

NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty.



13TH ANNUAL REPORT - - 14TH YEAR.

1890.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY:

93 HOLLIS STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S., CANADA.

NOVA SCOTIA PRINTING COMPANY, HALIFAX.

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## 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 offence 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, Horse Car, Cab, or other Public Vehicle, obtain his name, address, and number of badge; also, the name, address, and number on said Omnibus, Car, 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 a galled neck or shoulders, or other wounds, note the size and 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 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 labor extracted from it; if for overloading, it is indispensable to show painful distress of the animal—*e. g.* trembling, falling, unusual perspiration, or exhaustion, or to show violence on the part of the driver; if for mutilation or any other torture 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 also to remember the exact words of accused when stopped. In every case, if possible, obtain the name 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 made by the offender.

### *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.* :

\* Policemen are bound to assist in carrying out these laws. See Sec. 2, Chapter 43, Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1880.

(Continued on opposite cover)

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LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1890.

Patron :

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

President :

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH.

Vice-Presidents :

THE MAYOR, PROF. G. LAWSON, W. C. SILVER, JOHN DOULL and J. F. KENNY, Halifax; ISRAEL LONGWORTH, Truro; HON D. C. FRASER, M. P., New Glasgow; DR. WEBSTER, Kentville; J. J. McKINNON, Antigonish; THOS. B. FLINT, M. P., LL B., Yarmouth; T. C. HILL, Sydney, C. B.; C. C KAULBACK, Lunenburg? JAS. G. McKEEN, Mabou; DR. STEWART, Pictou; JOHN McKEEN, Amherst.

Counsel :

H. McD. HENRY, Q. C.; W. F. McCOY, Q. C, Recorder City of Halifax.

Solicitor :

W. A. HENRY,  
Of Henry, Ritchie, Weston & Henry.

Treasurer :

JAMES FORREST,  
173 Hollis Street.

Secretary :

JOHN NAYLOR,  
93 Hollis Street.

Executive Committee :

Divided into Sub-Committees, as follows :

Finance :

M. C. GRANT,  
COL. GOLDIE,  
E. J. KENNY,  
L. J. FULLER,  
HAROLD OXLEY,  
WM. CROWE,  
F. S. WEST,  
C. C. BLACKADAR,

Prosecuting :

C. W. ANDERSON,  
W. H. HARRINGTON,  
THOS. SPELMAN,  
F. J. PHELAN,  
WM. DENNIS,  
REV. DR. PATRIDGE,  
C. S. HARRINGTON, Q. C.  
ALDERMAN PICKERING.

Literary :

REV. R. MURRAY,  
W. H. WADDELL,  
THOS. GOUDGE,  
W. R. DUNN,  
G. E. FAULKNER,  
A. H. MCKAY,  
A. MCKAY,  
R. J. WILSON.

BRANCHES LADIES' ROYAL AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

Patroness : H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE.

MRS. JUDGE RITCHIE, *President*, Halifax. \_\_\_\_\_ *Secretary*.

Windsor, Hants County :

ALEXANDER FORSYTH, *President*. P. S. BURNAM, *Secretary*.

Truro, Colchester County :

ISRAEL LONGWORTH, *President*. DR. W. S. MUIR, *Secretary*.

Annapolis, Annapolis County :

A. W. CORBITT, *President*. E. C. COWLIN, *Secretary*.

Wolfville, King's County :

A. W. SAWYER, *President*. J. D. CHAMBERS, *Secretary*.

Spring Hill, Cumberland County :

WILLIAM HALL, *President*. ALEX. McINNIS, *Secretary*.

Digby, Digby County :

J. E. JONES, M. D., *President*. E. BIDEN, *Secretary*.

Yarmouth, Yarmouth County :

THOS. B. FLINT, M. P., *President*. CHAS. R. KELLEY, *Secretary*.

## S. P. C. AGENTS.

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All our officers and members of Committees are now agents of the Society, and are furnished with certificates which enables them to act as peace officers and entitles them to all the protection of constables. They thus can actively interfere to stop acts of cruelty and, if need arises, can arrest the offenders and call on any citizen or policeman for assistance.

We are continually receiving communications signed "Humanity," "Sympathy," &c., purporting to give information where human beings and dumb animals are suffering from causes which ought to be redressed. While we are desirous of doing all that lies in our power, we think it well to let the public know that the Society would prefer in all instances the names of the parties giving such information, for upon no consideration will the names of said parties be divulged. We appeal to the humane in our midst to apprise us of any act of cruelty they may witness, and to do all that lies in their power to assist in the carrying out the object of the Society, viz.:—Prevention of Cruelty to Men, Women, Children and the lower Animals. CALL UP TELEPHONE No. 407.

We again take the opportunity to severely denounce the cruel and unnecessary system of over-checking horses so prevalent in our midst, a custom recently imported into the Dominion from the United States, holding the animal's head, as it does, in a constrained and painful position. It certainly adds no grace or beauty to the horse. This system has been condemned, not only by the veterinary surgeons in the United States, but by no less than 564 of the same profession in Great Britain.

### WHAT WE ARE STRIVING TO DO.

In common with kindred Societies, we are seeking to prevent cruelty in every form; we seek to protect the weak from the violence of the strong, and to prevent thoughtless and passionate

persons from injuring those who are dependant upon them. Little children, weak women, the helpless sick, the victim of the enraged drunkard, have often applied for timely help, never in vain.

We also seek to prevent the following acts of cruelty :—

The unnecessary and cruel beating of animals.

The driving of galled and disabled horses.

The clipping of horses and docking of their tails.

The over-loading of cart-horses and teams.

The exposure uncovered of horses in cold weather.

The under-feeding and over-driving of horses and cattle.

The neglect to provide shelter for animals.

The use of the check-rein and burr-bit.

The neglect of and cruelty to cattle on trains.

The tying of sheep, calves and fowl's legs.

Matches for cock and dog fighting.

Pidgeon shooting.

The killing of robins, swallows and sparrows and other small birds and birds of song which frequent the fields and gardens.

The wounding, trapping, snaring, or otherwise taking alive small birds, rifling or destroying birds nests, or taking their eggs.

Plucking the feathers from live fowls.

It is no part of the Society's work to punish crime, except in so far as punishment serves to prevent and to warn. We greatly prefer the prevention of cruelty by education and the influence of good examples, to punishment of wilful or thoughtless law-breakers. Our Society would far rather spend one thousand dollars in the propagation of humane literature than ten thousand dollars in the prosecution of offenders against humane laws.

We hope this year to take a great step in advance, in the spreading of knowledge on humane subjects throughout the city and Province. Especially do we desire to operate on the thousands of school children of Halifax, and to some extent of the country districts, and inculcate in their young minds a love for their fellows as well as for every creature with which they may come into contact.

A beginning has already been made in the distribution of humane literature among the children of some of the public schools. A number of the aims and objects of the Toronto Humane Society have been put in circulation. Hundreds of copies of "Black Beauty" have been imported and sold at cost. Every coachman, truckman, cabman, teamster and others, driving or handling horses, should be presented with a copy of this wonderful little volume. Pamphlets, leaflets, &c., concerning humane work, should be scattered broadcast throughout the Province, and we feel sure would return a bountiful harvest.

