

**A short account of the act for the better prevention of cruelty to animals
(39 & 40 Vict. c. 77) / by Stephen Paget.**

Contributors

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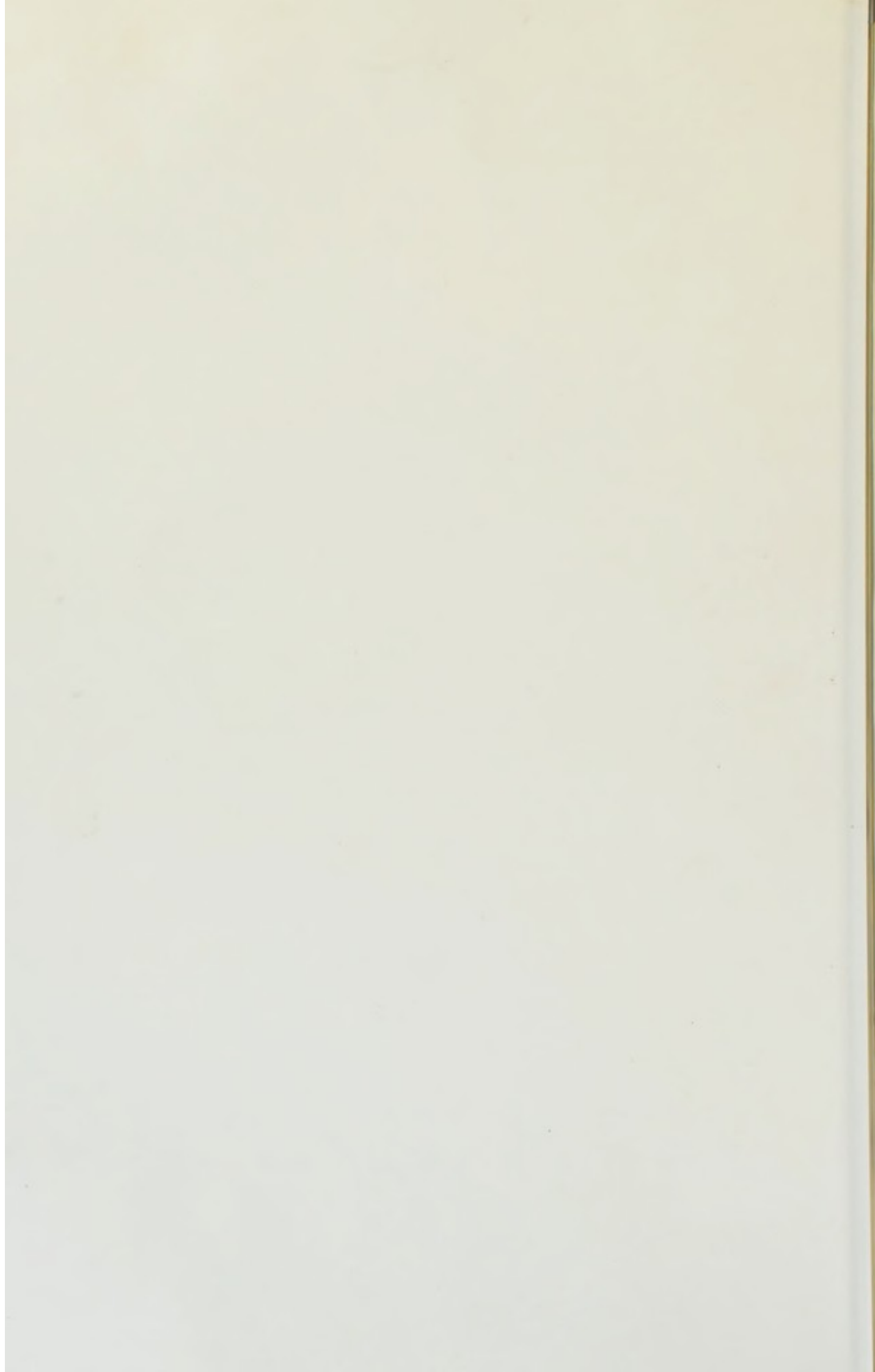
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BY RESEARCH.*

A SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
ACT FOR THE BETTER PREVENTION OF
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

(39 & 40 VICT. c. 77).

BY
STEPHEN PAGET, M.A., F.R.C.S.

LONDON:
J. W. KOLCKMANN, 2 LANGHAM PLACE, W.
1891.

R37768

THE
ACT FOR THE BETTER PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research, held on June 18, 1891, I was asked, as Secretary of the Association, to write a short account of the "Cruelty to Animals Act," for the guidance of those who hold, or who wish to hold, Licenses under the Act.

The present Act (39 & 40 Vict. c. 77) is an amendment of the old "Martin's Act." Its proper short title is the "Cruelty to Animals Act," and it is a mistake to call it the "Vivisection Act." It received the Royal Assent in 1876.

No experiment on a living animal is legal under the Act, except on premises duly registered under the Act, and open to inspection by the Government Inspector. If the premises are not already registered, application for registration must be made to the Home Office, and this must be granted before any experiment may be performed. The Home Office does not refuse in special cases to register private premises.

There is no statement in the Act as to the scientific or professional position of the applicant for a license; but it is a rule of the Home Office that no person, while still a student of medicine, ought to hold a license, except under circumstances altogether unusual.

