

NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty.



12th ANNUAL REPORT--13th YEAR.

1889.

HEAD QUARTERS NAUFRONT SOCIETY:

SECRETARY,
93 HOLLIS ST.

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

NOVA SCOTIA PRINTING COMPANY, HALIFAX.

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.

* 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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HEAD QUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY:

93 HOLLIS STREET--HALIFAX, N. S.

S. P. C.

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1889,

Patron :
THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

President :
J. C. MACKINTOSH.

Vice - Presidents :
THE MAYOR, PROF. LAWSON, STEPHEN TOBIN, J. F. KENNY, for the City of Halifax; ISRAEL LONGWORTH, Truro; HON. D. C. FRASER, New Glasgow; J. BLANCHARD, Kentville; J. J. MCKINNON, Antigonish; T. C. HILL, Sydney; C. E. KAULBACK, Lunenburg; JAMES G. MCKEEN, Mabou; THOS. B. FLINT, L. B., Yarmouth; DR. STEWART, Pictou.

Counsel :
N. H. MEAGHER, Q. C.; HUGH McD. HENRY, Q. C.;
W. F. McCOY, Q. C., M. P. P., Recorder City of Halifax.

Treasurer :	Solicitor :	Secretary :
JAMES FORREST, 173 Hollis St.	W. A. HENRY, Of Henry, Ritchie, Weston & Henry.	JOHN NAYLOR, 93 Hollis St.

Executive Committee :

Divided into Sub-Committees, as follows :—

<i>Finance :</i>	<i>Prosecuting :</i>	<i>Literary :</i>
M. C. GRANT, Chairman.	C. W. ANDERSON, Chairman.	REV. R. MURRAY, Chairman.
A. MCKINLAY, COL. GOLDIE, E. G. KENNY, WM. CROWE, M. A. DAVIDSON, L. J. FULLER.	W. H. HARRINGTON, FRANK J PHALEN, THOS. SFELMAN, WM. DENNIS, REV. DR. PARTRIDGE, C. S. HARRINGTON, Q. C.	F. S. WEST, W. H. WADDELL, C. C. BLACKADAR, THOS. GOUDGE, W. R. DUNN, GEO. E. FAULKNER.

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. BURNHAM, *Secretary*.

Truro, Colchester County :

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

Annapolis, Annapolis County :

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

Wolfville, King's County :

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

Spring Hill, Cumberland County :

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

Digby, Digby County :

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

OUR AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The S. P. C. aims at putting an end to all forms of cruelty. It is a high and noble aim, of which everyone will most cordially approve. It seeks to protect the weak from the violence of the strong, and to prevent thoughtless and passionate persons from injuring those who are dependent upon them. Little children, weak women, the helplessly sick, the victim of the enraged drunkard, have often appealed for timely help, and never in vain. It is no part of the Society's work to punish crime except in so far as punishment serves to prevent and to warn.

The righteous man, the good man, has mercy on the lower animals under his control. He is kind to his horse, to his dog, to "bird and beast." Much more is he kind to wife and children and all human beings within his reach. It is our aim to induce ALL to be thus kind, considerate and helpful.

SOME THINGS WE WANT.

FUNDS.

In order that the operations of the Society may be carried out in a satisfactory manner, it is absolutely necessary that we should have increased funds. The work is now becoming so onerous that it requires the whole time of one person to overtake it, and we have now come to the point where we must either pay for such services or restrict the operations of the Society. There is much that requires to be done, but which we are unable to do in consequence of inadequate support. Our most costly cases are necessarily in the country, and yet we have not, during the past thirteen years, received \$150 outside the city of Halifax. We should have an annual income of \$3,000 in order properly to carry on the work. A glance at the Report will show the kind of work we do. Nearly all kindred Societies on this continent have endowment funds formed from bequests of deceased persons, but this Society has never yet received anything from such a source.

No doubt our turn is coming ; but in the meantime support must be derived from annual contributions. The need is urgent. The work is most important. What are you doing to aid it ?

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING.

Our Secretary has often to beg, borrow or purchase wearing apparel in which to clothe persons coming under the notice of the Society, before they can be removed to institutions or to their friends. Parcels can be left at the office, 93 Hollis Street, or will be sent for upon receipt of request.

BRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Since the public drinking-fountain for man and beast was established in the Market Square by the Ladies' Royal Auxiliary, experience has shown how great and valuable a boon it has been. Several more are required in various parts of the city. Who will take this matter in hand ?

AN AMBULANCE.

We have many cases of disabled horses and cattle in our city during the course of a year. These, for want of an ambulance, have to be subjected to great torture in order to get them upon their feet and afterwards removing them from place to place.

DAIRIES.

It would be conducive to the health of the people of this city, as well as a saving of a vast amount of suffering to the cows, if our Board of Health would pass by-laws regulating public dairies. The general class of dairies that are kept in this city are owned by, or under the control of, people who are absolutely ignorant of the first principles of hygiene or healthful management—who are totally indifferent to the comfort and well-being of the animals under their charge, so long only as they can make them productive of the utmost quantity (quality hardly entering into their thoughts) of milk that will pass inspection with their customers, and who are brutally careless of any suffering they may inflict. Of course these severe strictures do not apply to all dairies, but that they do to many is a notorious fact ; and it is

well understood among physicians that a large proportion of the diseases which afflict our city, especially fatal diseases among infants, are entirely due to this cause. The remedy is only to be found in a system of strict supervision backed by legislation. Unfortunately, the lack of funds has prevented our Society from bestowing sufficient care upon this important matter. We have year after year called attention to this fact, and have done something to abate the evil, but much—very much—still requires to be done.

