

THE NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY

FOR THE

# Prevention of Cruelty.

Incorporated under Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

## NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1885,

With Abstract of the Constitution and By-Laws and  
the Laws relative to "Cruelty to Animals,"  
and "Act to Prevent and Punish  
Wrongs to Children."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY,

93 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.



HALIFAX, N. S.:

PRINTED AT THE MORNING HERALD OFFICE, 58 AND 60 GRANVILLE STREET

1885.

## SUGGESTIONS

For the Guidance of Individuals who may desire to Prosecute Persons  
Guilty of Cruelty to Animals.

The Dominion Law presents three means by which perpetrators of Cruelty to Animals may be punished: I. By giving the Offender into the custody of a Policeman or Constable: II. By the issue of a summons: III. By the apprehension of the accused under a Warrant.

### I. By giving the Offender into the custody of a Policeman or Constable.

This is the best course to adopt within the City of Halifax and in towns where Magistrates sit daily, as the person charged can be conveyed to a Police Court immediately after the commission of the offence, and punished forthwith. If a Policeman or Constable is not within reach when the cruelty is witnessed, or cannot be obtained soon afterwards, it will be better to proceed by summons, except in flagrant cases, exhibiting the worst features of torture; or when in consequence of the offender's refusal to discontinue his brutality it may be necessary to protect the animal by placing its tormentor in custody of a Police Officer.

### II. By the issue of a summons.

First obtain the name and address of the offender, and lay the complaint before a Justice of the Peace within whose jurisdiction the offender shall have been committed. This must be done within three Calendar Months after the commission of the act complained of.

Should the accused be the Driver or Conductor of an Omnibus, Cab, or other Public Vehicle, obtain his name, address, and number of badge; also, the name, address, and number on said Omnibus, Cab, or other Vehicle. Make a note of the time when, and the place where, the offence occurred. If for driving a horse or other animal with galled neck or shoulders, or other wounds, note the size, situation of such wounds, especially if raw, discharging, or in contact with the harness; if 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 a lameness is not always an indication of pain; if for weakness or infirmity, take care to have a witness to speak of the bodily condition, age, and incapacity of the animal, and the labour exacted from it; for overloading, it is indispensable to show painful distress of the animal—e.g., trembling, fading, unusual perspiration, or exhaustion—to show violence on the part of the driver; if for mutilation or any other torture under the aforesaid Acts of the Dominion of Canada, observe minutely and take down in writing the precise character of the same in detail. It is important to remember the exact words of the accused when stopped. In every case, if possible, to obtain the name and address of one or more respectable witnesses willing to give evidence. If unwilling, a witness may be subpoenaed by the Magistrate to appear.

The Magistrate has power upon conviction for ill-treatment to an animal which has sustained damage, to award compensation to the Owner thereof, in addition to the punishment upon such conviction, the said compensation to be paid by the offender.

(Continued on opposite corner.)

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OFFICE

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THE M.  
PROF. LAWSON  
HON. P. C. HILL  
S. TOBIN,  
J. F. KENNY,  
JOHN P. MOTT,  
DR. N. TUPPER

C. W. ANDERSON  
W. H. HARRINGTON  
J. C. MACKINTOSH  
H. McD. HENRY

Lad

MRS. WILLOUGHBY  
MRS. B. G. GRAY  
MRS E C. FAIRBANKS

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1885-6.

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### President.

HON. M. H. RICHEY, Lieutenant-Governor.

### Vice-Presidents.

THE MAYOR.  
PROF. LAWSON, Halifax.  
HON. P. C. HILL, "  
S. TOBIN, "  
J. F. KENNY, "  
JOHN P. MOTT, Dartmouth.  
DR. N. TUPPER, Amherst.

ISRAEL LONGWORTH, Truro.  
J. BLANCHARD, Kentville.  
THOMAS FLINT, Yarmouth.  
DAVID MATHESON, Pictou.  
J. J. MCKINNON, Antigonish.  
T. C. HILL, Sydney.  
C. E. KAULBACK, Lunenburg.

### Executive Committee.

C. W. ANDERSON, Chairman.  
W. H. HARRINGTON.  
J. C. MACKINTOSH.  
H. McD. HENRY, Q.C.

DR. TRENAMAN.  
REV. JOHN FORREST.  
REV. ROBERT MURRAY.  
F. S. WEST.

### Counsel.

ROBERT MOTTON, Q. C.

### Honorary Veterinary Surgeon.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN, V. S.

### Treasurer.

WILLIAM HEDLEY, 185 Hollis Street.

### Secretary.

JOHN NAYLOR, 93 Hollis Street.

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## Ladies' Royal Auxiliary Society.

### Patroness.

H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE.

### President.

MRS. P. C. HILL.

### Vice-President.

MRS. WM. LAWSON.

### Secretary.

MRS. DASHWOOD, Tobin Street.

### Executive Committee.

MRS. WILLOUGHBY ANDERSON.  
MRS. B. G. GRAY.  
MRS. E. C. FAIRBANKS.

MRS. WM. CROWE.  
MRS. F. R. MURRAY.  
MRS. WAINWRIGHT.

## BRANCH SOCIETIES.

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WINDSOR BRANCH.

President.

ALEXANDER FORSYTH

Secretary.

P. S. BURNHAM.

---

TRURO BRANCH.

President.

ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

Secretary and Treasurer.

DR. W. S. MUIR.

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ANNAPOLIS BRANCH.

President.

REV. W. GRAY.

Secretary.

W. B. ALMON RITCHIE.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.

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The Ninth Annual Meeting of the above Society was held at Mason Hall, on Friday, May 15th, at 4 p. m.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor; Sir J. C. Commerall; His Worship the Mayor; Hon. Mr. Longley; Hon. Mr. Ross; H. McD. Henry, and several other influential persons were present.

Letters were read from General Lord Russell, Israel Longworth, and J. S. McLean, expressing regret at not being able to attend the meeting.

The Chair was occupied by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Richey, who in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said:—

He had to confess that his connection with the Society as President was only in name, but nominal though it was he felt great pleasure in meeting those friends of the institution present to-day, he might call them friends of humanity; and although but few had met together, yet if they exerted all the influence they could in their own circles, he thought great good would result from the gathering. He had not, at all times, been able to be present at the annual meetings, yet he knew that if he had not been able to contribute, in any degree, to the success of the Society, there were others who had done hard work in connection with it. He was pleased to know that the work had been carried forward so vigourously and successfully by their most energetic Executive Committee, the Chairman of which was in fact and effect the presiding officer of the Association. He regretted to say that the Society had suffered a great loss in the removal to a distant part of the continent of Dr. Woodill, a gentleman who took very great interest in all matters connected with the Society. Yet others had sprung to the work and supplied the vacant place. Most energetically indeed has the work of the Society been carried forward by the gentleman to whom they were indebted for its existence at all—its present able secretary. That gentleman had never ceased, from the first hour in which he undertook the work, to give it all the diligence and exertion necessary to ensure its success, and he had done so, he was sure, at great personal sacrifice, and no one could under-

take such duties as he had to perform, and as the executive had to perform, without incurring a great deal of odium, and placing themselves in circumstances which at times would be exceedingly uncomfortable and trying upon their patience. He was sorry that the Society could give these gentlemen very little more than thanks and the assurance of its appreciation for the labor they had performed. It was much to be regretted that the funds of the association should not be adequate to the Society's calls upon them, and he trusted that some means would be devised and carried out whereby, at all events, a sufficient sum might be annually raised to enable the officers of the Society to discharge their duties, duties which they willingly undertook and which involved such a very large amount of labor, trouble and inconveniences. It was their principles and humane feelings, their goodness and love of mercy that could account for the exertions they had put forth. He felt that no words that he could address to the meeting would speak more plainly or forcibly than the simple facts laid before them occasionally in the public press of the good accomplished by the Society, and which was reproduced to a certain extent in the Secretary's report to-day. Not only to brute animals did the Society bring its attention, but it also took under its care all cases of cruelty. Entering into the sacred limits of the family, it had rescued many children from injury and relieved many a wife from the rigor and tyranny to which they had been exposed.

The various reports were then read and adopted:

#### MAYOR MACKINTOSH

said with reference to the executive that they never allowed the grass to grow under their feet. Their work was thoroughly done. He might say from his knowledge of the Society that he did not think any society in the city or elsewhere had accomplished so much good work, or had accomplished it so successfully, as this Society. Before the inauguration of the Society the cases of cruelty to horses, cows and other lower animals were of hourly occurrence on the streets. He thought he might say that now that cruelty was almost stamped out. Truckmen were now afraid to apply the sometimes needed lash without looking over their shoulder to see if some member of the committee or of the Society was not somewhere in the vicinity. The result was that cruelty to animals was now a thing of the past; so much so that the hands of the executive were free to take a higher work in hand and that work was the investigation into cases of cruelty to women and children, and in some cases that of cruelty to men. That branch of the work was also being vigorously carried out. Of course, it was in the very nature of things that they could not overtake every case of cruelty and sometimes legal obstacles stood in the way of them

acting as they do their work, and escaped, in the Mayor he had before the commission opinion he had the City Marshal now as regards for 30 years accomplishment yet those objects be borne in mind cruelty would be an incentive to by their influence that the prime humanity, that and it was the encouragement they lived. (A

then moved the  
*Resolved*, that the and resolved that they have the hearty sympathy meeting.