From year to year, during our fourteen years of existence, we have published our wants and needs. First we need *Money*. Without funds, which are to us the sinews of war, we cannot carry on our work. We have, frequently, expensive cases in the courts, and we must employ good counsel or allow persons guilty of horrid acts of cruelty to go unpunished. We are sometimes unable, for want of money, to investigate and prosecute cases that should have attention. Our Secretary does his work faithfully and fearlessly, and we want money to pay him the meagre salary he doubly earns. Humane literature must be paid for, its circulation costs money. While almost every charitable and benevolent institution in the city has, of late years, shared in the bequests of the wealthy, our Society has not been remembered so we must depend on our yearly subscriptions and donations. The only public grant we receive is \$300 from the Legislature. We cannot afford to curtail our operations, but what can we do without money.

Not only money is wanted, but donations of clothing for men, women and children are also required. We have not only to protect the dependant and needy, but are obliged to feed and clothe them also. Bundles of clothing should be sent to the Secretary, at the Society's office, 93 Hollis Street.

More drinking fountains for horses and dogs are needed. Any person furnishing such fountains can have them named after themselves, and which will do them more good and keep their memory more green, than a marble monument in the cemetery.

In previous reports we have called attention to the need of a cattle ambulance, a temporary home for rescued children, a girls reformatory, and better stabling for cows. These two latter subjects have received attention from the authorities, and none too early, as recent events in connection with wayward girls, in our courts, have shewn; and not a few cases of diphtheria and kindred diseases have been proved to emanate from the milk supplied from filthy dairies.

#### **"THE LADIES ROYAL AUXILIARY."**

This Branch Society which so nobly aided the Parent Society in the past, must be reorganized. In nearly every city the ladies are in the very front rank of humane society work, in fact many societies are kept alive by the exertions of the lady members. Our beloved Sovereign the Queen is not only the patroness, but takes a lively and active interest in the "Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and all the members of the Royal Family are distinguished for their kindness to animals.

#### **BANDS OF MERCY.**

Several of these Bands are now in operation in the city schools, and our Society is furnishing pledges and Band of Mercy literature, and with the kind co-operation of the Board of School Commissioners and the officials of the Board, we hope to have a Band of Mercy in every school room in the City and Dartmouth, before the close of the year.

A humane journal should be published in the interests of our Society, to let the public know what we are doing.

#### **BRANCH SOCIETIES.**

We want Branch Societies all over the Province, officered by live men, those not afraid to do a little duty, and liberal enough to spend a little money. As a rule our branches have not borne much fruit, but we hope for better things in the future.



### A CANADIAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

We would like to see a "Canadian Humane Association" formed in the Dominion, consisting of representatives from every Society in Canada, so as to strengthen the hands of each other in crushing out cruelty in all its forms, to provide a national literature, to work for more repressive legislation and a better enforcement of the Acts relating to cruelty. A proposal to form such an organization is now under consideration and will, no doubt, take shape in a year or so.

### TEMPORARY OR DISTRIBUTING HOME FOR CHILDREN.

This has been very much needed, and as the work of the Society increases, the want becomes more painfully apparent. Cases are continually arising where the children should be AT ONCE removed from the vicious surroundings and cared for till permanent disposition of them could be made by either putting them into orphanages or other institutions, or restoring them to their friends. A few rooms in some house in a central locality, would be sufficient for the present.

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### FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto the Nova Scotia Society for 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 ESTATE.

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, hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and hold the same unto the said corporation, its successors and assigns forever.

THE NOVA SCOTIA  
SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty was held in the office, 93 Hollis Street, December 18th, 1890. The President, J. C. MACKINTOSH, presided, and there was a representative attendance of influential citizens.

The President, in calling the meeting to order, expressed the deep pleasure that it gave him to be present at the meeting. The work of this Society appealed to his heart more than any other with which he was connected. The work done was congenial to his feelings as he felt sure it was to the feelings of those present. He then read the Executive Committee's report, and pointed out that since the last annual meeting the society had dealt with 224 cases relating to children, 240 relating to women, 70 to men, and 254 to animals—making a total of 798 cases. Some of these were of a very bad character, and had been dealt with accordingly.

The SECRETARY then read the table of cases attended to, as appears on pages 11 to 13 of this report. The Treasurer's report and list of liabilities of the Society were also read.

The REV. PRINCIPAL FORREST, after referring to the satisfactory work done by the Society, moved, and W. H. HARRINGTON seconded the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

*Resolved*, That the reports of the executive committee of the society, together with the tables of cases and the report of the treasurer, be received, adopted, and printed, and circulated for the information of the friends of the society.

The PRESIDENT stated that in view of the fact that he and other members of the executive were often called upon to interfere to prevent acts of cruelty, he thought that it was advisable

to act upon the power given the Society by the Act of incorporation and appoint them peace officers. It was therefore moved by REV. R. MURRAY, seconded by WM. CROWE, and passed,—

That the officers and members of the executive committee of this society be and are hereby duly appointed agents of this society, and be furnished with certificates to that effect.

(This constitutes all the members peace officers, with all the powers and protection of peace officers.)

The PRESIDENT said that he was pleased to see present with them some gentlemen from the public schools of the city. He was very anxious to see Bands of Mercy formed in the schools and would like to hear from Principal McKay of the High School and Supervisor McKay on the subject.

Both of these gentlemen expressed their willingness to do all that they properly could do to help on the cause which the Society was interested in. They were glad to say that through the efforts of the president of the Society the School Commissioners had voted a sum of money to be expended in the purchase of the pamphlet "Aims and Objects of the Toronto Humane Society," for circulation among the teachers of the city schools. This would do much to help the work of this Society, as the objects and aims of both were identical.

Several members spoke of the wanton destruction of birds.

H. McD. HENRY, Q. C., called attention to the terrible cruelty to cattle caused by farmers leaving them in barns which were not weather proof, and cited many instances coming within his own knowledge. It was no doubt caused by absence of proper intelligence of the injury that they were doing themselves in a pecuniary sense, as well as of the thoughtless suffering imposed upon the poor dumb brutes. He thought the institution of Bands of Mercy would do much good in this particular, by educating the young to a proper appreciation of their duty towards animals placed in their charge. In the proper treatment of horses also it would do much good. Children are now taught to believe that they are only meant to be beaten and bruised in order to make them go. He instanced the way in which children "play horses"—that is with a piece of string or a strap for reins and the inevitable whip.

The REV. DR. BURNS said that there was a good deal in what Mr. Henry had said. He thought that the circulation of the book "Black Beauty" would do good in this direction. It was a very interesting book—the Uncle Tom's Cabin of the horse. He had read it himself with great profit, and had heard it so spoken of by others. It should be widely circulated. Over 100,000 copies had been sold in New York and hundreds of thousands in other cities. This and other literature of the right kind would do much to generate mercy and kindness towards all God's creatures. The Society was doing a noble work, and he wished it now, as he had always done, every possible success, and was truly sorry to learn that it had not received the financial support of the citizens which it deserved.

MR. JOHN BURGOYNE thought that cruelty did not arise so much from the wish to be cruel as from the want of thought. He recommended that suitable extracts should be sent to the newspapers throughout the province. As a newspaper man he felt sure that the editors of the various papers would be only too pleased to help on such a good work by disseminating the proper kind of information.

The PRESIDENT spoke of the great service done the Society by M. C. Grant and his associates on the finance committee, in collecting funds to pay the working expenses. Had it not been for the efforts of these gentlemen the Society would have had to cease its operations.

Office-bearers for the ensuing year were duly appointed.  
(See page 2.)

## LIST OF CASES,

Investigated by the Society from March 1st, 1889, to 18th December, 1890.

