

applied to other species. It seems likely that there will be pressure for further research of this sort to investigate welfare aspects of other human-wild animal interactions.

The Behavioural and Physiological Effects of Culling Red Deer. Report to the Council of the National Trust. Bateson P (1997). The National Trust: London. 77pp. A4 softback. Obtainable from the Research Office, The National Trust, 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AS, UK. Price £10 (including postage and packing).

Primate directory

This is a very useful information resource for primatologists. Its production represents a notable international effort. The directory is divided into five main sections and has four indexes. The main sections provide data on organizations, field studies, population-management groups, primate societies, and information resources. There are indexes for organizations, species, subjects, and names of individuals. Three hundred and seven organizations are listed and, for each, data are provided on contact addresses and telecommunication numbers, the mission, research programmes, species supported, key personnel, training opportunities provided, and other aspects. The section on population-management groups lists all the studbook and species programmes and includes a recent ISIS abstract containing data (numbers, sexes, locations) on all the primates kept in ISIS registered zoos and primate centres throughout the world. If you want to know, for example, where and how many *Callithrix geoffroyi* are maintained in captivity, this is a good place to start. The primate societies section contains the names and addresses of all the members of the International Primate Society and data on 27 other primate societies, including contact names and addresses, and details of their missions and activities. The final main section provides data on various primate information resources: information centres, resources for animal exchange and animal care supplies, details of internet-based information sources (Primate-talk, AskPrimate, and others), primatology web sites, journals and newsletters. The indexes make the directory very easy to use. Although there is much here of relevance to the subject, welfare is, regrettably, not listed as a subject heading in the index. This will be a valuable tool for many primatologists and would-be primatologists, and the price is very reasonable.

International Directory of Primatology, 3rd edition. Jacobsen L and Hamel R (eds) (1996). Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center: Madison. 400pp. Softback. Obtainable from Larry Jacobsen, IDP Coordinator, Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, 1220 Capitol Court, Madison, WI 53715-1299, USA. Price \$25.00 (in USA), \$35.00 (surface mail outside USA), \$50.00 (air mail, outside North America).

Emergency killing of livestock

This is the nineteenth in a series of guidelines, produced by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture, on animal welfare issues. It is well laid out, easy to understand and follows a logical progression from a general introduction, through the principles and methods of killing, to special requirements for emergency slaughter.

The text on stunning, shooting and bleeding is summarized in two small tables, highlighting the various advantages and disadvantages of each method, according to different situations. These tables may have been more useful had they contained preferred methods of killing for each species, according to size, age, situation etc. The appendix consists of a series of line drawings (which will be familiar to readers of some UK publications), together with text, which shows the correct positions for shooting the various species with captive-bolt

equipment, rifles and shotguns. It should be noted that there are some discrepancies between the advice given here and the corresponding section in the Code of Animal Welfare No 10, which applies to animals slaughtered at licensed and approved premises.

The code covers cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, deer and horses. It differentiates between the emergency killing of farm livestock and the commercial situation, but emphasizes the absolute necessity for preventing further suffering at all times. This is reiterated at regular intervals throughout the publication. Recommendations are defined in terms of 'shall', 'must' and 'should', making clear which are statutory requirements, minimum standards, or strongly recommended. Legislative responsibilities are outlined, with relevant quotes from the animal welfare and firearms laws. A broad description of the situations in which emergency killing might be required is given, along with the principles of emergency slaughter and the methods of killing available. Also listed are the places (eg farms, saleyards, shows etc) in which designated persons should have the means and competence to carry out emergency killing, should the need arise.

This is a very worthwhile publication which should be freely and widely distributed to all New Zealand livestock keepers. The British Ministry of Agriculture would be well advised to produce similar guidance, especially with the current confusion surrounding the use and ownership of firearms. However, much of the practical advice in this publication is applicable to Great Britain, with one notable exception: the methods of killing listed include the use of a sledgehammer, or the back of an axe – these instruments may not be considered appropriate under UK law. One other shortcoming, from the UK point of view, is that there is no mention of a single-shot humane killer (handgun) in the section on shooting methods.

Code of Recommendations and Minimum Standards for the Emergency Slaughter of Farm Livestock. Code of Animal Welfare No 19. Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (1996). Ministry of Agriculture: Wellington. 18pp. Paperback. Obtainable from the publishers, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand (ISBN 0 478074 31 1, ISSN 1171 090X). Price \$5.

Care of primates

Primate Care is a guide for those who either keep or plan to keep primates in their care. As the authors point out in the introduction, primates generally do not make good pets. They are wild animals, and as such can be aggressive, destructive and even dangerous. Indeed, in the UK it is necessary to have a licence under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act in order to keep any monkeys other than marmosets as pets. However, if monkeys are to be kept as pets then their owners should be both forewarned of the difficulties and have access to information on good housing and care. The handbook certainly warns of the problems, and is a source of easily accessible basic information. It includes chapters on New and Old World primates, housing, enrichment, reproduction, nutrition, health and socialization. It also provides a useful address list of suppliers of information, enrichment devices and diets. The layout is friendly and varied, with abundant illustrations. This is a publication that will be useful for shelters that take primates, those who keep primates as pets, and might find a place on the bookshelves of the laboratory animal technician.

Primate Care. Ivester K and Crowley Dittmar E (eds) (1996). Produced by the Simian Society of America. 281pp. Paperback. Obtainable from Erin Crowley Dittmar, Information Coordinator, SSA, 6616 North Desert View Drive, Tucson, AZ 85743, USA.