

Furnace

—BACK TO BED.

consumes so little fuel
that it remains to make
fire when the dampers
are closed. The operator may
be in 15 or 20 minutes.

per works automatic-
ally and odors always escape
—never pass through

simple in construction,
a very little attention
heat from the same
other heater.

Common furnaces.

Bake or Wood.

Free.

S

VER, ST. JOHN, N. B.

AGENTS.

K. A. B. C. BOUNDARY
WARD.

Editor—Your lucid articles in
and to-day's Times showed
guiding those otherwise un-
der the mental fog
have settled down on them
the tangled universe of
Wootton, R. E. Gossell
Mills on this subject. That
Colombia has every reason
for the manner in which
it was constituted and the
it arrived at a diplomatic
But Frank Richards has an
columns so completely
in the three have failed to
real points which concern
it is unnecessary to con-
further, other than to wholly
Mr. Richards that it is a
thing for provincial civil
be glowing over the mis-
that province which pays
salaries—they should choose
more opportune time for
you—so" and "sour-grapes"
did not require a wise man
that China would lose
in if she proved it, before
But now we already
the leading United States
Dickinson, is forced to ad-
and a fair-disputable case,
of the United States com-
modator Turner, says the two
are of strategic impor-
tance. Every one of sense
must be, or else why did
States commissioners make
fight for them that they
Alverson to give way
after judgment, i.e., if Mr.
to be believed, and every-
in Canada believes that
esworth affirms took place,
so Mr. Aldersworth and his
Louis Jette, in solemnly
protest on record for the
ation of their fellow-
In so doing they have fol-
lowed the policy of a really
justice of England, one who
age of his convictions, i.e.,
Chief Justice Sir Alex.
was one of the five who
formed the court of appeal
by its award, published at
September 14th, 1872, gave
states about fifteen and a
dollars compensation for the
lost. The claimant, who
is composed of arbitrary
five states, i.e., Italy,
Brazil, Great Britain and
Austria, but even the fact
of a great court of real arbi-
tration, not a mere manipu-
lated such as the late igno-
rant prevent Chief Justice
the representative of Great
Britain, "a long and
against a great part of
the tribunal," as Justice
said in his "History of Our
That man is a craven in-
justice rights declared on wrong
and fear to raise his voice
And as that well-known
United States, Professor
has even to admit the
Political History, p. 294),
extravagant sum so award-
neva tribunal still remains
of the United States, be-
has appeared to claim it
pite this payment by Eng-
land," says the same
refused by the United
the aid of the American-
ry, called the Fenian Raid,
of Great Britain was fair
refusal. She feared, and
for her North American
as well as for her trans-
con in conclusion, for the
ation of your readers, to-
day editorial in the To-
of October 27th, called
himself the "Award." In
dian to your articles.

SITKLAN.

l. in the presence of sev-
eral on Tuesday last
the of the King Edward
sanitarium.

WRICKS—Undone and
unpacked and desolate! Even
weeks! Not one of you is too
the mire of disease but the
potent remedy as South
can reach you and lift
that haunting, it's answers
it, gentle, but firm and un-
der fails. Sold by Jackson
& Co.—136.

FOR CARRYING A
CONCEALED WEAPON

CHINAMAN WAS FINED
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

The Money Was Promptly Paid by the
Prisoner's Friends—No Evidence
Taken This Morning.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
A fine of \$25 with the alternative
of one month's imprisonment was the pen-
alty inflicted on Chung Bin, the Chinaman
who was caught in a threatening
attitude towards Ali Duck with a
viewing-looking piece of pipe on his per-
son last Saturday night. The fine was
very promptly handed over by the de-
fendant's friends, on face it was paid
within a few minutes of the adjourn-
ment of court. Before being liberated
Chung was taken to the police station
office, where a descriptive note was
made for future reference, of fear which
he was informed that he could go. He
had no time in making off.

