

following excellent directions given by the Royal Society, London, should also be pursued ; " Make a note of the time when, and the place where, the offence was committed. If for driving a horse or other animal with galled neck or shoulders, or other wounds, note the size and situation of such wounds, and especially whether they are raw, discharging, or in contact with the harness ; if for flogging or beating, note the number of blows, and on what part of the body inflicted, and the effect, if any, on the skin of the animal ; if for lameness, ascertain PARTICULARLY whether or not there is suffering, as lameness is not always an indication of pain ; if for weakness or infirmity, take care to have good evidence of the bodily condition, age, and incapacity of the animal, and the labor extracted from it ; if for overloading, it is indispensable to show painful distress of the animals, e.g., trembling, falling, unusual perspiration or exhaustion, or to show violence on the part of the driver ; if for mutilation or any other torture, observe minutely and take down in writing the precise character of the same in detail. It is important also to remember the exact words of accused when stopped, which frequently amount to an admission of guilt. In every case, if possible, obtain the name and address of a respectable witness willing to give evidence. If unwilling, such witness can be summoned to give evidence."

It is sometimes advisable that the eye witness of an act of cruelty should give the offender at once into the custody of a policeman or constable. This summary method should be adopted only when the case is one of gross and undoubted cruelty, and when the offender is not a resident in the place, and will not give his name and address, or when, in the case of a resident or non-resident, there is reason to believe that he is not giving these truthfully or that he will evade a summons or will abscond. In any of these cases the eye-witness of an act of cruelty may direct the attention of a policeman or constable to the offence and request the latter to do his duty.

It is earnestly hoped that the personal inconveniences arising out of proceedings to protect animals from the outrages of cruel persons will not deter friends of humanity from co-operating with the officers in their efforts to promote the object of the Society.

The Society would impress upon Master Carters, Coal and Wood Merchants, and others the importance of not employing young lads, under the age of fourteen years as drivers of loaded horses, both from their inability to assist the animal when backing, or on hilly places, and the thoughtlessness natural to youth, which frequently leads to racing the horses and using the whip unnecessarily. Attention is also called to the following existing cruelties, pointed out by the American Humane Association of Chicago :

Animals in freezing and starving condition, in exposed localities on the Western plains, in the winter season.

Animals so horribly burned on their bodies, through careless branding, as to make wounds that never heal.

Animals severely wounded and tortured by clubs and long, sharp iron prods, when being loaded on stock-cars.

Animals so cruelly crowded, trampled, starved, and kept without water, when transported long distances by rail to market, as to make their meat unfit for food.

Horses compelled to endure excruciating torture by the over-check and other high check-reins, through the ignorance and pride of thoughtless drivers.

Dogs and cats driven to desperation and madness from want of water.

Horses ruined in health and limb through being over-loaded, lack of food and improper feeding.

Old, galled, crippled horses ill-fed, over-loaded, and generally abused by hard masters.