A License, by itself, is limited by the following conditions:

1. The animal must be fully anæsthetised.
2. It must not recover from the anæsthetic, but must be killed under it.
3. The experiment must not be made as a demonstration to a class.
4. It must not be a mere repetition of experiments already made by others.
5. The animal must not be a cat or a dog.
6. It must not be a horse, ass or mule.

Thus, under a License alone, it is impossible to make inocula-

tions, to study the repair of wounds, to demonstrate the fundamental truths of physiology, or to work at the diseases of dogs and horses. A License by itself, save for a few kinds of experiment, is useless. The Act therefore provides Certificates for the removal of these restrictions. There are six Certificates, marked A to F ; and each Certificate removes one restriction.

Certificate A allows the holder of a License to make experiments without anæsthetics. This Certificate is necessary for all inoculation experiments, all administrations of drugs or of poisons, and all similar experiments. At first sight, it seems as though the right Certificate for inoculations would be Certificate B, and not Certificate A. But the reason why Certificate A is necessary for inoculation experiments is as follows. The experiment consists not in the mere pricking of the animal's skin with a syringe, but in the observation of the results. The experiment lies in trying how the administered substance acts on the animal, not in the administering of it ; it continues till the substance has ceased to act ; it is therefore to be regarded as an experiment made without anæsthetics, and so Certificate A is necessary. Thus, in the Inspector's annual report, a large number of experiments are returned as having been performed under Certificate A ; and it might therefore be thought that many animals have been subjected to painful experiments without anæsthetics. Almost without exception, these experiments have been simple inoculations with a fine needle.

Certificate B makes it legal to keep the animal alive after the experiment. As examples of the cases requiring this Certificate may be mentioned the establishment of a fistula, the removal of any organ for the sake of observing the changes thus produced, the implantation of particles of new growths, the ligation of vessels, and the production of lesions of the nervous system. In all cases, of course, the experiment is made under complete anæsthesia, and with every precaution that is observed in a modern surgical operation. And it is ruled by the Home Office that, if the animal remains in pain after the operation for the experiment is completed, it is to be killed at once.

Certificate C provides that the necessary experiments for the knowledge of the chief facts of physiology may be made before a class. In all cases, of course, the animal is anæsthetised, and is killed under the anæsthetic. Where frogs are used, destruction of the sensory centres may be employed instead of an anæsthetic.

Certificate D is hardly ever asked for, and has practically become a dead letter. In no case does a man set himself to repeat what has already been done and settled : he is helped and

directed by what others have done and are doing, but his work is still his own, and his aim is not to repeat their observations, but to advance beyond them. Certificate D has therefore been out of use for many years.

Certificate E allows experiments on dogs or cats, in those cases where it is necessary that these animals should be used. It is to be observed that this Certificate, on the face of it, allows an experiment to be made on a dog or a cat "without anæsthetics." As a matter of fact, no such experiments, unless Certificate A be also used, are made on these animals. It is hard to see why the words "without anæsthetics" were inserted; they appear to defeat the object of the Certificate. It is usual, however, to take out this Certificate for *any* experiments on these animals, even though anæsthetics are used. In this way, unfortunately, the holder of the License may be put in a false position, appearing to inflict pain on these animals when he does nothing of the kind.

Certificate F, which allows experiments on horses, asses, or mules, is worded in the same way.

The following examples may serve to show the working of the Act. For all inoculation experiments, a License and Certificate A are necessary. For the ligature of an artery in a horse, ass or mule, a License, Certificate B and Certificate F. For the establishment of a fistula in a dog or cat, a License, Certificate B and Certificate E. For the observation of the conduction of nerve-impulses in the cord of a monkey or a rabbit, by the method of secondary degeneration, a License and Certificate B. For the demonstration of the blood-pressure in a rabbit, a License and Certificate C. For the implantation of a new growth into the peritoneal cavity of a monkey, a License and Certificate B.

Much trouble and delay in the procuring of a License would be avoided if the applicant were familiar with the routine of procedure. The following points are to be observed: Every application for a License, and every Certificate, must carry two signatures from two of those who are enumerated in the Act as qualified to sign. One president and one professor must sign them. The papers, when thus signed, must be sent to the Right Hon. the Home Secretary, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., with a note requesting his favourable consideration of them. The "general description" of the proposed experiments should be as brief as possible, and it is best to state on the application for the License what animals will be used, and about what number will be sufficient. As regards the forms of Certificate A and Certificate B which are now in use, where the applicant is instructed to say *either* how

many experiments he wishes to make, *or* how long he wishes the Certificate to last, this point was only added in case of experiments where it might be necessary to watch the animals for very long periods after the experiment.

As a rule, an applicant may expect a favourable answer from the Home Office in two or three weeks. But there may, of course, be special difficulties demanding consideration and causing delay—*e.g.*, the applicant may desire to register his private premises for use; or he may require to make an unusually large number of experiments; or he may propose to carry on two kinds of experiment side by side. In such cases there is need of correspondence, and the matter may be delayed for several weeks.

As regards the renewal of License and Certificates, it is to be remembered that a License must be renewed annually, or it ceases to be valid. It is best to apply for this renewal some weeks before the expiry of the License, and thus to save all trouble in the matter. As for the Certificates, Certificate C never needs renewal: it holds good as long as the License is renewed from year to year. The other certificates are, as a rule, "allowed to continue in operation" until the experiments allowed under them are finished. But sometimes a certificate is disallowed as unnecessary, or a request is made that a new Certificate may be submitted.

