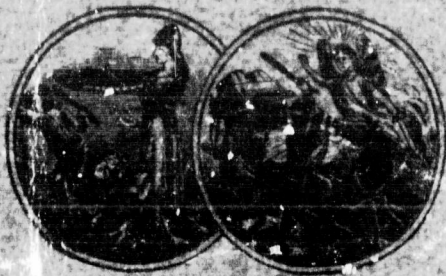


NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty.



11th ANNUAL REPORT—12th YEAR.

1888.

With abstract of the Constitution and Bye-laws of the Society, and
the laws relating to Cruelty to Women, Children and Animals.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY:

93 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

THE HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

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, Cab, or other Public Vehicle, obtain his name, address, and number of badge; also, the name, address, and number on said Omnibus, Cab, or other Vehicle. Make a note of the time when, and the place where the offence occurred. If for driving a horse or other animal with a galled neck or shoulders, or other wounds, note the size, situation of such wounds, especially if raw, discharging or in contact with the harness; if flogging or beating note the number of blows, and on what part of the body inflicted, and the effect, if any, on the skin of the animal; if for lameness, ascertain *particularly* whether or not there is suffering, as 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 page 32 of this pamphlet, Sec. 2, Chapter 43, Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1880.

(Continued on opposite cover.)

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NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY

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1888.

With Abstract of the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Society, and
the Laws relating to Cruelty to Women, Children and Animals.



HEAD QUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY:

93 HOLLIS STREET--HALIFAX, N. S.

S. P. C.

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1888.

Patron :

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR RICHEY.

President :

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH.

Vice-Presidents :

THE MAYOR, PROFESSOR LAWSON, STEPHEN TOBIN, J. F. KENNY,
JOHN S. MACLEAN; ISRAEL LONGWORTH, TRURO; HON. D. C.
FRASER, NEW GLASGOW; J. BLANCHARD, KENTVILLE; J. J.
MCKINNON, ANTIGONISH; T. C. HILL, SYDNEY, C. B.; C. E.
KAULBACK, LUNENBURG; JAMES G. MCKEEN, MABOU;
THOS. B. FLINT, YARMOUTH; DR. STUART, PICTOU.

Counsel :

N. H. MEAGHER, Q. C.; HUGH McD. HENRY, Q. C.

Treasurer :

JAMES FORREST.

Solicitor :

W. A. HENRY, JR.

Secretary :

JOHN NAYLOR.

Executive Committee,

DIVIDED INTO SUB-COMMITTEES AS FOLLOWS :

<i>Finance.</i>	<i>Prosecuting.</i>	<i>Literary.</i>
M. C. GRANT, A. MCKINLAY, COL. GOLDIE, C. C. BLACKADAR, FRANK S. WEST, WILLIAM CROWE, M. A. DAVIDSON.	C. W. ANDERSON, W. H. HARRINGTON, FRANK J. PHELAN, THOS. SPELMAN, WM. DENNIS, REV. DR. PARTRIDGE, C. S. HARRINGTON, Q.C.	REV. ROBT. MURRAY, DR. CAMERON, W. H. WADDELL, DR. TRENAMAN, THOS. GOUDGE, W. R. DUNN, DR. J. F. BLACK.

LADIES' ROYAL AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

Patroness : H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE.

MRS. JUDGE RITCHIE, *President.* MRS. E. C. FAIRBANKS, *Secretary.*

WINDSOR BRANCH.

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

TRURO BRANCH.

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

ANNAPOLIS BRANCH.

A. W. COREITT, *President.* EDWARD C. COWLING, *Secretary.*

WOLFVILLE BRANCH.

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

SPRING HILL BRANCH.

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

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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 twelve years received \$100 outside the city of Halifax. We should have an annual income of \$2000 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 come from annual contributions. The need is urgent. The work is most important. What are you doing to aid it?

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING.

These are often needed in cases where women and children are found sick or in destitution. 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 their friends. Parcels can be left at the office, 93 Hollis Street, or will be sent for upon receipt of request.

DRINKING 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 wanted 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 to convey them to their homes.

DAIRIES.

It would be conducive to the health of the people of the city, as well as a saving of a vast amount of suffering to the cows, if our Boards 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

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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 up 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 doing.

HUMANE JOURNAL.

We want a medium for conveying our sentiments, in the great humanitarian work in which we are engaged, to all classes of the people in the Province. It 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 want 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.

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 pedlars 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 create 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 cases need investigation.

UNENFORCED LAWS.

For the last twenty years I have been intimately acquainted with the conduct of worthless, cruel parents, and with more than imaginable sufferings of children . . . Statutable provisions, for want of enforcement, have become dead letters; and that which I feel to be necessary is a living, active, motive power all over London to put the statute in force. Therefore I rejoice there has been called into existence a body of workers who, having their hearts deeply touched with the subject, are prepared to give that which is more valuable than money—their time and personal service, for the purpose of finding out and carrying before the magistrates cases of cruelty to children . . . Facts may be as certain as noonday, and yet fail, if not brought into a court of justice. . . . This Society will collect evidence, without which the magistrate is powerless. I commend this charity earnestly to a benevolent public.—*Cardinal Manning at the meeting of the Royal S. P. C. C., London, G. B.*

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THE NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty was held on the 19th day of March, at 4 o'clock, p. m., in the Y. M. C. A. building. His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Richey presided, and there was a representative attendance of influential citizens. Governor Richey, in calling the meeting to order, referred to the recent death of Henry Bergh, the world-renowned friend of dumb animals and founder of the pioneer S. P. C. A. in America, and paid a glowing tribute to the magnificent life-work of that humanitarian. Referring to the work of the local Society, the Governor pointed out that of a total of over 500 cases dealt with, no less than 113 were those of helpless childhood, and 182 of unprotected women—a total of nearly 300 women and children. It was mournful to observe that a great many of these cases were the direct results of the curse of strong drink. Sixty little children deserted by drunken fathers and mothers had been dealt with by the Society; as also had 51 women neglected by drunken husbands, and five mothers assaulted by drunken sons. The Society was doing a splendid work, and he deeply regretted that the interest of the community in that work was so low that funds had not been contributed to keep the Society from sinking into debt.

Rev. Robert Murray, who read the Report of the Executive Committee, prefaced that duty by congratulating the Society upon the interest taken in its operations by the Governor, and his good influence, not only personally, but also by the weight of his position as the representative of Her Majesty in this Province.

The Executive's Report.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty has now entered on the twelfth year of its history. Its aim has always been truly noble and Christian, as well as intensely practical. That aim is to reduce to the lowest possible point the wrongs and sufferings of dependent men, women and children, as well as lower animals. It is a palpable fact that the Society has caused a beneficent revolution in the treatment of animals, especially working horses, in this city. The improvement in twelve

years is marked and perfectly obvious, and, if nothing more had been attained, the Society's existence would be amply justified. But much, very much, more has been accomplished. Treatment of animals and of the weak of our own race, which would have escaped notice twenty years ago, is now noted, reprehended, and in many cases treated as a grave offence. This is the case in many towns and rural districts as well as in Halifax. Applications for the services of our indefatigable Secretary come from all quarters, far and near. If we had three "Naylors" and \$3,000 to pay them with, they would find ample scope for all their energies. During the past year cases were dealt with involving—

Cruelty to children.....	113
Cruelty to women.....	182
Cruelty to men.....	40
Cruelty to animals.....	183

Making a total of 518 cases, or nearly two cases per day for working days. Again and again young girls have been rescued from the most appalling of calamities; young women have been restored to their families and friends; husbands have been compelled to support starving wives. Cruel and brutalized men have been punished for offences against those whom they should love and cherish. The report of the secretary gives some details of the work done, although many cases requiring and receiving special attention are of a nature that will not warrant publicity.

Cruelty to animals is by no means so common an offence as it once was, but it is sadly common still. Vigilance and perseverance are still required. Much has been gained; but vastly more has been accomplished. We therefore note with the deepest regret the proffered resignation by our Secretary. A more efficient officer never served in a good cause. It is impossible for us to overstate the value of Mr. Naylor's services—his soundness of judgment, his sagacity, his pluck and courage, his warm sympathy and ready helpfulness. Without his services the record of our Society would be meagre indeed. In our opinion it is essential to the existence of the Society that his services as Secretary should be retained.