He said it was as those which he the City. He thought more that the Society hearty sympathy went back to 1850, constructed, and it had few friends, far regretted the absence so wise, so thoughtful the work of the were others who all. The objects were commanded upon the subject was spoken of as the feathered tribe found indications God towards the be said that the tion. It was the itarian, to assist The aims of the



acting as they otherwise would; yet the Society had gone on in their work, and though sometimes the perpetrators of cruelty escaped, in the main they had been largely successful. As Mayor he had frequently to settle cases that did not come before the committee of the Society. He was not alone in the opinion he had expressed that cruelty had been eradicated, for the City Marshall agreed with him that the state of the City now as regarded cases of cruelty was better than it had been for 30 years past. Though the amount subscribed to the accomplishment of the objects of the Society had been small, yet those objects had been efficiently carried out. Still it should be borne in mind that if from any cause the Society died out cruelty would again exert itself, and he held that this should be an incentive to all to come forward and help the Society either by their influence or by their means. It should be remembered that the prime object of the Society was the relief of suffering humanity, that they were engaged in a great and good work, and it was the intention of the Society whether they got much encouragement or little encouragement, to keep at it as long as they lived. (Applause.)

REV. DR. BURNS

then moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, that the report of the Executive Committee be received and adopted, and resolved that the aims and operations of this Society as shown by the report have the hearty sympathy, and is entitled to the confidential support of this meeting.

He said it was very encouraging to hear sentiments so sound as those which had been enumerated by the Chief Magistrate of the City. He thoroughly agreed with them and felt more and more that the Society was deserving, as the resolution put it, of hearty sympathy and support. As an established institution it went back to 1864 in its original form and to 1876 as reconstructed, and it had not had a feeble life. It had always had a few friends, faithful and true, who had stood by it. He regretted the absence of Dr. Woodill, who was always so hearty, so wise, so thoughtful, and so energetic in his connection with the work of the Society; yet he was pleased to know that there were others who had been true yoke-workers which was best of all. The objects which the Society were formed to carry out were commanded by God. The passages of Scripture bearing upon the subject were two numerous to cite. In Deuteronomy He was spoken of as throwing the shield of His protection around the feathered tribes, and so on all through the Scriptures were found indications of the intense sympathy of the great heart of God towards the lower creation, and so to some extent it might be said that the Society was assisting in the work of redemption. It was the duty of every Christian, of every humanitarian, to assist and support this and kindred societies. The aims of the Society were to prevent injury to the brute

creation, and His Worship the Mayor had stated that this had been well done, so that at present there were but few cases of cruelty. Their friend, the vigorous Secretary, has proved himself a terror to, and restraint upon, evil-doers; yet he doubted not that if the Society were allowed to lapse the former evil influences would again become paramount. He thought the youth of the country should at a very early period in their training, be imbued with a love for the animal creation. All knew how Nero commenced his career of infamy, by sticking pins in flies, and the extent to which that cruelty of his extended; all knew how the tendency to cruelty extended until it was shown in the many forms in which it existed. Anything that would tend to soften and refine our nobler instincts, and to express the baser feelings of nature should be encouraged. As to the literature circulated by the Society, its influence could only be for good, and he would heartily desire to see it enlarged. The objects of the Society were such as to commend themselves to all right thinking parties and fully deserved the support of all classes of the community. As had been remarked in the reports of the Executive Committee, for the last three years the Society had been throwing its shield of protection over women and children. It was most gratifying to hear of the great good accomplished in this way, it was gratifying to hear of the number of poor children who had been placed in suitable institutions and consequently in a better way of living, and of the protection afforded to women by the Society. Even unto men had the saving arm of the Society been extended by the recent case of the cruelty to sailors, and he heartily congratulated the Society on its success in the matter. With reference to the financial aid given to the Society, he was sorry that it was so small in extent, compared with the encouragement given to similar institutions in other places; yet he was convinced that it was through no unwillingness in the community to contribute, but was rather a want of suitable means being provided for the collection of funds in its aid, and were an effort made to raise funds, he was sure such efforts would meet with a most hearty response. It should however be borne in mind that it would not do to ask the workers of the Society to collect funds, they were already engrossed in the carrying on of the work, and had but scant time to look to finances. He would take occasion to pay a tribute to the efficiency of their Secretary, whom he (the speaker) who had always felt had a most inadequate return made for his time and great services given to the accomplishment of the work of the Society. In conclusion he trusted some means would be speedily devised to fill the treasury, and thus enable the Society to go on in the future, as it had in the past, vigorously with the work in hand.

He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

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## PROFESSOR LAWSON

in seconding the resolution said he had great pleasure in doing so. As the work of the Society had been reviewed by His Worship the Mayor and Dr. Burns it was hardly necessary that he should say many words. His Worship had brought out very well the position of the society in the city, and Dr. Burns had well shown the very important duty that rested upon one and all of protecting the lower animals, as well as their fellow-beings, from cruelty. He did not think any hesitancy should be shown in the adoption of the reports submitted to the meeting. Hitherto the work of the Society had been left in the hands of a few willing workers, and he thought many of those present felt as he did that they should not longer leave the entire work to the few, to toil as it were, alone. The result of the Society's operations during the year seemed to be eminently satisfactory. In all the cases in which they had prosecuted they had been successful; in fact, there was only one case which had come to the knowledge of the Society in which they had not been successful, and he trusted that the committee, aided by the advice of Mr. Motton, would in their next annual report be enabled to inform the meeting that that case had been attended to, and the cruelty remedied in that exceptional case, which was that of their cruelty to the Secretary. All read, with interest, the reports which had from time to time appeared in the press of the city of the beneficial operations of the Society. What was the cause of cruelty to animals? Want of knowledge. It was found that in country districts, cases of cruelty were of rare occurrence, and this, in a large measure, was traceable to the fact that these children were brought up among animals, and were kindly disposed towards them, they had very much the same feelings towards their animals that they had towards their fathers and mothers, their brothers and sisters, and their relatives and friends. Cruelty, he might therefore say, was almost wholly confined to cities and towns, and arose partly from a want of sympathy for the animals, and partly from want of knowledge and consideration, and in this connection he would remark, that it, the work of the Society, would be lessened year by year, were a love of animals inculcated in the early life of children. In advising kindness he did not advocate pampering them, for that would destroy the discipline necessary to be exercised.

The resolution on being put passed unanimously. His Honor, the Chairman, then called upon the Counsel of the Society:—

## MR. MOTTON, Q. C.,

said he felt some little delicacy in speaking at a time when the work of the Society, in which he had participated to some little extent, was being reviewed. He had read the Secretary's

Report with great interest, and from the fact of his having been familiar with many of the cases mentioned in that report, he felt it to be his duty to bear testimony to the hard work performed by that gentleman. The report conveyed but a slight conception of the vast amount of work dealt with, and the workings of the Society could only be ascertained by visiting that gentleman's office any day, and by seeing there the number of applicants for assistance of one form or another; there would there be found, in some instances, wives complaining of ill-treatment received at the hands of their husbands; in others, children requiring protection, and in a thousand and one ways was their secretary called upon to perform acts of kindness. Indeed no report could cover all the cases which were being continually dealt with, and the matters embraced in the report were but the more important of the cases that came under his care. Notwithstanding the laboriousness of the work, at times, there was still a fascination about it which lightened its care, and one felt compensated by knowing that he had been instrumental in rendering some act of kindness by which some unfortunate individual had been relieved. It was true that at the inception of the Society his professional relations made him appear hostile to it, but as he had on former occasions expressed himself, the sentiments he then uttered in defence of the persons accused by the Society, were not those of himself, but were rather those of his clients. (Laughter.) He had now assumed different relations towards the Society, and he was happy to say that his changed position was more in accord with his personal feelings. He looked upon the Society, as had already been said, as one of the most useful institutions in the city. One branch of the Society's work, that in relation to children, had been greatly aided by the Legislation, promoted by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. (Applause.) He was happy to see that during the current session of the Dominion Government, the acts in relation to cruelty had been consolidated, and that some important additions had been made to the law in reference to the subject, the result of which would be, if sanctioned, that this Dominion would have one of the most efficient codes for the repression of cruelty that could be found in the statutes of any country. As legal adviser of the Society, he had one great difficulty to contend with, and that was in connection with children,—it was an exceedingly difficult matter to deal with. He thought there was one thing to be regretted, namely, that Rockhead, which ought to contain all the elements of a reformatory, as well as those of a corrective nature, did not possess, in its machinery, such elements as were calculated to improve the young people who were sent there. He mentioned the matter especially at that moment, so that His Worship the Mayor, who was so devotedly attached to the

Society, and with respect to the subject before him, had said something head something spoken of as being no doubt been and it had a just Rigby's action vessel for cruelty inflicting a fine prosecution. It had been fully weighed and himself, a report, that the

then moved, that

*Resolved*, that the future of such an organization, this meeting it is entitled, and humanity generally.