In theory, there is a difference between the License and the Certificates. The License is granted by the Home Office, on the recommendation of those who sign it. The Certificates are granted by those who sign them, and are only passed or "allowed" by the Home Office. Thus the Home Office is said to "grant" a License, and to "allow" a Certificate. This difference is of no practical value; the Home Office has the right of "disallowing" a Certificate, and the distinction between "granting" and "allowing" thus falls to the ground.

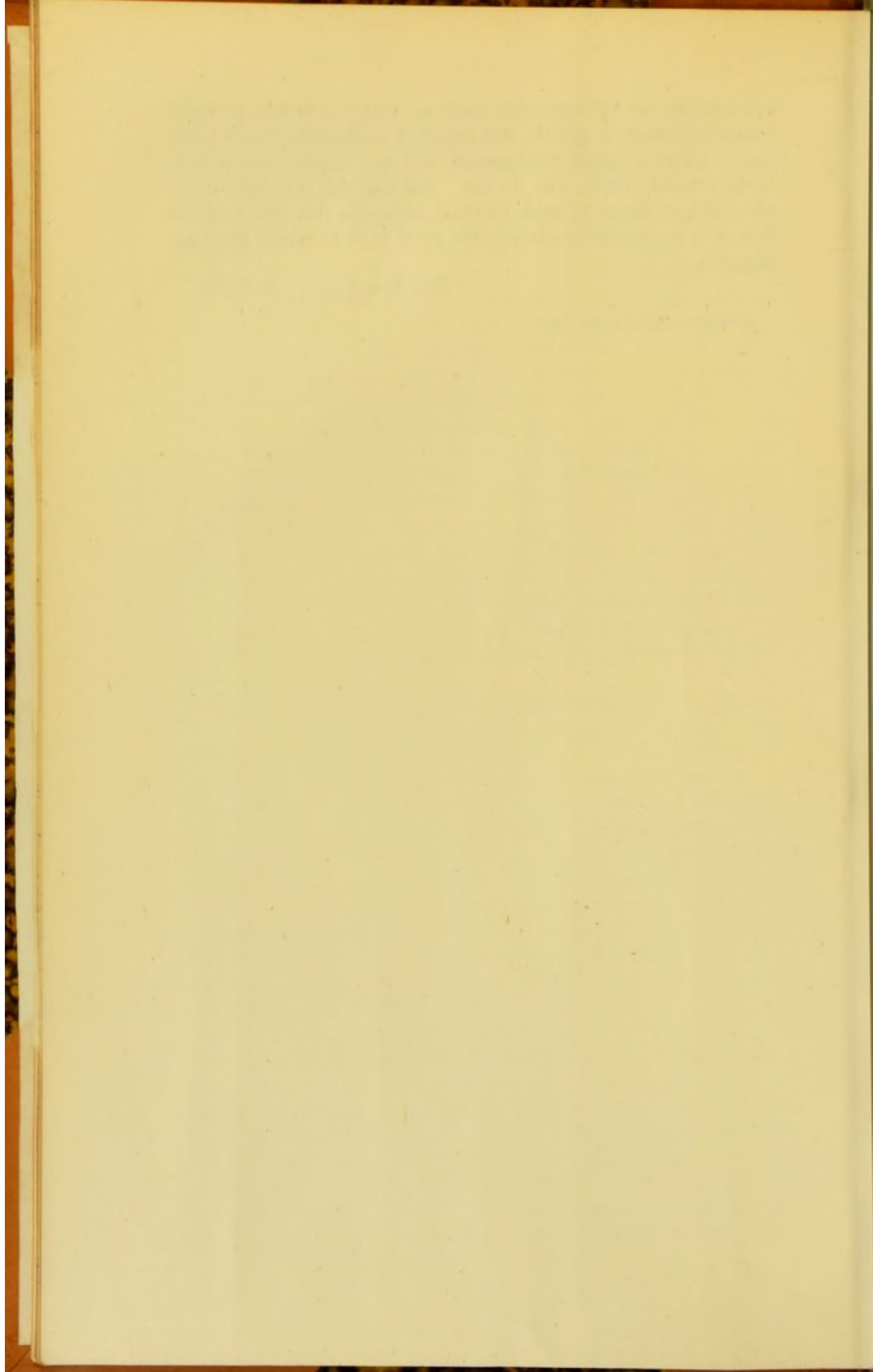
Every one who holds a License is bound to record and, if required, to report his work; and the laboratory and premises where the animals are housed are inspected by the Inspector appointed by Government according to the Act.