We have to state with extreme regret that the Society has never been able adequately to remunerate Mr. Naylor for his arduous work. Even his meagre nominal salary has not been paid. If we were enabled by the liberality of the public to do as we should wish, and as would be most advantageous to the Society and the community, we would secure to our Secretary a salary that would enable him to give his whole time and energy to the cause in which his heart is so deeply engaged, and to which in point of fact, he has devoted a very large portion of his time. We earnestly invite all who are interested in the prevention of cruelty to aid in tiding over the present crisis, and to enable the Society fairly to meet its obligations. Not Halifax alone is interested in the Society's work. The whole country is benefited more or less directly. Its influence has been felt from Yarmouth to Cumberland—from Cumberland to Cape Breton. Cases in rural districts involve vastly greater expense than cases in the city; but they are not less urgent, and the Society is most anxious to attend to all cases that come fairly within its scope. For some years grants were received from the legislature to help our work. Never was a grant more needed or better merited than now, and we trust that we shall not appeal in vain to the

government and work would be liberal aid of the

Treasurer the past year swallowed up nearly \$1300

Due John Due Mr. Ly Due Mr. Be Due *Heral* Due for adv Due Sundri

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Mr. Mackin a work as the so handicape quickest way t Society to susp convinced that unpunished cr gladly come to notice of the S one's blood ru the Society ha crimes.

Rev. Dr. H fax S. P. C. wa one. It did a human beings, result at a less was shocking t unnatural mot astonished at t lic could only l

government and the legislature. If adequate means were at our disposal much good work would be overtaken which is now of necessity overlooked. The cordial and liberal aid of the people and of the government is respectfully and very urgently asked.

Treasurer Mackintosh read a report showing that the subscriptions of the past year had only been some \$250, which had been more than swallowed up by the expenses of the year, and that the Society was nearly \$1300 in debt, as follows :

Due John Naylor, services	1020
Due Mr. Lyons, counsel fees.....	160
Due Mr. Bell, counsel fees	20
Due <i>Herald</i> for printing, etc	50
Due for advertising.....	18
Due Sundries	25
Total	\$1203
Less cash on hand	36
Net indebtedness	\$1253

Mr. Mackintosh said it was a crying shame that a Society doing such a work as the S. P. C. should be allowed by the community to become so handicapped for want of financial support, and suggested that the quickest way to bring the people to a sense of the situation was for the Society to suspend operations for six months. Were this done, he was convinced that such a hue and cry would be raised at the result of the unpunished cruelties that would probably ensue, that the public would gladly come to the rescue of the Society. Some cases had come to the notice of the Society that were too shocking to speak of and that made one's blood run cold to think of it; but owing to its bankrupt condition the Society had not been able to punish the human fiends guilty of the crimes.

Rev. Dr. Hole, in moving the adoption of the reports, said the Halifax S. P. C. was remarkable, inasmuch as it combined two societies in one. It did a great work for the dumb brutes and a greater work for human beings, was a blessing to the community, and accomplished the result at a less expense than any similar society that he knew of. It was shocking to see the effect of drink in converting fair women into unnatural mothers and kind fathers into worse than brutes. He was astonished at the lack of financial support and was sure that if the public could only be made acquainted with the facts, the necessary funds

would be gladly contributed. The motion was seconded and cordially supported by Dr. Trenaman.

John S. Maclean moved the second resolution, "That the work in which the Society is engaged commends itself strongly to the continued sympathy and increased support of the public." Not having attended previous meetings, he did not know of the deplorable financial condition of the Society; but he did know of the great zeal and energy of Secretary Naylor, and always thought he was well paid, as he deserves to be. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution and doubling his subscription. The Society should not for a moment think of accepting Naylor's resignation; but should make a big effort to wipe off its indebtedness by a vigorous canvass of our philanthropic citizens and make a new start.

Rev. J. J. Teasdale seconded the resolution and gave his personal experience of the good work accomplished by the Society.

Governor Richey read the following letter from His Grace Archbishop O'Brien:

JOHN NAYLOR, *Secretary S. P. C.*

ST. MARY'S, March 19, 1888.

Dear Sir,—I am just in receipt of yours of the 17th inst., asking me to attend a meeting of your Society to-day and to move a resolution. Owing to hoarseness arising from sore throat I regret that I cannot accede to the request of the Executive Committee of the S. P. C. I enclose ten dollars towards the funds of the Society, to which I wish a large measure of success.

† C. O'BRIEN, *Archbishop of Halifax.*

Letters of regret at their absence were read from Hon. W. S. Fielding and Stipendiary Motton. The latter added:

"After the experience of several years as the counsel of the S. P. C. and from knowledge subsequently acquired in my official capacity, I cheerfully endorse the sentiment of the resolution: 'That the work in which the Society is engaged commends itself strongly to the continued sympathy and the increased support of the public.' The Executive Committee, aided by your ever-watchful and vigilant Secretary, has been most successful in the prevention of wilful and wanton cruelty. Sufferings have been ameliorated and wrongs redressed—that will, I am sure, secure not only the 'continued sympathy' but the increased support of all classes in the community."

THE LATE HENRY BERGH.—*Resolved*, that the Society with profound regret received the information conveyed through the letter by Eldridge T. Gerry, acting president of the American Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, of the death of their

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The officers

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President—J

Vice-Preside

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D. C. Fraser, M

Antigonish; T.

G. McKeen,

Stuart, Pictou.

Counsel—N.

Executive C

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tridge, D. D.,

Dennis, W. H.

Spelman, W. R.

Thomas Goudg

Secretary—J

Treasurer—J

Solicitor—W.

beloved president, who has for so many years proved himself to be a devoted friend to humanity, as well as the protector of the lower animals and the foe of cruelty in every shape; and we would sincerely hope that the mantle of so good a man may descend on one who will carry on the work of the Society, which should have the sympathy of every friend of humanity throughout the civilized world. As a memorial of our feelings of honor and sympathy, resolved that a mourning page be inserted in our annual report containing a reference to the life and work of our deceased friend.

The above resolution was moved by J. C. Mackintosh and seconded by Rev. Robert Murray. Other resolutions were moved by M. C. Grant and W. A. Henry; and Rev. Dr. Burns.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Patron—Lieut.-Governor Richey.

President—James C. Mackintosh.

Vice-Presidents—The Mayor, Professor Lawson, Stephen Tobin, J. F. Kenny, John S. McLean; Israel Longworth, Truro; Hon. D. C. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. Blanchard, Kentville; J. J. McKinnon, Antigonish; T. C. Hill, Sydney; C. E. Kaulbach, Lunenburg; James G. McKeen, Mabou; Thomas B. Flint, Yarmouth, L.L.B.; Dr. Stuart, Pictou.

Counsel—N. H. Meagher, Q. C., Hugh McD. Henry, Q. C.

Executive Committee—C. W. Anderson, W. H. Harrington, Rev. Robert Murray, F. S. West, C. S. Harrington, Q. C., Rev. F. Partridge, D. D., C. C. Blackadar, F. J. Phelan, Wm. Crowe, William Dennis, W. H. Waddell, Andrew McKinlay, jr., Dr. Trenaman, Thos. Spelman, W. R. Dunn, Dr. J. F. Black, M. C. Grant, Dr. Cameron, Thomas Goudge, M. A. Davidson, Col. Goldie.

Secretary—John Naylor.

Treasurer—James Forrest.

Solicitor—W. A. Henry, jr.

LIST OF CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE SOCIETY SINCE THE LAST ANNUAL MEETING.

CHILDREN.

Sent out begging by parents	7
Neglected by drunken fathers	48
Neglected by drunken mothers	12
Incorrigible boys	5
Incorrigible girls	6
Deserted by mothers	4
Beaten and illused by persons not of their own family	10
Selling liquor to boys	1
Illegally withheld from parents	10
Rescued from houses of ill-fame	8
Cruelly beaten by fathers	2
Total	113

WOMEN.

