4	0
Kirkpatrick, Miss Ida	(s)		12	6
Knight, Mrs. (In Memory of W.H.K.)	(s)	5	5	0
Knight, Miss Lilian	(s)		10	0
Knight, Miss M.	(d)	5	0	0
Knopp, C., Esq.	(d)		2	0
Knowles, Mrs. Andrew	(s)	1	1	0
Lachlan, Miss	(s)		2	6
Lardelli, Miss (Collecting Box)	(d)	1	9	9

		£	s.	d.
Lardelli, Miss	...	(s)	5	0
Large, Mrs. John	...	(s)	10	0 0
Latham, Mrs. John	...	(d)	1	0 0
Latour, Countess Vincent de Baillet	...	(d)	2	0 0
Latour, Countess Vincent de Baillet	...	(d)	1	0 0
Latour, Countess Vincent de Baillet	...	(d)	1	6 0
Latour, Countess Vincent de Baillet	...	(d)	1	0 0
Lawrence, Mrs. G. F.	...	(s)	10	0
Lawrence, W. F., Esq. and Mrs.	...	(s)	3	3 0
Lawrie, Miss G.	...	(s)	10	0
Lear, Mrs.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Lear, Miss Lilian C.	...	(s)	1	10 0
Legg, Miss M. G. (Old Horse Traffic)	...	(d)	2	6
Leith, Miss A. A.	...	(s)	1	1 0
Lewis, Mrs. E. L.	...	(s)	10	0
Light, Miss	...	(d)	5	0 0
Lind-af-Hageby, Miss	...	(s)	5	0 0
Lind-af-Hageby, Miss (Income on Residue of Estate of the late Mrs. Harford Adlam)	...	(d)	70	0 0
Lind-af-Hageby, Miss (Income on Residue of Estate of the late Mrs. Harford Adlam)	...	(d)	70	0 0
Lindsay, Miss R. (Rodeo Protest Meeting)	...	(d)	5	0
Little, J. M., Esq.	...	(d)	1	0 0
Littleton-Wheeler, Mrs. R.	...	(s)	2	6
Llewellyn, Miss O.	...	(s)	10	0
Lloyd, Miss E. H. R.	...	(s)	2	6
Logan, Miss Nora	...	(s)	1	1 0
Logan, Miss Nora (Mono Fund)	...	(d)	15	0
Long, Miss C. L.	...	(s)	2	0
Luck, Miss	...	(d)	1	0
Luck, Mrs. A.	...	(s)	2	0 0
Lumb, Lady	...	(s)	1	1 0
Lupton, Mrs. Arnold	...	(s)	1	0 0
Lupton, Mrs. Mary C.	...	(s)	12	6
Lushington, Major Sir Arthur	...	(d)	5	0
Lushington, Major Sir Arthur (for Work for Dogs)	...	(d)	5	0
Lynn, Paul (Youth Group)	...	(s)	1	0
Maberly, G. C., Esq.	...	(s)	10	0
McAlpine, Sir Robert	...	(d)	100	0 0
Macara, Miss Beth	...	(s)	10	0
Macara, Miss Margaret	...	(s)	10	0
McCulloch, Stewart J., Esq.	...	(d)	5	0
MacDonald, A. D., Esq.	...	(d)	1	0 0
MacDonald, A. D., Esq.	...	(d)	10	0
MacDonnell, Miss L. (In Memory of Capt. R. MacDonnell)	...	(d)	1	0 0
McInerny, Miss A.	...	(s)	4	0
Mackintosh, Miss E.	...	(d)	5	0 0
Mackintosh, Miss E.	...	(d)	4	6
Mackintosh, Miss E.	...	(d)	2	0 0
Mackintosh, Miss E.	...	(d)	5	0 0
Macklin, Mrs. Romer	...	(s)	10	0
McMichael, Mrs. V.	...	(s)	1	0 0
McMichael, Mrs. V.	...	(s)	1	10 0
Macnaghten, Mrs.	...	(s)	5	0 0
Macnaghten, Miss L.	...	(s)	10	0
Macomber, Mrs. H. J.	...	(s)	10	0
MacPherson, Miss L.	...	(s)	2	6
Mactaggart, Mrs.	...	(s)	10	0
Madge, Mrs.	...	(s)	10	0