Such are the practical points with regard to the working of the Act. I am always glad to give further information on these points, to advise as to the steps necessary for obtaining a License, to supply blank forms, to send books and pamphlets to anybody who wishes to have proofs of the absolute necessity of experiments on animals, and to do all that I can to help those engaged in experimental work. This is indeed one of the chief objects of our Association: and I believe that the steady increase in the number of workers is due, in no small degree, to the help that

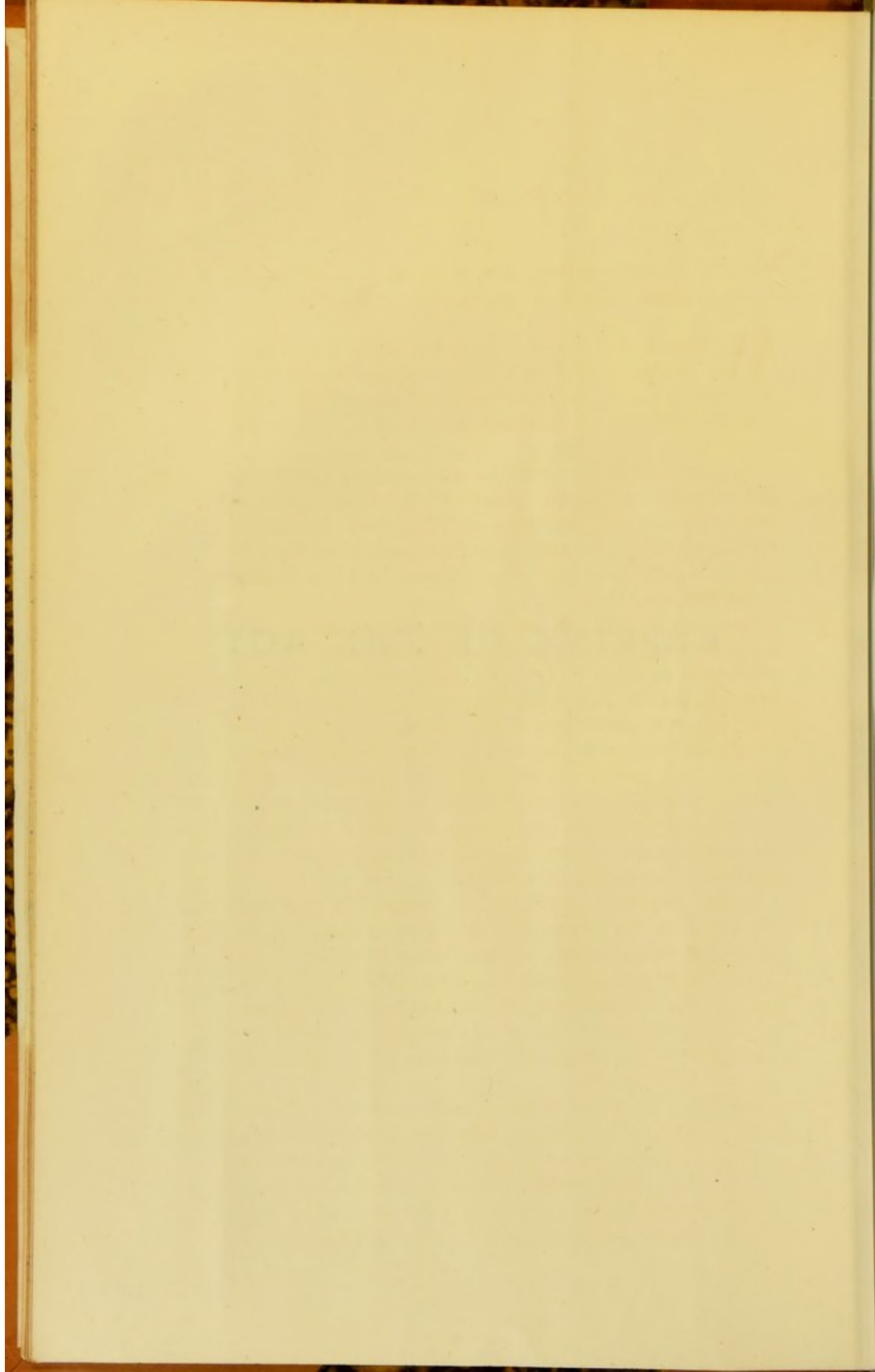
our Association has been able to give. Our aim is not to make unavailing efforts to get the Act repealed or altered ; the Act was passed under a former Government, and any appeal against it is, at the present period, sure to fail. But our aim is to help those who hold, or desire to hold, Licenses under the Act, and to do all that is in our power to advance the good work in which they are engaged.

STEPHEN PAGET, *Secretary.*

57 WIMPOLE STREET, W.



REPRINT OF THE ACT



An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to
Animals. [15th August 1876.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cruelty to animals by extending it to the cases of animals which for medical, physiological, or other scientific purposes are subjected when alive to experiments calculated to inflict pain :

Be it enacted by the Queen'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. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876." Short title.

2. A person shall not perform on a living animal any experiment calculated to give pain, except subject to the restrictions imposed by this Act. Any person performing or taking part in performing any experiment calculated to give pain, in contravention of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, if it be the first offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and if it be the second or any subsequent offence, be liable, at the discretion of the court by which he is tried, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

3. The following restrictions are imposed by this Act with respect to the performance on any living animal of an experiment calculated to give pain ; that is to say

(1.) The experiment must be performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering ; and

(2.) The experiment must be performed by a person holding such license from one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in this Act referred to as the Secretary of State, as is in this Act mentioned, and in the case of a person holding such conditional license as is hereinafter mentioned, or

Prohibition
of painful
experiments
on animals.

