

= Brown Dog affair =

The Brown Dog affair was a political controversy about vivisection that raged in England from 1903 until 1910 . It involved the infiltration by Swedish feminists of University of London medical lectures , pitched battles between medical students and the police , police protection for the statue of a dog , a libel trial at the Royal Courts of Justice , and the establishment of a Royal Commission to investigate the use of animals in experiments . The affair became a cause célèbre that divided the country .

The controversy was triggered by allegations that , in February 1903 , William Bayliss of the Department of Physiology at University College London performed an illegal vivisection , before an audience of 60 medical students , on a brown terrier dog ? adequately anaesthetized , according to Bayliss and his team ; conscious and struggling , according to the Swedish activists . The procedure was condemned as cruel and unlawful by the National Anti @-@ Vivisection Society . Bayliss , whose research on dogs led to the discovery of hormones , was outraged by the assault on his reputation . He sued for libel and won .

Anti @-@ vivisectionists commissioned a bronze statue of the dog as a memorial , unveiled in Battersea in 1906 , but medical students were angered by its provocative plaque ? " Men and women of England , how long shall these Things be ? " ? leading to frequent vandalism of the memorial and the need for a 24 @-@ hour police guard against the so @-@ called anti @-@ doggers . On 10 December 1907 1 @,@ 000 medical students marched through central London waving effigies of the brown dog on sticks , clashing with suffragettes , trade unionists and 400 police officers , one of a series of battles known as the Brown Dog riots .

In March 1910 , tired of the controversy , Battersea Council sent four workers accompanied by 120 police officers to remove the statue under cover of darkness , after which it was reportedly melted down by the council 's blacksmith , despite a 20 @,@ 000 @-@ strong petition in its favour . A new statue of the brown dog was commissioned by anti @-@ vivisection groups over 70 years later , and was erected in Battersea Park in 1985 . Peter Mason wrote in 1997 that all that was left of the old statue was a hump in the pavement , the sign on a nearby fence reading " No Dogs . "

= = Background = =

= = = Cruelty to Animals Act 1876 = = =

There was significant opposition to vivisection in England , in both houses of parliament , during the 1837 ? 1901 reign of Queen Victoria . The Queen herself was strongly opposed to it . The term vivisection referred to the dissection of living animals , with and without anaesthesia , often in front of audiences of medical students . There were around 300 experiments on animals in the UK in 1875 , a figure that had risen to 19 @,@ 084 in 1903 when the brown dog was vivisected , and 4 @.@ 11 million in 2012 , 4 @,@ 643 of them on dogs .

Physiologists in the 19th century were frequently criticized for their work , including the well @-@ known French physiologist Claude Bernard . Bernard appears to have shared the distaste of his critics , who included his wife , referring to " the science of life " as a " superb and dazzlingly lighted hall which may be reached only by passing through a long and ghastly kitchen . " Irish feminist Frances Power Cobbe founded the National Anti @-@ Vivisection Society (NAVS) in London in 1875 and the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection in 1898 . The former sought to restrict vivisection and the latter to abolish it .

The opposition led the British government , in July 1875 , to set up the first Royal Commission on the " Practice of Subjecting Live Animals to Experiments for Scientific Purposes . " After hearing that researchers did not use anaesthetics regularly , the Commission recommended a series of measures , including a ban on experiments on dogs , cats , horses , donkeys and mules . The General Medical Council and British Medical Journal objected , so additional protection was introduced instead . The result was the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876 , criticized by NAVS as " infamous but well @-@ named . "

The Act stipulated that researchers could not be prosecuted for cruelty , but that the animal must be anaesthetized , unless the anaesthesia would interfere with the point of the experiment . Each animal could be used only once , though several procedures regarded as part of the same experiment were permitted . The animal had to be killed when the study was over , unless doing so would frustrate the object of the experiment . Prosecutions could take place only with the approval of the Home Secretary . At the time of the Brown Dog affair this was Aretas Akers @-@ Douglas , who was unsympathetic to the anti @-@ vivisectionist cause .

= = = Ernest Starling and William Bayliss = = =

In the early twentieth century , Ernest Starling , Professor of Physiology at University College London , and his brother @-@ in @-@ law William Bayliss , were using vivisection on dogs to determine whether the nervous system controls pancreatic secretions , as postulated by Ivan Pavlov . According to Starling 's biographer , John Henderson , Starling and Bayliss were " compulsive experimenters , " and Starling 's lab was the busiest in London . Bayliss had held a licence to practice vivisection since 1890 and had taught physiology since 1900 .