Neglected by drunken husbands	51
Ill-used by husbands	40
Absconding husbands traced and made to contribute support	50
Keeping houses of ill-fame where young girls were enticed	3
Furniture illegally withheld from	5
Assaulted and beaten by drunken sons	5
Women with families and destitute circumstances relieved or assisted in various ways	35
Sick assisted or sent to hospital	14
Deserted by husband	6
Turned out of home with children by mother	1
Criminally assaulted	1
Situation provided for on leaving prison	1
Deserting husband and children	1
Servants discharged without wages and clothes detained	8
Total	182

MEN.

Strangers in destitute circumstances assisted in various ways	30
Insane looked after and friends induced to provide for	3
Seamen illused by captains	3
Obtained release from prison in order that might provide for their families	3
Assisted to country	1
Total	40

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Starved or neglect

Left in unoccupied

Setting dog to wo

Illegally trapping

Poisoning

Children 113, wor

Grand total

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Some of these cases were disposed of by calling attention of dispensary doctors, clergy and relief organizations to them and sending some to the industrial school, poor house, hospital, orphan's home, infant's home, to friends and to relations.

HORSES.

Beating and ill-using, 7, starving, 2, overloading. 24; driving when lame, 53; working while unfit, 32; humanely destroyed, 5; leaving uncovered and exposed to the weather 9 120

CATTLE.

Cutting and wounding, 1; leaving without food or water, 3; overstocking cars, 3; tying legs of calf, 1; starving and keeping cows in filthy stable, 6. 14

SHEEP.

Tying feet 4; cutting and wounding, 3. 7

GOAT.

Setting dog to worry 1

DOGS.

Starved or neglected, 5; fighting, 1; keeping vicious, 7; overloading in sleigh, 4; 17

CATS.

Left in unoccupied houses, 2; starving, 3; other cruelty, 5 10

GEESE.

Setting dog to worry 3

PIGEONS.

Illegally trapping 1

SPARROWS.

Poisoning 1

Children 113, women 182, men 40. 335

Grand total 518

While the majority of these cases occurred in the city others were attended to at River Hebert, Dartmouth, Lawrencetown, St. Margaret's Bay, Waverly, Preston, Maitland, Wallace, Hammond's Plains, Gay's River, Baddeck, Kentville, Windsor, Port Mulgrave, Eastern Passage, Bedford, Tangier, Chezzetcook, Cole Harbor, Sydney, Amherst, Middleton, Mill Village, Enfield, Whycomah, Wolfville, Canning and several other parts of the Province.

JOHN NAYLOR, *Secretary.*

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Chairman Executive Committee in acct. with S. P. C.

1887.		Per Messrs. Sarre, part proceeds of carnival	161 70
		Subscriptions	251 00
			412 70
1887.	1888.		
Mar. 1 to Feb. 29.		To assistance of various kinds to distressed persons	107 37
		To expense investigating cases, constables, magistrate's and witness' fees	112 61
		To printing, postage, &c	49 25
		To Secretary on acct. of salary	143 47
			\$ 412 70

Treasurer's Account.

1887.			
Jan. 1.		Balance forward.....	7 25
1888.			
Feb. 29.		Subscriptions received by me	59 00
			66 25
1888.			
Feb. 7.		Cash paid J. Naylor.....	20 00
17.		“ J. Bowes, printing.....	10 16
		Balance on hand	36 15
			66 25

State of the S. P. C. Treasury 1st March, 1888.

	To amount due John Naylor, Secretary	1020 95
	“ Counsel Fees, (Lyons)	160 00
	“ “ (Bell)	20 00
	“ Herald Co., printing last Annual Report	50 00
	“ Advertising	18 90
	“ Sundries	25 00
		1293 95
	Less cash on hand.....	36 15
	Total indebtedness	\$1257 80

J. C. MACKINTOSH, *Treasurer.*

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- Hon. W. S. F
- Thos. N. Ritch
- T. E. Kenny
- H. McD. Hen
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- J. C. Mackinto
- Farquhar, Forr
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- John S. Macle
- J. Gibson ...
- T. A. Brown
- Smith Bros ..
- John Stairs ..
- M. P. Black..
- P. O'Mullin, M
- Jas. Scott ...
- M. Dwyer ..
- Rev. Dr. Burns
- W. H. Harring
- Mrs. Wilmot
- Miss Black ..
- F. S. West ...
- John P. Mott .
- W. H. Harring
- Rev. John Forr
- Prof. Geo. Law
- William Crowe
- J. Morrow....
- Geo. E. Frankl
- Rev. Dr. Partri
- Rev. Dr. Hole.
- Alfred Shortt .
- A. K. Mackinla
- Daniel Cronan
- W. C. Silver .
- Wm. Robertson
- J. F. Renny...
- A. W. West...
- John Burgoyne
- R. W. Fraser .
- F. H. Bell....
- A. Duffield ...
- Dr. Woodbury .

S. P. C.

List of Subscribers from March, 1887, to March, 1888.

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Hon. W. S. Fielding.....	5 00	C. A. Stayner	1 00
Thos. N. Ritchie.....	5 00	M. C. Grant	1 00
T. E. Kenny	5 00	John Willis	1 00
H. McD. Henry.....	5 00	W. B. Reynolds	1 00
M. H. Richey, Lieut.-Gov.	4 00	R. J. Sweet	1 00
Sir Edward Kenny	5 00	W. E. H.	1 00
J. C. Mackintosh	5 00	Chas. Annand	1 00
Farquhar, Forrest & Co.....	5 00	J. Wilson	1 00
Doull & Miller.....	5 00	G. M. Green	1 00
John S. Maclean.....	5 00	Thos. Fyche.....	1 00
J. Gibson	5 00	S. M. Brookfield.....	1 00
T. A. Brown	5 00	B. G. Gray	1 00
Smith Bros	5 00	The Mayor—part of entertain-	
John Stairs	5 00	ment fund given him to distri-	
M. P. Black.....	5 00	bute	10 00
P. O'Mullin, Mayor	5 00	Friend	5 00
Jas. Scott	5 00	Mrs.	2 00
M. Dwyer	5 00	Col. Lane.....	5 00
Rev. Dr. Burns	5 00	Wm. Dunbar	2 00
W. H. Harrington	5 00	Wm. Hill	2 00
Mrs. Wilmot	5 00	Friend	1 00
Miss Black	5 00	"	10 00
F. S. West	4 00	Collected by Col. Lane	10 00
John P. Mott	10 00	Mrs. Leslie McNutt.....	5 00
W. H. Harrington	10 00	J. Bowes	2 00
Rev. John Forrest	3 00	Geo. E. Boak	10 00
Prof. Geo. Lawson.....	2 00	Friend	10 00
William Crowe.....	2 00	Archbishop O'Brien	10 00
J. Morrow.....	2 00	J. G. Bennett	10 00
Geo. E. Franklyn	2 00	M. B.	10 00
Rev. Dr. Partridge.....	2 00	G. S. Campbell, Weymouth	20 00
Rev. Dr. Hole.....	2 00	J. C. Mackintosh.....	10 00
Alfred Shortt	2 00	Mr. McCurdy	5 00
A. K. Mackinlay	2 00	Frank J. Phelan	5 00
Daniel Cronan.....	2 00	A. C. Edwards.....	1 00
W. C. Silver	2 00	G. W. P. Henry	1 00
Wm. Robertson	2 00	H. Peters	2 00
J. F. Renny.....	2 00	A. C. Cogswell	1 00
A. W. West.....	2 00	Rev. Mr. Laing	1 00
John Burgoyne.....	2 00	Rev. J. J. Teasdale	1 00
R. W. Fraser	1 00	Rev. J. W. Murray.....	1 00
F. H. Bell.....	1 00	Israel Longworth.....	5 00
A. Duffield	1 00	C. W. Roome	1 00
Dr. Woodbury	1 00		

1, Treasurer.

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

Mr. Justice Hawkins on the Society's (London G. B.) first piece of Legislation.