CHILDREN.		
Sent out begging by parents .....	4	
Neglected by drunken fathers .....	14	
Neglected by drunken mothers .....	8	
Incorrigible boys sent to various institutions .....	8	
Incorrigible girls " " .....	6	
Deserted by mothers .....	4	
Beaten and ill-used by persons not of their own family .....	4	
Illegally withheld from parents .....	6	
Girls under sixteen years of age rescued from houses of ill-fame and sent to institutions or to friends .....	5	
Cruelly beaten by fathers and mothers .....	3	
Neglected by guardians .....	5	
Bitten by vicious dogs .....	3	
Baby farms .....	1	
Medicine and nourishment supplied to sick .....	2	
Indecent exposure to .....	2	
Restored to parents .....	5	
Illegitimate neglected by mothers .....	2	
Turned out of house by drunken fathers .....	1	
Neglected by both parents who are drunkards .....	10	
Friendless children defended in courts and other ways, where wrongly accused or imposed upon .....	2	
Permitted to grow up without salutary parental control, and in circumstances exposing them to idle and dissolute lives; taken from parents by court and committed to institutions .....	3	
Situation provided for .....	3	
Deserted by father .....	4	
Beaten and ill-used by step-father .....	2	
Sold by father .....	1	
Ran over by careless drivers .....	1	
Abandoned in field by mother .....	1	
Attempted rape upon .....	1	
Letters of guardianship procured from drunken fathers .....	2	
Boy restored to sister. Came from England, and had travelled over great part of North America in search of her .....	1	
Advice given to persons on matters relating to children .....	10	
Sent to institutions at request of parents or friends .....	22	
Total number of cases investigated .....		148
Number of children involved over and above the number given above; each case including from 1 to 19 children .....		155
Total number of children benefited .....		303

The children were disposed of by being restored to or left with parents in city and country, or sent to the Poor's Asylum, Victoria General Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Protestant Orphans' Home, St. Patrick's Home, Infants' Home, Industrial School, Catholic Babies' Home, or bound out to families in the country.

## WOMEN.

Neglected by drunken husbands.....	40
Beaten and illused by drunken husbands.....	46
Absenting husbands traced and made to contribute support.....	5
Furniture illegally withheld from.....	1
Assaulted and beaten by drunken sons.....	3
Assaulted and beaten by drunken brother.....	3
With families in destitute circumstance, relieved in various ways.....	29
Sick or Insane sent to Hospital, Poor House, Insane Asylum, Friends etc.....	15
Opium eater neglecting family.....	1
Deserted by husbands.....	14
Turned out of house while sick by landlord.....	1
Servants discharged without wages, and clothes detained.....	6
Inciting to criminal practices.....	5
Fathers of their illegitimate children made to pay expenses and provide.....	4
Turned out of doors with young children by drunken husbands.....	1
Compensation recovered for injury to poor old woman by being run over.....	1
Provided with coal and nourishment.....	4
Sick and poor, neglected by friends able to look after them.....	1
Taken out of houses of ill-fame and restored to friends.....	13
Beaten and ill-used by persons not members of their families.....	3
Left by husbands on account of their, the women's, intemperate habits.....	1
Strangers and penniless assisted to get home to friends.....	5
Advice given on various matters.....	24
Overscers of poor, in the country induced to provide for.....	1
Separation deeds drawn up and got executed at request of Court, or parties themselves.....	10
Missing woman found.....	1
Insane woman illegally held by person boarding her.....	1
Girl of unsound mind who escaped from Institution found and returned.....	1
Assisted to pay funeral expenses.....	1

240

These were disposed by calling the attention of the clergyman of various denominations, the Sisters of Charity, Dispensary Doctors, Pooers Association, St. Vincent de Paul, Women's Home, Infant's Home, and various charity committees.

## MEN.

Strangers in destitute circumstances assisted in various ways.....	15
Insane, blind, or destitute, looked after, and friends induced to provide for..	12
Seamen ill-used by captains.....	5
Assisted to friends in country.....	4
Alleged ill-treatment of paupers in a County Poor House.....	1
Assisted to get children from wife who had left her home and who was leading a bad life.....	3
Sick or demented neglected by friends.....	5
Advice given to on various matters.....	3
Assisted to get to Hospital.....	6
Assisted to get to Pooers' Asylum.....	4
Assisted to get to Insane Asylum.....	2
Old man turned into street by son who is well off.....	1
Cared for dying man neglected by drunken wife.....	1
Alleged illusage in Prison.....	1
Assisted to gain possession of wife and child.....	1
Assisted wife to bury.....	1
Assaulted by drunken son while sick in bed.....	1
Assaulted by wife.....	1
Wanted passage paid to New York to see his children.....	1
Obtained situations for.....	8
Assisted to get fresh horses on having lost their own.....	4

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HORSES.

Beating and illusing, 20; starving, 2; overloading, 1.....	23
Cruel driving, 4; cruelly beating when baulky, 2.....	6
Driving when lame, 13; working while unfit, 17.....	30
Injured by careless driving, 2; leaving uncovered and exposed to weather, 4; working with sores in contact with harness, 3.....	9
Humanely destroyed.....	3
Neglecting while in pound.....	1
Tight check rein, 1; injured by bad condition of streets, 1.....	2
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CATTLE.

Overcrowding on railway, 2; withholding food and water, 3.....	5
Illusing calf, 1; beating and illusing, 2; worrying with dogs, 1.....	4
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SHEEP.

Putting in railway cars with cattle.....	4
Beating and illusing, 1; withholding feed and water, 1.....	2
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PIGS.

Keeping in cruel manner.....	1
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DOGS.

Starving and neglected, 5; fighting, 1; poisoned, 4.....	10
Beating and illusing, 2; pushing pointed stick through jaw, 1; humanely destroyed, 4.....	7
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CATS.

Scalded, 1; catching with fish-hook, 1.....	2
Humanely destroyed, 2; illused, 2.....	4
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FROG.

Keeping in bottle in sun.....	1
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TURTLES.

Exposing to hot sun outside shop.....	1
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TAME CROW.

Shot and wounded by boy.....	1
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Total number of cases investigated.....	117
Number of animals involved over and above the number given above many cases including from 1 to 20 animals.....	137
Total number of animals benefited.....	254

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**TREASURER'S STATEMENT.**

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY *in account with*  
JAMES FORRETT, *Treasurer.*

1889.

DR.

To paid John Naylor on account of salary and monies paid by him for expenses	\$150 00 150 00 450 00 300 00	
“ Telephone, 24 months		\$1050 00
“ Witnesses Fees, <i>In re</i> Boutilier		80 00
“ Detective Power, Roberts Case		10 00
“ Expenses Hendry Will Case	\$35 00	
“ “ “	50 75	
“ Board witness, Week's Case	\$42 00	85 75
“ acct. H. M. King, “	8 00	
“ Constable, “	23 00	
“ Life Buoy, Stairs, Son & Morrow	\$ 8 25	73 00
“ “ T. Forhan & Co	3 25	
“ Printing Reports		11 50
		40 00

*Sundry Bills:—*

To paid A. & W. Mackinlay, Stationery	\$ 90	
“ T. C. Allen & Co., “	1 15	
“ J. Bowes, Printing	12 69	
“ Office Files	18 00	
“ Bill Posting	4 00	
“ Printing and Advertising	11 75	
		48 40
		<u>\$1408 65</u>

Dec. 17. To balance ..... \$ 12 56

1889.

CR.

Nov. 7. By balance ..... \$ 43 09  
“ 22. “ received from City, Witnesses Fees “ Bout lier Case”... 10 00

1890.