The men knew that the pancreas produces digestive juices in response to increased acidity in the duodenum and jejunum , because of the arrival of chyme there . By severing the duodenal and jejunal nerves in anaesthetized dogs , while leaving the blood vessels intact , then introducing acid into the duodenum and jejunum , they discovered that the process is not mediated by a nervous response , but by a new type of chemical reflex . They named the chemical messenger secretin , because it is secreted by the intestinal lining into the bloodstream , stimulating the pancreas on circulation .

In 1905 Starling coined the term hormone ? from the Greek hormao ??μ?? meaning " I arouse " or " I excite " ? to describe chemicals such as secretin that are capable , in extremely small quantities , of stimulating organs from a distance . Bayliss and Starling had also used vivisection on anaesthetized dogs to discover peristalsis in 1899 . They went on to discover a variety of other important physiological phenomena and principles , many of which were based on their experimental work involving animal vivisection .

= = = Lizzy Lind af Hageby and Leisa Schartau = = =

Starling and Bayliss 's lectures had been infiltrated by two Swedish feminists and anti @-@ vivisection activists , Lizzy Lind af Hageby and Leisa Katherine Schartau . The women had known each other since childhood and came from distinguished families . Lind af Hageby was the granddaughter of a chamberlain to the King of Sweden , the daughter of a former chief justice of Sweden , and had attended Cheltenham Ladies College in England . Schartau 's father was a Swedish army captain .

In 1900 the women visited the Pasteur Institute in Paris , a centre of animal experimentation , and were shocked by the rooms full of caged animals given diseases by the researchers . They founded the Anti @-@ Vivisection Society of Sweden when they returned home , and in 1902 enrolled as students at the London School of Medicine for Women , a vivisection @-@ free college that had visiting arrangements with other London colleges , to gain medical training for their anti @-@ vivisectionist campaigns .

They attended 100 lectures and demonstrations at King 's and University College , including 50 experiments on live animals , of which 20 were what Mason called " full @-@ scale vivisection . " They kept a diary , calling it Eye @-@ Witnesses , and later The Shambles of Science : Extracts from the Diary of Two Students of Physiology (shambles was a name for a slaughterhouse) . The women were present when the brown dog was vivisected , and wrote a chapter about it called " Fun , " referring to the laughter they said they heard in the lecture room during the procedure .

= = The brown dog = =

= = = Vivisection of the dog = = =

The brown dog was a terrier mix with a short rough coat , weighing 14 ? 15 lb (around 6 kg) . He was first used in a vivisection in December 1902 by Starling , who cut open his abdomen and ligated the pancreatic duct . He lived in a cage for the next two months , until Starling and Bayliss used him again for two procedures on 2 February 1903 , the day the Swedish women were present .

Outside the lecture room before the students arrived , according to testimony Starling and others gave in court , Starling first cut the dog open again to inspect the results of the previous surgery , which took about 45 minutes , after which he clamped the wound with forceps and handed the dog over to Bayliss .

Bayliss cut a new opening in the dog 's neck to expose the lingual nerves of the salivary glands , which he attached to electrodes . The intention was to stimulate the nerves with electricity to demonstrate that salivary pressure was independent of blood pressure . The dog was then carried to the lecture theatre , stretched on his back on an operating board , with his legs tied to the board , his head clamped and his mouth muzzled .

According to Bayliss , the dog had been given a morphine injection earlier in the day , then was anaesthetized during the procedure with six fluid ounces of alcohol , chloroform and ether (ACE) , delivered from an ante @-@ room to a tube in his trachea , via a pipe hidden behind the bench on which the men were working . The Swedish students disputed that the dog had been adequately anaesthetized . They said the dog had appeared conscious during the procedure , had tried to lift himself off the board , and that there was no smell of anaesthesia or the usual hissing sound of the apparatus . Other students said the dog had not struggled , but had merely twitched .

In front of around 60 students , Bayliss stimulated the nerves with electricity for half an hour , but was unable to demonstrate his point . The dog was then handed to a student , Henry Dale , a future Nobel laureate , who removed the dog 's pancreas , then killed him with a knife through the heart . This became a point of embarrassment during the libel trial , when Bayliss 's laboratory assistant , Charles Scuttle , testified that the dog had been killed with chloroform or the ACE mixture . After Scuttle 's testimony Dale told the court that he had , in fact , used a knife .