General
restrictions as
to performance
of painful
experiments
on animals.

of experiments performed for the purpose of instruction in a registered place ; and

- (3.) The animal must during the whole of the experiment be under the influence of some anæsthetic of sufficient power to prevent the animal feeling pain ; and
- (4.) The animal must, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anæsthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic which has been administered ; and
- (5.) The experiment shall not be performed as an illustration of lectures in medical schools, hospitals, colleges, or elsewhere ; and
- (6.) The experiment shall not be performed for the purpose of attaining manual skill.

Provided as follows ; that is to say,

- (1.) Experiments may be performed under the foregoing provisions as to the use of anæsthetics by a person giving illustrations of lectures in medical schools, hospitals, or colleges, or elsewhere, on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned, that the proposed experiments are absolutely necessary for the due instruction of the persons to whom such lectures are given with a view to their acquiring physiological knowledge or knowledge which will be useful to them for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering ; and
- (2.) Experiments may be performed without anæsthetics on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned that insensibility cannot be produced without necessarily frustrating the object of such experiments ; and
- (3.) Experiments may be performed without the person who performed such experiments being under an obligation to cause the animal on which any such experiment is performed to be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned, that the so killing the animal would necessarily frustrate the object of the experiment, and provided that the animal be killed as soon as such object has been attained ; and
- (4.) Experiments may be performed not directly for the advancement by new discovery of physiological

knowledge, or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering, but for the purpose of testing a particular former discovery alleged to have been made for the advancement of such knowledge as last aforesaid, on such certificate being given as is in this Act mentioned that such testing is absolutely necessary for the effectual advancement of such knowledge.

4. The substance known as urari or curare shall not for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be an anæsthetic. Use of urari as an anæsthetic prohibited.

5. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, an experiment calculated to give pain shall not be performed without anæsthetics on a dog or cat, except on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned, stating, in addition to the statements hereinbefore required to be made in such certificate, that for reasons specified in the certificate the object of the experiment will be necessarily frustrated unless it is performed on an animal similar in constitution and habits to a cat or dog, and no other animal is available for such experiment; and an experiment calculated to give pain shall not be performed on any horse, ass, or mule except on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned that the object of the experiment will be necessarily frustrated unless it is performed on a horse, ass, or mule, and that no other animal is available for such experiment. Special restrictions on painful experiments on dogs, cats, &c.

6. Any exhibition to the general public, whether admitted on payment of money or gratuitously, of experiments on living animals calculated to give pain shall be illegal. Absolute prohibition of public exhibition of painful experiments.

Any person performing or aiding in performing such experiments shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, if it be the first offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and if it be the second or any subsequent offence be liable at the discretion of the court by which he is tried, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

And any person publishing any notice of any such intended exhibition by advertisement in a newspaper, placard, or otherwise shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

A person punished for an offence under this section shall not for the same offence be punishable under any other section of this Act.

Administration of Law.

Registry of
place for per-
formance of
experiments.

7. The Secretary of State may insert, as a condition of granting any license, a provision in such license that the place in which any experiment is to be performed by the licensee is to be registered in such manner as the Secretary of State may from time to time by any general or special order direct; provided that every place for the performance of experiments for the purpose of instruction under this Act shall be approved by the Secretary of State, and shall be registered in such manner as he may from time to time by any general or special order direct.

License by
Secretary of
State.

8. The Secretary of State may license any person whom he may think qualified to hold a license to perform experiments under this Act. A license granted by him may be for such time as he may think fit, and may be revoked by him on his being satisfied that such license ought to be revoked. There may be annexed to such license any conditions which the Secretary of State may think expedient for the purpose of better carrying into effect the objects of this Act, but not inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

Reports to
Secretary of
State.

9. The Secretary of State may direct any person performing experiments under this Act from time to time to make such reports to him of the result of such experiments, in such form and with such details as he may require.

Inspection by
Secretary of
State.

10. The Secretary of State shall cause all registered places to be from time to time visited by inspectors for the purpose of securing a compliance with the provisions of this Act, and the Secretary of State may, with the assent of the Treasury as to number, appoint any special inspectors, or may from time to time assign the duties of any such inspectors to such officers in the employment of the Government, who may be willing to accept the same, as he may think fit, either permanently or temporarily.

Certificate of
scientific
bodies for
exceptions to
general
regulations.

11. Any application for a license under this Act and a certificate given as in this Act mentioned must be signed by one or more of the following persons—that is to say,

The President of the Royal Society;

The President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh;

The President of Royal Irish Academy;

The Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin;

The Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin;

The President of the General Medical Council ;
 The President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow ;
 The President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or the President of the Royal Veterinary College, London, but in the case only of an experiment to be performed under anæsthetics with a view to the advancement by new discovery of veterinary science ;

and also (unless the applicant be a professor of physiology, medicine, anatomy, medical jurisprudence, materia medica, or surgery in a university in Great Britain or Ireland, or in University College, London, or in a college in Great Britain or Ireland, incorporated by royal charter) by a professor of physiology, medicine, anatomy, medical jurisprudence, materia medica, or surgery in a university in Great Britain or Ireland, or in University College, London, or in a college in Great Britain or Ireland, incorporated by royal charter.

Provided that where any person applying for a certificate under this Act is himself one of the persons authorised to sign such certificate, the signature of some other of such persons shall be substituted for the signature of the applicant.

A certificate under this section may be given for such time or for such series of experiments as the person or persons signing the certificate may think expedient.

A copy of any certificate under this section shall be forwarded by the applicant to the Secretary of State, but shall not be available until one week after a copy has been so forwarded.

