

assurance schemes is also highlighted as a likely topic of a future FAWC report. Another proposed initiative is the establishment of a FAWC presence on the forthcoming MAFF website on animal welfare. This presence will take the form of summaries of FAWC meetings, advice and reports.

FAWC Annual Review 1998 (1999). Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC): Surrey, UK. 13pp. Paperback. Obtainable from the publishers, The FAWC Secretariat, Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAFF), Government Buildings, Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7NF, UK. Free.

Report of the Animal Procedures Committee for 1998

The latest report of the Animal Procedures Committee (APC) highlights some notable changes to UK laboratory animal welfare legislation. In July, ferrets and gerbils were added to *Schedule 2* of the *Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986*, as were genetically modified pigs and sheep. This means that laboratories requiring these animals must obtain them from designated breeding and supplying establishments. UFAW, together with other welfare and professional organizations, have been consulting with the Home Office on the development of Codes of Practice for the housing and husbandry of these animals. Cosmetics ingredients testing was ended and the (UK) Government also agreed to set up a dedicated secretariat for the APC. This should make the operation of the APC more transparent, and clearly separate from that of the Home Office Inspectorate.

Xenotransplantation was also an issue, as the APC had received two applications for the transplantation of pig hearts and livers into primates to research methods of preventing rejection. The Committee studied these applications in detail, and, while the heart transplant study went ahead, the liver transplant study was not carried out in 1998, possibly as a result of the view of United Kingdom Xenotransplantation Interim Regulatory Authority that the supply of human livers is broadly in line with demand.

The Committee administer a budget to support scientific research into the 3Rs, and the budget for research for 1998–99 was increased by 43 per cent to £259 000. This was not as generous as it sounds, since, as the Committee noted, this only restored the budget to previous levels.

The Report also contains the results of a survey of dog accommodation and care, which was designed to identify best practices with regard to social and environmental enrichment of dogs housed in designated establishments. This survey was partially stimulated by the programme 'It's a Dog's Life', which was broadcast on 26 March 1997 and showed substantial abuses of dogs at a major research contract house. The recommendations, which UFAW and other organizations discussed with the Home Office, emphasize the need for social housing and staffing levels sufficient to provide good human/dog social interactions, enrichment and a socialization programme, as well as ongoing staff training.

Report of the Animal Procedures Committee for 1998 (1999). The Stationery Office: London. 21pp. Paperback. Obtainable from the Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, UK and other usual HMSO sources. Price £6.00.

Funding for rural conservation or animal welfare activities

The Directory of Grant Making Trusts Focus Series: Rural Conservation and Animal Welfare is aimed specifically at those working within the rural conservation and animal welfare community who wish to benefit from the billions (£1.9 billion in 1997) given out by the 8800 charitable grant making trusts in the UK each year. Initially breaking the trusts down by geographical area, field of interest and grant type, the directory is designed to allow a shortlist

to be drawn up quickly. A complete breakdown of each trust's activities and finances is also given, listing funding policy (including areas of priority), eligibility criteria, types of grants given, size of grants, funds available to the trust, examples of grants recently awarded, methods of application and contact details. Entries for those of the top 300 grant giving trusts which fund activities relevant to animal conservation/welfare, such as the Garfield Weston Foundation, the Rufford Foundation, and the World Wide Fund for Nature, are listed in more detail. In addition to trusts which support research and project work, trusts that provide funds for capital projects, core costs, salaries and other types of activity are also detailed. This directory should prove itself invaluable to all those seeking financial support for their welfare and conservation activities. All you need do now is apply!

The Directory of Grant Making Trusts Focus Series: Rural Conservation and Animal Welfare. Edited by Johanna Davis, David Moncrieff and Joanna Wootton (1999). Charities Aid Foundation (CAF): Kent. 196pp. Paperback. Obtainable from, Biblios, Star Rd, Partridge Green, West Sussex RH13 8LD, UK; or via the Internet at: <http://ngobooks.org> (ISBN 185934108X), Price £24.95.

The use of immuno-adjuvants in animals in Australia and New Zealand

Immuno-adjuvants are substances that are able to enhance an animal's immune response to an antigen, and are often introduced simultaneously with the antigen. They can be used to optimize yield in antibody production. Their use prompts concern about welfare issues because the efficacy of an adjuvant commonly depends upon its capacity to produce inflammation and irritation.

Produced for use by the Australian and New Zealand scientific community, this publication is aimed at practitioners and animal ethical committees seeking advice on adjuvants. Background to the use of adjuvants is given, along with an overview of the action of a range of immuno-adjuvants (with especial reference to the most effective – Freund's), and the existing literature on adverse side-effects (eg common side-effects of the use of Freund's are increased granuloma production and arthritis). Most usefully, the publication provides guidelines on routes of administration, maximum dosage, and frequency of use of adjuvants.

The report concludes that the use of these adjuvants, including Freund's Complete and Incomplete Adjuvant (FCA, FIA respectively), is acceptable. It suggests that many of the most serious problems associated with the use of FCA can be overcome through use of multiple injection sites and small doses. Sterility, of the solution to be injected and to a lesser extent at the site of injection, is also highlighted as a possible important factor influencing the development of adverse side-effects. Further recommendations concerning administration are given.

The Use of Immuno-adjuvants in Animals in Australia and New Zealand. Australian and New Zealand Council for the Care of Animals in Research Teaching (1998). ANZCCART: Glen Osmond. 35pp. Paperback. Obtainable from the publishers, PO Box 19, Glen Osmond, South Australia, SA 5064, Australia (ISBN 0646249231). Price A\$10.00 (plus A\$5.75 for postage to North America or A\$6.50 postage for Europe).

Statistics of scientific procedures 1998

The statistics for scientific procedures on living animals in Great Britain for 1998 have recently been published. They indicate that the number of animals used in scientific procedures has marginally increased, to a total of 2 659 662, although this should be seen against a long-term trend of consistent overall reductions since 1976. The use of genetically modified animals continues to increase, with 95 000 more transgenic mice used than in 1997, an increase of nearly