= = = Women 's diary = = =

On 14 April 1903 Lind af Hageby and Schartau showed their unpublished 200 @-@ page diary to barrister Stephen Coleridge , secretary of the National Anti @-@ Vivisection Society , son of John Duke Coleridge , former Lord Chief Justice of England , and great @-@ grandson of the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge . His attention was drawn to the account of the brown dog . The 1876 Cruelty to Animals Act forbade the use of an animal in more than one experiment , yet it appeared that the brown dog had been used by Starling to perform surgery on the pancreas , used again by him when he opened the dog to inspect the results of the previous surgery , and used for a third time by Bayliss to study the salivary glands . The diary said of the procedures on the brown dog :

The allegations of repeated use and inadequate anaesthesia represented prima facie violations of the Cruelty to Animals Act . In addition the diary said the dog had been killed by Henry Dale , an unlicensed research student , and that the students had laughed during the procedure ; there were " jokes and laughter everywhere " in the lecture hall , it said .

= = = Stephen Coleridge 's speech = = =

According to Mason , Coleridge decided there was no point in relying on a prosecution under the Act , which he regarded as deliberately obstructive . Instead he gave an angry speech about the dog on 1 May 1903 to the annual meeting of the National Anti @-@ Vivisection Society at St James 's Hall , attended by 2 @,@ 000 ? 3 @,@ 000 people . (Mason writes that support and apologies for absence were sent by writers Jerome K. Jerome , Thomas Hardy and Rudyard Kipling .) Coleridge accused the scientists of torture . " If this is not torture , let Mr. Bayliss and his friends ... tell us in

Heaven 's name what torture is . "

Details of the speech were published the next day by the radical Daily News (founded in 1846 by Charles Dickens) , and questions were raised in the House of Commons , particularly by Sir Frederick Banbury , a Conservative MP and sponsor of a bill aimed at ending vivisection demonstrations . Bayliss demanded a public apology , and when by 12 May it had failed to materialize he issued a writ for libel .

Ernest Starling decided not to sue ; The Lancet , no friend of Coleridge , wrote that " it may be contended that Professor Starling ... committed a technical infringement of the Act . " Coleridge tried to persuade the women not to publish their diary before the trial began , but they went ahead anyway , and it was published by Ernest Bell of Covent Garden in July 1903 .

= = Bayliss v Coleridge = =

= = = Trial = = =

The trial opened at the Old Bailey on 11 November 1903 before Lord Alverstone , the Lord Chief Justice , and lasted four days , closing on 18 November . There were queues 30 yards long outside the courthouse . The British Medical Journal called it " a test case of the utmost gravity . "

Bayliss 's counsel , Rufus Isaacs , called Starling as his first witness . Starling admitted that he had broken the law by using the dog twice , but said that he had done so to avoid sacrificing two dogs . Bayliss testified that the dog had been given one @-@ and @-@ a @-@ half grains of morphia earlier in the day , then six ounces of alcohol , chloroform and ether , delivered from an ante room to a tube connected to the dog 's trachea . Bayliss said the tubes were fragile , and that had the dog been struggling they would have broken .

A veterinarian , Alfred Sewell , said the system Bayliss was using was unlikely to be adequate , but other witnesses , including Frederick Hobday of the Royal Veterinary College , disagreed ; there was even a claim that Bayliss had used too much anaesthesia , which is why the dog had failed to respond to the electrical stimulation . Bayliss said the dog had been suffering from chorea , a disease that causes involuntary spasm , and that any movement Lind af Hageby and Schartau had seen was not purposive . Four students , three women and a man , were called by Bayliss 's counsel and testified that the dog had appeared to be unconscious .

Coleridge 's barrister , John Lawson Walton , called Lind af Hageby and Schartau . They repeated they had been the first students to arrive and had been left alone with the dog for about two minutes . They had observed scars from the previous operations and an incision in the neck where two tubes had been placed . They had not smelled the anaesthetic and had not seen any apparatus delivering it . They said , Mason wrote , that the dog had arched his back and jerked his legs in what they regarded as an effort to escape . When the experiment began the dog continued to " upheave its abdomen " and tremble , they said , movements they regarded as " violent and purposeful . "

Bayliss 's lawyer criticized Coleridge for having accepted the women 's statements without seeking corroboration , and for speaking about the issue publicly without first approaching Bayliss , despite knowing that doing so could lead to litigation . Coleridge replied that he had not sought verification because he knew the claims would be denied , and that he continued to regard the women 's statement as true . The Times wrote of his testimony : " The Defendant , when placed in the witness box , did as much damage to his own case as the time at his disposal for the purpose would allow . "

= = = Verdict = = =

Lord Alverstone told the jury that the case was an important one of national interest . He called The Shambles of Science " hysterical , " but advised the jury not to be swayed by arguments about the validity of vivisection . After retiring for 25 minutes on 18 November 1903 , the jury unanimously found that Bayliss had been defamed , to the applause of physicians in the public gallery . Bayliss

was awarded £ 2 @, @ 000 with £ 3 @, @ 000 costs ; Coleridge gave him a cheque the next day .