The Secretary of State may at any time disallow or suspend any certificate given under this section.

12. The powers conferred by this Act of granting a license or giving a certificate for the performance of experiments on living animals may be exercised by an order in writing under the hand of any judge of the High Court of Justice in England, of the High Court of Session in Scotland, or of any of the superior courts in Ireland, including any court to which the jurisdiction of such last-mentioned courts may be transferred, in a case where such judge is satisfied that it is essential for the purposes of justice in a criminal case to make any such experiment.

Power of judge to grant license for experiment when necessary in criminal case.

Legal Proceedings.

Entry on
warrant by
justice.

13. A justice of the peace, on information on oath that there is reasonable ground to believe that experiments in contravention of this Act are being performed by an unlicensed person in any place not registered under this Act may issue his warrant authorising any officer or constable of police to enter and search such place, and to take the names and addresses of the persons found therein.

Any person who refuses admission on demand to a police officer or constable so authorised, or obstructs such officer or constable in the execution of his duty under this section, or who refuses on demand to disclose his name or address, or gives a false name or address, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Prosecution of
offences and
recovery of
penalties in
England.

14. In England, offences against this Act may be prosecuted and penalties under this Act recovered before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Act.

In England "Summary Jurisdiction Act" means the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders," and any Act amending the same.

"Court of
summary
jurisdiction."

"Court of summary jurisdiction" means and includes any justice or justices of the peace, metropolitan police magistrate, stipendiary or other magistrate, or officer, by whatever name called, exercising jurisdiction in pursuance of the Summary Jurisdiction Act: Provided that the court when hearing and determining an information under this Act shall be constituted either of two or more justices of the peace in petty sessions, sitting at a place appointed for holding petty sessions, or of some magistrate or officer sitting alone or with others at some court or other place appointed for the administration of justice, and for the time being empowered by law to do alone any act authorised to be done by more than one justice of the peace.

Power of
offender in
England to
elect to be
tried on
indictment,

15. In England, where a person is accused before a court of summary jurisdiction of any offence against this Act in respect of which a penalty of more than five pounds can be imposed, the accused may, on appearing before the court

of summary jurisdiction, declare that he objects to being ^{and not by} tried for such offence by a court of summary jurisdiction, ^{summary} and thereupon the court of summary jurisdiction may deal ^{jurisdiction.} with the case in all respects as if the accused were charged with an indictable offence and not an offence punishable on summary conviction, and the offence may be prosecuted on indictment accordingly.

16. In England, if any party thinks himself aggrieved by any conviction made by a court of summary jurisdiction on determining any information under this Act, the party so aggrieved may appeal therefrom, subject to the conditions and regulations following: ^{Form of appeal to quarter sessions.}

- (1.) The appeal shall be made to the next court of general or quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause of appeal has arisen, holden not less than twenty-one days after the decision of the court from which the appeal is made; and
- (2.) The appellant shall, within ten days after the cause of appeal has arisen, give notice to the other party and to the court of summary jurisdiction of his intention to appeal, and of the ground thereof; and
- (3.) The appellant shall, within three days after such notice, enter into a recognizance before a justice of the peace, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court, or give such other security by deposit of money or otherwise as the justice may allow; and
- (4.) Where the appellant is in custody the justice may, if he think fit, on the appellant entering into such recognizance or giving such other security as aforesaid, release him from custody; and
- (5.) The court of appeal may adjourn the appeal, and upon the hearing thereof they may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction, or remit the matter to the court of summary jurisdiction with the opinion of the court of appeal thereon, or make such other order in the matter as the court thinks just, and if the matter be remitted to the court of summary jurisdiction the said last-mentioned court shall thereupon re-hear and decide the information in accordance with the order of the said court of appeal. The court of appeal may also make such order as to

costs to be paid by either party as the court thinks just.

Prosecution of offences and recovery of penalties in Scotland.

17. In Scotland, offences against this Act may be prosecuted and penalties under this Act recovered under the provisions of the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, or if a person accused of any offence against this Act in respect of which a penalty of more than five pounds can be imposed, on appearing before a court of summary jurisdiction, declare that he objects to being tried for such offence in the court of summary jurisdiction, proceedings may be taken against him on indictment in the Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh or on circuit.

Every person found liable in any penalty or costs shall be liable in default of immediate payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or until such penalty or costs are sooner paid.

Prosecution of offences and recovery of penalties in Ireland.

18. In Ireland, offences against this Act may be prosecuted and penalties under this Act recovered in a summary manner, subject and according to the provisions with respect to the prosecution of offences, the recovery of penalties, and to appeal of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act amending the same, and in Dublin of the Acts regulating the powers of justices of the peace or of the police of Dublin metropolis. All penalties recovered under this Act shall be applied in manner directed by the Fines (Ireland) Act, 1871, and any Act amending the same.

Power of offender in Ireland to elect to be tried on indictment, and not by summary jurisdiction.

19. In Ireland, where a person is accused before a court of summary jurisdiction of any offence against this Act in respect of which a penalty of more than five pounds can be imposed, the accused may, on appearing before the court of summary jurisdiction, declare that he objects to being tried for such offence by a court of summary jurisdiction, and thereupon the court of summary jurisdiction may deal with the case in all respects as if the accused were charged with an indictable offence, and not an offence punishable on summary conviction, and the offence may be prosecuted on indictment accordingly.