He said he was such as to come that the great v ill-treated was and parcel of t that children v end badly, and youth in kindr remind the Soci in advertising well in an un suffered—they were. He said Society been b very happy in power to furthe officers and the assure the mee anywhere than was sanguine th by that branch them. As to th them on a more cards be prepa collectors, and suggestion, and longer be in a h

Society, and who had rendered it invaluable aid, would bring the subject before his council, and endeavor to introduce into Rockhead something of the element which he (Mr Motton) had spoken of as being wanting in that institution. The Society had no doubt been eminently successful in the repression of cruelty, and it had a just and high compliment paid to it by Mr. Justice Rigby's action in reference to the recent trial of the master of a vessel for cruelty to his crew, wherein that learned judge, beside inflicting a fine, ordered the offender to pay the costs of the prosecution. No case was brought before the court till it had been fully weighed by the chairman, the executive, the secretary and himself, and the result was as had been shown by the report, that they were in all litigated cases successful.

SIR J. E. COMMEREILL

then moved, that it be :

*Resolved*, that the operations of the Society in the past show the necessity for such an organization, and in order that it may continue to do its work in the future, this meeting agrees to give it all the moral and material assistance to which it is entitled, and would commend it to the good will and support of the community generally.

He said he was sure the aims and efforts of the Society were such as to commend it to every one. For himself he believed that the great way to ensure that dumb creatures would not be ill-treated was to bring children up to feel that they were part and parcel of the work of the Great Creator. He was certain that children who were allowed to be cruel to animals would end badly, and therefore he would urge the early training of youth in kindness to and a love for animals. He ventured to remind the Society that they had not been sufficiently energetic in advertising themselves, they had worked, and had worked well in an unostentatious manner, and had perhaps thereby suffered—they had not sufficiently advertised themselves, as it were. He said this from a knowledge of the facts, for had the Society been brought to his notice before, he should have been very happy indeed to have done everything that lay in his power to further its objects, and would have persuaded both his officers and the men under his command to assist it. He could assure the meeting that no more kindly feelings could exist anywhere than those which existed among the navy, and he was sanguine that the Society would have been mutually aided by that branch of the service had its existence been known to them. As to the finances of the Society, and the means to place them on a more satisfactory basis, he would suggest that a few cards be prepared and sent around. Ladies were excellent collectors, and he was certain, that if the Society adopted the suggestion, and the ladies lent their aid, the Society would no longer be in a hampered state.

HON. MR. ROSS

in seconding the resolution briefly expressed his regret at his former laxity towards the Society, but hoped to atone therefor in the near future, and he trusted others who had hitherto been like himself, would now come forward and endeavor to make amends. He fully concurred in the remarks of His Excellency, the Admiral, and was certain that with the adoption of cards and the kindly assistance of the ladies, the finances of the Society would soon be in a flourishing condition. The generosity of the citizens of Halifax was too well known to require comment, it had only to be appealed to to meet with a hearty response. It had been well and truly stated that cruelty was stamped out, and he could, from a thorough knowledge of the matter, say that the condition of the city at present was much better in that respect than it had formerly been.

The resolution having been put, was carried unanimously.

On the reading of the Treasurer's Report:

The Mayor stated that some years ago the Society had been almost overwhelmed with debt, and the ladies had kindly assisted it, and before many weeks had passed they had wiped off the debt, the result in the present instance would, he trusted, be the same. The resolution he was about to move was a practical one. He liked practical resolutions, it was indicative of work, not talk. He would like to say a few words in reference to the suggestion of His Excellency the Admiral with regard to collection cards. It was, to his mind, an excellent plan, and he, in conjunction with the Society, would at once carry it into operation, and get the friends of the Society to circulate them, and thereby raise a good deal of money. As regarded Rockhead as a place for juvenile offenders he had often felt that it was a greater crime to send a youth to Rockhead than to commit the offence for which they were to be incarcerated there, and yet, the boys had to be sent there, because there was no other place. As to other means of raising funds than by the cards he would suggest a few garden parties. All would look back with pleasure to those held in previous years, and especially to the one held at Oaklands, and he trusted that in the near future another such would be held.

He had much pleasure in moving that it be:

*Resolved*, that a Special Committee to consist of F. S. West, W. H. Harrington, and H. McD. Henry, with the Ladies' Association, be empowered to collect money in order that the Society may discharge its obligations.

MR. W. H. KEATING

seconded the resolution in a few happily chosen words. The resolution on being put, was carried unanimously.

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Tobin, Halifax; J  
Longworth, Truro  
Matheson, Pictou  
Kaulback, Lunenburg  
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H. McD. Henry.  
COUNSEL.—Rob  
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HON. J. W. LONGLEY

then moved that the following be the officers of the Society during the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.—Lieut.-Governor Ritchie.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Mayor, Prof. Lawson, Hon. P. C. Hill, J. F. Kenny, S. Tobin, Halifax; John, P. Mott, Dartmouth; Dr. Nathan Tupper, Amherst; Israel Longworth, Truro; John Blanchard, Kentville; Thomas Flint, Yarmouth; David Matheson, Pictou; J. J. McKinnon, Antigonish; T. C. Hill, Sydney; C. E. Kaulback, Lunenburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—C. W. Anderson, chairman; W. H. Harrington, Dr. Trenaman, Rev. John Forrest, Rev. Robt. Murray, F. S. West, J. C. Mackintosh, H. McD. Henry.

COUNSEL.—Robert Motton.

TREASURER.—William Hedley, 185 Hollis Street.

SECRETARY.—John Naylor, 93 Hollis Street.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

congratulated the meeting on the unanimity of feeling that had been displayed, and he trusted that a fresh start would be made. He was inclined to the belief that the application of the suggestion of the cards with the aid of the ladies, would be effectual in replenishing the depleted treasury. With reference to the bill before the House of Commons, it was in the hands of a gentleman who was exceedingly industrious and energetic in everything he undertook, and who would persist in his endeavors to carry the bill to ratification.

The meeting adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The work of the Society during the past year, 1884-5 has simply re-duplicated that of the previous year. Cruelty still haunts our streets, prowls in our alleys, revels in the hovels of drunken pauperism, and hand in hand with vice and lawlessness, claims its victims not only among the dumb brutes but among women and children, the aged, the sick, the helpless infant and the stranger that is within our gates. This Society has strenuously continued its warfare against every form of cruelty to which the attention of its officers has been called. It is highly encouraging to note that public sympathy, and the cordial co-operation of the officers of the law, are now uniformly on the side of tender-mercy and loving-kindness towards the victims of strong-handed cruelty and vice.

During the year, 480 cases of cruelty have been investigated. These embraced men, women and children, and lower animals.

Cases of cruelty to horses; cows, sheep, dogs, and other animals, were looked into and redressed or punished as occasion seemed to require. The name of the Society and its Secretary-Agent, Mr. John Naylor, is a terror to evil-doers. Mr. Naylor has not only cared for such cases as have been brought before him connected with lower animals, but he has had to interfere in the most energetic and practical way to save wives and children from the violence of drunken husbands and fathers. Dying mothers have committed their destitute children to his care. Homeless, friendless children have been sent to benevolent institutions, and in some cases to permanent homes. Girls have been rescued from dens of infamy. Sailors who had suffered from the violence of captains have been aided in their efforts to obtain redress. Female immigrants arriving here friendless and destitute have been assisted. Employment has been found for poor persons willing to work. The helpless sick have been visited, and distress in varied forms has been relieved.

For details of the work we refer to the Secretary-Agent's Report.

The thanks of the Society are due to Robert Motton, Esq., who has efficiently and faithfully discharged the onerous duty of Counsel for the Society. A large number of cases have been contested in our courts, and we are enabled to report, for the first time in the history of the Society, that in every contested case instituted by us the law has been vindicated, and the required relief granted. We have also to thank the City Marshal and the members of the Police Force for their co-operation and sympathy. The Press has in the most liberal manner rendered constant and invaluable aid.

We regret that owing to the continued absence of Mrs. Hill, the Ladies' Auxiliary has not been able to render us any financial aid. This has been severely felt by our treasury, which unfortunately has been in a state of chronic depletion.

The community acknowledge the usefulness of this Society; the unspeakable abominations of vice and cruelty must be confronted and abated; the battle of mercy must be bravely and continuously waged; but this cannot possibly be done without cost to some one. Our earnest desire is that thousands should show their interest in the work by contributing something to our funds. The operations of the Society cannot be conducted satisfactorily, or even justly and honorably, on the present financial basis. The Secretary-Agent who wages war so mercifully and skilfully is himself cruelly used, when from month to month, his modest salary remains unpaid. We earnestly hope that the public will give tangible proof of their confidence in this Society, and their sympathy with its objects.