HUMANE JOURNAL.

We need a publication for conveying our sentiments, in the great humanitarian work in which we are engaged, to all classes of the people in the Province. Such a paper would much extend the usefulness of the Society. With proper management it would be self-sustaining after the first few months. Who will take hold of this work?

TEMPORARY HOME.

We require a house, or part of a house, to which children can be removed upon the instant, and remain until they can be placed in proper institutions or families, or with their friends. For want of this much suffering ensues. Some existing institution might be able to offer a room for this purpose.

REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

For incorrigible and wayward girls, we greatly need such an institution as exists for boys in the Halifax Industrial School or St. Patrick's Home. Many girls have fallen into vice and crime for the want of such a place of correction, restraint, and instruction.

FUND TO PURCHASE OLD WORN-OUT HORSES.

One perplexing problem that demands, and yet hitherto has defied, solution is: What shall be done with old worn-out horses, which are seen daily on the streets, and that are forced to work by their poverty-stricken owners—poor coal hawkers and pedlers generally—long after work of any kind has become more than they should be called upon to endure? These poor creatures, in numbers of cases, cannot be destroyed without inflicting suffering

upon the owners and their families. Yet their own sufferings cry aloud to the merciful for relief. The subject is a difficult one, and it is only here referred to in the hope that some one may suggest a sufficient and easily-applied remedy. A fund specially devoted to their purchase and humane destruction is one way that suggests itself. These animals usually cost their owners from \$2 to \$10—seldom above \$5. Is there a humane man or woman in this city who will originate such a fund?

AGENTS WANTED.

It is the desire of this Society to have a Corresponding Agent in every district in the province where there is no Branch Society. It is hoped that persons may be found who are so interested in the protection of helpless women, children, and dumb animals, as to be willing to accept the position. Of course these Agents cannot be paid except for special services. In the meantime our Secretary will be sent—as often as our funds will permit—to any part of the province where important cases need investigation.

THE CRUEL OVER-CHECK.

About 500 Veterinary Surgeons in Great Britain signed a paper condemning the tight check-rein as painful to horses, and productive of disease. It is painful in the extreme, causing distortion of the windpipe to such a degree as to impede the respiration ever afterwards, and various other diseases, such as excoriation of the mouth and lips, paralysis of the muscles of the face, megrims, apoplexy, coma, and inflammation and softening of the brain, all these resulting in shortening the life of the horse. The writer begs of you to consider that this cruel thing has been but a short time in use; that we managed our horses very well before, and it is not necessary now. Very many to whom he has spoken about it have thanked him, saying that really it never occurred to them, and that they would remove it at once. A good authority says that the overhead check-rein is generally put upon poor animals, whose wearied and haggard appearance they attempt to disguise by this instrument of torture. Pray abolish it at once, and use your influence with others; for it is a cruel, senseless fashion; the same may be said of blinders, seventy-five per cent of which can be removed with perfect safety to-day.

THE NOVA SCOTIA
SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, held in the Y. M. C. A. building March 7th at 4 p. m., there was a large attendance, the President occupying the chair. A letter was read from a lady in Truro detailing a horrible state of affairs existing in regard to cruelty to animals, intimating that the branch of the S. P. C. there was dormant, and asking if something could not be done to improve matters. The Secretary read the Annual Report Committees Reports, and Treasurer's Statement, when on motion of Rev. T. Pocke and Mr. Wm. Crowe it was resolved "that the Reports of the Executive and Financial Committees, Secretary and the Treasurer's Accounts be received and adopted and published for the information of the public."

It was moved by Mr. C. C. Blackadar, seconded by Stipendiary Motton and resolved "That the work of the S. P. C. is entitled to the continued sympathy and support of the public; and that we request the Provincial Government and the Legislature and the City Council to aid the Society by the largest grants in their power to bestow; and resolved that we consider it the duty of the friends of suffering humanity and all favorable to the merciful treatment of the lower animals, to aid the officers of this Society by every means in their power."

After a discussion on the subject by Archdeacon Gilpin, Prof. W. H. Waddell, Mr. W. M. Dunbar, Rev. Robert Murray and Rev. Dr. Burns, it was resolved on motion of the latter and Mr. M. C. Grant:

(1.) This meeting rejoice to learn from Rev. Dr. Gilpin the intention of forming an Audobon Society for the protection of birds. (2.) That the Executive Committee to be appointed be instructed to take measures to resuscitate the Ladies Royal auxiliary, and also to encourage the formation of bands of mercy as auxiliaries to this Society. (3.) That the Society will cordially welcome into affiliation the proposed Audobon Society,

Office-bearers for the ensuing year were appointed. [See page 2.]

The Treasurer's statement showed the income for the year to have been \$1,674.15 and the expenditure to have been \$1,631.06.

A summary of the cases dealt with showed :

Children.....	129
Women.....	170
Men.....	54
Animals.....	154
Total number of cases of all kinds.....	507
Number of human beings directly benefited.....	578
Number of animals directly benefited.....	320

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

No arguments are needed to prove the right of such an organization as the Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to occupy a place among the philanthropic Societies of this city, and we make no apology for asking the moral and financial support of those who have any heart to feel for, and the desire to mitigate and prevent the woes and miseries of their fellow creatures. The sufferings and agonies of the lower animals, inflicted upon them by those who should be their protectors instead of their tormentors, also call loudly for active interference on their behalf. We strive to throw the protection of the righteous laws on our statute books around the victims of devilish malignity, thoughtless indifference, inhuman cruelty and drunken frenzy. In the face of the record of the past twelve years, with its 4,081 cases receiving our attention, who can dispute our claim to the very front rank of those noble organizations which are the crowning glory of our city!