		£	s.	d.
Magrane, Mrs.	(s)	2	2	0
Maides, Mrs.	(s)		2	6
Makepeace, Mrs. Colyer	(s)	1	1	0
Malcolm, Evelyn Lady	(s)		10	0
Malleson, Mrs.	(s)		10	6
Mallet, Miss M. F.	(s)		2	6
Malone, Miss Margarite (Youth Group)	(s)		1	0
Manchester, Her Grace the Duchess of	(s)	5	0	0
Manning, Miss	(s)	1	0	0
Marchant, Mrs. le	(s)		10	0
Margesson, Miss I.	(s)		11	0
Marlow (Bucks) Kindness to Animals Society	(d)		10	0
Marras, Mrs. Mowbray	(s)	1	1	0
Martin, Edward, Esq.	(s)	1	1	0
Masham, Miss E.	(d)		5	0
Mason, Miss C.	(d)		4	0
Massy, Colonel Godfry	(s)		2	6
Maule, Miss Hilda	(s)		10	0
Mavins, Miss	(s)		5	0
Mayhew, Miss P.	(s)		2	6
Mayo, Mrs. C. A.	(d)	1	0	0
Meadows, Miss	(s)		2	6
Melliar, Miss M. Foster	(s)		5	0
Mendes, J. T., Esq.	(s)		2	6
Merry, Mrs.	(s)	2	0	0
Michael, a Dog, collected by (per Miss Graham)	(d)	1	0	0
Middleton, Arthur, Esq.	(s)		10	0
Mildmay, Mrs. St. John	(s)		10	0
Miles, Mr. Derwent M.	(s)		10	0
Miles, Mrs. D. M.	(s)		10	0
Miller, Mrs. B. M.	(s)		10	0
Miller, Miss D. R. (for 1935)	(s)		2	6
Miller, Edwin R. S., Esq., D.O.	(s)		10	0
Miller, Miss K.	(d)		5	0
Miller, O. T., Esq.	(s)		2	6
Mills, Capt. C.	(s)		17	6
Mills, Miss Mavis	(s)		2	6
Milman, Miss Rosalind	(s)		10	6
Mitchell, Mrs. C. J.	(s)	5	0	0
Mitchell, Mrs. C. J.	(d)	2	0	0
Mochrum, Lady Dunbar of (Rodeo Protest Meeting)	(d)		10	0
Moleyns, The Hon. A. F. de	(s)	1	0	0
Monette (Mono Fund)	(d)		6	0
Moore, Miss	(s)		2	6
Moore, Rev. C. A. G.	(s)	1	0	0
Moorhouse, Miss Ethel	(s)		10	0
Mordan, Mrs. M. E.	(d)	3	0	0
Mordan, Mrs. M. E.	(s)	1	0	0
Mordan, Mrs. M. E. (Mono Fund)	(d)	1	0	0
Morris, Miss E. A.	(s)		10	6
Morris, Miss Ethel	(s)		3	6
Morris, Miss Mary E.	(s)	1	1	0
Mosscockle, Mrs.	(s)		10	0
Mulleneux-Grayson, Lady	(d)	3	3	0
Mulleneux-Grayson, Lady	(s)	2	2	0
Munsey, Miss B. C.	(s)		2	6
Munsey, Miss J.	(s)		2	6
Murgatroyd, Miss	(s)	2	0	0
Nelson, Miss K.	(s)		3	0
Nettlefold, Mrs. A.	(s)	2	2	0