Interpretation of "the Secretary of State" as to Ireland. Prosecution only with leave of Secretary of State. Not to apply to invertebrate animals.

20. In the application of this Act to Ireland the term "the Secretary of State" shall be construed to mean the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being.

21. A prosecution under this Act against a licensed person shall not be instituted except with the assent in writing of the Secretary of State.

22. This Act shall not apply to invertebrate animals.

REPRINT OF APPLICATIONS

&c. &c.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Address _____

Date _____

* Here insert name and profession (see sec. 11 of Act) of applicant.

† Here insert registered place. If the place is not registered it will be necessary for the person having authority over the building to apply to the Secretary of State for its registration.

‡ Here insert a general description of proposed experiments and their object; also state, if that is the case, the intention of applicant to send in a certificate or certificates (describing each certificate by its appropriate letter) with reference to the same experiments, or any other circumstances that may be material.

§ Here applicant to sign his name.

|| Here the person recommending is to sign his name.

¶ Here state profession.

°° Here specify statutory qualification. (See sec. 11.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR,

I * _____

beg to apply under the above-mentioned Act for a License for the performance of experiments on animals.

The place in which it is proposed that the experiments are to be performed is † _____

The experiments which it is proposed to perform are ‡ _____

This application is supported by the recommendations appearing below.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

§ _____

We recommend that the above application be granted.

1. || _____

¶ _____

** _____

2. || _____

¶ _____

** _____

39 & 40 Vict., c. 77.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

SIR,

beg to apply that

may be registered for the performance therein of experiments
under the Act 39 & 40 Vict., c. 77.

The applica-
tion must be
made by or on
behalf of the
person or per-
sons having
authority to
dispose of the
use of the
building.

The building
must be named
or described
so that it can
be identified.

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

*The Under-Secretary of State,
Home Department.*

Certificate A.

39 & 40 Vict., c. 77.

* Here insert name, address, and profession of person to whom certificate is to be given.

WHEREAS *

of

† Here insert name, address, and statutory qualification of each person certifying.

has represented to us †

that he proposes, if duly authorised under the above-mentioned Act, to perform on living animals certain experiments described below: We hereby certify that, in our opinion, insensibility in the animal on which any such experiment may be performed cannot be produced by anæsthetics without necessarily frustrating the object of such experiment.

This certificate will not be in force after the _____ day of _____ or after the completion of _____ experiments.

If it be desired that the certificate should either operate beyond two years, or should contain no limit as to the number of experiments, it will be advisable that the applicant for the certificate should communicate beforehand with the Secretary of State.

Signatures of Certifiers } †
to be attached here }

Date

Description of proposed experiments.

Certificate B.

39 & 40 Vict., c. 77.

WHEREAS *

of

has represented to us †

that he proposes, if duly authorised under the above-mentioned Act, to perform on living animals certain experiments described below, such animals being, during the whole of such experiments, under the influence of some anæsthetic of sufficient power to prevent their feeling pain: We hereby certify that, in our opinion, the killing of the animal on which any such experiment is performed before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic administered to it would necessarily frustrate the object of such experiment.

This Certificate will not be in force after the
of _____, or after the completion of
experiments.

Signatures of Certifiers } †
to be attached here }

Date

 Description of proposed experiments.

* Here insert name, address, and profession of person to whom certificate is to be given.

† Here insert name, address, and statutory qualification of each person certifying.

day If it be desired that the certificate should either operate beyond two years, or should contain no limit as to the number of experiments, it will be advisable that the applicant for the certificate should communicate beforehand with the Secretary of State.

Certificate C.

39 & 40 Vict., c. 77.

* Here insert
name, address,
and profession
of person to
whom certifi-
cate is to be
given. (Sec.
11 of Act.)

WHEREAS *

of

† Here insert
name, address,
and statutory
qualification
of each person
certifying.
(Sec. 11 of
Act.)

has represented to us †

that he proposes, if duly authorised under the above-
mentioned Act, to perform at

by way of illustration of lectures to be there delivered,
certain experiments described below on living animals, such
experiments being performed under the provisions contained
in the said Act as to the use of anæsthetics: We hereby
certify that, in our opinion, the proposed experiments are
absolutely necessary for the due instruction of persons to
whom such lectures are to be given, with a view to their
acquiring physiological knowledge, or knowledge which will
be useful to them for saving or prolonging life or alleviating
suffering.

This Certificate shall be in force so long as the holder is
in possession of a license under the said Act.

Date

 Description of proposed experiments.

Certificate D.

39 & 40 Vict., c. 77.

WHEREAS *

of

has represented to us †

that he proposes, if duly authorised under the above-mentioned Act, to perform on living animals certain experiments described below, for the purpose of testing the former discoveries described below, alleged to have been made for the advancement of physiological knowledge, or knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering: We hereby certify that, in our opinion, such testing is absolutely necessary for the effectual advancement of such knowledge.

This Certificate shall be in force until the _____ day
of _____, and no longer.

Date

Description of proposed
experiments.

Description of former dis-
coveries for the purpose of
testing which the proposed
experiments are to be made.

* Here insert
name, address,
and profession
of person to
whom certifi-
cate is to be
given. (Sec.
11 of Act.)