In a charge at the Old Bailey some time ago, Mr. Justice Hawkins said he had tried 120 cases of criminal assault upon women and children within the last six months. "It does not follow," he continued, "that dastardly acts, such as have been faintly described in reports of recent trials at the Central Criminal Court, are on the increase; but owing to a clause in the new Act, due to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a child can now give evidence without the necessity of taking and understanding an oath, and more criminals are arrested and convicted than was previously the case."

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SPECIMEN CASES.

ADULTS.

Wife reports having been beaten and illused because she would not agree to receive strange men whom her husband proposed to bring to the house. Arrested the man, obtained his signature to a deed of separation and had him bound over to keep the peace for 12 months.

Woman with two young children applied at Secretary's residence at 9.30 o'clock, p. m. for protection, having been turned into the street by landlord, upon the failure of her drunken husband to pay the rent. Provided for them until the husband was brought to his senses, and their little home started again.

Woman reported that her husband had become deranged with religious mania and had been removed to the County Jail for protection, that he should be removed to the Insane Asylum but that she could not get any one to attend to the matter for her. Got the papers completed and had him removed.

A respectable working man reports that he had married a young immigrant woman some few years since, and that she had the day previous left his house and had, he feared, gone into bad company. Wanted her back to look after their child. After some trouble located the woman in a house of questionable repute. Told her husband and he still wishing to take her back took her out of the place and returned her to her home. This is now nearly a year ago and she has not returned to her evil ways.

Letter from the country stating that a daughter had gone from home on the pretence of seeing friends in a near town, but parents had heard that the girl was in trouble and was some where in Boston among strangers, and in her condition her friends were fearful as to what her future would be. Sent the report of the case to the Massachusetts S. P. C. to *Children*, who kindly sought out the girl and, acting on our instructions, sent her back to her parents.

On complaint being made that a captain of a barque had brutally ill-treated a seaman, from the effects of which he had died while on a voyage from Japan to this port, we investigated the case, which resulted in having the captain arrested. He was committed to the Supreme Court for trial, but the grand jury failing to find a bill he was let out on bail till next term. He had only been at liberty a few days when he was arrested for indecently assaulting two little girls. We prosecuted for this and he received six months hard labor in the City Prison. On his discharge he took passage for Liverpool, G. B. Shortly after his arrival he was arrested for a criminal assault upon a girl 12 years of age. Upon searching his effects, some papers relating to his Halifax doings were found. The authorities of Liverpool communicated with those at Halifax and the City Marshal sent a certified copy of his conviction here. He was tried and got 13 years penal servitude.

Woman reports that her husband beat and ill-used her most cruelly. It appears that she was subject to epileptic fits. The husband used to knock her head on the floor, beat her in the face, kick and otherwise illuse her, and then he would quietly account for the bruises by saying that she did it while in a fit. On this occasion however, he was seen committing the assault by several reliable witnesses. The magistrate told him that he was most cowardly, the fact of his wife being a sickly woman was but a stronger reason why he should be considerate to her instead of acting like a brute. He sentenced him to three months hard labor without the option of a fine.

Woman in the country within a month of her confinement was beaten and kicked by her husband, who also took the sash out of the window (in March,) and drew her bed, in which she was lying sick, up to the open space in order to make her get up. Would not prosecute and only wished him cautioned.

Servant reported that she was turned out at 11 o'clock p. m., a stranger in a strange place, by her mistress who accused her of having blown out the gas instead of turning it off. Would not give up the girl's trunk next day until it had been searched. On enquiry found that the matter of the gas was not at all attributable to the girl but to a member of the family and that the lady had not missed anything from her household. Recovered the girl's wages and trunk.

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[N. B.—It may be well to state here that employers have no *right* to search servants' trunks, and by doing so against their will may get themselves into serious trouble. Some mistresses do it simply to hurt a girl's feelings. This is wrong. If anything is missing the proper way to do is to get a search warrant at the Police Court. A proper officer will then make the search and if any of the stolen articles are found action can be taken upon it. On the other hand if nothing is found the person swearing out the warrant will render himself liable to an action.]

On receiving a report that a woman was starving in one of the upper streets, went up and found her in a state of nudity upon a mass of rags, and delirious from want of food and from sickness. Borrowed some clothes from neighbours, nearly as poor as herself, and took her to the hospital. She died next day, never having rallied.

Received a telegram that a girl had left the country that day and was suspected to have gone to Halifax with a certain party. Made enquiry and found girl in a disreputable house. Took her out and returned her to her friends.

Wife reported that her drunken husband had beaten and ill-used her because she could not give him some money. Had been out house-cleaning all day, and the lady of the house not having the change with which to pay her she was unable to meet the demands of her husband. Her inability was taken by him as a refusal and hence her beating. This man is an old offender and we have tried, on the earnest solicitation of his wife, all sorts of ways to reform him, but without success. His custom was, when his wife had no work, to go out and do some small job whereby he would get 25 cents, with which he would buy a flask of whiskey, and get a volume of light literature from the Circulating Library and then go home, lie down on the bed, read the book and drink the whiskey until he fell asleep. By the time his wife came home from work he was ready for another flask. Their child he even refused to look after, so that the mother had to get a neighbour to take care of it. It was determined to make an example of this man, he was therefore arrested and sentenced to six months hard labor. The wife and child were sent to her friends in the country.

CHILDREN.

Report that a woman was sick and that her daughter had left her with no one to look after her. Went to the house and found the rooms in a very dirty and disordered state. The mother was lying on a bed insensible. On enquiry from a lad aged 12 years what was the matter, he said that his mother was an opium eater and that she would take all the money she could get (had spent as much as ten dollars in one week) in order to satisfy her appetite, that a few minutes ago he had got her ten cents worth of chloroform, and that that was what she was now suffering from. Said that he had been to work, but had to give it up because his mother took all he earned and provided him with nothing to eat, that he had no comfort in his home, and that for the past week he had slept in a chair in his clothes. He asked to be sent to the Industrial School to get away from his surroundings. I enquired as to where his sister was—he said that she was married to a soldier and that she had taken rooms in one of the upper streets. Got him to show the way and upon reaching the house found two good-looking girls about fifteen years of age occupying two rooms with all the appearances of just setting up house-keeping. The boy having pointed out his sister it was learned that she was nearly sixteen years of age and that she could not stand her mother any longer as she was continually crying out for the opium, and did not care where the money came from so long as she got the drug in some form. The girl said that she was not married but was going to be to a sergeant in the army. Enquired who the other girl was and found that she was only 14 years of age and just from the country, having fallen in with the other one (before she moved from her mother's) when seeking a boarding-place. Made them both dress themselves, pack up and leave the house. Put them back with the mother with a woman to look after them. Sought out the sergeant and had that couple married. A storekeeper living near the house from which I had taken the girls having learned the history of the second girl, volunteered to pay for her clothing and education for the next two years in some boarding-school. Got some charitable ladies to take the girl and place her out. The boy we got into the Industrial School.

A man in ill-health applied to have his two children taken care of. On investigation found that his wife had left him, and had taken their

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children—a boy aged six and a girl aged ten years—and had gone to live in a house of evil repute. Secured the children and in order to get proper control of them, charged the parents before the police magistrate under the "Act to prevent and punish wrongs to Children." They were convicted and the children taken from their control in the future and placed in city institutions.

Numerous complaints received about the manner in which a blind man dragged a boy about the streets in all kinds of weather in order that he might beg for alms. Made enquiries and found that the boy was an adopted one and although twelve years of age had never been to church and could neither read nor write, that the blind man and his wife were unworthy people. Most of the money collected was spent in drink, which was followed by fighting and the use of foul language. Cautioned the man several times and each time was told that he was going in a few days to his brother in Cape Breton. Finding that this would not happen so long as the boy was left with him arrested the pair. The man was sent to his wife and the boy sentenced to five years in an industrial school.