During the past year the work performed by the S. P. C. has been not only greater in volume, but more varied in its character than that of any previous year. At the inception of the Society its operations were mainly in the line of prevention of cruelty to the lower animals, and though numbers of cases concerning cruelty to women and children received attention, yet these latter were not considered as altogether within the province of the Society. But for several years past the work claiming our attention has largely changed; and we have investigated and treated cases of cruelty to men, women and children largely outnumbering those of the lower animals. In 1879 animal cases were 240, women and children cases, 13; while in 1887 animal cases were 183, women and children cases, 335. In 1880 animal cases were 527, no human cases being reported; while for the past year we report 154 animal cases, affecting 320 in all, and 129 children cases, affecting 354; 170 women and 54 men cases, making a gross total of 320 animals, and 578 human beings benefited.

To-day we are doing the work which is being done elsewhere by several distinct societies. Our record shows that we are called upon as a Humane Society, as a Society for Prevention of Cruelty to children, to men and women, to animals, to prevent wrongs to dependants, to suppress vice, to rescue unfortunates from lives of shame, to provide clothing, medicines, food, etc., in emergencies, to protect reputations of the innocent and unsuspecting, to give advice, to prepare documents for those unable to pay, to reunite husbands and wives, parents and children, and when necessary to follow up and punish cases of wilful cruelty. Our Society is expected to do, and really does, work which other organizations cannot or will not do. Not being tied down by any ironclad constitution or convenient code of bye-laws, our Secretary is daily, almost hourly, called on to prevent some wrong, to warn some law-breaker, to punish some wilful act of cruelty, to arbitrate in some family quarrel, to aid some distressed, suffering, or neglected one, to protect

some physically or mentally weak person from injury, to furnish necessaries for sick, clothing for naked, to humanely destroy some injured animal, and so on. Surely such a work is one fitted to call forth the sympathy and co-operation of every friend of humanity and mercy. The partial record of cases published in our printed reports will give some conception of the operations of the Society. Multiply those given cases till the aggregate is 4,000, and we have the known result of our 12 years' work. But what of the thousands of cases averted by the fear of certain detection and punishment? Stay the hands of the S. P. C. for one year, and what would the result be?

City cases reported are dealt with immediately. In cases of continuing cruelty or suffering, we act promptly. To show that we do not prosecute in courts when other means accomplish the end, we only carried 28 cases into the police courts during the past year. Country cases receive attention as we can find time and means to follow them up. These latter are increasing, and as it is impossible to attend to them all in person, our Secretary, by correspondence advises those reporting how to act. But our experience is that unless our Secretary prosecutes or investigates in person, little or nothing is done.

Country cases are expensive, as everything must be paid for. We receive scarcely any contributions from outside the city, but we have very many requests for our Secretary to go to the most remote districts of the province at the cost of the Society. One country case alone cost us \$103 cash, and 21 days of time. It will be impossible for our Society to attend to such cases unless we either receive a larger provincial grant or obtain financial support from the province at large.

Our wants are numerous and pressing. If we are to continue to fight this battle we must have the sinews of war, money. A cattle ambulance for the removal of animals with broken limbs would save much suffering. A temporary home or a couple of rooms are needed in which to place children left on our hands, until they can permanently be placed in some existing institution, which is frequently a work of time. Donations of clothing, etc., are always wanted, but especially when the Association for the Relief of the Poor ceases working. One or two more fountains or drinking places for animals at the north and south ends of the city would be a boon in the summer time. Our Secretary should have free passes over every railway in the province, not only to be able to investigate local cases of cruelty, but to watch the handling of cattle and sheep in transit.

We want the help of the ladies of Halifax to reorganize the Ladies' Royal Auxiliary. Their help is needed to aid in raising funds to form Bands of Mercy among the children, to revive our S. P. C. Journal, to do something for wayward girls; and the ladies throughout the province can co-operate in forming branches and helping on the work of mercy. We want the help of the clergy. Many of our city clergy have stood by us in the past, and we want their continuous and increased aid. We want them to inculcate the teaching of our Saviour, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." "Be ye therefore merciful as your Father also is merciful."

We want the help of our legislators to give us more stringent laws; we want increased financial assistance from the provincial and city treasuries, for we not only give value received but we actually save thousands of dollars in public prosecutions, in freeing the city from costs of support of illegitimate children, and the fines in all cases go to the city money chest. We want agents all over the province and whom we can clothe with the necessary authority to act, men of backbone and determination, who are not afraid to report, and, if needs be, to prosecute cases of cruelty. Our manual gives all the needed information how to proceed, and every magistrate, constable, sheriff and officer of police is bound to assist. In special cases, if at all possible, the Society will send an agent to prosecute in person.

Our Secretary and Executive Officer, Mr. John Naylor, is as attentive, energetic and successful as ever. His services are simply indispensable. He has the wisdom to plan, the skill to execute, and the vigor to strike just as the occasion demands. His knowledge of the laws relating to cruelty, wrongs to humanity, etc., enables him to be an advisor to country magistrates and others

needing information. Through the efforts of Mr. Naylor the S. P. C. and its work are known in every village in Nova Scotia. We hope to be able to give him better financial treatment in the future than he has experienced in the past.

