

reached through their most tender part—their pockets. The prosecution by the Society of a single case in a town, or the removal of a single family of neglected and suffering children from a neighbourhood, will prevent the need of similar action in other families from the mere force of example if from no other cause.

After six years' experience we found that we could not separate the protection of children from that of animals. It was therefore resolved, at the annual meeting held in 1882, that the Society should drop the word "animal," and be simply S. P. C. to all animal creation.

In the report of the Metropolitan Society at Ottawa, we find it stated that "the societies now in operation in Canada, according to date of formation are those of Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Ottawa. These are spreading an influence which cannot be retarded, and their labors and teachings have caused to spring up in the minds of thinking people the necessity of further amendments and additions to our laws for the protection of unoffending animals from the cruelty of men." I may say in this connection that this (N. S.) Society has been fortunate in having as president, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. During the several years that he sat in the House of Commons he kindly took charge of several bills to amend the statutes with relation to children and animals, and had pretty hard work to educate the members of the house as to the importance of these laws to the community; Nova Scotia being in humane education, as it is in temperance matters, far ahead of the other provinces. Following the action of our Society above referred to, "a society for the Protection of Women and Children" was formed in Montreal in 1883, and now both Ottawa and St. John, N. B., contemplate including the protection of women and children in their work. These things show that anti-cruelty societies are a necessity, and a great educational force. They are gracious and potent handmaids to our civilization, and to the full development of Christianity.

Public opinion is quite changed in regard to the prevention of cruelty questions. We do not find as many transgressions as formerly. Still there is much yet to be done. We want the means to spread more knowledge on the subject, by a small publication or other printed matter. We ought to have more branches in the various counties—not dead ones—but real live active agents that will make themselves known and felt throughout their district. We want "Bands of Mercy" in every Sunday-school in the province to take the simple pledge, "I will try to be kind to all harmless living creatures, and try to protect them from cruel usage." We want the means to do our work more efficiently and effectively. Compare our receipts with those of any similar society on this continent. Our annual

subscriptions d
being three-four
legal expenses
to say nothing
our receipts w
Society, taking
should have an
Mr. Bergh of
income of fifty
animals alone
separate organi
in cases involvi
its fund, but
must know th
buy fuel, to pa
poor-house, or f
During the pas
to women, men,

The actual re
the work of thi
rescued comes p
specially provid

We have bee
the Rev. Dr. E
Orphanage, and
homes presided
admirable instit
be. If our cit
there and after
it would not lac
ought to be in t
not correct—the
pity that our cit
head instead of
institution that
The ladies conc
The children the
circumstances, a
sion to the home
re-action from t
care that the lit
The ladies of th
Society part of
dren, if we fit it
place is very mu
with children th
A similar insti
wanted for girls