The Daily News asked for donations and raised £ 5 @, @ 700 within four months to cover Coleridge 's costs . Bayliss donated his damages to UCL for use in research ; according to Mason , Bayliss ignored the Daily Mail 's suggestion that he call it the " Stephen Coleridge Vivisection Fund . " Gratzner wrote in 2004 that the fund may still have been in use then to buy animals .

The Times declared itself satisfied with the verdict , though it criticized the rowdy behaviour of medical students during the trial , accusing them of " medical hooliganism . " The Sun , Star and Daily News backed Coleridge , calling the decision a miscarriage of justice . Ernest Bell , publisher and printer of The Shambles of Science , apologized to Bayliss on 25 November , and pledged to withdraw the diary and pass its remaining copies to Bayliss 's solicitors .

The Animal Defence and Anti @-@ Vivisection Society , founded by Lind af Hageby in 1903 , republished the book , printing a fifth edition by 1913 . The chapter " Fun " was replaced by one called " The Vivisections of the Brown Dog , " describing the experiment and the trial . The novelist Thomas Hardy kept a copy of it on a table for visitors . According to historian Hilda Kean , the Research Defence Society , a lobby group founded in 1908 to counteract the antivivisectionist campaign , discussed how to have the revised editions withdrawn .

In December 1903 Mark Twain , who opposed vivisection , published a short story , A Dog 's Tale , in Harper 's , written from the point of view of a dog whose puppy is experimented on and killed . Given the timing and Twain 's views , the story may have been inspired by the libel trial , according to Mark Twain scholar Shelley Fisher Fishkin . Coleridge ordered 3 @, @ 000 copies of A Dog 's Tale , which were specially printed for him by Harper 's .

= = Second Royal Commission on Vivisection = =

The government appointed the Second Royal Commission on Vivisection on 17 September 1906 . It heard evidence from scientists and anti @-@ vivisection groups ; Ernest Starling addressed the commission for three days in December 1906 .

After much delay (two of its ten members died and several fell ill) , the commission reported its findings in March 1912 . Its 139 @-@ page report recommended an increase in the number of full @-@ time inspectors from two to four ; restrictions on the use of curare , a poison used to immobilize animals during experiments ; the euthanasia of animals in severe pain , even if it meant frustrating the experiment ; and the tightening of the definition and practice of pithing . It also recommended the maintenance of more detailed records and the establishment of a committee to advise the Secretary of State on matters related to the Cruelty to Animals Act ; this became the Animal Procedures Committee under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 .

= = Brown Dog memorial = =

= = = Statue = = =

After the trial Anna Louisa Woodward , founder of the World League Against Vivisection , raised £ 120 for a public memorial , and commissioned a bronze statue of the dog from sculptor Joseph Whitehead . The statue sat on top of a granite memorial stone , 7 ft 6 in (2 @. @ 29 m) tall , that housed a drinking fountain for human beings and a lower trough for dogs and horses . It also carried an inscription (right) , described by The New York Times in 1910 as the " hysterical language customary of anti @-@ vivisectionists " and " a slander on the whole medical profession . "

The group turned to the borough of Battersea for a location for the memorial . Lansbury wrote that the area was a hotbed of radicalism ? proletarian , socialist , full of belching smoke and slums , and closely associated with the anti @-@ vivisection movement . The National Anti @-@ Vivisection and Battersea General Hospital ? which opened in 1896 on the corner of Albert Bridge Road and Prince of Wales Drive , and closed in 1972 ? refused until 1935 to perform vivisection or employ doctors who engaged in it , and was known locally as the " antiviv " or the " old anti . " The chairman of the

Battersea Dogs Home , William Cavendish @-@ Bentinck , 6th Duke of Portland , rejected a request in 1907 that its lost dogs be sold to vivisectionists as " not only horrible , but absurd . "

Battersea council agreed to provide space for the statue on its Latchmere Recreation Ground , part of the council 's new Latchmere Estate , which offered terraced homes to rent for seven and sixpence a week . The statue was unveiled on 15 September 1906 in front of a large crowd , with speakers that included George Bernard Shaw and the Irish feminist Charlotte Despard .