Mother reports that her girl fifteen years of age had been missing since previous day, girl was said to be a little daft and had been sent around the wharves selling apples. Searched the city for the girl and the next day found her in a common boarding house on Upper Water Street. She had been taken there by the captain of a schooner who had stayed with her two days and had that morning gone to sea. She did not know the man's or vessel's name or where he belonged to, and was afraid to go home. Restored her to her mother, who lamented the trouble that was brought upon her. When spoken to about the impropriety of sending a daft girl of that age about the wharves, she said that she did not think any one would interfere with her. She has taken good care of the girl ever since and has been well punished for her carelessness inasmuch as she has now the girl and the girl's child to look after.

Lady reported that a man whom she believed to be married, was keeping company with her young servant girl, and from this circumstance and their different social positions she thought that a word in season would be appropriate. The lady had spoken to the servant, but as she had no positive data the girl was easily persuaded by the man that they were only wicked stories told about him. Saw the girl and

learned from her that they were to start for St. John in a few days to get married—so he told her. Got the man's photo from the girl and was at once enabled to convince the girl as to whom she was dealing with. Also saw the man and asked him if he knew to whom he had given his photo—produced, etc., etc. We had no more trouble with this case.

Prosecuted sea captain for indecent assault on two girls aged 10 and 12 years. Sentenced to six months hard labor.

Prosecuted pedlar for attempted rape upon a girl eight years of age whereby she contracted a loathsome disease. Tried at Supreme Court and sentenced to penitentiary for life.

A little girl aged nine called at the office and reported that there was a man and a woman drunk in a house in a certain street in the city, and that their four children were "awful dirty and hungry." Went with the child who pointed out the house. Found the father in one room on the bare floor in a beastly state of intoxication, and in the other was the mother insensible through drink, lying on the floor amidst the most horrible filth with a six months old baby trying to get nourishment from her breast and the other three children crying for food. One side of the baby's face and body was black caused by the mother falling upon it. Nearly all the furniture had been sold for drink and the rooms were in a shocking state, with not a morsel of food for the children. Sent the parents to the police station, got the children washed and fed, and then removed them to various institutions. Mother took the pledge and was sent to an institution for the winter. The father also took the pledge and was ordered to pay so much per week towards the maintenance of his children. Both took care of themselves and have now got a comfortable home and their children with them.

Woman reported that while she was sick some one had taken her child and given it to a party in the country who refused to give it up. Went and got child and restored it to its mother, after ascertaining that she was in a position to properly care for it.

Successful efforts have been made during the past year to put a stop to little children begging on the public streets. This practice had become quite common and a large number of children have been on our streets going from door to door asking alms. They were exposed

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to the inclemency of the weather, the insults (the majority of the children being little girls) of brutal-minded people, and many of them were learning to take the first steps in a career of vice that is far worse than death. In some cases it was thought best to arrest the children themselves, in others their parents only were notified, and all were given to understand that the practice must be stopped. In many cases the parents were very indignant and defiant, but a calm talk and determined attitude produced the desired effect. As a result there are now few children about the streets following the vocation of begging, and thus a great temptation toward vice has been removed. The good influence of the work will be felt in this community for a long time to come.

ANIMALS.

During one of the severest snow storms of the season, found a horse attached to a sleigh, left exposed without covering to the weather. Waited some time for the owner, but as he did not appear and as the animal was all "tucked up" with the cold, removed it to a stable and had it properly cared for. Returned and found on enquiry that the horse had been left for over two hours while the owner was getting drunk in various saloons in the neighbourhood. The man was arrested and fined \$10.00 and costs and expenses of keeping the animal.

Report that parties in the country were starving their oxen and had no shelter for them. Went down and had the cattle taken care of at an expense of ten dollars, which we were unable to recover as the parties were too poor.

Found horse being worked with bad gall on shoulder. As the offender had been previously cautioned he was taken before a magistrate and fined four dollars.

Report that parties in the city had a wild cat which they had matched against four Irish terriers. It was intended to put the cat and dogs together into an empty room and await the result. Notified the parties concerned and gave publicity to the affair through the daily papers. By this means the barbarous cruelty that would have ensued was prevented.

A cow having strayed from the pasture of her owner on to that of a neighbour was stoned and forced over an embankment by said neighbour, whereby she broke her leg. Fined \$25.00.

Man in country working an old horse in a poor crippled state. Consented to have the animal humanely destroyed. This was done.

Horse turned out in field with numerous running sores on its body and with one foot nearly sloughed off from picking up a nail was, in consequence of the warm weather, tortured by the flies covering the wounds. As the horse was incurable it was humanely destroyed. Owner not prosecuted, because he was sick in bed and unable to look after it.

A boy fined \$4 and costs for setting a dog to worry geese.

Three boys fined for stoning a cat.

Hackman fined for savagely beating his horse.

Truckman for overloading fined \$4 and costs.

The foregoing cases are samples of the work attended to by our Secretary-Agent with the utmost diligence and self-sacrifice, from year's end to year's end. For a more extended list of cases dealt with, see pages 12 and 13 of this book. An intelligent public will judge the value of this work to the community.

ITS NON-SECTARIAN WORK

One of the most useful features of our work is its freedom from sectarian lines. Not that its members give up in the least any jot of their religious affiliations; but in this labour we meet on common ground, which requires only belief in the principles of common humanity and willingness to put them into action. It tends to break down the barriers of religious exclusiveness, by showing each sect that the members of the others are united in zeal for good works, and that the common Christianity of each takes shape in unselfish services to society, of the same quality and volume. And it gives children a certainty of rescue which has sometimes been fatally prejudiced by the parents' lack of affiliation to any given denomination, or by quarrels of denominations over their control.

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CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

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

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

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

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS.

This Society shall consist of active and honorary members.

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS

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

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

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

ARTICLE VI.—AMENDMENTS.

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

ARTICLE VII.—BYE-LAWS.

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

 BYE-LAWS.

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

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

Article 3.—The Secretary, under the direction of the President, or (in the absence or inability of the President) the chairman of the Executive Committee shall attend to the correspondence and other business

of the Society and shall file the same with the Society and keep a record of those affected.

Article 4.—The Society, and by the President or Executive Committee annually, at least once a full account

Article 5.—The Society, its officers, and its proceedings, either of them

2.—With the exception of or inability of the Executive Committee, he may also from time to time counsel or attend to the same as aforesaid, at the expense of the Society.

3.—He shall be entitled to the same compensations and allowances as the President, but he shall have no vote, or affecting the same.

4.—All disputes and duties as to the property of the Society, or from other sources, shall be referred to the Executive Committee and grounds therefor.

Article 6.—The Executive Committee may reward not exceeding ten dollars (or the Society) who shall be guilty of an infraction of the

of the Society ; shall keep in suitable books copies of all letters written, and shall file all letters received ; give notice of all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and attend the same ; shall keep a record of all the proceedings thereat, and shall give notice to those affected by them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

It is desirable that Branch Societies should be formed in all towns and villages throughout the Province to aid in the work of the Society. Why? Because: *First*.—Every one who becomes interested in the work brings others into the same field of labor. They encourage and sustain each other, they spread humane sentiment throughout the community in which they reside. Other Societies become encouraged, enthusiasm is engendered in whole communities, and eventually the whole people of the Province become of one mind, and the great work is accomplished.

Second.—These Societies are needed in every community, town and village in the Province. It has often been remarked: "We have no cruelty to animals or human beings in our place!" Now, your Committee ventures the assertion that there is not a community of one hundred inhabitants in the Province where there is not more or less cruelty practiced every day in the year. To learn this to be true we have only to give it our attention. Organize a Society and it will soon find all the work it can perform.

All that is necessary in order to start a branch in any place in the Province is for some person or persons—they may be either ladies or gentlemen,—to call a public meeting for the purpose. If it be thought desirable, a resolution to that effect should be passed. After this is done the appointment of the officers for the coming year should be proceeded with. The Secretary of the branch will then forward a copy of the minutes of said meeting, signed by the president and himself, to the Secretary of the Parent Society, who will place them before his executive for confirmation, and notify the secretary of the branch accordingly. The branch will then be legally constituted and may proceed to carry on the work in its own district with all the powers and privileges of the Parent Society. *Vide* Act of Incorporation, page 32 of this pamphlet.

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BY-LAWS FOR BRANCHES.