		£	s.	d.
Newby-Fraser, Miss Mary	...	(s)	1	1 0
Newman, R. M., Esq.	...	(s)	2	2 0
Newton, Mrs.	...	(d)		7 0
Noble, Mrs. Philip	...	(d)	5	0 0
Norris, Mrs.	...	(s)	2	2 0
Northbrook, The Countess of	...	(s)	1	1 0
Nutting, Miss M. S.	...	(s)		10 0
O'Leary, Miss K.	...	(s)		10 0
Olsen, Miss Joan	...	(s)	5	0 0
Orred, Mrs.	...	(d)		12 6
Osborn, Miss D. E.	...	(s)		10 0
Osborn, Miss D. E. (In Memory of Mr. S. J. Osborn)	...	(d)		10 0
Osborne, Miss E. L.	...	(d)		10 0
Osborne, Miss E. L. (Rodeo Protest Meeting)	...	(d)		5 0
O'Sullivan, Miss	...	(s)		10 0
O'Sullivan, Mrs.	...	(s)		2 6
Ottino, Mrs.	...	(s)		10 0
Outhwaite, Miss E. F.	...	(s)		10 0
Page, W. H., Esq.	...	(s)		10 0
Paget, Sir Ralph	...	(d)	5	0 0
Paine, Mrs. Lewis	...	(s)		1 1 0
Parke, W., Esq.	...	(d)	1	0 0
Parker, Miss	...	(s)		2 6
Parker, Mrs.	...	(s)		2 6
Parker, J. E., Esq.	...	(s)		10 0
Parsons, Mrs. A. W.	...	(s)		17 6
Pat (per Miss Henderson)	...	(s)		10 0
Pease, Paul J., Esq.	...	(s)		10 0
Penson, Lady	...	(s)		10 6
Perceval, Miss Caroline, Mus.B.	...	(s)	2	0 0
Perkins, Miss	...	(d)	1	1 0
Perkins, Mrs. E. A.	...	(s)		10 0
Perry, Mrs.	...	(s)		10 0
Petit, Mlle.	...	(s)		10 0
Philp, Miss N. F.	...	(s)		2 6
Philp, Miss N. F.	...	(d)		2 6
Pickard, Mrs.	...	(s)		5 0
Pickering, Miss E.	...	(s)		2 6
Pigott, Miss Esmé	...	(s)	2	0 0
Pilcher, Mrs. David	...	(s)		5 0
Plaister, Miss D. M.	...	(s)		10 0
Plymouth, The Dowager Countess of	...	(s)	5	0 0
Porter, Miss M.	...	(s)		2 6
Pott, Miss Joan C.	...	(s)		10 0
Pownall, Lady	...	(s)		2 6
Pratchett, Miss	...	(d)		2 6
Preston, Mrs.	...	(s)		2 6
Prettejohn, Mrs. Edith	...	(s)	1	2 6
Prettejohn, Mrs. Edith	...	(s)	1	1 0
Prichard, B. C., Esq.	...	(s)	2	10 0
Prickard, Miss E.	...	(s)		10 0
Prince, Miss M.	...	(s)		10 0
Pritchett, Miss A.	...	(s)		10 6
Pullar, Mrs. A. E.	...	(s)		10 0
Quicke, Miss Edith Penrose	...	(s)		5 0
Quinton, Mrs. A. S.	...	(s)		2 6

							£	s.	d.
Raffles, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Rake, Mrs. Aubrey	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		10	0
Rake, Mrs. Aubrey	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		15	0
Ramsden, Miss C.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Ramsden, William, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Ratcliffe, Miss Ida	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Ratcliffe, Miss Ida	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Rawlins, Miss B.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Reckitt, Miss Juliet	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Reddall, H. L., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Reddall, H. L., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Rees, Miss Alys	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	7	6
Reeve, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Reeves, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Reynolds, Lady	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Reynolds, Mrs. H.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Richards, Miss L.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Richardson, Anne	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	5	0
Richardson, Miss E. C.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Ridley, Mrs. Gerard A.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Ridley, Gerard A., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Rigg, Miss Elsie	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Riley, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Riley, Miss E. D.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Roberts, Mrs. F. Morrell (Slaughter Reform)	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Roberts, F. W., Esq. (Slaughter Reform)	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Roberts, Mrs. H.	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Robinson, Mrs. C. H.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		12	6
Robinson, C. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		12	6
Rolleston, Miss D.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Rowan-Robinson, Rev. L. C., M.B., ChB.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Rose, Mrs. A.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Rosenbaum, J. M., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Rosser, Miss Catherine	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Rowland, the late Miss Helen, per Miss E. Eatherley (Anti-Vivisection)	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		5	0
Rowland, Miss M.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Rowlatt, Miss Lucy	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Rowley, Miss S. V. A.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Rudge, Miss Violet A.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	3	0	0
Russell, Miss Florence	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Ryder, Miss E.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Ryves, Miss E.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	6
Sadler, Eldred, Esq. (Collecting Box)	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		3	0
Safford, Miss Stella, O.B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	0	0
St. Aubyn, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		10	0
Sampson, Miss C.	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Sampson, Miss C.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0
Sampson, Miss C.	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Sanders, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Sanders, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Sandford, William, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Sangster, A. E., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		2	6
Savile, The Lady Mary	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		11	0
Savile, The Lady Mary	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	0	0
Savile, The Lady Sarah (for 1933 and 1934)	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Saywood, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	(d)		2	6
Schartan, Miss L. K.	...	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Scott, Miss H. Russell	...	...	...	...	...	(s)		5	0