Every human being can do something to lessen suffering and cruelty in the world; we cordially invite all who hear or read

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these words to join the Society, and thus show practically their sympathy with the work. We speak for suffering humanity as well as for the victims of cruelty among the lower animals.

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### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as a branch of the Royal S. P. C. A. of England, was first started in Halifax in the year 1864. The officers selected were: President, Hon. W. Young, Chief Justice; Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. W. Ritchie, and Col. Francklyn; Committee, the Bishop, Hon. C. Tupper, Provincial Secretary, and many others. From various reasons which I do not remember hearing, nothing more was accomplished than the mere organization of the society.

In the year 1876 Dr. A. H. Woodill had collected an amount of information on the subject of S. P. C. A. work from Mr. H. Bergh of New York, and in conjunction with several of our citizens a public meeting was called, and in December of that year (1876) this society was instituted, and I became first its Secretary, and then sec.-Agent. Since that time we have had a chequered existence against every kind of opposition. At first it was dangerous, and some people thought useless, to interfere with persons abusing animals. I was often asked "what is it of your business, is it not my own?" and other like questions. One of our daily papers at the initial stage of our existence prognosticated that "the S. P. C. A. would be like all other societies in Halifax—it would die out in three months." We are thankful to say that we did not die out, and if we exist until the 21st of next December, we shall be nine years old. We worked on single-handed in this Dominion of ours, steadily and determinedly, carrying out the objects of the Society, until we find to-day that we are in the proud position of not only benefitting our own provinces, but our influence has been felt in our sister provinces. We published a journal of our work for some time, but had to discontinue it on account of the want of funds. This was a pity, as it was doing much good as an educatory medium, and as it is desirable to educate old and young by circulating anti-cruelty literature—right convictions proceeding from true knowledge. To this end we distributed 30,000 (including journals) copies of suitable kinds of printed matter. Ladies offered prizes to school children for essays on kindness to animals. We started the FIRST "Bands of Mercy" on this continent, and established agencies and branches throughout the provinces. Those that we could not reach by education, we

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

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subscriptions do not exceed three hundred dollars—very often being three-fourths only of that amount. This would not pay legal expenses and the cost of assistance given to poor persons, to say nothing of office expenses and Sec.-Agent's salary. If our receipts were in proportion TO THE WORK DONE by our Society, taking Boston and other cities in America as criteria, we should have an income of seven thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Bergh of New York has half a million *invested* and an income of fifty thousand dollars for the prevention of cruelty to animals alone—the Women and Children's Society being a separate organization. The Society is daily called upon to act in cases involving expense by persons well able to contribute to its fund, but who, thoughtlessly, do not do so. Everybody must know that it takes money to feed or clothe people, to buy fuel, to pay rent, to send sick people to either hospital or poor-house, or for other necessary expenses attending the work. During the past year we have investigated 480 cases of cruelty to women, men, children and animals.

The actual rescue of children from dissolute parents for life is the work of *this* Society, but the care of the children after being rescued comes properly within the purview of other institutions specially provided for that purpose.

We have been able through the kindness of J. S. MacLean, the Rev. Dr. Hill, Mrs. Murray, the Ladies of the Protestant Orphanage, and others, to get several children into the various homes presided over by them. The Industrial School is an admirable institution, but it is not half supported as it should be. If our citizens could only see the boys before they go there and after they are under control a few months, I am sure it would not lack funds. I could find at least twenty boys who ought to be in that institution, but there is no room—no, that is not correct—there is plenty of *room*, but no funds. It is a great pity that our city cannot see the folly of sending boys to Rockhead instead of to the School. It is false economy. Another institution that is deserving of support is the Infants' Home. The ladies conducting the institution have a difficult work. The children they get are not the most robust from their very circumstances, and in many cases have, previous to their admission to the home, been kept under the influence of opium. The re-action from this is very great, and it is only with the utmost care that the little one can be brought safely through the crisis. The ladies of this institution have kindly offered to give this Society part of an out-building for a temporary home for children, if we fit it up and provide for its maintenance. Such a place is very much wanted, as I am at a loss to know what to do with children that it is essentially necessary to remove at once. A similar institution to the Industrial School is very much wanted for girls—there are very many girls in this city going



LOWER ANIMALS.

<i>Horses.</i> —Beating and illusing, 3; starving, 2; overdriving, 11; driving when lame, 17; turning out to die, 4; neglected, 4; working while unfit, 9; overloading, 7, (principally buss horses); driving when disabled from disease, 1; check rein too tight, 3; exposed without covering, 8	69
<i>Dogs.</i> —Kicking, 2; beating and illusing, 6	8
<i>Cats.</i> —Left in unoccupied houses	6
<i>Fowls.</i> —Breaking legs, 1; illusing, 11	12
<i>Turkey.</i> —Breaking legs	2
<i>Cows.</i> —Overstocked, 2; chasing and breaking leg, 1	3
<i>Geese.</i> —Burying alive	4
<i>Sheep.</i> —Neglecting	9
<i>Goat.</i> —Keeping without water	1
<i>Mule.</i> —Beating and overdriving	1
<i>Pigeons.</i> —Shooting and wounding	2
Distroying bird's nests	2
Trapping birds	2
Cautioned for various causes	82

SUMMARY OF WORK.

Children, cases affecting	160
Women, "	96
Men, "	21
Animals, "	203
Total	480

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## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Society shall be called "THE NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY."

### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of this Society are to provide effective means for the Prevention of Cruelty to mankind and the brute creation throughout the Province of Nova Scotia; to enforce all laws which are now, or may hereafter be enacted for the Protection of Women and Children and Animals; and to secure by lawful means, the arrest, conviction, and punishment of all persons violating such laws.

### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS.

This Society shall consist of active and honorary members.

*Section 1.*—Any person may become an active member of this Society on the annual payment of *One Dollar* and signing the constitution and by-laws.

*Section 2.*—Any person may become an honorary member on payment of *Twenty Dollars*, and shall thereupon be furnished with certificate of membership, and shall be entitled to the same privileges as other members.

*Section 3.*—Ladies may become members of this Society upon the annual payment of *One Dollar*.

### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, an Executive or Vigilant Committee composed of seven members, a Counsel, and such other officers as the Executive Committee may deem advisable from time to time to appoint or elect. Five of the officers shall constitute a *quorum* for the transaction of business. The President, Secretary, Treasurer and Counsel shall, each *ex officio*, be members of the Executive or Vigilant Committee. The Executive or Vigilant Committee shall form a Board for the purpose of auditing accounts, and for the general management of the Society.

The annual transaction of on the first Thursday by the President Vice-Presidents of ten members meeting shall be in the City of Halifax a written or printed the residence or tive or Vigilant

This constitution vote of the members one month's notice previously given

The Society shall from time to time and all such by the Dominion of Canada be equally binding officers and members

*Article 1.*—The by a mover and Any vacancies on Executive Comm

*Article 2.*—The Presidents, or in the take the chair and only a casting vote

## ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

The annual meeting for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business shall be held in the City of Halifax on the first Thursday in March. Special meetings may be called by the President, (or in his absence or inability, by one of the Vice-Presidents), and shall be so called upon the written request of ten members, and notice of the time and place of holding such meeting shall be published in at least two newspapers in the City of Halifax for not less than ten days previous thereto, and a written or printed notice thereof shall be mailed to or left at the residence or place of business of each member of the Executive or Vigilant Committee.

## ARTICLE VI.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be altered or amended upon a two-third vote of the members present at any annual or special meeting; one month's notice of such proposed alteration having been previously given in the manner indicated in Article V.

## ARTICLE VII.—BY-LAWS.

The Society shall have power to form a code of by-laws, and from time to time to add, to modify, alter or rescind the same, and all such by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Nova Scotia, shall be equally binding as this constitution upon the society, its officers and members.

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 BY-LAWS.
 

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*Article 1.*—The officers of this Society, after being nominated by a mover and seconder, shall be chosen by written ballot. Any vacancies occurring during the year may be filled by the Executive Committee.

*Article 2.*—The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or in the absence of both, a chairman *pro tem*, shall take the chair and preside. Such presiding officer shall have only a casting vote.

*Article 3.*—The Secretary, under the direction of the President, or (in the absence or inability of the President) the chairman of the Executive Committee shall attend to the correspondence and other business of the society; shall keep in suitable books, copies of all letters written, and shall file all letters received; give notice of all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and attend the same; shall keep a record of all the proceedings thereat, and shall give notice to those affected by them.

*Article 4.*—The Treasurer shall receive and keep the funds of the Society, and accurate accounts of the same; shall pay all bills certified by the President, or (in his absence or inability), the chairman of the Executive Committee; and shall present to the Executive Committee annually, at least ten days previous to the annual meeting of the society, a full account, duly vouched and audited, of all his doings.

*Article 5.*—The Counsel shall be the *legal advisor* of the Society and its officers, and shall have the general charge and conduct of all suits and proceedings instituted by or against the Society and its officers, or either of them, or in which the Society may be interested.