Dec. 17. “ Subscriptions ..... 1043 00  
“ “ Provincial Grant ..... 300 00  
“ “ Balance ..... 12 56

\$1408 65

Examined and found correct.

WILLIAM CROWE,  
W. R. DUNN.

December 18th, 1890.



## LIST OF LIABILITIES.

To amount paid in Weeks case by H. McD. Henry, Q. C.....	\$ 50 00
“ Herald for Printing, &c .....	7 50
“ Henry, Ritchie & Co .....	19 00
“ F. H. Bell.....	20 00
“ J. C. Dumaresq, for plan of electric light pole.....	5 00
“ Stephen & Son.....	1 75
“ Harrington & Chisholm, Weeks case.....	56 00
“ Blackadar Bros .....	7 75
“ Chronicle .....	9 06
“ Lyons & Lyons.....	160 00
“ amount due Secretary for money paid out by him for relief of persons, expenses, &c , and for salary .....	472 25
	<u>\$628 31</u>

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FROM MAY, 1889, TO DECEMBER, 1890.

Amateur Dramatic Society .....	\$50 00	Black, S. G. ....	1 50
Allison, J. W. ....	5 00	Bligh, Howard.....	1 00
Archbold, E. P. ....	5 00	Blackmore, R., jr. ....	1 00
Austen Bros .....	2 50	Bell, Charles .....	1 00
Archibald, Miss .....	2 00	Barss, W. L. ....	1 00
Adams, E. D. ....	2 00	Busche, H. ....	1 00
Almon, C. M. ....	2 00	Ball, G. B. ....	1 00
Armstrong, R. F. ....	2 00	Bligh, F. ....	1 00
Angwin, J. H. ....	1 00	Bannister, W. ....	1 00
Allison, Augustus .....	1 00	Buckley, A. F. ....	1 00
Allen, T. C. ....	1 00	Bishop, W. ....	1 00
Anderson, C. W. ....	10 00	Cronan, D. ....	5 00
Black, M. P. ....	10 00	Campbell, G. S. ....	3 00
Bayne, Thos .....	10 00	Creighton, C. E. & Co .....	3 00
Bauld, H. G. ....	5 00	Creighton, C. A. ....	3 00
Boak, Geo E .....	5 00	Chittick, J. ....	2 00
Black, W. M. ....	5 00	Carlow .....	2 00
Burgess, J. T. ....	5 00	Clayton & Son.....	2 00
Blackadar, C. C. ....	5 00	Chisholm, J. A. ....	2 00
Bell, A. M. ....	5 00	Cory, C. D. ....	2 00
Burns, Adam .....	4 00	Church, Hon. C. E. ....	1 50
Black, Miss .....	4 00	Chesley, S. A. ....	1 00
Brown, M. S., & Co.....	3 00	Chipman, J. A. ....	1 00
Brookfield, W. H. ....	2 00	Cunningham, A. G. ....	1 00
Brookfield, W. G. ....	2 00	Cunningham, W. ....	1 00
Burton, H. P. ....	2 00	Cronan, John .....	2 00
Barry & Evans .....	2 00	Cogswell, Dr. A. C. ....	1 00
Bowes, F. C. ....	2 00	Chalmers Church .....	20 00
Bowes, James .....	2 00	Cogswell, Dr. A. W. ....	1 00
Baxter, Robt .....	2 00	Clark, R. ....	1 00
Borden, R. L. ....	2 00	Covert, W. H. ....	1 00
Barnstead & Sutherland .....	2 00	Chisholm, J. M. ....	1 00
Baldwin & Co .....	2 00	Cotton, F. M. ....	1 00
Boak & Bennett .....	2 00	Cunningham, C. N. ....	1 00

Calder, J. C.	\$ 1 00	Hill, W. H.	\$ 2 00
Coleman, W. J.	1 00	Holloway, W.	1 00
Cooke, C. J.	1 00	Hunt	1 00
Cornelius J.	1 00	Hamilton, F. A.	1 00
Crowell, I. H.	1 00	Hermes, H., jr.	1 00
Cabot, W. H.	1 00	Hay, s. Norman	1 00
Cleverdon, W. H.	1 00	Hobrecker, A.	1 00
Cormack, S. F.	1 00	Hart, L. & Son	5 00
Carmody, Rev. Canon.	2 00	Henderson & Potts	5 00
Carten, J. C.	1 00	Jones, A. G. & Co.	5 00
Cummings, C. N.	1 00	Hart, C. H.	3 00
Chipman Bros.	4 00	Hart & Murray	3 00
Cunningham & Curren.	5 60	Harvey, J. H.	1 00
Dunn, Wyman & Co.	10 00	Hart, S. C.	1 00
Doull, John.	5 00	Holmes, S. H.	1 00
Dow, Alex.	5 00	Humphrey, R. H.	1 00
Dwyer, M.	5 00	Johnson, W. H.	2 00
D. F.	2 00	Johnson, F. W.	1 00
Duffield, A.	2 00	Jones, H. I.	1 00
Duffus, John.	2 00	Johnson, T. C.	1 00
Daly, Lt. Gov.	2 00	Jumbo	1 00
Dawson, D. C.	2 00	Johnstone, P.	1 00
Dunbar, W.	2 00	Kenny, T. & E.	20 00
Duncan, D. H.	1 00	Kolley & Glassey.	20 00
DeWolfe, T. A. S. & Son.	1 00	Kenny, Sir E.	10 00
Delaney, Dr.	1 00	Kenny, J. F.	5 00
Davison, E.	1 00	King, D. & Co.	5 00
Downie & Larsen	1 00	Knight, John.	1 00
Elliot, Freeman	1 00	Knight, J. A.	1 00
Edwards, A. C.	2 00	Kaizer, A. G.	1 00
Edwards, D. C.	1 00	Longard Bros.	5 00
Fysche, Thos.	1 00	Lowel, W. L. & Co.	5 00
Eaton, B. A.	50	Leaman, J. A. & Co.	5 00
Fuller, Hon. H. H.	5 00	Lewis, W. J.	3 00
Friend	5 00	Lady Friend	2 00
Forrest, S. S.	5 00	Leydon & Mackintosh	1 00
Fielding, Hon. W. S.	5 00	Le Bon Marche.	1 00
Franklin, G. E.	5 00	Lundy, C. W.	2 00
Faulkner, G. E.	3 00	Latham & McCulloch	1 00
Fraser, C.	2 00	Levy & Michaels.	1 00
Foster, E. V. B.	2 00	Lane, C. S.	1 00
Fraser, James	2 00	Mott, J. P.	30 00
Friend	2 00	Mackintosh, J. C.	10 00
Friend	1 00	MacDonald & Co.	10 00
Friend	1 00	Mackinlay, A. K.	5 00
Forhan, Thos.	1 00	Mackintosh, J. D.	5 00
Foster, M. T.	1 00	Morrow, G.	5 00
Ferguson, W. H.	1 00	Mitchell, G. P. & Co.	5 00
Ferguson, D. C.	1 00	Morrow, James	5 00
Friend	50	McPherson, Mayor	5 00
Friend	50	Murray, Hart &	3 00
Gilpin, Rev. Dr.	5 00	McInnes, John	5 00
Gue, G. R.	5 00	Morrison, E.	2 50
Green, F. W.	2 00	Mitchell, A. B.	2 00
Gray, B. G.	2 00	McLaren, P.	2 00
Goudge, Thos.	2 00	MacGregor, D. H.	1 00
Grant, A. J. & Co.	2 00	Martin, S. G.	1 00
Goreham, J. M. & Co.	2 00	Morse, J. E.	2 00
Grier, G. M.	1 00	Morrison & Musgrave.	2 00
Gordan, Jas.	1 00	Munnis, J. K.	2 00
Goudge, H., Jr.	1 00	Morrow, M. R.	2 00
Gates, W. & A.	1 00	Moir, W. & A.	2 00
Gordon & Keith.	1 00	Mulloney, J. E.	2 00
Hart, R. I.	10 00	McInnes, H.	1 00
Harrington, W. H.	10 00	Mitchell, S.	3 00
Harrington, W. D.	5 00	Mitchell, C. H.	2 00