† Here insert
name, address,
and statutory
qualification
of each person
certifying.
(Sec. 11 of
Act.)

Certificate E.

39 & 40 Vict., c. 77.

* Here insert
name, address,
and profession
of person to
whom certifi-
cate is to be
given. (Sec.
11 of Act.)

WHEREAS *

of

† Here insert
name, address,
and statutory
qualification
of each person
certifying.
(Sec. 11 of
Act.)

has represented to us †

that he proposes, if duly authorised under the above-mentioned Act, to perform on dogs and cats, the experiments described below without anæsthetics: We hereby certify that, in our opinion, for the reasons specified below, the object of any such experiment will be necessarily frustrated, unless it is performed on an animal similar in constitution and habits to a dog or cat, and that no other animal is available for any such experiment.

This Certificate shall be in force until the _____ day
of _____, and no longer.

Date

Description of experiments
to be performed.

Reasons why the object of
any such experiment will be
necessarily frustrated unless
it is performed on an animal
similar in constitution and
habits to a dog or cat, and
why no other animal is avail-
able for any such experiment.

Certificate F.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 77.

WHEREAS*

of

has represented to us †

that he proposes, if duly authorised under the above-mentioned Act, to perform on horses, asses, or mules, the experiments described below: We hereby certify that, in our opinion, for the reasons specified below, the object of any such experiment will be necessarily frustrated, unless it is performed on a horse, ass, or mule, and that no other animal is available for such experiment.

This Certificate shall be in force until the _____ day
of _____, and no longer.

Date

Description of experiments
to be performed.

Reasons why the object of
any such experiment will be
necessarily frustrated unless
it is performed on a horse,
ass, or mule, and why no
other animal is available for
any such experiment.

* Here insert
name, address,
and profession
of person to
whom certifi-
cate is to be
given. (Sec.
11 of Act.)

† Here insert
name, address,
and statutory
qualification
of each person
certifying.
(Sec. 11 of
Act.)

EXTRACT FROM THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT
FOR 1890.

The total number of licensees was 110, of whom 33 performed no experiments.

In 1890 there were 48 "licensed places" in 33 different institutions in England and Scotland. Two "licensed places" were added to and one "licensed place" was removed from the register in the course of the year.

All licensees were restricted to the licensed place or places specified on their licenses, with the exception of those who were permitted to perform inoculation experiments in places other than a "licensed place" with the object of studying outbreaks of disease among animals in remote districts.

The total number of experiments performed in 1890 was 2102. Of these, there were performed—

Under the license alone	872
" Certificate A	796
" Certificate B	255
" Certificate C	57
" Certificate D	0
" Certificate E	112
" Certificate F	10
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
Total	2102

In experiments conducted under the license alone or under Certificate C, of which the combined total for the year is 929, the animal suffers no pain, because complete anæsthesia is maintained from before the commencement of the experiment until the animal is killed.

In experiments conducted under Certificate A, or E or F linked with A, of which the combined total for the year is 857, the pain of the operation (which is practically always of the nature of hypodermic injection or simple inoculation) is trivial; and it is always made a condition of this certificate that the animal shall be killed if pain result.

In experiments performed under Certificate B (or E or F linked with B), of which the combined total for the year is 316, the animal is anæsthetised during the operation but is allowed to recover. These operations, in order to ensure success, are necessarily done with as much care as are similar operations upon the human subject, and the wounds being dressed antiseptically no pain results during the healing process.

Certificates E or F, when allowed, are invariably linked with A or B. What has been said with regard to A and B applies therefore to E and F.

The total number of experiments shows an increase upon last year. This is not surprising, for, apart from the facilities afforded for experimental work by improved methods of anæsthetisation, it was not to be expected that British scientists would not seek to confirm, correct, or extend those doctrines, based upon experimental inquiry, which have excited such general interest throughout the civilised world; and to test the physiological action or therapeutic efficacy of the numerous bodies which the enterprise of travellers, and the advance of modern chemistry, are constantly providing.

Upon the question of pain, I may be permitted to say that it can hardly arise, except in connection with the 316 experiments performed under Certificate B. In my visits of inspection to the various licensed places I am accustomed to examine all the animals minutely and individually, and I desire to state emphatically that it has never fallen to my lot to see a single animal which appeared to be in bodily pain.

As regards the nature of the experiments, 765 were physiological, 976 were pathological, and 361 were therapeutical or pharmacological.

It is made a condition of the license that licensees shall furnish the Secretary of State with a copy of all published writings which contains details of experimental work. From these writings, as well as from personal observation as inspector, I am able to give a list of some of the chief subjects which have occupied the attention of licensees, and concerning the importance of which there can hardly be two opinions. In the domain of pathology investigations have been made concerning tuberculosis, cancer, diphtheria, pneumonia, tetanus, acute necrosis, malaria, lead-poisoning, rabies, distemper, grouse disease, anthrax, "black quarter," "pink eye," &c. In the department of physiology the questions of animal heat, circulation, respiration, secretion, and the action of the central nervous system have been investigated; while among the therapeutical questions which have been examined

are the actions of chloroform, morphia, nicotine, salicylic acid, strophanthus, and many other bodies which are new or less widely known, together with investigations into the protective and other powers of the products of bacteria and ferments. The amount of patient labour bestowed by the licensees upon their investigations is very great, and can hardly be imagined by those who are not conversant with modern methods of research.