Our best thanks are due to the press of the province whose courtesies and services in keeping the work of the Society before the public are simply invaluable. We have to thank the Mayor, Committees of Charities, City Marshal and Police, Committees of Charitable Organizations, for assistance whenever applied for. We tender our obligations to Messrs. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Messrs. Dempster and Roche, for aid in furnishing life-saving apparatus at the ponds around the city. We thank the many kind friends for subscriptions and especially Mrs. Atkins of Acadia Mines for collecting \$36.

We feel that we are engaged in a noble work, and that we have every reason to be thankful for what we have been able to accomplish. No higher work can be engaged in than that undertaken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, and we appeal to our records. Deeds speak louder than words.

All of which is submitted, on behalf of the Executive Committee.

J. C. MACKINTOSH, *President.*

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.

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,

LIST OF CASES,

Investigated by the Society from March 1st, 1888, to 28th February, 1889.

CHILDREN.

Sent out begging by parents	10
Father neglecting to send to school, county case	1
Neglected by drunken fathers	7
Neglected by drunken mothers	12
Incorrigible boys	5
Incorrigible girls	2
Deserted by mothers	2
Beaten and illused by persons not of their own family	13
Selling liquor to boys	2
Illegally withheld from parents	7
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	4
Neglected by guardians	7
Bitten by vicious dogs	3
Beaten and illused by teacher	1
Baby farms	2
Medicine and nourishment supplied to	1
Indecent exposure to	1
Restored to parents	4
Boy illused by sea captain	1
Illegitimate neglected by mothers	2
Cruelty in prison	1
Turned out of house by drunken fathers	5
Neglected by both parents, who are drunkards	3
White girl, eight years of age, living alone with Indians in wigwam, taken and put into institution	1
Friendless children defended in courts and other ways, where wrongly accused or imposed upon	6
Permitted to grow up without salutary parental contro ^l , and in circumstances exposing them to idle and dissolute lives; taken from parents by court and committed to institutions	3
Situation provided for	1
Information supplied for use in Probate Court in State of Massachusetts, as to kind of home maintained by parties in this province who had applied to adopt children from that State	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	114

<i>Brought forward</i>	114
Advice given to persons on matters in dispute relating to children.....	4
Sent to institutions at request of parents or friends.....	11
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Total number of cases investigated.....	129
Number of children involved over and above the number given above, each case including from 1 to 10 children.....	225
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Total number of children benefited.....	354

The children were disposed of by being restored to or left with parents in city and country, or sent to the Poors' Asylum, Victoria General Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Protestant Orphans' Home, St. Patrick's Home, Infants' Home, Industrial School, Catholic Babies' Home, and one case to Girls' Reformatory in the States.

WOMEN.

Neglected by drunken husbands.....	16
Beaten and illused by drunken husbands.....	37
Absenting husbands traced and made to contribute support.....	4
Furniture illegally withheld from.....	4
Assaulted and beaten by drunken sons.....	3
Assaulted and beaten by drunken brother.....	1
With families in destitute circumstances, relieved in various ways.....	13
Sick or Insane sent to Hospital, Poor House, or Insane Asylum.....	10
Criminally assaulted.....	1
Deserted by husbands.....	5
Situations provided for on leaving Poor House.....	1
Turned out of house while sick by employer.....	2
Servants discharged without wages, and clothes detained.....	6
Inciting to criminal practices.....	1
Fathers of their illegitimate children made to pay expenses and provide....	6
Turned out of doors with young children by drunken husbands.....	4
Compensation recovered for injury to poor old women by being run over....	1
Gross malpractice to, by physician, causing death.....	1
Provided with coal and nourishment.....	2
Sick and poor, neglected by friends able to look after them.....	4
Taken out of houses of ill-fame and restored to friends.....	11
Beaten and ill-used by persons not members of their families.....	2
Left by husbands on account of their, the women's, intemperate habits....	2
Strangers and penniless assisted to get home to friends.....	3
Advice given on various matters.....	19
Overseers of poor, in the country induced to provide for.....	1
Separation deeds drawn up and got executed at request of Court, or parties themselves.....	9
Sane woman about to be sent to Insane Asylum by her son.....	1

170

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

MEN.

Strangers in destitute circumstances assisted in various ways.....	10
Insane, blind, or destitute, looked after, and friends induced to provide for	8
Seamen illused by captains.....	4
Obtained release from prison in order to provide for families.....	2
Assisted to friends in country.....	2
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.....	1
Blackmail of, prevented.....	2
Sick or demented neglected by friends.....	2
Advice given to on various matters.....	11
Assisted coal hawkers to get wagon repaired; and get fresh horse.....	2
Assisted to get to Hospital.....	4
Assisted to get to Poors' Asylum.....	3
Assisted to get to Insane Asylum.....	1
Overseers of poor in county induced to provide for.....	1
	<hr/>
	54

HORSES.

Beating and illusing, 10; starving, 2; overloading, 20.....	32
Overdriving in stage coach, 1; cruelly beating when baulky, 2.....	3
Driving when lame, 28; working while unfit, 13.....	41
Injured by careless driving, 1; leaving uncovered and exposed to weather, 3; working with sores in contact with harness, 8.....	12
Humanely destroyed.....	3
	<hr/>
	91

CATTLE.

Hoisting on board steamer by horns at Annapolis.....	1
Overcrowding on railway, 2; withholding food and water, 2.....	4
Cows left out of doors in very cold weather, 2; shooting cows, 2.....	4
Illusing calf, 2; withholding food from calf, 1.....	3
Tying legs of calf, 2; starving or keeping cows in filthy stable, 4.....	6
Overstocking cows.....	4
	<hr/>
	22

SHEEP.