The Nova Scotia S. P. C., under the powers given it by chapter 68, Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1880, recommends the formation of such Branch Affiliated Societies under the following general plans, viz.:—

1. Branch Societies shall be named "THE BRANCH OF THE NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY."

2. The officers shall be as follows:—President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, an Executive Committee of seven members, and a Counsel, who shall be appointed from among and by its own members.

3. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Counsel shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee.

4. It may make its own by-laws.

5. It may collect and disburse its own funds.

6. It shall hold its Annual Meeting on the first Thursday in February, at which meeting its officers are to be elected.

NOTE.—The N. S. S. P. C. holds its Annual Meeting on the first Thursday in March.

7. It may appoint one or more Local Agents for practical work for recommendation to the Parent Society as Agents under Chapter 68, section 8, Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1880 (see page 32 of this pamphlet).

NOTE.—This Act confers police powers upon Agents of the N. S. S. P. C.

8. It shall recognize the supreme authority of the constitution of the Central or Parent Society, except as to those portions remitted or altered by the foregoing seven clauses.

9. Its president shall be *ex-officio* a vice-president of the Parent Society.

10. It shall be entitled to representation at the annual meeting of the Parent Society, by three elected delegates, exclusive of the president.

11. It shall be entitled to use the corporate seal of the parent Society.

12. Its officers shall hold office until their successors are appointed.
13. The following shall be the order of business for meetings of the Executive Committee :
 1. Reading of minutes.
 2. Communications.
 3. Reports of officers and agents.
 4. Unfinished business.
 5. New business.
 6. The good of the Society.
 7. Adjournment.

The Parent Society desires to be distinctly understood in this :

- 1st. It asks no financial assistance from Branch Societies in the form of funds. This Society will endeavor to take care of itself.
- 2nd. Its agents will be appointed by the Parent Society, as directed by the Committee of the Branch Society.
- 3rd. The Constitution of the Parent Society, made and adopted by virtue of certain incorporate rights, must be complied with.
- 4th. The corporate seal will be furnished by the Secretary on application, at the cost of the same.

INFORMATION RESPECTING BANDS OF MERCY.

HOW TO FORM A BAND.

Call together a few friends interested in the protection of animals ; read to them from the *Band of Mercy Information*, reports of work done by various Bands ; explain to them the means and objects of Bands, and the good results they yield not only to animals but to the moral natures of the members ; pass a resolution that a Band shall then and there be formed, giving to it at the same time a distinctive name ; pass a second resolution appointing a committee, consisting of a President and Secretary, and two or three other members (more will be better) ; pass a third resolution affiliating the Band with the governing body ; pass a fourth resolution consisting of rules of the new Band, as printed in the following page, or with modifications ; and pass a fifth resolution authorising the Secretary to collect moneys from honorary members, and to purchase members' cards, medals, registers, and other papers (these are supplied at cost price...but only to Secretaries of Bands, and only at the office in Halifax, where assistance and advice may be obtained,) *Band of Mercy Songs*, *Band of Mercy Information*, and other Band of Mercy publications, issued by the Massachusetts Society, for the prevention of cruelty to animals, Boston.

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RULES SUGGESTED.

This Band shall be called "The Band of Mercy."*

This Band is founded for the promotion of kindness to animals by means of occasional meetings for readings, lectures, addresses, singing, etc. ; by the distribution of suitable literature ; by the preparation of essays on the duty of mercy ; and by other appropriate methods, as may be found desirable.

This Band shall consist of members paying a subscription of 1d. per quarter, and honorary members paying 2s. 6d. per annum.

This Band will admit persons who shall give their assent to the following declaration :—

We agree to be kind to animals, and to do all in our power to protect them from cruelty, and promote their humane treatment.

This Band will supply a card or medal of membership to each member on admission.

This Band will from time to time, as its funds may permit, give books which teach kindness to animals to the various Sunday School libraries in the locality.

This Band will hold monthly meetings if practicable, at which addresses or lectures shall be given ; or Band of Mercy Songs sung ; or readings and recitations delivered ; or interesting work, done by members reported ; or stories and anecdotes, which have come under the notice of members, related, etc.

This Band will endeavour not only to promote its special objects towards animals, but encourage its members to avoid unkindness to one another.

*A Band may take the name of a person, school, village, parish, or small town. In large towns where it may be desirable to organise more than one Band, no Band should take the name of the town, but some local distinctive appellation should be adopted.

CHAPTER 68, N. S. STATUTES OF 1880.

An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows :

1. Said society may prefer a complaint before any court or magistrate having jurisdiction for the violation of any law relating to or affecting children under the age of sixteen years, and may aid in bringing the facts before such court or magistrate in any proceedings taken.

2. All magistrates, constables, sheriffs and officers of police, shall, as occasion may require, aid the society, its officers, members and agents, in the enforcement of all laws which now are or may hereafter be enacted, relating to or affecting children, or for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

3. The said society is hereby authorized and empowered to organize branch societies, which shall be under the control and subject to direction of this society, and be governed by any bye-laws made in reference thereto. The branches already formed, as well as the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, shall and are hereby declared to be under the control and management of the parent society.

4. Neither the said society nor any branch thereof shall be responsible for any wrongful act done by any officers, unless the same has been previously authorized or subsequently ratified by said society or its executive committee.

5. The said society shall not be responsible for any debts, liabilities, or acts contracted, done, or committed by any branch or its officers, nor shall any branch society be liable for any debts, liabilities, or acts contracted, done or committed by the parent society, or its officers, or any other branch society or its officers.

6. The members of said society, or any branch thereof, shall not be liable in his, her, or their person, persons, or property for any debts, liabilities, or acts of the society, or any of its officers, beyond double the amount of his, her, or their annual subscription to said society, unless he, she, or they shall have made himself, herself, or themselves, personally responsible for the same.

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

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and "person" shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals, and the knowledge and acts of agents and persons employed by corporations in regard to animals transported, owned, or employed by, or in the custody of such corporation, shall be held to be the acts and knowledge of such corporation.

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

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

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

Chapter 28: Of Rabid Animals.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 217.)

1. The Municipal Council of each municipality may from time to time make orders for the protection of persons from the bite of dogs or other rabid or diseased animals, for the destruction of all animals rabid or supposed to be rabid and running at large, and for the prohibition of the sale of the flesh of any animal affected by the symptoms usually attendant on canine madness or otherwise diseased; and may affix penalties for the breach of such orders, not to exceed forty dollars for any one offence.

2. Any person may kill or destroy any dog or other rabid animal found at large, and may secure and place in confinement all dogs or other animals at large and appearing to be rabid or exhibiting symptoms of canine madness.

Chapter 35: Of the Settlement and Support of the Poor.

(Revised Statutes, of N. S., 5th Series, page 264.)

4. The settlement of any legitimate child shall be that of the father, if the father have any; if not, that of the mother, if the mother have any. Illegitimate children shall have the settlement of the mother, if the mother have any; but in case a child has no settlement by parentage, the birth-place of such child shall be the place of settlement.

5. A married woman shall have the settlement of her husband if the husband have any; if not, her own settlement, if she have any, shall not be suspended by her marriage.

11. The father, grandfather, mother, grandfather, children and grand-children respectively of every old, blind, lame, impotent or other poor person not able to work, being of sufficient ability, shall relieve and maintain at their own charge every such poor person as the Municipal Council shall direct, and in case of refusal shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two dollars per week for such poor person, to be sued for in the name of the overseers of the poor as a debt.

12. Where any husband or father shall forsake his wife or children, or any widow shall forsake her children and leave them a public charge, two justices on the application of the overseers of the township, shall issue a warrant to seize the goods, and to

let out and receive the annual rents and profits of the lands of such husband, father or widow to the maintenance of such wife, child or children; and any two overseers may, as occasion shall require, dispose at public sale of such goods or so much thereof, as shall be necessary, and shall apply the proceeds towards the maintenance of such destitute persons.

13. The children of deceased parents who have gained a settlement in any township shall, if paupers, be supported by such township.

Chapter 48: Of the Preservation of Roads.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 342.)