						£	s.	d.
Scottish Society for the Prevention of Vivisection								
(for Anti-Vivisection work)						(d)	10	0 0
Scriven, Miss R.						(s)	10	0 0
Senior, John, Esq.						(s)	10	0 0
Senior, John, Esq.						(d)	10	0 0
Seux, Mme.						(d)	2	9 0
Shadwell, Rev. Felix						(s)	10	0 0
Shaftesbury, The Countess of (Slaughter Reform)						(s)	1	1 0
Shaw, Mrs. Cecil						(s)	10	0 0
Shaw, Miss Gwendoline K.						(s)	2	6 0
Shore, Mrs. Offley						(s)	10	0 0
Sibree, Miss						(s)	2	6 0
Sidney-Smith, Mrs. P.						(s)	10	0 0
Sidney-Smith, Miss P.						(s)	10	0 0
Sidney-Smith, Miss P. (Collecting Boxes)						(d)	4	0 0
Simner, Capt. R. D., R.N.R. Retd.						(s)	10	0 0
Simner, Mrs. Gordon						(s)	10	0 0
Simpkins, D. A., Esq.						(s)	1	1 0
Simpson, Miss Price						(d)	5	0 0
Sinclair, Mrs. M.						(s)	10	0 0
Sinnickson, Mrs. Charles						(s)	10	0 0
Sladen, Mrs. Sydney						(s)	1	1 0
Sleeman, Colonel J.						(s)	10	0 0
Small, Mrs. (In Memory of Sparkie)						(s)	2	6 0
Small, Mrs. J.						(d)	2	6 0
Smith, The Misses						(s)	1	0 0
Smith, Miss Daisy						(s)	10	6 0
Smith, Miss E. F. H. (Slaughter Reform)						(s)	2	0 0
Smith, Mrs. F. Yorke						(s)	1	0 0
Smith, Miss L. Bullen						(s)	1	1 0
Smith, R. McIntyre, Esq.						(d)	2	0 0
Smithe, W. A., Esq.						(d)	10	0 0
Smithe, W. A., Esq.						(s)	10	0 0
Smithe, W. A., Esq. (for International Humanitarian Geneva Bureau)						(d)	25	0 0
Smyth, Mrs. (Slaughter Reform)						(d)	2	0 0
Snow, Mrs.						(d)	1	0 0
Somers, Mrs.						(s)	2	6 0
Sorrell, Miss Monica (Youth Group)						(s)	1	0 0
Spence, Miss L.						(s)	2	6 0
Spiers, Mrs. Victor						(d)	10	0 0
Spring-Rice, Commander The Hon. Francis						(s)	5	0 0
Stallard, Miss H.						(d)	2	6 0
Stanford, H. Daly, Esq.						(s)	1	1 0
Stansfeld, Miss J. E.						(s)	2	6 0
Staunton, William, Esq.						(d)	5	0 0
Staunton, William, Esq.						(d)	5	0 0
Stedman, T. Gurney, Esq.						(s)	10	0 0
Stephenson, Miss Elizabeth (Rodeo Protest Meeting)						(d)	5	0 0
Stephenson, Mrs. Hamilton						(s)	2	6 0
Steuart, Mrs. D. Spens						(s)	2	6 0
Stevens, Mrs. R. E.						(d)	1	0 0
Steynor, Morley, Esq.						(s)	2	6 0
Stibbs, Mrs. (Slaughter Reform)						(d)	5	0 0
Stone, Mrs. E. H. (Collection among the children at Osborn Place Cripple School for gift of Dog Licence)						(d)	7	6 0
Stone, Miss Muriel E.						(s)	2	6 0
Stout, Mrs. E. H. (Collection for Slaughter Reform)						(d)	10	6 0