No evidence was taken this morning.
Arthur Crease, who had been retained
for the defence, was then asked if he
in the course of a brief address he
characterized the press reports of the
affair as being alarmist in their nature,
and calculated to exercise a strong in-
fluence in the matter. The newspaper
he thought, had magnified what was
merely an ordinary row among the Chi-
nese. The weapon found was not neces-
sarily an offensive one. It might have
been used by the prisoner as a handle
for splitting wood or killing salmon.
Chung having been employed in a can-
nery. Had he intended to use it, it
would have been used before he was
caught. He asked the magistrate to in-
dict a light fine.

J. M. Beadburn, who appeared for the
prosecution, alluded to the seriousness of
the offence. The prisoner was deterred
in a threatening attitude towards an
other Chinaman, and had the police not
intervened would doubtless have used
the weapon. Had he not intended to use
it would not have been carried around
with him. It was plainly not an im-
plement for cutting wood or killing
salmon, but a weapon of offence. The
more fact of the accused being in a
crowd, who were not a man, and
as was the case on Saturday night,
armed with the weapon found on his per-
son, was sufficient to show that he in-
tended to make use of it. Had it not
been for the intervention of the police,
it was highly probable that if the man
was caught at all, he would to some crime
known to the law. He had no doubt
that if the maximum penalty was in-
flicted it would be promptly paid.

The magistrate observed that the law
regarding the carrying of concealed
weapons prevented serious crimes, and
should be enforced to the utmost. It
would be a serious retrograde movement
if the people generally were allowed to
carry offensive weapons. He was not
considering the question of whether the
weapon would have been used or not,
but the fact was that the prisoner had
the weapon where he could use it. He
was willing to admit that in this case it
might not have been used, but the law
governing the possession of weapons
needed to be emphasized. This was the
first time a prisoner had been charged
with carrying a weapon of the kind,
and it was a moderate penalty, which should
act as a deterrent against repetitions.
The code provided for a fine of not less
than \$10 and not exceeding \$50. He
fined the prisoner \$25, or one month's
imprisonment. The fine was promptly paid.
The manner in which Chung Bin came
into possession of the piece of pipe was
described to a Times representative by
a person connected with one of the Chi-
nese secret organizations who was closely
watching the case. He said that Chung
Bin was coming out of what is
known as theatre alley, when he picked
up the piece of pipe and decided to take
it home, so he concealed it on his per-
son. Unfortunately, however, he ac-
cidentally ran into the crowd on the
corner of Government and Cormorant
streets, and while in the midst of it was
arrested by the police.

The Times informant did not explain
Chung Bin's threatening attitude, or his
prominence in the gang which was at-
tempting to do Ali Duck bodily harm.
It is also a strange coincidence that the
pipe was reposing snugly in a pocket
conveniently close to Chung's right
side. The article in the Times last
night gave the facts of Saturday's affair.
There is not the slightest doubt that had
the infuriated gang surrounding Ali
Duck been allowed to work its own
sweet will there would have been a far
more serious charge before the magis-
trate than that dealt with in the police
court this morning.

IS NOT DUE YET.

Point Ellice Bridge Superstructure Will
Not Arrive For Couple of Weeks.

The superstructure for the Point Ellice
bridge, which the morning paper has all
banded here on several occasions,
will not arrive for several weeks. It
left Elmira, N. Y., last Saturday night,
and is not expected for two weeks at least.
When it does arrive the work of estab-
lishing it on the foundation will be pro-
ceeded with without delay. Other city
work is being carried on steadily. The
filling in of the James Bay flats directly
behind the retaining wall will be com-
pleted in a week or ten days, while the
month of the pipe through which the
drains is pumping a fine lot of material
is more than half way across inside the
bridge.

Owing to the insufficiency of sewer pipe
the sewer extension operations are being
somewhat delayed. More pipe, however,
will be available shortly. At last Mon-
day evening's meeting of the council the
sum of \$10,000 was appropriated out of
the sewer loan by-law, funds for the
completion of this work.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting Held Monday Night—
Bishop Ridley Present as Guest.

The Victoria Natural History Society
met last evening in the parliament build-
ing. There was a good attendance. Dr.
Hassell presided.

