

*Book Review*

**Animal Welfare: Focusing on the Future.** By David J. Mellor and A.C. David Bayvel. OIE: Paris, France, 2014; 358 pp; €65.00; ISBN: 978-92-9044-929-4 †

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† More information of the book is available at:

[http://web.oie.int/boutique/index.php?page=ficprod&id\\_produit=1307&fichrech=1&lang=en](http://web.oie.int/boutique/index.php?page=ficprod&id_produit=1307&fichrech=1&lang=en).

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This book, which is a volume in an OIE series, describes much that is relevant to animal welfare, the chapters being in English with summaries or full text in French and Spanish. As with many reviews of our state of knowledge, many contributions to this volume draw on previous publications. For example, David Fraser's excellent discussion of the globalization of farm animal welfare is explained at greater length in his 2008 paper [1] and book [2]. However, chapters on drivers of animal welfare policy in Africa, the Americas, the Far East and Australasia and the Middle East are amongst those that are novel. The description by Aidaros of Islamic teachings in relation to animal welfare is particularly welcome.

New developments in thinking about animal welfare, such as Boissy and Lee's chapter on how to use the links between emotion, motivation and cognition when assessing welfare, are valuable. Also Lawrence and Wall discuss selecting animals for "environmental fit" and hence better welfare and several papers explain how modern technologies can be utilized in order to manage animals better and improve their welfare.

Many of the chapters emphasise the substantial OIE contributions to the subject area in recent years. Welfare is generally presented as the broad scientific concept used by most animal welfare scientists. Nicks and Vandenheede, in their chapter on welfare in relation to health, refer to welfare as involving all aspects of coping with the environment including disease. However, they also accept the rather imprecise 1946 WHO definition of health. In an era before the scientific use of the term "welfare" the WHO defined health as a state of well-being but also incorporated in 'health' all of what we now think of as part of welfare. Their definition is contrary to normal public usage in that most people limit health to conditions related to physical or mental pathology. The WHO definition is not easy to use scientifically as both health and welfare can be measured on a scale from very positive to very negative

and are not just positive. It is logical to consider health as a part of welfare and not vice versa as do Nicks and Vandenheede.

The welfare of the estimated 400 million draught animals in the world is the subject of two interesting chapters, one by Abdul Rahman and Reed and the other by Tadich and Stuardo focusing on recent work in Chile. The latter reports that most owners of draught equids in their study were poor but responsible and caring. The lack of farriery services in some areas led to poor welfare associated with hoof problems. Other especially useful chapters are those on the welfare of dogs and cats by Sonntag and Overall, non-traditional pets by Schuppli *et al.* and three on fish welfare. Huntingford and Kadri cover farmed fish welfare assessment and problems, Braithwaite and Ebbesson explain pain and stress in fish and Lines and Spence describe humane slaughter of fish. The ethics of laboratory animal usage, humane killing of pest species and killing for disease control purposes are also discussed. In the editors' conclusions, OIE, FAO, EU, ISO and a range of international veterinary and farm animal association initiatives on animal welfare are mentioned. It is clear that there has been a very substantial increase in national and international activity in this area in recent years and that this will continue.

## References

1. Fraser, D. Toward a global perspective on farm animal welfare. *Appl. Anim. Behav. Sci.* **2008**, *113*, 330–339.
2. Fraser, D. *Understanding Animal Welfare: The Science in Its Cultural Context*; Wiley-Blackwell: Hoboken, NJ, USA, 2008.

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Animal welfare relates to how an animal is experiencing its life and encompasses both its physical and mental states.Â Ngaiio J. Beausoleil1\*, David J. Mellor1, Liv Baker2, Sandra E. Baker3, Mariagrazia Bellio4, Alison S. Clarke5, Arnja Dale6, Steve Garlick2,7, Bidida Jones8, Andrea Harvey2, Benjamin J. Pitcher9, Sally Sherwen10, Karen A. Stockin11 and Sarah Zito6.Â Dominant theoretical models for understanding animal welfare have focussed on the animal's physical state or biological function (Biological function orientation), the mental experiences, both positive and negative, the animal may have as a result of its physical state/biological function (Affective state orientation) or the naturalness of its environment and/or its ability to express natural behaviors (Naturalness or Natural. Professor David Mellor, named the Global Health and Pharma Magazine Best Animal Welfare Academic - New Zealand.Â âœœThe future of the centre is bright and I'm proud to say there is a great bunch of people tasked with taking it forward.Â The past focus of meeting the survival needs of animals will continue, but added to that will be the provision of opportunities for animals to engage in rewarding activities, in other words, not just surviving, but thriving,â Professor Mellor says.Â Professor David J Mellor is a prime example of a man who has dedicated his life to the welfare of animals, and the significant improvements he has helped to implement, particularly in recent years, are something that I am honoured to be able to recognise.â Professor David J Mellor Professor Kevin J Stafford. Co-Directors. Collaborating Centre for Animal Welfare Science and Bioethical AnalysisÂ âœœ Domains of animal welfare compromise âœœ Focus on affect or âœœfeelingsâœœâœœ Significance of pain âœœ Pain and veterinary education âœœ OIE Guidelines and animal pain. Areas considered. âœœ Domains of animal welfare compromise âœœ Focus on affect or âœœfeelingsâœœâœœ Significance of pain âœœ Pain and veterinary education. âœœ OIE Guidelines and animal pain. Domains of animal welfare compromise. âœœ The Five Domains concept âœœ Mellor & Reid 1994. âœœ Domain 1: Nutrition. David J Mellor is Professor of Animal Welfare Science, Professor of Applied Physiology and Bioethics, and Co-Director of the Animal Welfare Science and Bioethics Centre at Massey University, New Zealand. Emily Patterson-Kane is an Animal Welfare Scientist at the American Veterinary Medical Association in Illinois, USA. Kevin J Stafford is Professor of Veterinary Ethology and Co-Director of the Animal Welfare Science and Bioethics Centre at Massey University, New Zealand. UFAW , founded 1926, is an internationally recognised, independent, scientific and educational animal welfare charity. This