						£	s.	d.
Strange, Miss V. L.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Strode, Miss A. C.	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	
Stuart, Miss Nancy	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	10	0
Stutfield, R., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Sullivan, Miss E. A.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Sullivan, Mrs. F.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	
Summerson, Capt. S.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	
Summerson, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	
Sumner Trust, The Sir John	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Swinburne, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Talyarkan, The Khan Darius	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Targett-Adams, Mrs. Irene	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	
Tatton, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Taylor, A. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Taylor, A. H., Esq. (Rodeo Protest Meeting)	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	
Tew, Miss H.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	
Thesiger, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	
Thesiger, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	10	0
Thomas, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	0	
Thomas, Mrs. Evan	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	2	0
Thomas, Dr. G. N. W.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	
Thomas, Miss Priscilla Ann (Youth Group)	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	
Thomson, Mrs. Hedley	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Thorn, Miss M. S.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	
Thurgood, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	
Thwaites, Miss L. M.	...	...	...	...	(d)	1	1	0
Tideswell, Miss S. W.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Timewell, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	
Todd, Mrs. C. M.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	
Todd-Naylor, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Todd-Naylor, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Toller, Mrs. Wallis	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Topham, Mrs. Alfred (Exhibition Caravan Work)	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	0
Trachy, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Tregear, Miss Mary (Youth Group)	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	
Tubbs, Miss M. A.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Turner, Miss Helen (In Memory of Pudge)	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	0
Turner, Miss	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	0	
Turner, J. W., Esq.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Turnour, Mrs. Gerard	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	
Tyson, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	
Tyson, Miss Frances L.	...	...	...	...	(s)	5	0	
Unwin, Mrs. Cobden	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	6	
Upton, Miss	...	...	...	...	(d)	5	6	
Vaudrey, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Vincent, Miss A. M.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Wadham, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	1	0
Walker, Miss	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Walker, Mrs. W. F.	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	
Wall, Miss Phyllis V.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Waller, Rev. C. F.	...	...	...	...	(s)	12	6	
Ward, Miss E. G.	...	...	...	...	(d)	10	0	
Ward, Miss Edith	...	...	...	...	(d)	2	0	
Ward, Major-General, H.D.O.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Ward, Miss M.	...	...	...	...	(s)	2	6	
Warden, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	(s)	10	0	
Warden, Miss Bryda (Youth Group)	...	...	...	...	(s)	1	0	

	£	s.	d.
Warden, Charlie (Youth Group) (s)		1	0
Warden, Miss Elizabeth (Youth Group) (s)		1	0
Warden, Hamish (Youth Group) (s)		1	0
Wareing, Miss Vera L. (s)		5	0
Webb, Miss (s)	10	6	
Webb, E., Esq. (s)		5	0
Webb, W. H., Esq. (s)		10	0
Weir, Mrs. E. A. (d)		1	0
Welland, Miss (s)		10	0
Wells, Miss Eileen (d)		3	6
Went, Douglas, Esq. (s)	1	1	0
Western, Miss M. K. (d)		2	3
Wetenhall, Miss F. M. (s)		5	0
Whalley, Miss M. (s)		5	0
Wharton, Mrs. Edon (s)		10	0
Wheatman, Miss (s)		2	6
Whitbread, Miss Dora M. (s)		5	0
White, Mrs. F. (s)		10	0
White, Mrs. F. L. (s)		10	0
White, Miss Marjorie (Youth Group) (s)		1	0
Whitworth, Mrs. (s)		2	6
Widdicombe, Mrs. (d)		2	6
Wilbraham, Miss (s)		2	6
Williams, Miss A. H. (s)		2	6
Willifer, Mrs. (s)		10	0
Wilson, Lady (In Memory of Nannie) (d)		10	6
Wilson, David, Esq., J. P. (s)		5	0
Wilson, Rev. David, M.A. (s)		2	6
Winton, General de (s)		10	0
Wolff, Mrs. de (s)	5	5	0
Wood, Mrs. J. L. (Humane Slaughter) (s)	5	5	0
Woodcock, Mrs. (s)		10	6
Woodcock, Major A. B. (s)		10	6
Worley, Miss N. (d)		5	0
Wright, Miss A. C. G. (In Memory of Miss F. M. Wright) (d)	25	0	0
Wright, Miss Alice Morgan (s)		5	0
Wright, Miss Charlotte (s)	1	0	0
Wright, Miss E. Keith (s)		10	0
Wright, Miss Helen (s)		5	0
Yost, Miss Edith Y. (s)		2	6
Youde, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas (s)	1	0	0
Young, Miss (s)		2	6
Zabell-Chalmers, Mrs. (s)		10	0
Zabell-Chalmers, Mrs. (s)	1	1	0