7. No person shall ride or drive any horse at full speed or in a disorderly manner in the public street or highway in any town or village. Persons violating this provision shall forfeit a sum not exceeding four dollars for each offence, to be recovered as directed in the sixteenth section.

8. No person shall trot or gallop any horse over a bridge within or partly within this Province of greater length than twenty-five feet.

9. Carriages on runners driven on the highway shall have affixed to the harness two good open bells or four good round bells, such as are commonly used in sleighs.

10. Carriages on runners used for the conveyance of loads on the highway shall not be less than four feet wide from outside to outside.

11. No load of hay or straw of greater width than fourteen feet shall be drawn on any highway.

12. No unloaded sled shall have pointed stakes standing or frames or projecting pieces outside.

13. Persons in driving upon the highway shall leave the centre of the road on their right hand.

14. Persons attempting when driving to pass another carriage on the highway heading in the same direction shall leave a sufficient way open on their left hand for the carriage which they are about to pass.

15. Carriages standing on the highway shall not be nearer the centre of the road than eighteen inches and on the proper side thereof.

16. Persons violating any of the provisions of the last eight sections shall for each offence forfeit two dollars, and in default of payment or goods whereon to levy shall be committed to jail for not more than forty-eight hours; but the prosecutions must be commenced within forty-eight hours after the offence.

Chapter 56 County Incorporations By-Laws.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 444.)

96. The Council may make regulations

(16.) For the regulation of pounds, and fixing the rates to be taken and received by pound-keepers and persons lawfully driving anything to pound.

(30.) For preventing vice, immorality, and indecency in the streets, highways and other public places, and for preventing the profanation of the Sabbath, AND FOR PREVENTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(33.) For preventing and regulating the straying or running at large of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, dogs, geese, turkeys, hens, and other domestic fowls; for the care and keeping of stray horses, cattle and sheep.

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Chapter 66 : Of stray Cattle and Animals going at large.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 511.)

1. Whenever, between the first day of November and the first day of May any horses or cattle or swine shall stray into the yard, barn or enclosure of any person, or be astray and on the premises of any person to whom the owner thereof is unknown, such person may detain the same ; and if not claimed within twenty-four hours he shall forthwith thereafter transmit to the town clerk of the township, or if the place be not within any township then to the town clerk of the adjoining township, a description of every such animal, with the color, size, ear-marks if any, age and particular marks thereof, so as the owner may be enabled to recognize it by the description, and shall at the foot thereof write a notice of the time and place of finding such animal, and also the place where the same is detained.
2. Town clerk's duties and fees.
3. Proceedings where no claimant appears.
4. Application of proceeds of sale.
5. Fees payable when property claimed before sale.
6. Dispute as to ownership or expenses, how settled.
7. Fines for detaining cattle and not proceeding as in this chapter directed.
8. Council may make regulations and affix penalties.
9. Council may make bye-laws and affix penalties.
10. Council shall make regulations respecting infected cattle, geese, dogs, etc.
11. Dogs chasing sheep may be killed.
12. Penalty upon owners.

Chapter 67: Of Fences and impounding of Cattle.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 513.)

1. Fences how constructed.
2. Height of fences.
3. Damages by cattle, by whom recovered.
4. Damages to be ascertained by appraisement.
5. Damages recoverable after notice.
6. Partition fences how erected, differences how adjusted.
7. Fence viewers charges ; fine for neglect of duty.
8. Obligations of owners of land adjoining improved land.
9. Sufficiency of fences, how determined.
10. Appeal.
11. Titles to lands not affected by three preceding sections.
12. Unimproved land, owner not liable to fence.
13. Cattle, etc., trespassing on enclosures, liable to be impounded.
14. Pound keeper's duty in such cases.
15. Pound keeper's fees and mode of recovery.
16. Fines for rescue and pound, breach how recovered.
19. Damages recoverable if fence broken where lawful.
20. Owner liable, if cattle break his portion of fence.
22. Not to take away common law right for damages.

Chapter 95 : An Act to Prevent and Punish Wrongs to Children.

[Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 685.]

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows :

1. No minor under the age of sixteen years shall be admitted at any time to, or permitted to remain in, any saloon or place of entertainment where any spirituous liquors or wines or intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, exchanged, or given away, or in any of the places of amusement known as dance houses, billiard rooms, cippi rooms, dancing classes, clubs, or concert saloons, unless accompanied by his or her parent or guardian; nor into any bawdy house or house of ill fame under any circumstances whatever. No proprietor, keeper or manager of any such place, shall admit such minor to, or permit him or her to remain in any such place, unless under the condition hereinbefore mentioned; provided that in the case of dancing classes only, the written permission of the parent or guardian shall be sufficient authority for the proprietor, keeper or manager to allow or permit the attendance of such minor.

2. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, sheriff, constable or police officer, at all times to enter in and upon any of the premises mentioned in the previous clause, in order to ascertain if there be any minors under the age of sixteen therein; and if any such be found therein, to take them into custody and bring them before a justice of the peace for examination. All persons upon being required by any of the said officers, to open their said premises and grant free admission to the same, shall do so immediately, and any person or persons who shall refuse admission to his, her or their premises, or who shall obstruct any such officer in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

3. Whenever the parent or other person having the care and custody of a child within the age previously mentioned in this Act, is convicted before any court or magistrate with having assaulted, beaten, illused, abandoned or treated said child with habitual cruelty and neglect, or said child is suffered to grow up without salutary parental control, or in circumstances exposing him or her to lead an idle and dissolute life, and the court or magistrate before whom such conviction is had, deems it desirable for the welfare of such child that the person so convicted should be deprived of its custody thereafter, such court or magistrate may commit such child to an orphan asylum, charitable or other institution, or make such other disposition thereof as now is or hereafter may be provided by law in cases of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

4. Whenever any person is charged with an offence against this Act in respect of a child, who, in the opinion of the court trying the case, is apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the person charged to prove that the child is not of that age.

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

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

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

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Chapter 31, of the Education of Deaf or Deaf Mute Persons.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 258.)

The parent or guardian of any deaf or deaf mute person of sound mind between the ages of eight and eighteen years, who has a settlement in any County or Municipality, may obtain admission for the same to the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on application to the warden of the municipality. Said person will be boarded and educated at the expense of the Province and County School fund of the Municipality to which he or she belongs.

Chapter 32, of the Education of the Blind.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 260.)

1. The parents or guardian of any blind person between the ages of ten and twenty-one years, who has a settlement within any County or Municipality of the Province may apply to the Warden for the admission of such person into the Halifax School for the Blind which order the Warden shall at once grant.

2. If blind person is under 13 years of age shall be entitled to remain in the School for seven years, between 13 and 17 for five years, and from 17 to 21 for three years. He will be received into the school and be boarded and educated.

3. At the expense of the Province and County School Fund of the Municipality to which the blind person belongs.

Chapter 37, of the Maintenance of Bastard Children.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, Page 272.)

SYNOPSIS OF SECTION.

1. Information of women pregnant with bastard child, how taken, and justice's warrant thereon.

2. Reputed father to enter into bonds until after the birth.

3. Hearing by justices after birth and the order of filiation.

4. When reputed father not found or is in the jurisdiction of other justices, warrant may be endorsed over.

5. Reputed father shall give bonds to fulfil the order or pay \$80, or suffer six months imprisonment.

6. When person on whom order of filiation has been made fails to pay \$80 or give bonds, and is not imprisoned, two justices may issue distress for amount.

7. Information within three months after birth of child and justice's warrant thereon.

8. When reputed father cannot be served, order of filiation may be made in his absence.

9 to 13. Sets out the procedure before the justices.

Chapter 76, of the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 548.)

SYNOPSIS OF SECTION.