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

\$ 2 00	Mathers, I. H .....	\$ 2 00	Sweet, R. J .....	\$ 2 00
1 00	Muir, Wm .....	1 00	Silyer, W. & C .....	2 00
1 00	McLeod, Geo .....	1 00	Schwartz, W. H. & Son .....	2 00
1 00	Marshall, Edw .....	1 00	Shortt, A .....	2 00
1 00	Moore, Mrs. R .....	1 00	Sheppard, B .....	2 00
1 00	McManus, A. E .....	1 00	Sheraton, A. B .....	2 00
1 00	Menger, John .....	1 00	Smith, G. M .....	1 00
5 00	Mackenzie, D. H .....	1 00	Stayner, C. A .....	1 00
5 00	MacGregor, Dr. J. G .....	1 00	Smith, J. M .....	1 00
5 00	Masters, E. D .....	1 00	Stearns, J. L .....	1 00
3 00	Morton, C. C & Co .....	1 00	Sievert, J. G .....	1 00
3 00	No. 27 .....	50	Spike, C. J .....	1 00
1 00	Nisbet & Drake .....	2 00	Smith, J. G .....	1 00
1 00	Neville, M .....	2 00	Smith, W. C .....	1 00
1 00	Neilly, J. B .....	1 00	Strachan, John .....	1 00
1 00	Naylor, J. B .....	1 00	Schultz, C. G .....	1 00
2 00	O'Brien, Archbishop .....	20 00	Starr, John .....	1 00
1 00	O'Mullin, J .....	5 00	Symons, R. M .....	1 00
1 00	Oxley, F. H .....	2 00	Starr, C. C .....	1 00
1 00	Oxley, B .....	1 00	Shaefer, H. S .....	50
1 00	O'Donnell, W. D .....	1 00	Temple, W. L .....	5 00
20 00	Outhit, C. W .....	1 00	Troop, G. J .....	5 00
20 00	O'Connor, P .....	1 00	Taylor, John .....	3 00
0 00	Pickering, Ald .....	10 00	Thorne, E .....	2 00
5 00	Pickford & Black .....	5 00	Taylor, W .....	2 00
5 00	Payzant, J. Y .....	2 50	Tucker, E. D .....	2 00
1 00	Pyke, G. A .....	2 00	Taylor, W. B .....	1 00
1 00	Power, D. F .....	1 00	Taylor, Wm. C .....	1 00
1 00	Piers, E. L. C .....	1 00	T. L. H .....	1 00
1 00	Peters, John .....	1 00	Twining, W .....	1 00
5 00	Pitcaithly, W. L .....	1 00	Teas, W. H .....	1 00
5 00	Pearson, B. F .....	1 00	Tobin, S .....	1 00
5 00	Parsons, J .....	1 00	Troop, A. G .....	1 00
3 00	Ritchie, T. A .....	5 00	Twining, H. St G .....	1 00
2 00	Ritchie, Thos .....	5 00	Twining, Russell .....	1 00
1 00	Ritchie, Hon J. W .....	5 00	Twining, J. T .....	1 00
1 00	Robertson, Wm .....	5 00	Taylor, H. A .....	1 00
2 00	Roberts, F .....	5 00	Turner, J. W .....	1 00
1 00	Reynolds, W. B .....	2 00	Uniacke, R .....	8 00
1 00	Roy, J. E .....	2 00	U S. Consul-General .....	2 00
1 00	Ritchie, W. B. A .....	2 00	Whitman, A. N .....	5 00
0 00	Robertson, C. H .....	2 00	West, A. W .....	5 00
0 00	Roche, Wm., M. P. P .....	2 00	West, F. S .....	5 00
0 00	Kent, Geo .....	1 00	Wickwire, Dr .....	5 00
0 00	Reardon, Thomas .....	1 00	Webb, W. H .....	5 00
0 00	Robertson .....	1 00	White, A. J .....	2 00
0 00	Reynolds, C. F .....	1 00	Wallace, J. W .....	2 00
0 00	Ray, W. G .....	1 00	Wood Bros. & Co .....	2 00
0 00	Redden, A. W .....	1 00	Woodbury, Dr. H .....	1 50
0 00	Robson, C. & Co .....	1 00	Wylde, C. J .....	1 00
0 00	Stairs, Edw .....	5 00	Wilson .....	1 00
0 00	Stairs, J. W .....	5 00	Wainwright, G .....	1 00
50	Stairs, W. J .....	5 00	Wylde, J. T .....	1 00
0 00	Stairs, J. & Co .....	5 00	Wallace, W. B .....	1 00
0 00	Stairs, John F .....	5 00	Whitman, Alf .....	1 00
0 00	Smith, G. E. & Co .....	5 00	Wilson, T. G. A .....	1 00
0 00	Smith Bros .....	5 00	Whsiton, Wm .....	1 00
0 00	Scott, Jas .....	5 00	Wallace, R .....	50
0 00	Stephen, A. & Son .....	3 00	Whiston, D. H .....	50
0 00	Sarre, N. & Son .....	2 00		

## SPECIMEN CASES.

### CHILDREN.

4541.—Man for indecent assault upon a boy 10 years of age. Sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

4196.—Five children neglected by their father, a notorious loafer. The man is a clever mechanic and could earn good wages, but prefers to send his wife and children out begging. Brought him before Magistrate under the new Dominion law, which provides "that any person being able to work and thereby maintain their families, wilfully refuses or neglects to do so, is a common vagrant" and is liable to be dealt with as such. Convicted and sentenced to six months in city prison with hard labor. This man had done no work for six years, and his family had been supported by the charitable public. On his discharge from prison he went to work, and is now earning \$12.00 per week.

4184.—Child deserted by its father, who had left his wife and taken up his abode with a woman who was one of the principals in a noted murder trial. He was arrested under Act, as in next preceding case, and got six months in city prison. This and last case has proved a terror to drunken loafers.

4806.—Four children and their mother sold by their father (with mother's consent), to a man for \$40.00. Children were got away from mother and placed with friends.

4777.—An emigrant girl, placed in service by Miss Stirling, becoming in the course of a few years incorrigible, the parties with whom she lived could not keep her and were anxious to know what to do with her. Got the Ladies of the Women's Home to take temporary charge of her, and communicated with Miss Stirling, who looked after the case.

4341.—Asked by foster mother of boy aged 10 years to take charge of him, as she had to go out to work by day in a laundry, and the boy would not go to school and was getting beyond her control. Got him adopted by a farmer in the Cornwallis Valley. He likes his new home, and the farmer's family are very fond of him.