2.—With the advice or consent of the President, or (in the absence or inability of the President), the chairman of the Executive Committee, he may compromise or settle any such suit or proceeding; and may also from time to time associate with himself and retain such other counsel or attorney as, in the judgment of the President or Chairman, as aforesaid, and himself, may be advisable for the best interests of the Society.

3.—He shall receive for his personal services such pecuniary compensations and fees as shall be determined by the Executive Committee, but he shall have no vote in such committee on any question relating to, or affecting such compensation or fees.

4.—All disbursements made by him in the execution of his powers and duties as counsel or attorney, shall be repaid him out of the funds of the Society, where the same cannot by law, or in fact, be collected from other sources, upon his certificate in writing, specifying the amount and grounds thereof.

*Article 6.*—The President, or (in his absence or inability), the chairman of the Executive Committee, shall be authorized to offer and pay a reward not exceeding *Ten Dollars*, to any person (not a member of this Society) who shall furnish evidence to convict any party guilty of any infraction of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

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*Article 7.*—The Executive Committee shall have the power to form branch societies in any part of Nova Scotia whenever it may be deemed expedient.

2.—Branch societies so formed shall have all the powers conferred upon the parent society by its acts of incorporation, subject, however, to such branches reporting to, and keeping the Head Society informed of its proceedings.

3.—Branches formed under this by-law will not be responsible for any debts contracted by, nor be liable to any action that may be brought against the parent society.

4.—The parent society for its part shall not be responsible for any action taken by any Branch, nor for any debts contracted by any Branch when the officers of the parent Society have not been connected in any such cause of action.

5.—All branches shall be required to work under the constitution and by-laws of the parent Society as may from time to time be in force.

## DOMINION AND LOCAL STATUTES

Relating to Cruelty to Children and Animals.

### LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

#### AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(Passed the 17th day of April, 1877.)

1. M. H. Richey, A. H. Woodill, D. Nathan Tupper, B. G. Gray, Rev. Robert Murray, J. C. Mackintosh, and such other persons as now are or shall hereafter become members of the Society hereby incorporated, and their successors are created a body corporate by the name of "The Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

2. The present constitution and by-laws of the said Society shall be valid and legally binding until altered or repealed.

3. All property of the said Society is hereby vested in the corporation created by this Act; who may collect all sums due to them under the present by-laws and rules of the Society.

4. Extra constables appointed by the Mayor of Halifax pursuant to Section 167, Chapter 81, of the Acts of 1864, entitled "An Act concerning the City of Halifax," shall have all the power and authority by law conferred upon peace officers and constables to secure compliance with any Act now or hereafter to be in force for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to ensure the conviction of persons

offending against the same; and every Mayor, Warden, Custos Rotulorum, and Stipendiary Magistrate in this Province, shall have power to appoint and swear in persons willing to undertake the duty as extra constables for such special purpose, whose appointment, unless revoked by the Magistrate appointing them, or his successor in office, shall continue in force for one year from the date thereof, and be certified in writing under the hand of the Magistrate making the same.

### LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

#### AN ACT

TO AMEND THE ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(Passed the 10th day of April, 1880.)

1. Said society may prefer a complaint before any court or magistrate having jurisdiction for the violation of any law relating to or affecting children under the age of sixteen years, and may aid in bringing the facts before such court or magistrate in any proceedings taken.
2. All magistrates, constables, sheriffs, and officers of police, shall, as occasion may require, aid the society, its officers, members and agents, in the enforcement of all laws which now are or may hereafter be enacted, relating to or affecting children, or for the prevention of cruelty to animals.
3. The said society is hereby authorized and empowered to organize branch societies, which shall be under the control and subject to the direction of this society, and be governed by any by-laws made in reference thereto. The branches already formed, as well as the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, shall and are hereby declared to be under the control and management of the parent society.
4. Neither the said society nor any branch thereof shall be responsible for any wrongful act done by any of its officers, unless the same has been previously authorized or subsequently ratified by said society or its executive committee.
5. The said society shall not be responsible for any debts, liabilities, or acts contracted, done, or committed by any branch or its officers, nor shall any branch society be liable for any debts, liabilities, or acts contracted, done, or committed by the parent society, or its officers, or any other branch society or its officers.
6. The members of said society or any branch thereof shall not be liable in his, her, or their person, persons, or property for any debts, liabilities, or acts of the society, or any of its officers, beyond double the amount of his, her, or their annual subscription to said society, unless he, she, or they shall have made himself, herself, or themselves, personally responsible for the same.
7. If any person or persons shall be found violating the laws relating to cruelty to animals, which now are, or may hereafter be in force in this Province, and having in his, her, or their possession at the

time of his, her, or their possession, or on the day of the seizure, one, chapter 27, of the Acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, upon which any offence has been committed; or if the offender is a person who is or disabled state, or if the offender is at large as aforesaid, the owner of such property, and the care and provide for the same, and whatever value thereof shall take charge of the same, and the same shall be found; and the aforesaid shall be liable for the expenses, harness, vehicle, or any, for the expenses, costs that may be incurred, in case the owner of such property, the fine and costs, cannot be found, finding said animal, or animals, together with the tenancies thereon, said charges and the owner of said animal, "owner" and "individuals, and by corporation or by, or in the acts and knowledge.

8. Whenever the society is appointed, authority which constable or peace officer in any and every possession and be liable for the expenses under chapter 27, Series.

9. The said society, and may sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of, and deemed most advantageous, transfer shall be made, and shall have a lien thereon.

10. The provisions of this Act, repealed from time to time, providing they are

time of his, her, or their arrest, any of the animals mentioned in section one, chapter 27, of the Acts of the Dominion of Canada, 33 Vic., and upon which any one of the offences mentioned in said section has been committed; or in case any animal shall be found at large in a helpless or disabled state, the person making such arrest, or finding the animal at large as aforesaid, shall use reasonable diligence to give notice to the owner of said animal, and shall take possession of and properly care and provide for such animal or animals, together with the harness and whatever vehicle that may be attached thereto, until the owner thereof shall take charge of the same, provided the owner shall take charge of the same within fourteen days from the date of said arrest or finding; and the person making such arrest or finding the animal aforesaid shall have a lien on said animal or animals, together with the harness, vehicle, and all appurtenances thereunto, if there should be any, for the expenses of such care and provision, and for any fine and costs that may be imposed upon the offender under said Act, and in case the owner thereof shall neglect or refuse to pay such charges and the fine and costs, if any, imposed, or if the owner after due enquiry cannot be found within said time, the party making said arrest or finding said animal as aforesaid, shall be at liberty to sell said animal or animals, together with the harness, vehicle, and all other appurtenances thereunto, and out of the proceeds shall reimburse himself of said charges and said fine and costs, if any, and pay the balance to the owner of said animal, harness, vehicle, or appurtenances. The word "owner" and "person" shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals, and the knowledge and acts of agents and persons employed by corporation in regard to animals transported, owned, or employed by, or in the custody of such corporation, shall be held to be the acts and knowledge of such corporations.

8. Whenever the Secretary or an agent of this or any branch society is appointed by this society, he shall possess all the powers and authority which now are or may hereafter be invested by law in any constable or peace officer, and is hereby authorized to exercise the same in any and every city, town and county of this province, and shall possess and be entitled to all the protection and benefits given constables under chapter 112 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 4th Series.

9. The said corporation may purchase, take, and hold real estate, and may sell, lease, or mortgage the same in such manner as may be deemed most advantageous to the interest of the society, and such transfer shall be signed by the president and secretary of said society, and shall have affixed thereto its corporate seal.

10. The present constitution and by-laws of the said society shall be valid and binding until altered or repealed, and when so altered or repealed from time to time, the same shall be valid and binding, providing they are not contrary to any law of this Province.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SOCIETY

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

## AN ACT

## TO PREVENT AND PUNISH WRONGS TO CHILDREN.

(Passed the 10th day of March, 1832.)