= = = Riots = = =

= = = November ? December 1907 = = =

Medical students at London 's teaching hospitals were enraged by the plaque . The first year of the statue 's existence was a quiet one , while University College explored whether they could take legal action over it , but from November 1907 the students turned Battersea into the scene of frequent disruption .

The first action was on 20 November , when undergraduate William Howard Lister led a group of students across the Thames to Battersea to attack the statue with a crowbar and sledgehammer . Ten of them were arrested by just two police officers . According to Mason , a local doctor told the South Western Star that this signalled the " utter degeneration " of junior doctors : " I can remember the time when it was more than 10 policemen could do to take one student . The Anglo @-@ Saxon race is played out . "

Several students were fined ? 5 by the magistrate , Paul Taylor , at South @-@ West London Police Court in Battersea . This triggered another protest two days later , when 1 @, @ 000 medical students from UCL , King 's , Guy 's and the West Middlesex hospitals marched along the Strand toward King 's College , waving miniature brown dogs on sticks and a life @-@ sized effigy of the magistrate , and singing , " Let 's hang Paul Taylor on a sour apple tree / As we go marching on . " The Times reported that they tried to burn the effigy but , unable to light it , threw it in the Thames instead .

Women 's suffrage meetings were invaded , though the students knew that not all suffragettes were anti @-@ vivisectionists . A meeting organized by Millicent Fawcett on 5 December 1907 was left with chairs and tables smashed and one steward with a torn ear . The Daily Express reported it as " Medical Students Gallant Fight with Women . "

= = = 10 December 1907 = = =

The rioting reached its height five days later , on Tuesday , 10 December , when 100 medical students tried to pull the memorial down . The previous protests had been spontaneous , but this one was organized to coincide with the annual Oxford @-@ Cambridge rugby match at Queen 's Club , West Kensington . The protesters hoped (in vain , as it turned out) that some of the thousands of Oxbridge students would swell their numbers . The intention was that , after toppling the statue and throwing it in the Thames , 2 @, @ 000 ? 3 @, @ 000 students would meet at 11 : 30 pm in Trafalgar Square . Street vendors sold handkerchiefs stamped with the date of the protest and the words , " Brown Dog 's inscription is a lie , and the statuette an insult to the London University . "

In the afternoon protesters headed for the statue , but were driven off by locals . The students proceeded down Battersea Park Road instead , intending to attack the Anti @-@ Vivisection Hospital , but were again forced back . When one student fell from the top of a tram , the workers shouted that it was " the brown dog 's revenge " and refused to take him to hospital . The British Medical Journal responded that , given that it was the Anti @-@ Vivisection Hospital , the crowd 's actions may have been " prompted by benevolence . "

A second group of students headed for central London , waving effigies of the brown dog , joined by a police escort and , briefly , a busker with bagpipes . As the marchers reached Trafalgar Square ,

they were 1 @, @ 000 strong , facing 400 police officers , 15 of them on horseback . The students gathered around Nelson 's Column , where the ringleaders climbed onto its base to make speeches .

As students fought with police on the ground , mounted police charged the crowd , scattering them into smaller groups and arresting the stragglers , including one Cambridge undergraduate , Alexander Bowley , who was arrested for " barking like a dog . " The fighting continued for hours before the police gained control . At Bow Street magistrate 's court the next day , ten students were bound over to keep the peace , and several were fined 40 shillings , or £ 3 if they had fought with police .

= = = Strange relationships = = =

Rioting broke out elsewhere over the following days and months , with medical and veterinary students uniting . When Lizzy Lind af Hageby arranged a meeting of the Ealing and Acton Anti @-@ Vivisection Society at Acton Central Hall on 11 December 1906 , over 100 students disrupted it , throwing chairs and stink bombs when she tried to speak . The Daily Chronicle reported : " The rest of Miss Lind @-@ af @-@ Hageby 's indignation was lost in a beautiful ' eggy ' atmosphere that was now rolling heavily across the hall . ' Change your socks ! ' shouted one of the students . " Furniture was smashed and clothing torn .

For Susan McHugh of the University of New England , the dog 's mongrel status reflected the political coalition that rallied to the statue 's defence . The riots saw trade unionists , socialists , Marxists , liberals and suffragettes descend on Battersea to fight the medical students , even though , she writes , the suffragettes were not a group toward whom male workers felt any warmth . But the " Brown Terrier Dog Done to Death " by the male scientific establishment united them all .