4236.—Boy aged 14 restored to his sister, whom he had not seen since she emigrated from England three years ago. It appears that the girl was taken charge of by some charitable lady in England and sent out to Nova Scotia and placed out in a family. The boy having heard that his sister had gone to "America," started a year ago to New York and travelled over the greater part of America seeking his sister. Whenever he reached a town he would go to work and then advertise for his sister thus, "Alice V. come and see Bertie." If he received no reply he would move on to another town and repeat the advertisement. And so on from place to place till he reached Halifax, on his way back to England in despair. Our Secretary thought it well to try once more the advertisement. It was fortunately seen the same evening by a lady with whom the girl lived. The girl was shown the advertisement and stated that she had a brother of that name. The Secretary was communicated with and the almost superhuman efforts of the boy to find his sister were crowned with success.

4334.—The mate of a vessel, trading out of this port, appointed our Secretary guardian of his five children, whom he wished to take from their mother, who was a woman of drunken and dissolute habits.

4387.—An infant was found abandoned in a field. On investigation, it turned out to be the illegitimate child of a servant girl and a soldier. The

girl had been to her home in the country and had come to the city to join her husband, as she told her parents. Wishing to get rid of the child, she placed it in an out-of-the-way part of the field one night, where it was discovered early next morning. She was arrested, committed for trial, and laid in jail for four months. The jury subsequently disagreed, and the Crown, thinking she had been punished enough, took no further proceedings against her.

4056.—An orphan boy who had been wandering from one place to another, with no one to care for him, was placed in a clergyman's family, and is doing well.

4067.—Boy aged 9 years, without home, father a common drunkard, and grandmother unable to support him. Got bond from father giving boy up to Protestant Orphan's Home.

4113.—Report that a man sold liquor to 3 boys under 13 years of age, in country. Boys were in a beastly state of intoxication. Wanted information as to prosecution. Supplied the necessary papers &c.

4148.—Report that imbecile girl escaped from Poor's Asylum about a fortnight previous, and that no effort had been made to recapture her. Friends had heard that she was seen at the colored settlement, surrounded by a lot of boys and men, but could not believe it. Went and asked the Superintendent, who told them that he supposed the girl had gone home, but would now send after her. Our secretary took a team and went as far as Bedford, as he had heard she had gone up the track. Did not find her, but left word with parties on the road to look after her. Next day she was found near Bedford, brought to the police station here, and returned to the poor house.

4198.—On application of the clergy brought a woman before the magistrate for allowing child to grow up without salutary parental control, &c. This woman had been tried for the murder of her husband, and after her acquittal kept a house of questionable repute. After hearing the evidence the court placed the child in care of the Sisters.

4200.—Took girl, aged 11, from mother, who kept a house where soldiers congregated, and placed her with the sisters.

4219.—Boy aged six brought into this office with his hand crushed. Had been playing in a machine shop and got his hand caught in the cog-wheels of a lathe. Sent for a doctor and the father, and took the child to the hospital where his hand was removed. Afterwards saw that a guard was put around the machinery, as it stood near a door on the public street, the door being nearly always open. The proprietor of machine shop compensated father of child,—inasmuch as he paid all expenses, and gave enough money to procure an artificial hand.

4323.—Woman applies to get possession of her deceased sister's children. Upon the death of the mother (who was a widow) the children had been taken by several neighbours, who would not now give them up. Told aunt to get appointed guardian by Probate Court. She did so and we then got the children for her.

4407.—Woman going to hospital asks Society to take care of her boy aged 9 years, as she had no friends. Boy sent to an institution. Mother died in hospital.

4436.—Report that a farmer has a son aged 13 years whom he does not provide for, but drives out of the house, causing the boy to sleep in barns, &c., and get his food as he can. In order to get rid of him he swore out an information for that the boy "did break a pane of glass, and went into my dwelling house, he took bread and anything he wanted to eat,—he is into my

place every other day whenever he wants to come in." Society got the magistrate to withhold the issue of a warrant on this unique information, and the Secretary went out to investigate. Found the case as described above. Made the father sign a bond to send the boy to an institution for 3 years and covenant to pay \$60 a year for his maintenance.

4492.—Report that a girl aged 9 years, an orphan, is going about a country town without anyone to look after her. Had child taken care of.

4528.—Report that a woman had just died in the north end of the city, that she had left six children destitute, of whom four were dangerously ill, and the eldest was not expected to live. Saw the family, and at request of the doctor procured such nourishment and medicine as he thought necessary, and also gave the daughter in charge of the sick people, money with which to get other necessaries until the church people could look after the case. The minister brought case to notice of his congregation, when the family were well taken care of, the eldest daughter however dying in the course of a few days.

4543.—Woman reported having her child, aged 3 years, with her in house of ill-fame. Sent child to orphanage.

4768.—Boy aged 14 years, turned out of doors by his father, who was the standard bearer of the Salvation Army in a country town. Boy had no clothes, save a few old garments given him by different people. Used to sleep in barns and do odd jobs for his meals. Father was summoned before police court, when he wanted to get rid of the boy, but Society asked the case to be continued for a month, to see how the father treated the boy, he, the boy, to go to his father's home in the meantime. There was no more trouble after this.

4782.—Man and woman reported for being habitual drunkards, and neglecting their five young children. On visiting the house occupied by this family, it was found that they had nothing but a lot of rags lying in a corner of the room, which they used for a bed. They had absolutely no furniture of any description, and their only cookery and table effects were an old oyster can and a cracked cup. The drunken mother had a poor sickly child at the breast, pitifully moaning because it could not get the nourishment that it so much needed. The father was found in a saloon near by. The parents were arrested and sent to prison, and children committed to care of charitable institutions.

4783.—Woman reports, by letter, that she had to leave her husband on account of his ill-treatment and constant drinking, and asking the Society to look after her 3 little children, as she never intended to return to her husband. Put children in home, and got man to take the pledge. He had his eyes opened and gave up drinking. After a lapse of eight months there was a happy reunion of husband, wife and children.

4796.—Reported at 10 o'clock p.m., that a woman of loose habits and a common drunkard, had 2 children, aged 7 months and 3 years respectively, which she was in the habit of leaving shut up in a basement without anyone to look after them, while she went around the houses of ill repute in the neighborhood. The children were screaming, but the woman was of such a violent character that no one liked to interfere. Searched for the mother, and found her in a low den in company with a lot of sailors. She was arrested, and next morning sentenced to city prison, and the children committed to charitable institutions, beyond the control of the mother.

4833.—A merchant of the city brought one of his work girls aged sixteen years, to Society's office. Girl states that her mother died eleven years ago, and about nine years ago she was placed with her aunt, her mother's sister.

Here she has been cuffed, kicked and beaten for several years. She then went to work, and is now earning \$3.50 per week, which she gives to her aunt. Works from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and then has to do the whole work of her aunt's house. If she cannot do it her food is stopped. The merchant stated that his forewoman told him, that often the girl was so weak from want of food that she could not do her work. A few days since, her aunt beat her with a poker, the marks of which were plainly visible. The girl had an excellent character. On visiting the girl's home, the uncle said he had nothing to do with the girl and never interfered with her. The aunt denied ill-treating her, but admitted that she did not like the girl because she looked like her (the girl's) father, and she, the aunt, did not like him. Rather than have any trouble they consented that the girl should be placed in a decent family, free from their control.

4835.—Report that a white girl actress, aged eleven years, had arrived in the city, and that the managers of the colored company whom the child was to join, were in jail for debt. There was consequently no one to receive her and the child did not know where to go to. Took charge of her and placed her in good care. Telegraphed her parents in Boston, who in a few days sent the money to pay her return fare.

4812.—Woman reports that some time since, her daughter aged 10 years, went to stay with a family in the country, who now refuses to give her up. Sent the railway fare with instructions to send the child at once, and telegraph her departure. Girl reached Halifax the next day.