1. No minor under the age of sixteen years shall be admitted at any time to, or permitted to remain in, any saloon or place of entertainment where any spirituous liquors or wines or intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, exchanged or given away, or in any of the places of amusement known as dance houses, billiard rooms, cippi rooms, dancing classes, clubs or concert saloons, unless accompanied by his or her parent or guardian; nor into any bawdy house or house of ill-fame under any circumstances whatever. No proprietor, keeper or manager of any such place, shall admit such minor to, or permit him or her to remain in, any such place, unless under the condition hereinbefore mentioned; provided that in the case of dancing classes only, the written permission of the parent or guardian shall be sufficient authority for the proprietor, keeper or manager to allow or permit the attendance of such minor.
2. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, sheriff, constable or police officer, at all times to enter in and upon any of the premises mentioned in the previous clause, in order to ascertain if there be any minors under the age of sixteen therein; and if any such be found therein, to take them into custody and bring them before a justice of the peace for examination. All persons upon being required by any of the said officers, to open their said premises and grant free admission to the same, shall do so immediately, and any person or persons who shall refuse admission to his, her or their premises, or who shall obstruct any such officer in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.
3. Whenever the parent or other person having the care and custody of a child within the age previously mentioned in this Act, is convicted before any court or magistrate with having assaulted, beaten, ill-used, abandoned or treated said child with habitual cruelty and neglect, or said child is suffered to grow up without salutary parental control, or in circumstances exposing him or her to lead an idle and dissolute life, and the court or magistrate before whom such conviction is had, deems it desirable for the welfare of such child that the person so convicted should be deprived of its custody thereafter, such court or magistrate may commit such child to an orphan asylum, charitable or other institution, or make such other disposition thereof as now is or hereafter may be provided by law in cases of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.
4. Whenever any person is charged with an offence against this Act in respect of a child, who, in the opinion of the court trying the case, is apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the person charged to prove that the child is not of that age.
5. Any person convicted of an offence against any of the provisions of this Act before any two or more justices of the peace for the district, county or place in which the offence has been committed, or

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LAWS OF THE  
THE PR

## CANADA.

[32-33 Vict., (18

A. Whosoever  
treats, abuses, o  
cow, heifer, steer  
any poultry, or  
driving any cattl  
driving thereof,  
done by any such  
manner encourag  
bear, badger, dog  
or wild nature, s  
any or either of  
Police Magistrate  
district, county o  
every such offence  
confinement other  
months, and wit  
fifty dollars, or  
discretion of the c  
B. Whosoever  
premises belongi

before some magistrate or officer sitting alone or with others at some court or other place appointed for the administration of justice within such district, county or place, and for the time being empowered to do alone any act authorized to be done by more than one justice of the peace, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay such sum of money, not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, with full costs, as to such justices, magistrate or officer, shall seem fit.

6. The offender shall, in default of payment, be committed to the common gaol, or other place of confinement for the district, county or place in which the offence was committed, there to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding ninety days, or less than thirty days.

7. All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed and collected under the provisions of this and every Act passed or which may be passed relating to or affecting children, in any case where the prosecution is instituted by a society incorporated for the prevention of cruelty to children, or for the prevention of cruelty to animals, shall ensue to such society in aid of the purposes for which it is incorporated.

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LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA RESPECTING  
THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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CANADA. Cruelty to Animals.

[32-33 Vict., (1869,) chap. 27, as amended by 43 Vict., (1880,) chap. 38.]

A. Whosoever wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beats, binds, ill-treats, abuses, overdrives or tortures any horse, mare, gelding, bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, calf, mule, ass, sheep, lamb, pig, or other cattle, or any poultry, or any dog or domestic animal or bird, or whosoever driving any cattle or other animal is, by negligence or ill usage in the driving thereof, the means whereby any mischief, damage or injury is done by any such cattle or other animal, and any person who in any manner encourages, aids or assists at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock or other kind of animal, whether of domestic or wild nature, shall, upon being convicted, on summary conviction of any or either of the said offences, before a Stipendary Magistrate or Police Magistrate or any two Justices having jurisdiction in the district, county or place in which the offence has been committed, for every such offence be punished by imprisonment in any goal or place of confinement other than a penitentiary, for a term not exceeding three months, and with or without hard labor, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both—such fine and imprisonment being in the discretion of the convicting Magistrates or Justices.—[43 Vict., c. 38, s. 2.]

B. Whosoever builds, makes, maintains, or keeps a cockpit on premises belonging to or occupied by him, or allows a cockpit to be

built, made or maintained or kept on premises belonging to or occupied by him, shall, upon being convicted thereof, on summary conviction before a Stipendary Magistrate or Police Magistrate or any two Justices having jurisdiction in the district, county or place where the offence has been committed, be punished by imprisonment in any goal or place of confinement other than a penitentiary, for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both—such fine and imprisonment being in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Justices; and all cocks found in any such cockpit, or on the premises wherein such cockpit may be, shall be confiscated and sold for the benefit of the municipality in which such cockpit is situate l.—[43 Vict., c. 38, s. 3.]

**C.** Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or abridge any remedy by action against the offender or his employer where the amount of the damage is not sought to be recovered by virtue of this Act.—[32-33 Vict., c. 27, s. 1.]

**D.** When any offence against this Act is committed, any constable or other peace officer, or the owner of any such cattle, animal or poultry, upon view thereof, or upon the information of any other person (who shall declare his or their name or names and place or places of abode to the said constable or other peace officer) may seize and secure by authority of this Act, and forthwith, and without any other authority or warrant, may convey any such offender before a Justice of the Peace within whose jurisdiction the offence has been committed, to be dealt with according to law.—32-33 Vict., c. 27, s. 4.]

**E.** If any person apprehended for having committed any offence against this Act refuses to discover his name and place of abode to the Justice of the Peace before whom he is brought, such person shall be immediately delivered over to a constable or other peace officer, and shall by him be conveyed to the Common Goal or place of confinement for the district, county or place within which the offence has been committed, or in which the offender has been apprehended, there to remain for any term not exceeding one month, or until he makes known his name and place of abode to the said Justice.—[32-33 Vict., c. 27, s. 5.]

**F.** The prosecution of every offence punishable under this Act must be commenced within three months next after the commission of the offence, and not otherwise.—[32-33 Vict., c. 27, s. 6.]

**G.** Every offence against any of the sections of this Act is a misdemeanor, and may be punished as such or may be prosecuted in the manner directed by the Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, *out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders*, so far as no provision is hereby made for any matter or thing which may be required to be done with respect to such prosecution; and all the provisions contained in the said Act shall be applicable to such prosecutions, in the same manner as if they were incorporated in this Act.—[32-33 Vict., c. 27, s. 7.]

**H.** The Magistrate or Magistrates before whom the proceedings are taken shall, for the purpose of the said proceedings, have all the powers of a Justice of the Peace.—[43 Vict., c. 38, s. 4.]

**I.** All pecuniary damages sustained under this Act shall be paid in the same manner, that is to say, in the same city, town, village or place where the offence was committed, and the person so informed and provided for such Justice seen.

**J.** Every such offence shall be deemed to be an offence of the same nature as any Justice of the Peace may see fit to punish any damage or loss sustained by such offences hereinbefore mentioned, and sustained such damage or loss.

**K.** The term "cattle" shall include sheep or goat, as well as whatever other animal or thing may not, and by what law or statute shall apply to or be regulated by Act 10; 32-33 Vict.,

TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO OTHER

Whereas the distances without means of transport, hunger, thirst and other privations for the relief of stock over the line of the Senate and

1. In this Act the words "swine, sheep, or other species, and whatever technical or trivial animal as well as

2. No railway or other railway forms an exception from one State to or through another part of the Province, or within any Province, or within any description, for a without unloading

I. All pecuniary penalties recovered before a Justice of the Peace under this Act shall be divided, paid and distributed in the following manner, that is to say:—*one moiety* thereof to the Corporation of the city, town, village, township, parish or place in which the offence was committed, and the other moiety, with full costs, to the person who informed and prosecuted for the same or to such other person as to such Justice seems proper.—[32-33 *Vict.*, c. 27, s. 8.]

J. Every sum of money ascertained, and awarded, adjudged by any Justice of the Peace under this Act to be paid as the amount of any damage or injury occasioned by the commission of any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned, shall be paid to the person who has sustained such damage or injury.—[32-33 *Vict.*, c. 27, s. 9.]

K. The term "cattle" shall include any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat, as well as any neat cattle or animal of the bovine species, and whatever be the age or sex of the animal, and whether castrated or not, and by whatever technical or trivial name it may be known, and shall apply to one animal as well as to many.—[32-33 *Vict.*, c. 27, s. 10; 32-33 *Vict.*, c. 21, s. 1; and 40 *Vict.*, c. 29, s. 1.]

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

### AN ACT

TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS WHILE IN TRANSIT BY RAILWAY OR OTHER MEANS OF CONVEYANCE WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Whereas the transportation of cattle, by railway or vessels for long distances without rest, food, or water, is liable to cause suffering from hunger, thirst and fatigue; and whereas it is expedient to make provisions for the regulation of the transportation or conveyance of live stock over the lines of railway, and by vessels, within the Dominion of Canada. Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In this Act the term "cattle" shall include any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep, or goat, as well as any neat cattle or animal of the bovine species, and whatever be the age or sex of the animal, and by whatever technical or trivial name it may be known, and shall apply to one animal as well as many.

2. No railway company within the Dominion of Canada, whose railway forms any part of a line of road over which cattle are conveyed from one Province to another Province, or from the United States to or through any Province, or from any part of a Province to another part of the same, nor the owner or master of any vessel, carrying or transporting cattle, from one Province to another Province, or within any Province, or from the United States through or to any Province, shall confine the same in any car, or vessel of any description, for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest, water and feeding for a period of

at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unloading and furnishing water and food by storm or other unavoidable cause, or by necessary delay or detention in the crossing of trains. In reckoning the period of confinement, the time during which the cattle have been confined without such rest and without the furnishing of food and water on any connecting railways or vessels from which they are received, whether in the United States or in Canada, shall be included—it being the intention of this Act to prevent their continuous confinements beyond a period of twenty-eight hours, except upon the contingencies hereinbefore stated.