Putting into railway cars with cattle, 4; tying feet, 2.....	6
Withholding food and water.....	2
	<hr/>
	8

PIGS.

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

Starving or neglected, 2; fighting, 2; keeping vicious, 3.....	7
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	GOAT.	
Setting dogs to worry		1
	CATS.	
Pouring kerosene oil and setting fire to		1
Shelter provided for, 3; destroyed humanely, 4.....		7
		8
	DUCKS.	
Killing by stoning them.....		1
Advice given on various subjects relating to animals.....		12
Total number of cases investigated.....		154
Number of animals involved over and above the number given above, many cases including from 1 to 40 animals		166
		320
Total number of animals benefited		320

SUMMARY OF CASES.

Children	129
Women	170
Men	54
Animals	154
	507
Total number of cases of all kinds.....	507
Number of human beings directly benefited	578
Number of animals directly benefited	320

At the request of the President I also attended four inquests in cases where the circumstances attending the deaths were of a suspicious character. I also went down the mine at Springhill, and inspected the horses therein. Found them in good condition.

While a majority of those cases occurred in the city, very many were attended to in various parts of the province. In fact the cases in the country are increasing very rapidly.

JOHN NAYLOR, *Secretary.*

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FROM MARCH, 1888, TO MARCH, 1889.

W. D. Harrington.....	\$ 5 00	W. Mitchell.....	\$ 1 00
Mrs. Moren.....	5 00	W. Robertson.....	2 00
C. C. Blackadar.....	5 00	W. B. Reynolds & Co.....	1 50
Thank Offering.....	2 00	C. H. L.....	1 00
S. S. Forrest.....	5 00	A. B. M.....	2 00
P. Scott.....	5 00	J. P. Mott.....	30 00
J. S. Maclean.....	10 00	Robert Taylor.....	5 00
A Lady Friend, per W. Crowe..	1 00	Smith Bros.....	5 00
His Worship Mayor O'Mullin ..	10 00	Black Bros.....	5 00
H. G. Bauld.....	5 00	M. S. Brown & Co.....	3 00
Alpin Grant.....	2 00	A. A. Bliss & Co.....	2 00
W. Roche.....	1 00	A. H. Brunning.....	2 00
J. A. Chipman.....	2 00	C. S. Lane.....	2 00
M. R. Morrow.....	1 00	A. K. Mackinlay.....	2 00
Shatford Bros.....	2 00	John W. Wallace.....	2 00
A. Duffield.....	2 00	Wood Bros & Co.....	2 00
H. Brookfield.....	2 00	F. C. Elliott.....	2 00
W. E. Hyde.....	2 00	A. W. Redden.....	1 00
J. Taylor & Co.....	2 00	Le Bon Marche.....	1 00
W. H. Schwartz & Son.....	2 00	G. A. Taylor.....	1 00
A. J. Grant & Co.....	2 00	A. Hobrecker.....	1 00
John Hogan.....	2 00	C. Robson & Co.....	1 00
"C. & C.".....	5 00	John J. Logan.....	1 00
C. E. Creighton & Co.....	2 00	Granville Street.....	1 00
A. M. Bell.....	5 00	W. Bannister.....	1 00
James Potter.....	1 00	J. A. Murray.....	1 00
"A. M.".....	5 00	F. W. Christie.....	1 00
W. Cunningham.....	1 00	J. Cornelius.....	1 00
James Scott.....	5 00	H. Hermes, Jr.....	1 00
J. E. Morse.....	2 00	A Friend.....	50
"Jumbo".....	1 00	".....	50
Esson & Co.....	5 00	".....	1 00
"P.".....	1 00	T. & E. Kenny.....	10 00
"J. P.".....	1 00	James Thomson.....	2 00
W. Chisholm.....	5 00	Sheriff Archibald.....	2 00
"H. B.".....	1 00	Gladwin.....	2 00
I. H. Mathers.....	1 00	J. W. W.....	1 00
L. Wurzburg.....	2 00	J. Burgoyne.....	1 00
Thomas Forhan.....	2 00	M. Murphy.....	1 00
Pickford & Black.....	5 00	J. S. L.....	50
H. Oxley.....	1 00	L. P.....	50
J. E. Dimock.....	1 00	J. H.....	50
D. F. Power.....	1 00	James Morrow.....	5 00
H. H. F.....	3 00	E. C. Twining, New York.....	1 00
A. B. Bligh.....	2 00	Geoff. Morrow.....	5 00
F. H. Oxley.....	1 00	J. R. Lithgow.....	5 00
E. Morrison.....	2 50	Mackintosh & McInnes.....	5 00
Friend.....	1 00	A. N. Whitman.....	2 00
P. M. Duggan.....	1 00	Boak & Bennett.....	3 00
J. White.....	1 00	George E. Boak.....	5 00
"J. F.".....	2 00	G. S. Campbell.....	4 00
G. P. M. & S.....	2 00	L. Hart & Son.....	5 00