#### MEN.

4047.—Imbecile turned out of house by his sister. Found him sleeping in back-house. Put into Poors' Asylum.

4098.—Report that a man 98 years of age had been illused in a country poor house. Investigated and found not to be correct.

4145. Husband reports that his wife has left him and is living in incest with his brother. As there were no children referred the husband to police court.

4205.—Report that a young man is sick in a house in the city without friends or money and the parties where he is staying cannot keep him any longer. Removed him to Hospital.

4540.—Report that a colored man was in the boiler house of the Electric Light Company. Was sick and friendless. Had come in vessel from west coast of Africa. Sent him in sleigh to Poors' Asylum.

4657.—Man asks advice as to how he should proceed to get his insane wife into the Asylum. Prepared the necessary papers.

4777.—Merchant's wife asks secretary to see her husband and try and get him to give up drinking and gambling as he was ruining himself and his wife and family. Man has been sober ever since and is giving his whole time to his business.

4743.—Women reports that her husband, an old man, goes out begging all day and then spends the money given him for drink. He gets drunk and abuses them. Wants him stopped from begging as she and her children can support him. Did so.

4840.—Report that some Spanish sailors had been beaten, starved and otherwise illused on a barque, while on a voyage to this port and since their arrival. Held an investigation at the Hospital, (to which the men had been sent,) and also at the police court. The captain and mates were committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

**WOMEN.**

4053.—Woman wanted advice on being sued for a bill owing by her late husband. She was very poor and had a family of 4 children to support. Saw the principal of the firm who, upon hearing the circumstances of the woman, discontinued the suit and forgave the debt.

4057.—Young women dying in consumption, and deserted by her "friends," sent a messenger late at night to apply for assistance. On visiting the case it was found that the woman was in sore need of some one to look after her. She was in a respectable house and had paid her way with the little money that she had saved, or had obtained from the sale of personal effects; but now she was too ill to get out of bed and her money was exhausted. Got a charitable lady interested in the case, who took charge and looked after the woman till she died, a few weeks later. The Society paid half the expenses and the lady in question collected the other half.

4185.—Application from Annapolis County to remove insane girl from where she was boarding as father thought she was not properly treated. Transferred the girl to other person's care.

4088.—At the request of a gentleman, telegraphed to Society in Boston to assist a woman and child from S. S. Halifax to Fall River Line as woman could not speak English, was sick and friendless.

4069.—Lady telephoned to ask that enquiries should be made about a family, the mother of whom was then at her house telling a pitiable story. The party begging was a drunken creature and her story false. She gave wrong name and address.

4119.—Girl reports that she had been assaulted by her employer and turned out without wages. Obtained the latter and compensation for the assault.

4169. Woman reported that her husband threw a pitcher at her sister who was helping her by minding the baby while she was ironing. The woman's face was cut badly. As he was a drunker loafer who allowed his wife to work and beg to maintain herself and children, brought him before police court. Sent to city prison for three months with hard labor.

4181. Woman reports that a man who induced her parents, in England, a few years ago, to take her to his home in London, Ontario, and who lately induced her to elope with him to Halifax from the latter place, will not let her have her clothes. Thinks that he ought to go back to his wife. She wants to leave him and do better. Gave her a note to him to give up her property.

4191.—Woman reports a man, with whom she had been living as his wife, for having fired two shots from a revolver at her, one having passed close to her cheek. The accused is member of the legal profession, and some years ago his wife left him. Woman swore out an information, and after a great deal of trouble, delay and expense, the preliminary examination took place. The woman on the witness stand refused to testify and was committed to goal for contempt. A day or two after she expressed herself as ready to give evidence and then flatly denied all that she had sworn to in her information. The case against the man was dismissed and she was arrested for perjury, committed for trial, and convicted by the jury at the Supreme Court. Counsel in her behalf moved for an arrest of judgment and that the judge would reserve a case. This was granted and the woman released on bail. The case has never been argued, and it is presumed that the law officers of the crown have good reasons for not doing so—possibly not wishing to punish the woman for sacrificing herself to save the man.



4404.—Girl, 19 years of age, a stranger from Newfoundland, having nowhere to go, applies for assistance. Handed her over to Mrs. Potter, of W. C. T. U.

4411.—Assisted widow with 2 children, whose goods had been distrained on for \$3.00 by her landlord, and she and her children turned into the street.

4446. Report that a servant girl was in a boarding house sick and that they had tried to get her into a hospital but could not do so. The girl had friends who were well to do, who took her on finding that she could not be got into the hospital. Was in consumption, and shortly afterwards died. Friends gave her a very decent burial and then applied to the Society for over forty dollars to reimburse them. Thought the Society had plenty of money supplied by the government for this purpose.

4509.—Woman and her daughter receive a terrible beating at the hands of their son and brother, because they would not give him money to buy liquor. Both women were laid up in bed for days and their depositions had to be taken by the magistrate in their room. Offender sentenced to twelve months hard labor in city prison.

4505.—Report that a man in the country, guardian of a "simple" girl aged 18 years, treated her cruelly. Found that the complaint was unfounded. Party complaining wanted to get the girl so that she might work for them, as they very much needed such help, while the guardian had children to help in his household. Cases such as these show the necessity of careful enquiry before action is taken.

4672.—A respectable woman returning late at night with a friend was arrested by the police for being in company with a man on the street. Was brought before magistrate next morning.—The court requested Society to make enquiries whereupon the facts as above were proved and the woman discharged. Constable apologized for his mistake and arranged the matter with the woman and her friends.

4632.—Girl with no friends and sick applies to get home to her mother in Boston. Placed her in care of W. C. T. U. for a week at cost of \$2.00, till we heard from mother, who sent the money to pay her fare. One of the ladies saw her off by boat.

4751.—Woman sent to complain that she was sick in bed with pleurisy and that her husband was in the habit of coming home drunk and beating and illusing her. He also stood on the little boy's neck as he lay on the floor. Wanted to go to Hospital to get proper treatment and her children looked after. Sent man to city prison for six months, woman to Hospital, and children to Home.

4780.—Reported that a young imbecile woman was kept in confinement in a barn in rear of her parent's house, in the city without proper accommodation. Investigation showed that the girl was put in the barn for a short time daily until her room could be cleaned, and in order that she might get change of air. The practice was discontinued.

4831.—An old lady reports that five years ago her husband died leaving his farm and stock to his youngest son in trust to maintain her for life. Ten weeks ago the son went to Anticosti in a schooner which had not been heard of since. His second son had thereupon moved with his family into the house and had taken possession. Wanted to know how she could get him out. Referred her to a solicitor.

#### ANIMALS.

4052.—Lady sent to say that she had taken in a stray, sick dog and wanted it looked after. Took charge of it. In a fortnight it got well and then obtained a good home for it.

