On 2 February 1903, William Bayliss carried out a demonstration in a University College lecture theatre with a live but anaesthetised dog. Present were Ernest Starling, laboratory assistant Charles Scuttle and research student Henry Dale, who had the task of killing the dog afterwards.

Present in the audience were two Swedish students from the London School of Medicine for Women, Louise Lind af Hageby and Leisa Katherine Schartau, who were antivivisectionists and kept a diary. They showed their diary to the secretary of the National Antivivisection Society, Stephen Coleridge, and he quoted from it at the annual meeting on 1 May, which was reported in the *Daily News*, alleging the dog had not been effectively anaesthetised.

Following a letter from Coleridge in the *Daily News* on 8 May, Bayliss sued him for libel. The case was heard over 11–18 November. Bayliss won the case and received damages and costs, the jury accepting that the dog had not been effectively anaesthetised.

**The statue.** A memorial fountain with a statue of the Brown Dog was commissioned by the Honorary Secretary of the International Antivivisection Council, and hosted by Battersea's radical socialist council at a recreation ground on a social housing estate, unveiled in September 1906.

In November 1907 a small group of medical students attacked the statue, but were intercepted by local policemen and fined by the local magistrate; the next day hundreds of medical students marched from University College to Kings College with an effigy of the magistrate, which was burned and thrown in the river. More demonstrations followed culminating on 10 December with a march to Trafalgar Square and a march of around a hundred students to the statue, blocked by the police. These were the 'Brown Dog Riots' and resulted in a round-the-clock police guard on the memorial.

After local elections in November 1909 the new council at Battersea resolved to deal with the fountain, and it was removed to a secret location in the early hours of 10 March; the following Saturday there was an antivivisectionist march from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square, but that was the end of the matter; around a year later the fountain was quietly destroyed. On 12 December 1985 a replacement statue was unveiled in Battersea Park.

**The dog as symbol.** The Society for the Protection of Animals Liable to Vivisection used a dog as its logo. The Physiological Society had a small statue of a dog which was displayed at its meetings until it was stolen from a car boot in 1994 and of which replicas are presented to retiring officers. Interestingly the Society's dog was presented to it in October 1942 by Henry Dale, the man who killed the Brown Dog. Many physiologists mistakenly think The Society's dog is the Brown Dog!