James Deans read a paper on "The
Claims of Vancouver Island, Their
Origin and History." The paper had
been very carefully prepared, and went
into the subject very fully. He made re-
ference to the coming of the terrible
pestilence, called by the Indians "sok-
house," which carried off ninety out of
every hundred of them. This was the
population that they could no longer
bury their dead, under cairns of stones,
to prevent the wild animals pawing up
and devouring the corpses. The same
dreadful plague swept over Mexico
in 1070, and reduced the Aztec popu-
lation to a remarkable extent.

An interesting discussion followed the
reading of the paper.
Bishop Ridley, who was the guest,
possessed of the wonderful
powers of memory possessed by the old
Indians. The spread of education and
the introduction of books and writing
into the hands of the natives of the
Seventh Day Adventist propaganda at
Oakland, California, on the one side, and
an article of Dr. D. S. Gregory in a
recent magazine, proposing a book en-
titled "Sunday, the True Sabbath of
God," by Samuel Walter Gamble, of Ot-
tawa, Kan. The book itself I have not
seen, but the general scope may be ap-
prehended from the synopsis, and some-
times the verbal expression, and some-
times the good may be done by a restatement
of our reasons for observing the Lord's day,
even though we can hope to present no
standing novelty.

The question of the day to be observed
is not so important as the manner and
spirit of its observance. But the wisdom
of God in requiring all to observe the
same day is manifest from the needs of
the individual and the solidarity of the
race.

The Seventh Day Adventist presents
this case in a manner so apparently con-
clusive that the untrained observer fails
to see any way of escaping his position.
He puts it thus: The seventh day was
observed as the Sabbath without inter-
ruption, from Adam to Moses; 2, the ob-
servance of the day continued from
Moses to Christ; 3, there is no ordinance
in the New Testament changing it; 4,
the change was made by the Pope of
Rome. The Pope is the "beast" of
Revelation, Sunday keeping is "a work
of the beast," and "whoever worships
the beast or has his mark (i.e., keeps
Sunday as Sabbath) shall be cast out,
and the wrath of God shall be poured
out upon him."

Mr. Gamble's method of dealing
with the Adventist is to deny positively every premise, and
then by argument to refute them. And
this he does so effectively that, according
to Dr. Gregory, "this book is one of the
most important contributions ever made
to the doctrine of the Christian Sabbath."

He points out, what even a term in
Hebrew must know, that the word "Sabbath"
is not the name of any particular
day of the week, but a word denoting
rest or cessation. Nor does it indicate
the length of that rest. It is variously
used in the Old Testament to indicate
a rest of one day, of two days, of one
year, of two years and of 70 years.

Then one by one the contentions of the
Adventist are shown to be untenable, by
logical, sound and scholarly argu-
ments into the realm of Egyptian, As-
syrian and Roman history, and the more
ethereal realm of astronomy.

The consideration of a few matters
connected with the Sabbath, as it is
is to be noted that Moses instituted not
only a Sabbath day, but a Sabbath sys-
tem. That system has five members,
which fall into two groups—one group of
three and another of two. The Sabbath
of the former group sanctity clearly per-
tains to the last in a series of seven.
There was the seventh day, the Sabbath
of the week. There was the seventh
year, the Sabbath of years. There was
the day of atonement, and three or
four extra holy days besides. And there
was the seventh or Sabbath year in
which the land lay fallow and the slaves
went free. In a comparatively early age
belongs to the seventh—to the seventh day,
the seventh month, the seventh year.

But what of the other group of two
members in this Sabbath system? They
were the Feast of Pentecost, or of weeks,
and the year of jubilee. The place of
these feast in the Jewish calendar was
fixed by reckoning from a set date, multi-
plying by weeks, i.e., multiplying
seven by seven. From the Sabbath after
Passover, seven times seven were counted
to bring Pentecost (Lev. 23, 15). The
same method of counting, using years in-
stead of days, fixed the year of jubilee,
a week of years, i.e., seven years multi-
plied by seven made 49 (Lev. 25, 8).