W. Holloway	\$ 1 00	M. P. Black	\$10 00
Hart & Murray	3 00	R. I. Hart	5 00
Hon. A. G. Jones	2 00	J. Gibson	5 00
Henderson & Potts	5 00	John F. Stairs	5 00
F. C. Allen	1 00	E. P. Archbold	5 00
W. & C. Silver	4 00	W. H. Webb	2 00
D. H. Duncan	1 00	E. D. Adams	2 00
W. B. Torrence	1 00	A. C. Edwards	2 00
W. Ross	1 00	Dr. Wickwire	2 00
C. Almon	2 00	Phil. Colford	2 00
F. W.	1 00	C. A. Stayner	1 00
J. M. Smith	1 00	G. A. Pyke	1 00
J. LePine	1 00	Morrison & Musgrave	1 00
W. Campbell	1 00	W. Muir	1 00
Friend	1 00	C. H. Harvey	5 00
G M G	1 00	John Doull	5 00
J. G. Sievert	1 00	Sarre & Son	2 00
Levy & Michaels	1 00	Thomas Mitchell	1 00
C. M. Strikland	1 00	W. Miller	10 00
Stephen Tobin	1 00	Dr. Allison	1 00
P. McLaren	2 00	Hon. C. E. Church	1 00
Thomas Davidson	1 00	J. H. Symons	1 00
J. Lyle	1 00	W. Twining	1 00
Freinan Elliot	1 00	His Grace Archbishop O'Brien	15 00
Herbert Harris	5 00	J. W. Turner, Dartmouth	2 00
M. B. Daly	1 00	"No. 27"	2 00
Hattie & Mylius	2 00	J. A. Turnbull	5 00
J. G. Smith	1 00	Miss Black, Belleview	3 00
A. S. & C. J. S.	2 00	H. Goudge	1 00
A. E. McManus	1 00	"B."	1 00
C. J. Carten	1 00	His Worship Mayor McPherson	10 00
F. C. Bowes	1 00	Chalmers Church	5 00
W. H. Johnson	2 00	H. B. (H. W. C. Boak)	5 00
Hon. C. H. Tupper	10 00	Macdonald & Co.	10 00
Adam Burns	4 00	Mrs. Binney	10 00
E. Marshall	1 00	"Mite"	1 00
T. M. Cutler	1 00	W. Crowe	4 00
W. J. Fraser	2 00	A Lady Friend, per W. Crowe	1 00
J. W.	1 00	Friend	5 00
Friend	1 00	Moir, Son & Co.	5 00
C. Bell	1 00	Granville Street	1 00
John Stairs & Co.	1 00	Kel'y & Glassey	20 00
F. W. B.	1 00	P. Thompson	2 00
Friend	50	Chipman Bros.	2 00
A. F.	1 00	Thomas Spelman	2 00
T. Fysche	1 00	J. A. Leaman & Co.	5 00
E. W. Macleod	1 00	John Duffus	2 00
W. J. Lewis	2 00	"R. D. D."	1 00
C. S. Brown	2 00	A. G. Troop	1 00
T. A. Brown	5 00	E. & B. Foster	2 00
J. H. Angwin	1 00	James Hillis	1 00
R. J. Sweet	2 00	R. S. Bessonett	1 00
H. B. Clark	2 00	Joseph Seeton	4 00
Mrs. Moren	5 00	W. C. Bishop	1 00
Hon. W. S. Fielding	5 00	Meagher, Drysdale & Newcombe	5 00
Longard Bros.	5 00	J. Gordon Bennett	10 00
Daniel Cronan	5 00	Dr. Jacques	5 00
Dun, Wiman & Co.	10 00	Rev. Father Biggs	2 00
G. E. Faulkner	5 00	Alderman Pickering	10 00
W. H. Harrington	10 00	Mahon Bros.	5 00

SPECIMEN CASES.

CHILDREN.

3887.—A little girl kept by her mother in a house of ill-fame. The evidence given in the police court when the mother was brought up under the "Act to Prevent and Punish Wrongs to Children," showed the necessity for removing the child from its surroundings. The court ordered the child, (being R. C.,) to be sent to the care of the Sisters in charge of St. Joseph's Orphanage.

3890.—Report that a girl of apparent respectability was in a house in a questionable neighborhood and was sick. Investigation revealed the fact that the girl was from Cape Breton and had been in service with one family for two years, (the time she had been in the city,) that in consequence of her condition she had to leave and had nowhere to go. As she was a Roman Catholic called the attention of the Sisters to the case. They took charge of her. This woman was afterwards married and is now living very comfortably and respectably.

3892.—Two children reported to be with a drunken mother, who neglected them. One a boy, aged 15, went to work and upon going to his home for his meals was driven out and told to get his food where he could. On returning at night was obliged to go into a shed in the yard to make room for strangers whom his mother would have with her. The other boy, aged 11, was sickly and weak minded from ill treatment and neglect. This woman held a decent position in the community while her husband was alive, but bad company had induced a fondness for liquor. As it was thought desirable to try and help the woman, as well as the children, she was sent to the Womens' Home, the small boy to the Industrial School, and the big boy was found a decent boarding place. The recital in the police court of the latter's trials induced a gentleman present to take up a subscription with which to get him some clothes. About fifteen dollars was subscribed by the court, reporters, officials and others, and expended by the gentleman in the manner indicated above.

3898.—Reported late one Saturday night that a woman in a delicate state had been kicked in the stomach by another woman and was dying. Found the facts as stated. Got doctor and supplied fuel, food, and nurse till next day when the woman was removed to hospital. She remained there in great danger for some weeks, and in the meantime her assailant was

remanded to jail to see how she progressed. The woman made a good recovery and did not want to prosecute, and as the doctor who had first attended her had died in the meantime--thus taking away the essential evidence--the case was dropped.

3900.—Little girl, aged five years, sent out to beg, thinly clad, in month of January, in order to help to support an able bodied mother who had left her husband and was keeping a resort for soldiers. Mother sent to city prison for keeping an improper house, and child adopted into a good family under deed from her father.

3901.—Baby farm reported to exist in centre of city. Found some children fairly well cared for. Communicated with the parents of three of them and had them removed. The other was left as it appeared to be taken better care of, and the woman promised not to take any others.