- 4059.—Truckman notoriously overloading his horse. After numerous cautions taken before magistrate and fined \$10.00.
- 4089.—Report that tow horse to horse car on Spring Garden Road hill was being unnecessarily beaten by boy driver. Cautioned him and evil was stopped.
- 4102.—Report that mail driver in Queens County was working horse with galled shoulder. Wrote to accused who took the horse off work at once.
- 4125.—Report that a hackman's horse had been injured in consequence of bad state of streets. Spoke to members of City Council in reference thereto and pointed out the cruelty that was caused to the horses travelling over the streets in the condition in which some of them were in.
- 4162.—Cautioned victuailer for leaving live turtles on sidewalk, exposed to rays of sun. Had them taken in and put into large tubs of water.
- 4403.—A colored man for working a poor, miserable pony was arrested at the instance of an alderman. Was sent for and man consented to have the animal destroyed and would pay all expenses. As this was sufficient punishment the man was discharged.
- 4419.—Ten fowls in box, 2 feet, 10 inches long, 1 foot, 4 inches wide, and 10 inches deep, had come to city by train. One had died. Could not find shipper. Cautioned dealer in whose possession they were.
- 4428.—Woman reported for keeping dog tied up and starving it. The first part of report was true, but not the last. Suspect the barking annoyed the neighbours who took this means to get rid of the noise.
- 4534.—Lady had boy arrested for cruelly beating a horse that had fallen down. Prosecuted, and as father stated that the boy was beyond his control, he, the boy, was sent to the Industrial School.
- 4548.—Reported that there was a pigeon frozen into a tree and could not get loose. Boys were throwing stones at it. Got telephone pole climber and released the bird.
- 4561.—Boy for shooting and wounding dog was fined \$10.00.
- 4566.—Report that sheep had been badly gored by ox on railway train, both animals having been placed in same car. Represented case to railway authorities who promised to remedy the evil.
4683. Boy reported for having a live frog in a bottle of water hung up to a window, exposed to hot sun. He and his mother did not think he was doing any harm and were very sorry. Took the frog at once and put it in the pond.
4838. Report that man in Annapolis County keeps his cattle in a barn totally unfit. The roof is nearly off and the building is otherwise in a dilapidated condition. Man is well off. Wrote and threatened that unless barn was fixed by a certain date would prosecute him. The work was at once done and the cattle made comfortable.
- 4853.—Report that man in Pictou beat and illused a horse that he was driving. Wanted man cautioned. Did so.
- 4808.—Report that a dog had been run over by horse car and badly injured. Had animal humanely destroyed.
- 4166.—Boy reported for killing fowls by feeding them with broken glass. Being a neighbour informant only wished the boy cautioned.
- 4080.—Young lady reports that an injured dog took refuge on their door step. She took the animal in and cared for it for a few days but finds that it does not get better, therefore wants it looked after. Humanely destroyed the dog as it was incurable.

(Continued from second page of Cover.)

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

JOHN NAYLOR,  
*Secretary.*

Office, No. 93 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

### THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

For several years some parties who keep themselves in the background, have been trying to get a bill through the Legislature to legalise the extermination of the pretty little and useful sparrow, but the bright little bird has so many friends in the Legislative Council, that the iniquitous bill has been strangled at an early stage of its life. We intend to keep our friends in the Legislature posted on the subject, so that if the bill comes up next year it may be buried out of sight. We append the following extract from *Our Dumb Animals*, as a commencement:

As the readers of this paper know, a bill has been offered our Massachusetts Legislature, (1st) to make it a criminal offence to feed a sparrow, and (2nd) to offer a bounty for dead sparrows.

We appeared at the hearing and suggested that the first clause would make half the little girls in Boston criminals, and the second would cause the towns about our cities to swarm with hoodlums who would over-run other people's lands with poison and shot-guns, destroying every bird they find and endangering both human and animal life.

We sent to each of the about 300 members of our Legislature, an envelope containing our plea for the sparrow born in this country and as truly American as any of us—the sparrow whose ancestors have lived thousands of years in the old world—who has kept our city streets and parks free from canker worms ever since he came here—who during a portion of the year helps himself to his share of our crops, and during the rest acts as a public scavenger—the sparrow who stays with us the year round—the sparrow who never drove away other birds, unless they tried in the spring to get into the bird house he had been occupying with his family all winter.

It is our opinion that the Almighty made no mistake when he created the sparrow—that the sparrow does more good than harm—that we can raise food enough in America to supply both the sparrows and ourselves—and that if in any locality they become too numerous, it would be much better to entrust their destruction to the persons whose crops they injure, or to some judicious, humane man in each town, than to call in the hoodlums.—Geo. T. Angell.

“If you must kill them, do it without cruelty. Every animal has a right to justice and protection at the hands of the superior animal—man; who, if he kills, should do so for a purpose. That purpose is not helped by cruelty.”—*Animal World*.

## HOW TO KILL ANIMALS HUMANELY.

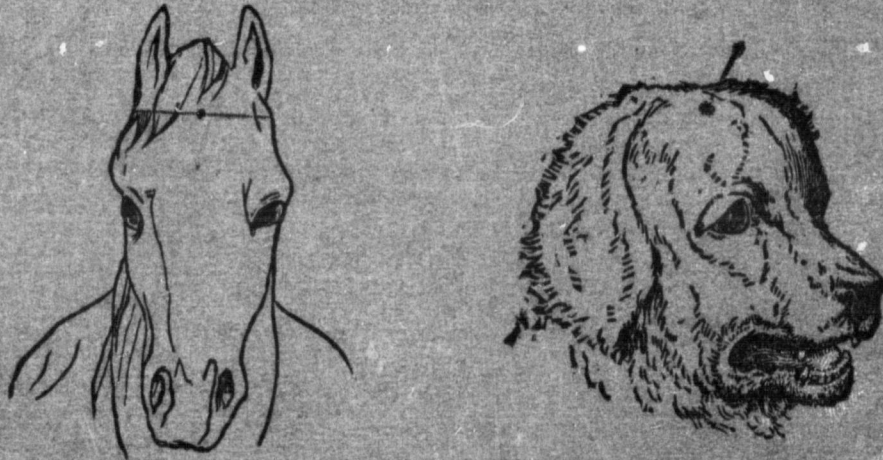


Fig. 2.

The horse may be destroyed by blows upon the head, by the bullet, or by chloroform.

1. *By Blows.*—Having blindfolded the horse, the operator, armed with a heavy axe or hammer, should stand upon the side and to the front of the animal, directing his blow to a point in the middle of a line drawn across the forehead, from the centre of the pit above the eye. See Fig. 2.

One vigorous and well-directed blow will fell the animal, but the blow should be repeated to make destruction sure.

2. *By the Bullet.*—The operator should stand directly in front of the animal, and place the muzzle of the rifle within a few inches of the skull, aiming at the spot indicated in Fig. 2.

One shot is generally sufficient, if properly directed, in either case; if not, it should be repeated after the animal falls.

In most instances, so great and instantaneous is the shock to the brain from a bullet, that death follows instantly.

A shot-gun loaded with buck-shot is effectual, and may often be more conveniently procured.

Small dogs, cats and other diminutive animals, particularly if sick or in any way disabled, are humanely destroyed by use of chloroform.

The substance should be administered by pouring from two to four tablespoonfuls of it on a sponge or folded flannel, placed within a thick cloth or towel, and applied over the mouth and nostrils. If the struggling is severe at first, the administration of the chloroform may be made more gradual by removing the sponge or flannel for a moment altogether, and then re-applying it; and as the animal becomes quiet, it should be kept on closely and constantly, to the entire exclusion of the outward air, adding fresh chloroform from time to time until death occurs; the length of the operation will depend upon the size and condition of the animal, and the persistence with which the administration has been kept up.

The quickest method of terminating the existence of a large dog is, undoubtedly to shoot him. Place the muzzle of a pistol or rifle within a few inches of the head, at the side, just over and in front of the ear—see cut. If directed behind the ear, the ball is likely to glance and pass through the soft part of the neck, and death would neither be certain nor so instantaneous as if the brain had been pierced.