3. Cattle so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the railway company or owner or master of the vessel transporting the same, at the expense of the owner or person in custody thereof; and the company, owner or master shall, in such case, have a lien upon such cattle for food, care and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such cattle.

4. Where cattle are unladen from cars for the purpose of receiving food, water and rest, it shall be the duty of the railway company then having charge of the cars in which they have been transported, to clear the floors of such cars, and to litter the same properly with clean saw-dust or sand before reloading them with live stock, except during a period of frost.

5. Any railway company, owner or master of a vessel, having cattle in transit as aforesaid, who shall knowingly and wilfully fail to comply with the provisions contained in the second section of this Act, shall for each and every such failure to comply with its provisions, forfeit and pay as a penalty a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each case such provisions are disregarded: Provided however, that when cattle are carried in any car or vessel, in which they can and do have proper space and opportunity for rest and proper food and water, the foregoing provisions in the second section contained in regard to their being unladen shall not apply.

6. Any peace officer or constable may at all times enter on premises where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any car, truck, or vehicle in respect whereof any company or person has failed to comply with the requirements of this Act, is to be found, or enter on board any vessel in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any company or person has on any occasion so failed; and if any person refuses admission to such peace officer or constable acting under this section, such person shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

7. If any person is guilty of an offence against this Act, as in the last preceding section mentioned, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay such a sum of money not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than five dollars, with costs, as to any one Justice of the Peace, for the district, county, or place in which the offence has been committed, may seem meet.

8. The offender shall in default of payment be committed to the common jail or other place of confinement for the district, county or place in which the offence was committed, there to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days.

9. Nothing in this Act shall be a bar to a remedy by action for the amount of the damage done by the cattle under this Act.

10. Every person who contravenes the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered by the Crown; and every person who commits an offence under this Act shall be deemed to have committed the same from the commencement of this Act.

11. Every offence committed under this Act shall be prosecuted in the name of the Justices of the Peace for the district, county, or place in which the offence was committed, and all the provisions of the Act in that behalf made shall be applicable to such offences as if they were incorporated in the Act.

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A. Whosoever who commits an offence against this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered by the Crown; and every person who commits an offence under this Act shall be deemed to have committed the same from the commencement of this Act.

B. Whosoever who commits an offence against this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered by the Crown; and every person who commits an offence under this Act shall be deemed to have committed the same from the commencement of this Act.

C. Whosoever who commits an offence against this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered by the Crown; and every person who commits an offence under this Act shall be deemed to have committed the same from the commencement of this Act.



9. Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or abridge any remedy by action against the offender or his employer where the amount of the damage is not sought to be recovered by virtue of this Act.

10. Every penalty recoverable under this Act shall belong to the Crown; and every proceeding for the recovery of such penalty shall be commenced within one month next after the committing of the offence.

11. Every offence against the seventh section of this Act may be prosecuted in the manner directed by the "*Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders*," so far as no provision is hereby made for any matter or thing which may be required to be done with respect to such prosecution; and all the provisions contained in the said Act shall be applicable to such prosecutions in the same manner as if they were incorporated in this Act.

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#### INJURIES TO CATTLE AND OTHER ANIMALS.

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(32-33 Vict., Chap. 22, amended by 40 Vict., Chap. 29.)

**A.** Whosoever unlawfully and maliciously kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures any cattle, is guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for any term not exceeding fourteen years and not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in any other goal or place of confinement for any term less than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.—[32-33 Vict., c. 22, s. 45.]

**B.** Whosoever unlawfully and maliciously attempts to kill, maim, wound, poison or injure any cattle, or unlawfully and maliciously places poison in such a position as to be easily partaken of by any cattle, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.—[32-33 Vict., c. 22, s. 46.]

**C.** Whosoever unlawfully and maliciously kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures any dog, bird, beast or other animal, not being cattle, but being either the subject of larceny at common law or being ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, or kept for any domestic purpose, or purpose of lawful profit or advantage or science, shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, at the discretion of the Justice, either be committed to the common goal or any other place of confinement, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months, or else shall forfeit and pay, over and above the amount of the injury done, such sum of money not exceeding one hundred dollars as to the Justice seems meet; and whosoever, having been convicted of any such offence, afterwards commits any of the said offences in this section before mentioned, and is convicted thereof upon indictment, is guilty

of misdemeanour, and shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court: Provided always that the prosecutor may, if he sees fit, proceed before a Justice of the Peace as for a first offence.—[32-33 Vict., c. 22, s. 47.]

D. The term "cattle" shall include any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat, as well as any neat cattle or animal of the bovine species, and whatever be the age and sex of the animal, and by whatever technical or trivial name it may be known, and shall apply to one animal as well as to many.—[32-33 Vict., c. 21, s. 1, amended by 40 Vict., c. 29, s. 2.]

#### INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AFFECTING ANIMALS.

[42 Vict., (1879,) c. 23.]

A. In this Act "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves; "Animals" means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, horses, swine, goats and all other animals of whatsoever kind; "Infectious" means communicable in any manner whatever, even at a distance; "Contagious" means communicable by close contact or inoculation.—[42 Vict., c. 23, s. 1.]

B. If any person turn out, keep or graze any animal knowing such animal to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disorder, or to have been exposed to infection or contagion, in or upon any forest, wood, moor, beach, marsh, common, waste-land, open field, roadside or other undivided or unenclosed land, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.—[42 Vict. c. 23, s. 3.]

C. Any person bringing or attempting to bring into any market, fair or other place, any animal known by him to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disorder, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.—[42 Vict., c. 23, s. 4.]

D. In case any animal infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disorder be exposed or offered for sale, or be brought or attempted to be brought for the purpose of being exposed or offered for sale in any market, fair or other open or public place where other animals are commonly exposed for sale, then, and in any such case, it shall be lawful for any clerk or inspector, or other officer of such fair or market, or for any constable or policeman, or for any other person authorized by the Mayor or Reeve, or by any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place, or for any person authorized or appointed by the Governor, to seize the same, and to report the seizure to the Mayor or Reeve, or to any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place; and it shall be lawful for such Mayor, Reeve or Justice to cause the same, together with any pens, hurdles, troughs, litter, hay, straw or other articles which he may judge likely to have

been infected thereby of in such a manner provided by this Act

E. The Governor reported by the Minister or offence against the order a compensation under the provision slaughtered was affe compensation to be became so affected; b case exceed twenty d two thirds of the val not in any case exce animal is to be deter owners or their repre any of the first seven and no compensation

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I give and beque Prevention of Cruel under the Laws Dominion of Canada applied to the uses of

#### FORM OF

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been infected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed, or otherwise disposed of in such a manner as he may deem proper, or as may be directed, as provided by this Act.—[42 Vict., c. 23, s. 7.]

E. The Governor may, by Order in Council, when the owners are reported by the Minister of Agriculture not guilty of any negligence or offence against the provisions of the first seven sections of this Act, order a compensation to be paid to the owners of animals slaughtered under the provisions of this Act as follows: Where the animal slaughtered was affected by infectious or contagious disease, the compensation to be one-third of the value of the animal before it became so affected; but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed twenty dollars; in every other case the compensation to be two thirds of the value of the animal, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty dollars; in all such cases the value of the animal is to be determined by the Minister of Agriculture; but if such owners or their representatives have been guilty of an offence against any of the first seven sections of this Act, no valuation shall be made, and no compensation shall be paid to them.—[42 Vict., c. 23, s 14.]

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#### FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto the Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, a Corporation created by and existing under the Laws of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada, the sum of.....dollars, to be applied to the uses of the said corporation.

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#### FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto the Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, a Corporation created by, and existing under the Laws of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada, all (*here insert description of property*), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and hold the same unto the said corporations, its successors, and assigns forever.

## DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1884.

Allison, J. W .....	\$ 1.00	Kenny, Sir E.....	\$ 5.00
Anderson, G. R.....	1.00	Kenny, T. E.....	5.00
Anderson, C. W .....	5.00	Kenny, J. F .....	2.00
" " addition'l	10.00	Kirkpatrick A., Shuben'die	2.00
Avery, Rev. J. F.....	1.00	Lawson, Prof.....	2.00
Brown, R. H., Sydney....	20.00	Lloyd, Mr.....	1.00
Black, Miss C. H. ....	5.00	Laing, Rev. R .....	1.00
Bishop Nova Scotia .....	5.00	Mott, Jno. P.....	15.00
Black, M. P .....	5.00	Moren, J. A .....	1.00
Burns, Rev. R. F.....	7.00	Mathers, Isaac .....	1.00
Burns, A. ....	2.00	Murray, Robt .....	1.00
Brookfield, S. M. ....	1.00	McLean, J. S .....	5.00
Binney, Mrs., per J. F. K..	5.00	Mackinlay, A. K.....	1.00
Clarke, H. Y. ....	5.00	McGregor, Dr. P. G.....	1.00
Cogswell, A. C.....	1.00	No. 27 .....	2.00
Crowe, Wm .....	2.00	Pickford & Black .....	5.00
Cornelius, J .....	1.00	Partridge, Rev. Dr. ....	1.00
Cronan, D.....	1.00	Reynolds, H. B.....	1.00
Doull & Miller.....	10.00	Robertson, Wm .....	2.00
Duffield .....	2.00	Scott, James .....	3.00
Dewolf, C. F.....	2.00	Stayner, C. A .....	2.00
DeBarres, W. F. ....	1.00	Smith, T. W.....	1.00
"Friend," Port Hawksburry	20.00	Stairs, Jno. F .....	5.00
Farquhar & Forrest .....	5.00	Skerry, John P.....	1.00
Fraser, R. W.....	1.00	Silver, W. C .....	1.00
Forrest, John Rev.....	2.00	Twining, H. St. George ...	1.00
Friend per J. C. M .....	8.00	Taylor, B. A.....	2.00
Gibson, John.....	5.00	Townend, Rev. A. J.....	1.00
Governor, The Lieut.....	5.00	Wilmot, Mrs. L. A .....	5.00
Grant, M. C .....	1.00	Willis, J .....	1.00
G. E. F .....	2.00	West, F. S.....	5.00
Greer, Geo. M .....	1.00	West, A. W .....	5.00
Gray, B. G.....	1.00	"Winter" .....	10.00
Harrington, W. M .....	10.00	Wintertourne, Rev. H....	1.00
Henry, H. McD .....	5.00	Young, Sir Wm .....	10.00
Hyde, W. E.....	1.00		
Hesslein & Sons, H.....	2.00		
Haliburton, Jno .....	8.00		

THE NOVA SCOTIA  
IN ACCOUNT

DR.

EXPENSES FOR YEAR

Paid Secretary on account  
of Salary due him  
past year.....  
Commission on collecting  
Subscriptions .....

Incidental expenses, collecting  
ducting cases .....

For clothes, food and other  
kinds of assistance  
rendered women and children  
.....

LIABILITIES

Balance due Secretary  
the past nine years,  
one year to pay the  
Sundry accounts unpaid  
Balance due Treasurer

Those wishing to forward  
all necessary information

TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY,  
IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. HEDLEY, TREASURER.

DR.		Cr.
EXPENSES FOR YEARS 1884-5.		RECEIPTS FOR YEARS 1884-5
Paid Secretary on account of Salary due him for past year.....\$450.00		By donations and subscrip- tions .....\$226.50
Commission on collecting Subscriptions ..... 13.80		Government Grant .. 300.00
Incidental expenses, Con- ducting cases ..... 26.86		Balance due Treasurer 46.98
For clothes, food and other kinds of assistance ren- dered women and child- ren ..... 82.82		
<u>\$573.48</u>		<u>\$573.48</u>

LIABILITIES OF THE SOCIETY TO MAY, 1885.

Balance due Secretary for Salary and money disbursed during the past nine years, the Society not having the means in any one year to pay the same.....\$609.28	
Sundry accounts unpaid ..... 80.00	
Balance due Treasurer..... 46.98	
Total amount owing, <u>\$736.26</u>	

Those wishing to form branches of the S. P. C. can be furnished with  
all necessary information and material on application to the Secretary.

JOHN NAYLOR,  
93 Hollis Street, Halifax.

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## In Memoriam.

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The Executive Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution in respect to the Memory of the late

WILLIAM HEDLEY.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, in the decease of WILLIAM HEDLEY, its Treasurer, and one of the original corporators, has sustained a great and irreparable loss. Constant in his attendance at its meetings, wise and conservative in the advice which he was always ready to give when called on, as to the conduct of its work, in which he manifested a deep interest, and generous in matters connected with its financial support, his record as an officer, benefactor and friend, is worthy of imitation by all.

The Committee has directed this imperfect Memorial of the esteem in which they held him, and of their appreciation of his qualities as a good and generous friend of humanity, to be entered on its minutes, and a copy to be sent to his immediate family.

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III. *By the Apprehension of the Accused under a Warrant.*

This is desirable in all cases where there is reason to believe the Offender will evade a summons, or is about to abscond. All the preceding precautions of course apply to proceedings under warrant. There is another means of punishment, to which particular attention is requested, as, perhaps, in Halifax, it is by far the most successful of any plan for the repression of cruelty, viz:

IV. *An Application to the Secretary of this Society to prosecute in the stead of the witness.*

The Secretary may be seen at the Office, No. 93 Hollis Street, between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. Upon any respectable person furnishing him with the particulars of any act of cruelty, he will institute proper inquiries, and with sufficient evidence, conduct the prosecution without expense to the witness or complainant, and without his assistance, except in so far as may be necessary for the conviction of the Offender. The names of persons and letters supplying information are kept **STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL** when secrecy is enjoined. Information and assistance to facilitate the prosecution of persons guilty of offences in any part of the Province, will be given on application to the Secretary. It is requested that the particulars of any act of cruelty forwarded to the Secretary may be made full and precise, and delivered as soon as possible after the offence; and it is earnestly hoped that the personal inconvenience arising out of proceedings to protect animals from the outrages of cruel men, will not deter men of humanity from co-operating with the Officers in their efforts to promote the objects of the society.

All communications must be addressed to  
Office, No. 93 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

JOHN NAYLOR, SECRETARY.

**THE INHUMANITY OF CLIPPING HORSES.**—There is a great deal said these days by "professors," amateurs, and others about the benefit of clipping horses. They tell us the horses feel better, will "dry off" quicker, etc., to the end of a long, ingenious chapter. All we have to say is, try it on, gentlemen, yourselves. Strip off all your clothing but your flannel drawers and shirt, and go out for a winter's campaign in all kinds of weather. Undoubtedly men dressed in this style will "sweat" less, and feel "freer" to do their work, but we opine a slight "chill" will now and then come over your "feeble" frames ere the winter is past and gone. As a good-natured farmer said the other day, he "thought the Lord knew whether the horses needed the warm covering of hair or not when he gave it to them," and he did not propose to improve on the Lord's work. But then he was a modest man, and all are not as modest in the estimate of their own knowledge as compared with the Lord's.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

**RELATION BETWEEN MAN AND THE LOWER CREATION.**—"After eighteen centuries of barbarity in this sphere of our relations" between man and the brute creation,—the revelations whereof, in its actual condition, are to the last degree revolting,—the civilized West is just beginning to awake to the duty of protecting our 'dumb neighbors,' and to ask whether the 'beasts that perish' do not turn the tables in the argument of immortality itself, upon the master, whose cruelties towards them mock his own special claim to be made in the image of God. We may yet appreciate Landor's tender tribute to his dog, 'Few saints have been so good-tempered, and not many so wise.'"

## What has the Society Accomplished?

It has been established nine years, and in that period has investigated 2,607 cases of cruelty to various animals, and, during the last three years 675 cases of cruelty to women and children; has totally stopped the tying of the legs of lambs, calves, sheep and poultry; has stopped, or nearly stopped the brutal illusage to which horses were formerly subjected; has caused road-makers to cover the newly-laid stones on our streets; has almost extinguished the cruel practice of cutting off cocks' combs, and dogs' ears and tails; has stopped the over stocking of cows when exhibited for sale; has prevented persons from starving their animals; has stopped the practice of putting sheep and lambs among oxen in railway cars; has been instrumental in having better accommodation provided for animals whilst in transit by rail or whilst waiting at the stations for shipment; has taught persons that although animals are their property, they may not illuse them; has appointed agents in nearly every town and village in Nova Scotia; has formed three very successful Branches; has assisted to organize similar societies in St. John, N. B. and Ottawa; has organized a very energetic Ladies' Auxiliary; has a Band of Mercy numbering over 400 children; has, with the aid of the Branches, since its organization endeavored to educate the people in the right way of thinking regarding the rights of animals, by publishing and circulating 24,000 of the S. P. C. A. JOURNAL, 6,000 copies of a pamphlet containing the laws relating to Cruelty to Animals, with suggestions to the public; 3,000 copies of How to Kill Animals Humanely; 2,500 three-sheet posters containing the Cruelty to Animal laws and other suitable information; 2,000 Hints to Omnibus, Hack and Truck Drivers; 5,000 handbills on various subjects relating to kindness to animals; has given prizes to school children in various parts of the Province for essays on the subject, and has been instrumental in getting laws for the better protection of children and animals passed by the Dominion Parliament and our Local Legislature. We feel confident that the dissemination of this printed matter has borne good fruit. A school teacher writing for information, says: "Until I read the S. P. C. A. JOURNAL, I never gave the subject thought and the children knew absolutely nothing about it." It is to be regretted that from want of funds the Society had to discontinue this publication three years ago.

The S. P. C. has helped not merely the brute creation, but distressed men, women, and little children and babes. So must it be, so should it be evermore. The law of kindness should embrace all.