Here comes in a feature too often
ignored, a very remarkable difference
from the first series of the Sabbath
system. If the same principle were fol-
lowed in this as in that series, we should
expect to find Pentecost on the forty-
ninth day after Passover, and the year
of jubilee would fall on the forty-ninth
year. But in neither instance is this the
case. Pentecost falls on the first day
of the week, following the forty-ninth day,
and the glorious year of jubilee fell not
on the last of a series of seven times
seven years, but on the first of the next
series. That is to say, in both cases the
series, whether of days or years, was
allowed to come to a full end, and then
the first day of the first year of a new
series was taken.

It is also worthy of note that among
all and great feasts of the Jews, Pentecost
was the only one that had no back-
ground, i.e., no historical basis. It was
not a memorial, as was the Passover or Tabernacle, but a
joyous expression of present gratitude
and a subtle prophecy. And the jubilee
was an anticipation of good things to
come, the coming of God on earth—and
in the course of time came to be identi-
fied with the advent of the Messiah. And
when at the outset of His ministry Jesus
preached in the synagogue of Nazareth
and read a passage from Isaiah, which
all the Jews understood as applying to
the year of jubilee, and added, "This day
is this scripture fulfilled in your ears."
He was understood as claiming to be
the Messiah.

Pentecost and Jubilee were Christ-
ward festivals of the Old Testament.
They fell not upon the last day or the
last year of an old series, but upon the
first day and the first year of a new
series. The Christian dispensation as a
new series.

A DISCOURSE ON
THE LORD'S DAY

WHY IT IS OBSERVED
BY THE CHRISTIANS

An Interesting Address by Rev. W. L.
Clay Before Ministerial Associa-
tion Yesterday.

At Monday's monthly meeting of the
Ministerial Association Rev. W. L. Clay
gave the following interesting ad-
dress on "Why the Lord's Day is Ob-
served by Christians." He said:

Interest in this question was stimulated
by the almost simultaneous coming
into my hands of some literature of the
Seventh Day Adventist propaganda at
Oakland, California, on the one side, and
an article of Dr. D. S. Gregory in a
recent magazine, proposing a book en-
titled "Sunday, the True Sabbath of
God," by Samuel Walter Gamble, of Ot-
tawa, Kan. The book itself I have not
seen, but the general scope may be ap-
prehended from the synopsis, and some-
times the verbal expression, and some-
times the good may be done by a restatement
of our reasons for observing the Lord's day,
even though we can hope to present no
standing novelty.

The question of the day to be observed
is not so important as the manner and
spirit of its observance. But the wisdom
of God in requiring all to observe the
same day is manifest from the needs of
the individual and the solidarity of the
race.

The Seventh Day Adventist presents
this case in a manner so apparently con-
clusive that the untrained observer fails
to see any way of escaping his position.
He puts it thus: The seventh day was
observed as the Sabbath without inter-
ruption, from Adam to Moses; 2, the ob-
servance of the day continued from
Moses to Christ; 3, there is no ordinance
in the New Testament changing it; 4,
the change was made by the Pope of
Rome. The Pope is the "beast" of
Revelation, Sunday keeping is "a work
of the beast," and "whoever worships
the beast or has his mark (i.e., keeps
Sunday as Sabbath) shall be cast out,
and the wrath of God shall be poured
out upon him."

Mr. Gamble's method of dealing
with the Adventist is to deny positively every premise, and
then by argument to refute them. And
this he does so effectively that, according
to Dr. Gregory, "this book is one of the
most important contributions ever made
to the doctrine of the Christian Sabbath."

He points out, what even a term in
Hebrew must know, that the word "Sabbath"
is not the name of any particular
day of the week, but a word denoting
rest or cessation. Nor does it indicate
the length of that rest. It is variously
used in the Old Testament to indicate
a rest of one day, of two days, of one
year, of two years and of 70 years.

Then one by one the contentions of the
Adventist are shown to be untenable, by
logical, sound and scholarly argu-
ments into the realm of Egyptian, As-
syrian and Roman history, and the more
ethereal realm of astronomy.