£1,467 1 2

The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society.

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1934.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance from last Account	1,331	15 2	By Publications, Printing and Stationery	630	11 6
" Subscriptions, Donations and Collections	1,560	6 2	" Publicity Campaign, Advertisements, Meetings, Lectures and Demonstrations	637	9 6
" Less: Interest refunded as Donations (see Contra)	93	5 0	" Removal from 35, Old Bond Street, to 15, St. James's Place:	549	12 9
" The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton: Special Donation to be used for Removal Expenses	1,467	1 2	Transport, Repairs, Renewals and Installation	514	8 8
" Humanitarian Reserve Fund: Donation	400	0 0	Rates and Taxes	156	2 4
" Donation for Activities of Geneva International Humanitarian Bureau	200	0 0	Interest in respect of 15, St. James's Place	93	5 0
" Legacies:	500	0 0	Less: Amount Refunded		
The late Miss Peniston	1,440	0 0	Donations (see Contra)		
" E. de Wolf Grieve	43	18 7	" Lighting and Heating Office Expenses and Humane Exhibition	303	17 6
" Sundry Sales	54	4 3	Salaries and Clerical Assistance	787	7 4
" Interest on Deposit Account	1	19 11	Postages and Telephone	280	16 7
" Proceeds of Christmas Bazaar	101	8 0	Geneva International Bureau: Printing, Propaganda, Demonstrations, Salaries, Rent, Exhibits, etc.	955	0 0
			Bank Charges and Audit Fee	10	18 11
			Donation to Chinese Branch of A.D.A.V.S.	25	0 0
			Caravan Expenses	17	19 3
			Humane Slaughter Appliances	31	6 7
			Dilapidations paid on vacating 35, Old Bond Street	70	0 0
			Balance at 31st December, 1934	663	1 3
	£5,540	7 1		£5,540	7 1

B. C. DELIUS, Hon. Treasurer.

We have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the books and papers relating thereto and found it to be correct.

CARLISLE HOUSE
8, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
25th June, 1935.

THOMPSON, LEVETT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

SOME PUBLICATIONS of the ANIMAL DEFENCE and ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

A Survey of the Case Against Vivisection. A Non-Technical Exposition in Especial Relation to the Principal Arguments in Support of the Practice, with a Preface by George F. C. Searle, SC.D., F.R.S., University Lecturer in Experimental Physics, University of Cambridge. Signatories: M. Beddow Bayly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., John H. Clarke, M.D., Lt.-Colonel J. F. Donegan, C.B., late R.A.M.C., H. Tudor Edmunds, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J. Dodson Hessey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Henry Love, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., Agnes Estcourt-Oswald, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.P.H., C. V. Pink, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., W. H. White, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., H. Fergie Woods, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Noel C. Cassal, A.R.C.S., B.S.C., Gerald C. Maberly, M.A., LL.B., Basil Graham Bouchier, M.A., R. LL. Langford-James, D.D., Nina Hamilton and Brandon, L. Lind-af-Hageby. Price 3d.

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Vivisection: Experiments before Students. Price 6d. per 100 copies.

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More Criminal Medicine: A Report of Callous Experiments on Children, by L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY and N. HAMILTON AND BRANDON.

PUBLICATIONS.—(Continued.)

- Evidence Before the Royal Commission on Vivisection** given by Miss Lind-Af-Hageby on May 1st and June 5th, 1907. With appendices relating to her controversy with the Vivisectionists impugned in the "Shambles of Science." Answers to 1,111 questions, 237 pages. Bound in green cloth or in paper cover. Free.
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