Lizzy Lind af @-@ Hageby and Charlotte Despard saw the affair as a battle between feminism and machismo . Coral Lansbury wrote that the fight for women 's suffrage became closely linked with the anti @-@ vivisection movement . Three of the four vice @-@ presidents of the National Anti @-@ Vivisection Hospital were women . She argued that the Brown Dog affair became a matter of opposing symbols , the iconography of vivisection striking a chord with women . The vivisected dog on the operating board blurred into images of suffragettes force @-@ fed in Brixton Prison , or women strapped down for childbirth or forced to have their ovaries and uteruses removed as a cure for " mania . "

Both sides saw themselves as heirs to the future . Hilda Kean wrote that the Swedish activists were young and female , anti @-@ establishment and progressive , and viewed the scientists as remnants of a previous age . Their access to higher education that had made the case possible , creating what feminist scholar Susan Hamilton called a " new form of witnessing . " Against this , Lansbury wrote , the students saw themselves and their teachers as the " New Priesthood , " and the women and trade unionists as representatives of superstition and sentimentality .

= = = " Exit the ' Brown Dog ' " = = =

Questions were asked in the House of Commons about the cost of policing the statue , which required six constables a day at a cost of £ 700 a year . London 's police commissioner wrote to Battersea Council to ask that they contribute to it . Councillor John Archer , later Mayor of Battersea and one of the first black people to be elected to public office in the UK , told the Daily Mail that he was amazed by the request , considering Battersea was already paying £ 22 @, @ 000 a year in police rates . The Canine Defence League wondered whether , if Battersea were to organize raids on laboratories , the laboratories would be asked to pay the policing costs themselves .

Other councillors suggested the statue be encased in a steel cage and surrounded by a barbed wire fence . Suggestions were made through the letters pages of the Times and elsewhere that it be moved , perhaps to the grounds of the Anti @-@ Vivisection Hospital . The British Medical Journal wrote :

Battersea Council grew tired of the controversy . A new Conservative council was elected in

November 1909 amid talk of removing the statue . There were protests in support of it , and the 500 @-@ strong Brown Dog memorial defence committee was established . Twenty thousand people signed a petition , and 1 @, @ 500 attended a rally in February 1910 addressed by Lind af Hageby , Charlotte Despard and Liberal MP George Greenwood . There were more demonstrations in central London and speeches in Hyde Park , with supporters wearing masks of dogs .

The protests were to no avail . The statue was quietly removed before dawn on 10 March 1910 by four council workmen accompanied by 120 police officers . Nine days later 3 @, @ 000 anti @-@ vivisectionists gathered in Trafalgar Square to demand its return , but it was clear by then that Battersea Council had turned its back on the affair . The statue was at first kept hidden in the borough surveyor 's bicycle shed , according to a letter his daughter wrote in 1956 to the British Medical Journal , then reportedly destroyed by a council blacksmith , who melted it down . Anti @-@ vivisectionists filed a High Court petition demanding its return , but the case was dismissed in January 1911 .

= = = Memorial restored = = =

The New York Times wrote in March 1910 that " it is not considered at all probable that the effigy will ever again be exhibited in a public place , " but on 12 December 1985 , a new memorial to the brown dog , by sculptor Nicola Hicks , was unveiled by actress Geraldine James in Battersea Park behind the Pump House . Commissioned by the National Anti @-@ Vivisection Society and the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection , the new dog is mounted on a 5 @-@ foot @-@ high (1 @. @ 5 m) Portland stone plinth , and is based on Hicks 's own terrier , Brock . Peter Mason describes it as " a coquettish contrast to its down @-@ to @-@ earth predecessor . "

Echoing the fate of the previous memorial , the new dog was moved into storage in 1992 by Battersea Park 's owners , the Conservative Borough of Wandsworth , they said as part of a park renovation scheme . Anti @-@ vivisectionists campaigned for its return , suspicious of the explanation . It was reinstated in the park 's Woodland Walk in 1994 , near the Old English Garden , a more secluded location than before .

The new statue was criticized in 2003 by historian Hilda Kean . She saw the old Brown Dog as a radical statement , upright and defiant , not begging for mercy . For Kean , the new Brown Dog , located near the Old English Garden as " heritage , " has been separated from its anti @-@ vivisection iconography ? the balaclavas of activists and painful eyes of rabbits . It is too safe , she argued ; unlike its controversial ancestor , it makes no one uncomfortable .