The consideration of a few matters
connected with the Sabbath, as it is
is to be noted that Moses instituted not
only a Sabbath day, but a Sabbath sys-
tem. That system has five members,
which fall into two groups—one group of
three and another of two. The Sabbath
of the former group sanctity clearly per-
tains to the last in a series of seven.
There was the seventh day, the Sabbath
of the week. There was the seventh
year, the Sabbath of years. There was
the day of atonement, and three or
four extra holy days besides. And there
was the seventh or Sabbath year in
which the land lay fallow and the slaves
went free. In a comparatively early age
belongs to the seventh—to the seventh day,
the seventh month, the seventh year.

But what of the other group of two
members in this Sabbath system? They
were the Feast of Pentecost, or of weeks,
and the year of jubilee. The place of
these feast in the Jewish calendar was
fixed by reckoning from a set date, multi-
plying by weeks, i.e., multiplying
seven by seven. From the Sabbath after
Passover, seven times seven were counted
to bring Pentecost (Lev. 23, 15). The
same method of counting, using years in-
stead of days, fixed the year of jubilee,
a week of years, i.e., seven years multi-
plied by seven made 49 (Lev. 25, 8).

Here comes in a feature too often
ignored, a very remarkable difference
from the first series of the Sabbath
system. If the same principle were fol-
lowed in this as in that series, we should
expect to find Pentecost on the forty-
ninth day after Passover, and the year
of jubilee would fall on the forty-ninth
year. But in neither instance is this the
case. Pentecost falls on the first day
of the week, following the forty-ninth day,
and the glorious year of jubilee fell not
on the last of a series of seven times
seven years, but on the first of the next
series. That is to say, in both cases the
series, whether of days or years, was
allowed to come to a full end, and then
the first day of the first year of a new
series was taken.

It is also worthy of note that among
all and great feasts of the Jews, Pentecost
was the only one that had no back-
ground, i.e., no historical basis. It was
not a memorial, as was the Passover or Tabernacle, but a
joyous expression of present gratitude
and a subtle prophecy. And the jubilee
was an anticipation of good things to
come, the coming of God on earth—and
in the course of time came to be identi-
fied with the advent of the Messiah. And
when at the outset of His ministry Jesus
preached in the synagogue of Nazareth
and read a passage from Isaiah, which
all the Jews understood as applying to
the year of jubilee, and added, "This day
is this scripture fulfilled in your ears."
He was understood as claiming to be
the Messiah.

WORK ON BEHALF
OF DUMB ANIMALS

REVIEWED AT LAST
EVENING'S MEETING

Of Local S. P. C. A.—Interesting Re-
port From Secretary—Addresses
by Prominent Citizens.

There was a large attendance at the
annual meeting of the Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Wed-
nesday evening at the city hall.

Upon invitation of the presiding officer
a number of prominent citizens of the
society took seats upon the platform.

In opening the proceedings His Wor-
ship made a few appropriate remarks.
He said that he had always taken the
part of dumb animals when they were
ill-treated, and was in hearty sympathy
with the objects of the society. He ex-
pressed regret at the small attendance.
It was hard, however, to get a big
meeting owing to the many counter at-
tractions. He suggested that some
means be taken calculated to increase
the membership. The roll, in his opin-
ion, should bear the names of at least
1,000 citizens, so that the society would
be in a position to extend its influence
throughout the province. Since its or-
ganization the society had performed
good work, but there was still more to
be done. He hoped that in the coming
year the scope of the society's influence
would be increased, and smaller branches
organized at different points in British
Columbia.

The minutes of the previous annual
meeting were read by Secretary Kitto,
and were adopted unanimously.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor wrote
stating that his absence from the meet-
ing did not show lack of interest in the
society's work. He wished it every suc-
cess, but felt unable to endure the
fatigue of evening meetings.

Alfred Hamilton, Hon. A. B. McPhillips,
Bishop Cridge, Charles Hayward, Lieut.
Col. Gregory and others wrote expressing
regret at being unable to attend.
The secretary's annual report was then
read.