3907. Prosecuted man for indecently exposing himself to school children. Man sentenced to six months in prison.

3923.—Girl, aged 11, sick with typhoid fever. Father applies for assistance to get milk, crackers, and other nourishment, and medicine. Stated that he could not get assistance from either the city medical officer or the dispensary. Made enquiries and found that this was so. The city medical officer thought that it did not come under his jurisdiction, after visiting and examining the surroundings of the case. The dispensary doctor thought that it was a case for the city and not for him. In the meantime the father who had been putting in coal for a medical man, asked him out of charity to go and see the child, he did so and prescribed for her, but there was no means with which to get the medicine, (it having been refused at the dispensary,) hence the application to this Society. Asked the doctor—Dr. Goodwin—to kindly look after the case, and supplied the medicine, &c., required until the child got well.

N. B.—It was this case that induced Hattie & Mylius, druggists, to donate to this Society the dispensing of any prescription of a medical man in any case of emergency coming under our notice, to the value of \$25.00 per annum.

3944.—A man reports that his wife had left his home and their two young children and had gone to a place of evil repute. The children being aged ten months and two years respectively, he did not know what to do with them as he had to go to work. Was willing to pay for their support. Put the children in St. Joseph's Orphanage.

4028.--Five children, youngest two weeks old, with their mother sick in bed, without fire or food in the month of February. Father in Rockhead. Gave them temporary assistance, got woman to look after them, and called the attention of Poores' Association to the case, who assisted them.

WOMEN.

3884.—Lady in country reported that she had a servant girl who was being prosecuted by her foster parents. On enquiry it appeared that the girl when nine years of age, had been neglected by her parents and had become chargeable to the district. The overseers of the poor had thereupon sold her maintenance out to the lowest bidder, *i. e.*, they bound her out to a man who was willing to take charge of her until she reached the age of 18 years. The man received a small lump sum and gave a bond that the girl would not become chargeable to the district within the period named. This was in 1880. The girl stated that she was only sent to school for three weeks during the nine years that she was bound out, that she was made to work very hard, she was beaten and cuffed about and not allowed to sit at the table with the other children, and that when she was able she was sent out to service and her wages taken from her, while she was allowed to go about without proper clothes to keep her warm. These facts being corroborated the man was interviewed and warned not to interfere with the girl again. He promised not to do so.

3885.—Woman reports that her husband is continually getting drunk and mis-spending his time. He wants to sell intoxicating liquors illicitly and to keep a "fast" house, and because she will not consent beats and illuses her. They are both past middle age and as they could not agree they determined to separate. A paper to that effect was drawn up and executed by them. The woman now maintains herself by keeping a small shop.

3886.—Woman subject to fits and mother of three children, beaten and illused by husband and allowed to roam the streets in her night clothes while in a semi-unconscious state. When found her body was black and blue from blows and kicks. The case was aggravated from the fact that the beating was given while the woman was in the fit. Husband sent to prison and wife subsequently to an institution, the husband signing a bond to pay for her support.

3932.—Woman beaten and ill-used by husband in the country. Went and prosecuted. Man fined \$2.00 and costs, and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

3950.—Father applies for assistance to punish the man who had seduced his daughter. Offered to give a mortgage on his farm to pay expenses. Sent him copy of the laws relating to such cases, and referred him to some solicitor in his neighborhood.

3968.—Woman beaten and ill-used by her husband, and she and her child turned out of doors on cold winter's night. Conducts a business and supports herself and family and husband also. He is an able-bodied man

but a worthless scamp. Got the wife and child shelter and had the man arrested. Wife afterwards begged him off on his promising to take the pledge.

3786.—Mother beaten by her son, aged 16 years, while he was under the influence of liquor obtained in an illicit place. Had boy bound over to keep the peace, and the party who sold him the liquor prosecuted and fined \$50 or 3 months in Rockhead. He went to prison.

3992.—Application from a sick girl for something to be done for her. Was alone, her money exhausted, too sick to work and her friends gone. Called the attention of some charitable ladies to the case, who removed her to a comfortable place where her board was paid until she died, a few months after.

4026.—Report that a woman was about being sent to the Insane Asylum by her son although she was not insane. Saw the woman who told the story as above, and said that her son wanted to get the little property he had so that he could get married. The son denied any such intention, and said he would do all he could to help his mother. Has done so ever since.

MEN.

3377.—An old man alleged to have been ill-used in a County Poores' Asylum. Investigated and found complaint unfounded.

3384.—Man reported that he was a stranger and was without food or shelter. Provided for his immediate wants and got him admitted into Poores' Asylum.

3404.—Complaint that a boy had been discharged from a vessel and sent hospital with frozen feet, supposed to have been caused by ill-treatment of captain. Found that there was no foundation for this supposition.

3408.—A poor coal hawker striving to get a living for his wife and five children, applies for assistance to get his wagon repaired. It had broken down and he had no means to get it fixed. Complied with his request.

3414.—Report that a colored boy had had his feet frozen while working breaking stones in the City Prison; that while his feet were so frozen he was set to work, and was eventually discharged in that condition. Was brought to this office by his grandfather on an old wagon with his feet tied up in a lot of rags. Complained that he had not sufficient clothing while in prison, that he had only cotton socks and no underclothing whatever. The dress consisted of cast-off soldiers' pants, tunic and overcoat, with a cotton shirt and socks. By resolution of Executive Committee of this Society the matter was brought to the notice of the Mayor, with a request that the Prison Committee should hold an investigation. This was done, and the facts as above were proved. The Governor of the Prison contended that the feet had been burned, as it was customary for prisoners to place their feet on the

stove after coming in from the stone pile. This contention could not obtain in the face of the certificate of the City Medical Officer, (who attends the prisoners, to whom application was made on the day that the boy applied to the Society to get him into the Hospital,) which set forth that the boy was suffering from frozen feet and was a fit subject for hospital treatment. The Committee made a majority and minority report to the City Council, which were laid on the table, and after repeatedly being passed over, they were at last struck off the order of the day. The Prison Committee deserve credit for subsequently ordering the prisoners to be supplied with warm underclothing.

