



PETA Factsheet

Circus Pages

USDA License #58-C-0440, P.O. Box 303, Myakka City, FL 34251

Circus Pages has failed to meet minimal federal standards for the care of animals used in exhibition as established in the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has cited Circus Pages for failure to have records of veterinary care, provide animals with sufficient space, and provide animals with appropriate food. Circus Pages travels with several animals, including two African elephants named Bombi and Daisy. Both elephants were captured in the wild in 1974. Contact PETA for documentation.

December 18, 2007: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failing to provide adequate veterinary care as a result of the declawing of two young tigers, which is not allowed under the Animal Welfare Act unless done for medical reasons. The inspector wrote, "Declawing of large felids can cause considerable pain and discomfort to the animals and cause health problems." The circus was also cited for failure to provide appropriate records regarding an adult tiger who had been given to another facility.

Spring 2007: According to *White Tops*, a circus-industry trade magazine, Circus Pages' animals were kept almost exclusively in their travel trailers for several weeks when the circus encountered bad weather in Ohio, where temperatures ranged from in the 20s at night to the mid-40s during most days.

May 17, 2006: According to the *Lawrence Journal-World*, Lawrence, Kansas, officials announced that Circus Pages would not be permitted to take exotic animals to Lawrence because of a city code that allows only a few domestic animals to be kept and owned.

December 3, 2002: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failure to have an adequate perimeter fence around dangerous animals.

January 9, 2002: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failure to comply with minimal veterinary care requirements. Four elephant handlers had not been tested for tuberculosis. The USDA requires annual testing of elephants and handlers because an outbreak of a human strain of tuberculosis has been infecting and killing elephants in captivity.

September 2, 2001: According to *High Point Enterprise*, Circus Pages failed to show for a scheduled appearance at the National Guard Armory near High Point, North Carolina.

February 11, 1999: The USDA cited Circus Pages for animal transport enclosures that were in need of repair. The inspector stated, "On the inside of the elephants' transport trailer, the left side of the wall has broken metal and two protruding bolts that must be corrected because they could cause injury to the elephants."

January 5, 1999: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failing to provide adequate veterinary care for the animals. Simba, an exotic cat, had a bleeding lesion on her chin. There was also no record of routine veterinary care such as deworming, vaccination, and tuberculosis tests.

**People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals • 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23510
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August 27, 1998: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failure to provide shelter for the animals, have records for the camels, and provide adequate veterinary care. The elephants had not been tested for tuberculosis. A lion was noted to be squinting and holding her eye shut—possibly because of an injury. The USDA inspector stated, “This is a notice that you have had the same violation documented on the last two inspections. You are being given the opportunity to correct these violations. If similar violations are documented on subsequent inspections, all past and future violations may be used as evidence for formal legal action against you.”

June 11, 1998: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failure to have records of acquisition and disposition of its animals.

March 19, 1998: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failure to have records for its animals.

January 15, 1998: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failure to provide adequate space for the animals. The lion could not stand up in his travel cage, and the elephants’ enclosure did not provide enough space. The circus was also cited for failure to provide adequate veterinary care. The elephant Bombi had a chronic draining abscess on her throat. There were no records of veterinary examinations or recommendations for this problem. The lion was noted as being thin and in need of veterinary care. The llama was observed with overgrown lower incisors.

January 30, 1997: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failing to make the animals available for inspection. The inspector stated, “Letters from USDA stating the need for submission of itineraries, and the delinquency of such submissions, have been sent on November 2, 1994, March 11, 1996, and April 25, 1996. There was no response to the last requests. The licensee has repeatedly failed to make the animals and facilities available for inspection by not notifying us of the facility’s location and has repeatedly failed to provide information requested (itinerary).”

January 10, 1995: The USDA cited the circus for failure to have records of veterinary care, to provide adequate food to the big cats, and to provide the elephant Bombi—who could only stand due to a restrictive neck chain—with enough space to lie down in the travel trailer.

December 5, 1994: The USDA cited Circus Pages for enclosures that were in disrepair and dangerous for the animals.

January 6, 1994: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failure to provide shade to the lions, including a 5-month-old cub.

December 29, 1992: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failure to provide veterinary care and medical records. The inspector noted that both elephants’ feet were in need of trimming and the nails were cracked and peeling [unattended foot problems in elephants are dangerous and can result in death]. One elephant, Bombi, had a chronic abscess on her throat.

September 10, 1992: The USDA cited Circus Pages for failure to have records of veterinary care.