The report was of the most interesting
character. It gave a complete review of
the year's work. References are made
to the amendment to the inoperative bill
for the protection of the animals, and
to the "Detention of Animals Act," which
was unfortunately not carried through
owing to the early dissolution of the last
legislature. It will, however, be intro-
duced this year. The committee, with
the cooperation of the Pharmacy Society,
are preparing an amendment to the
"Sale of Poisons Act," to lessen the
facilities with which poison can now be
procured. This is to prevent a recur-
rence of the poisoning of dogs, which
which set in with the new year. In this
connection rat traps have been made on
a plan suggested by Dr. Hamilton, which
renders it almost impossible for dogs or
other animals to get at the traps. More
dog troughs have been made and dis-
tributed throughout the town.

The society is also interested in the
protection of young birds, and of
animals and the overcrowding of poultry
in transit. The committee has con-
ferred with the Natural History Society
for the protection of song birds and other
birds from the cruelty of boys armed with
shotguns and catapults.

Apologies of the badly wounded horses
in war time the report says: "As we
were too far off to enable us to accept
the offer to attend the Geneva conference
on this matter, it is some satisfaction
that we have been asked for and given
our vote to the parent society, which has
called a general assembly at Geneva to
abate the horrors of horses mutilated in
war time."

The report goes on to say: "The num-
ber of cases dealt with have been sig-
nificantly in excess of last year; then we had 115
cases, this year we have 119 cases. We
take this as a good sign; that with an
increasing population and more horses
there should not be a greater number.
It is not all the desire of this society
to punish, but to prevent cruelty,
and we can only believe that the influ-
ence of such a society in the community
has an educative and restraining influ-
ence. But cases of cruelty are liable to
fluctuation, for in the last month of our
year we have dealt with more cases
than in any other previous month."

"We have also dealt with cases at
Claycoquet, Alberni and Denman Island.
We are pleased to say that cases out-
side the Victoria district will in future
be dealt with by the secretary of the
provincial society, when there is no local
branch."

"We have dealt with four cases in the
police court; one was the very cruel case
of placing an elastic band over a horse's
tongue and nearly cutting it in two.
This case occupied three sittings of the
court. We have had destroy several
horses, being totally unfit for any work.
In many instances we have shown driv-
ers how to adjust their harness to pre-
vent his chafing and fretting the horse.
The drivers have always taken our re-
marks in good part."

After references to Animal Sunday, the
provincial annual meeting and the yellow
manual issued by the R. S. P. C. A. of
London, the report continues:
"This society, whatever fluctuations,
whatever other duties may be imposed
upon it, will ever feel that the greatest
work it can carry out is the 'education
of the young,' and this phase of the
work is hardly touched at all."

"In England and America, by all those
who are working for humane objects;
by statesmen and philanthropists, it is
felt that the beginning of all gentle ac-
tion and bearing can only be inculcated
by getting the young to take an interest
in and understand something of the animal
creation."

"We have talked about this long
enough, and it is a cause of great dis-
couragement that those who are more
immediately concerned in the education
of the young seem to take so little inter-
est in this direction. It is a matter which
is accomplished in this direction in England

WORK ON BEHALF
OF DUMB ANIMALS

REVIEWED AT LAST
EVENING'S MEETING

Of Local S. P. C. A.—Interesting Re-
port From Secretary—Addresses
by Prominent Citizens.

There was a large attendance at the
annual meeting of the Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Wed-
nesday evening at the city hall.

Upon invitation of the presiding officer
a number of prominent citizens of the
society took seats upon the platform.

In opening the proceedings His Wor-
ship made a few appropriate remarks.
He said that he had always taken the
part of dumb animals when they were
ill-treated, and was in hearty sympathy
with the objects of the society. He ex-
pressed regret at the small attendance.
It was hard, however, to get a big
meeting owing to the many counter at-
tractions. He suggested that some
means be taken calculated to increase
the membership. The roll, in his opin-
ion, should bear the names of at least
1,000 citizens, so that the society would
be in a position to extend its influence
throughout the province. Since its or-
ganization the society had performed
good work, but there was still more to
be done. He hoped that in the coming
year the scope of the society's influence
would be increased, and smaller branches
organized at different points in British
Columbia.