3928.—Insane man reported by daughter, a young woman, who said that she did not know what to do with him, that he had suddenly become demented, and she had no one to see to the matter for her. Got the papers executed and the man removed to Mount Hope Asylum.

4041.—Man reported wandering about the streets and sleeping in outhouses insufficiently dressed and weak minded. Had been turned out of doors by his friends. Found him at night in a yard and got him shelter with his friends, and afterwards got him admitted into the Poores' Asylum.

ANIMALS.

2406.—New milch cow sent from the country to Halifax in a very emaciated condition and apparently starved. Had cow returned and properly looked after. As owner had been put to considerable expense he was let off with a caution.

3387.—Man reported for working a horse in a very poor condition and with bad gall on shoulder under collar. As the driver had been forced to take the horse out or lose his situation, he was admonished and ordered to pay costs. The owner of the horse was summoned and convicted, and fined \$10.00 and costs. Horse to be humanely destroyed.

3403.—Report that a cow was sick and unattended in barn in the city. Found that the Veterinary Surgeon had been in attendance and when he found that it was a hopeless case he destroyed the animal.

3422.—Countryman left his horse exposed to the weather without covering, for several hours, on a cold day, while he went from saloon to saloon drinking. Fined \$10.00 and costs.

3897.—Man reported for keeping a cow in a place totally unfit for such a purpose, and not supplying said cow with proper food. The moaning of the cow from hunger and cold was pitiful. The matter was remedied as soon as attention was called to it, and as the old man evidently did not think that he had been doing wrong he was let off with a caution.

3923.—Man reported for beating balky horse with chain. Gentleman reporting case simply wanted man cautioned, as he had desisted when spoken to. Did so.

3926.—Horse with very bad galled back and otherwise unfit to work sent out with boy in coal hawker's waggon. Took out warrant for the owner who had sent the boy out. On his promising to look after the horse he was let off with the fine of \$4 and costs.

3943.—Cow shot and wounded by man in the country. Cow had strayed on offender's land. Took out process when defendant was fined \$5.00 and ordered to pay costs, \$14.00, and \$20.00 value of cow, making \$39.00 in all. Besides this he paid his counsel \$20.00.

3948.—Report of man pouring kerosene oil on a cat and then setting fire to it. The case being in a remote part of the province and there being no funds, wrote and gave directions as to how the case could be prosecuted. As is usual under similar circumstances no prosecution took place.

4006.—White horse in coal hawker's waggon nothing but skin and bone and covered with sores. This horse was owned by a noted rascal who has been convicted five or six times during the past seven years. He now sends out small boys with his bad teams, (he has three,) but drives a good one himself. Had owner arrested and fined \$10.00 and costs.

4044.—Hackman leaving his horses uncovered and unattended for several hours at night. Summoned and fined.

N. B.—The cases given above as specimen cases do not by any means exemplify the whole ground covered by this Society. They are only a few examples, and are not the worst. Space would not allow further extension.

THE LATE JOHN S. MACLEAN, ESQ.

The Society lost a steadfast friend and benefactor in the death of Mr. Maclean. From its inception he was a liberal contributor to its funds, and he always had a good word for its objects. Large-hearted, kind, thoughtful and generous, Mr. Maclean's loss is severely felt not only by this Society but by all the charities that adorn and bless our city. Younger men will need to be all the more liberal and energetic in order that the blank made by the removal of Mr. Maclean may be filled.

NOT a year passes but death deprives the Society of some of its early and valued patrons. Hence the necessity for making new friends.

(Continued from second page of Cover.)

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 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

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.*

RELATIONS 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 immorality 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.’”

"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.

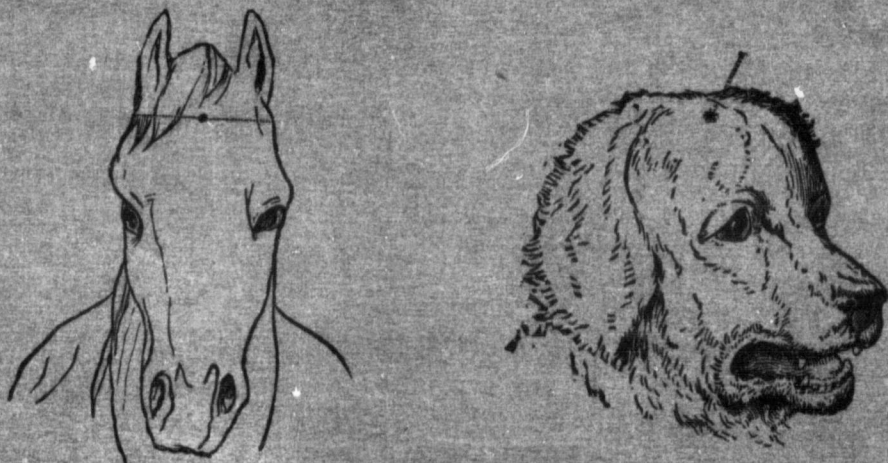


Fig. 2.

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 table-spoonsfuls 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.