

is abundant room for such a society. A humane consideration for the sufferings of our dumb fellow-creatures has yet to be impressed on the minds of the young. Acts of thoughtless cruelty by boys are by no means rare. For example, two boys were recently met, coming from the Cemetery ravine, with a number of frogs impaled on a stick. The wanton destruction of small birds annually practised, only to throw away the victims of such thoughtless deeds of cruelty, illustrates the same need for inculcating a respect for life, and a kindly sympathy with the happiness of even the meanest of God's creatures. By such practices, if unchecked, habits of cruelty are formed which affect the whole character, and may be legitimately assigned as the cause of some at least of the violence, domestic tyranny, or brutal conduct in various relations of life, which give evidence of such depravity.

One means, therefore, which the Society purposes to employ for accomplishing the end in view, is the diffusion of information both as to the extent of the evils which it seeks to remove, and the means by which they may be prevented or cured. In this they have been aided thus far by the liberality of the Massachusetts Society, to whom they are indebted for the generous gift of upwards of two thousand pamphlets, tracts, and handbills, drawing attention to various needless sources of suffering, and to the means for preventing it, which have been distributed among ostlers, teamsters, butchers, and others in need of such appeals. The Society is also indebted to the American Society, New York, for presenting an electro of an emblem to be used on its printed documents. A public lecture was also given under the auspices of the Society by G. T. Angell, Esq., President of the Boston Society, in which much useful information was communicated in reference to the methods successfully employed in the United States for preventing cruelty to animals, and for educating public opinion so as to enlist it heartily in the cause. Special thanks