The minutes of the previous annual
meeting were read by Secretary Kitto,
and were adopted unanimously.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor wrote
stating that his absence from the meet-
ing did not show lack of interest in the
society's work. He wished it every suc-
cess, but felt unable to endure the
fatigue of evening meetings.

Alfred Hamilton, Hon. A. B. McPhillips,
Bishop Cridge, Charles Hayward, Lieut.
Col. Gregory and others wrote expressing
regret at being unable to attend.
The secretary's annual report was then
read.

The report was of the most interesting
character. It gave a complete review of
the year's work. References are made
to the amendment to the inoperative bill
for the protection of the animals, and
to the "Detention of Animals Act," which
was unfortunately not carried through
owing to the early dissolution of the last
legislature. It will, however, be intro-
duced this year. The committee, with
the cooperation of the Pharmacy Society,
are preparing an amendment to the
"Sale of Poisons Act," to lessen the
facilities with which poison can now be
procured. This is to prevent a recur-
rence of the poisoning of dogs, which
which set in with the new year. In this
connection rat traps have been made on
a plan suggested by Dr. Hamilton, which
renders it almost impossible for dogs or
other animals to get at the traps. More
dog troughs have been made and dis-
tributed throughout the town.

The society is also interested in the
protection of young birds, and of
animals and the overcrowding of poultry
in transit. The committee has con-
ferred with the Natural History Society
for the protection of song birds and other
birds from the cruelty of boys armed with
shotguns and catapults.

Apologies of the badly wounded horses
in war time the report says: "As we
were too far off to enable us to accept
the offer to attend the Geneva conference
on this matter, it is some satisfaction
that we have been asked for and given
our vote to the parent society, which has
called a general assembly at Geneva to
abate the horrors of horses mutilated in
war time."

The report goes on to say: "The num-
ber of cases dealt with have been sig-
nificantly in excess of last year; then we had 115
cases, this year we have 119 cases. We
take this as a good sign; that with an
increasing population and more horses
there should not be a greater number.
It is not all the desire of this society
to punish, but to prevent cruelty,
and we can only believe that the influ-
ence of such a society in the community
has an educative and restraining influ-
ence. But cases of cruelty are liable to
fluctuation, for in the last month of our
year we have dealt with more cases
than in any other previous month."

"We have also dealt with cases at
Claycoquet, Alberni and Denman Island.
We are pleased to say that cases out-
side the Victoria district will in future
be dealt with by the secretary of the
provincial society, when there is no local
branch."

"We have dealt with four cases in the
police court; one was the very cruel case
of placing an elastic band over a horse's
tongue and nearly cutting it in two.
This case occupied three sittings of the
court. We have had destroy several
horses, being totally unfit for any work.
In many instances we have shown driv-
ers how to adjust their harness to pre-
vent his chafing and fretting the horse.
The drivers have always taken our re-
marks in good part."

After references to Animal Sunday, the
provincial annual meeting and the yellow
manual issued by the R. S. P. C. A. of
London, the report continues:
"This society, whatever fluctuations,
whatever other duties may be imposed
upon it, will ever feel that the greatest
work it can carry out is the 'education
of the young,' and this phase of the
work is hardly touched at all."

"In England and America, by all those
who are working for humane objects;
by statesmen and philanthropists, it is
felt that the beginning of all gentle ac-
tion and bearing can only be inculcated
by getting the young to take an interest
in and understand something of the animal
creation."

"We have talked about this long
enough, and it is a cause of great dis-
couragement that those who are more
immediately concerned in the education
of the young seem to take so little inter-
est in this direction. It is a matter which
is accomplished in this direction in England

WORK ON BEHALF
OF DUMB ANIMALS

REVIEWED AT LAST
EVENING'S