1. Close season for Moose and Caribou from 1st Feb. to 15th September.

2. No one person shall during any one year kill or take more than two Moose or four Caribou.

3. Hunting party to carry flesh out of the woods.
4. Penalty for violating preceding sections.
5. Forfeited meat to be for use of the poor.
6. Proceedings to discover and forfeit game killed during close season.
7. No snares or traps to be set for Moose or Caribou.
8. Penalty for hunting Caribou or Moose with dogs.
9. Close season for Beavers, 1st April to 1st November.
10. Close season for Hares and Rabbits, 1st of March to 1st October.
11. Close season for Otters and Minks, 1st May to 1st November. Other fur bearing animals (except Bear, Wolf, Loupcervier, Wild-Cat, Skunk, Raccoon, Woodchuck, Musquash and Fox) from 1st April to 1st November.
13. Close season for Grouse and Partridge, 1st January and 15th September. Woodcock, Snipe and Teal, 1st day of March to 20th day of August. Blue winged Duck, 31st March to 1st August.
14. Penalties.
15. Killing of Pheasants prohibited.
17. The killing of Robins, Swallows, Sparrows and other small Birds and Birds of song which frequent the fields and gardens, and the selling and offering for sale and the having in possession such Birds when killed shall hereafter be unlawful.
19. The trapping, snaring or otherwise taking alive or exposing for sale alive any of the Birds mentioned in the seventeenth section, and destroying of the nests or eggs of such Birds shall hereafter be unlawful, and any traps or snares when found may be destroyed, and any such Bird if alive shall be set free.
20. Penalties.

Chapter 94, of the Property of Married Women.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 661.)

4. Real Estate of Women marrying after 19th April, 1884, to be their separate property, whether acquired before or after her marriage, otherwise than from her husband.
5. Personal Property of Women marrying after 19th April, 1884, to be their separate property, whether belonging to them before marriage or acquired by inheritance, bequest or gift or in any other way. They are free from husband's debts or his control in any way without her consent.
13. A married woman may deposit her own money in the Bank in her own name and withdraw it without consent of husband.
19. A married woman, having separate property, must maintain her children if husband is unable.

PROTECTION ORDERS.

37. Any married woman having a decree of alimony, or any decree, judgment, or order in the nature of a decree or order for alimony, against her husband; or any married woman who lives apart from her husband, having been obliged to leave him for cruelty or other cause, which by law justifies her leaving him and renders him liable for her support; or any married woman whose husband is a lunatic, with or without lucid intervals; or any married woman whose husband is undergoing sentence of imprisonment in a penitentiary, gaol or other prison, for a criminal offence; or any married woman whose husband, from habitual drunkenness, profligacy, or other cause, neglects or refuses to provide for her support and that of his family; or any married woman whose husband has never been in this Province during her coverture; or any married woman who is deserted or abandoned by her husband or whose husband resides without the Province; may apply to a judge for an order of protection, entitling her, notwithstanding her coverture, to have and enjoy all her earnings or all her earnings and those of her minor children, and any acquisitions therefrom, free from the debts or obligations of her husband and from his control or disposition, and without his consent, in as full and ample a manner as if she continued sole and unmarried.

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Chapter 96, of Guardians and Wards.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 687.)

1. Guardians may be appointed by fathers.
2. Guardians, when and how appointed by Judge of Probate.
3. Powers of Guardians.
4. Bonds to be given, their condition.
5. Letters of Guardianship, how applied for and when granted.
6. Apprenticeships entered upon not affected hereby.

Chapter 97, of the Guardianship and Care of Drunkards.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 688.)

1. The word interdiction shall mean the declaring incapable by reason of habitual drunkenness of any person of the management of his or her business and affairs as of an insane person, under Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes.
2. Judge of Supreme Court, on petition, may interdict habitual drunkard and appoint guardian.
4. Effect of interdiction.
12. Penalty for supplying liquor to interdicted person.
18. Guardian may place interdicted person in asylum for the cure of drunkards.

Chapter 98, of Masters, Apprentices and Servants.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 693.)

The following is a synopsis of the sections :—

1. Minors may be bound apprentices, &c.
2. Under fourteen years, how bound.
3. Above fourteen years, how bound.
4. Indentures to be in two parts, &c.
5. Custody of minor's part of indenture.
6. Overseers of Poor may bind out pauper minors.
7. Terms of contract of indenture of pauper children. Must be taught to read, write, cipher, &c.
8. No minor shall be bound by the Overseers unless by indenture of two parts, sealed and delivered by the Overseers and by the master, one part of which shall be deposited with the Town Clerk or Clerk of the Municipality, and be safely kept by him for the use of the minor.
9. Money paid or allowed by master to be for apprentice.
11. Proceedings for misconduct of master.
12. Hearing and power of Justices to afford redress.
13. Proceedings where the complaint dismissed.
14. Appeal.
15. Apprentice guilty of misconduct, how punished.

Chapter 99, of the Transfer of Articles of Indenture of Apprenticeship.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 695.)

1. Indentures made in the United Kingdom.
2. Transfer of guardianship.
3. Managers of charitable institutions where deemed guardians ; their powers.
4. Agreement of transfer, how proved.
5. Several children may be included in one agreement.
6. Certain powers retained where child placed out under section 3.
7. Penalty for aiding child to leave guardian.
8. Agreement, proof of guardianship.
9. This chapter shall apply only to children brought into this Province from abroad, and so far as applicable shall extend to the orphan children of deceased Protestant parents, received into and trained at the Protestant Orphans' Home in the city of Halifax.

Chapter 159, of Offences against Religion.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 24 of Appendix.)

4. If any person shall wilfully or wantonly untie, remove or let loose, disfigure or injure any horse, or remove or meddle with, injure or destroy any vehicle, or cut, injure or destroy any harness connected with such horse or vehicle, while the same are in the vicinity of any place where such meeting (*i. e.* of persons lawfully convened for any religious, moral, social or benevolent purpose) may be in the act of being held, he shall for every offence forfeit a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than forty dollars.
5. Person offending may be arrested by any peace officer present at such meeting or by any person verbally authorized by any justice of the peace present thereat, &c.

Chapter 160, of Offences against Public Morals.

(Revised Statutes, N. S., 5th Series, page 25 of Appendix.)

2. Punishment for incest.
3. Punishment for keeping a gambling, bawdy, or disorderly house.
4. Who may be deemed keeper of such house.
5. Trial and punishment of offenders.
6. Any justice, &c., may enter gambling houses, &c.
7. Fine for profane swearing.
8. Fines for getting up or participating in lotteries or raffles.

REVISE

Chapter 157,

8. All persons
 - (a.) Not liable for punishment,—
 - (b.) Being in the company of and families, who are not guilty of indecent exhibition.
 - (c.) Openly exposing to view any indecent exhibition.
 - (d.) Without the consent of the minister of the Gospel, or the alms are bestowed upon the poor about and beggars on any highway, passageway, street or highway, or in any public place, not giving a satisfactory account of the same.
 - (e.) Are kept in any house, or in any such houses, no matter how many, for the purpose of prostitution,—
 - (f.) Are loose, idle, or dissipated.
2. Every person who is convicted of an offence before two justices of the peace shall be liable to a fine of not more than hard labor, for not more than one month.
3. Any stipendiary justice of the peace, upon conviction as a loose, idle, or dissipated person, harbored or concealed in any house, or boarding-house, or in any other place, at any time such as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of not more than other justices of the peace.
4. If provision is made by any Act of the Legislature, in relation to any offence committed to the custody of any person in any industry or corporation, the provisions of such Act shall apply; 28; 37 V., C. 4.

19. Every person who is convicted of an offence by a committee, master, or keeper of a child, ward, lunatic, or idiot, or of any person in any clothing or lodging, shall be liable to a fine of not more than

REVISED CRIMINAL LAWS OF CANADA, 1887.

Chapter 157, An Act respecting Offences against Public Morals and Public Convenience.

8. All persons who,—

(a.) Not having visible means of maintaining themselves, live without employment,—

(b.) Being able to work and thereby or by other means to maintain themselves and families, wilfully refuse or neglect to do so,—

(c.) Openly expose or exhibit in any street, road, public place or highway, any indecent exhibition, or openly or indecently expose their persons,—

(d.) Without a certificate signed, within six months, by a priest, clergyman or minister of the gospel, or two justices of the peace, residing in the municipality where the alms are being asked, that he or she is a deserving object of charity, wander about and beg, or go about from door to door, or place themselves in any street, highway, passage or public place to beg or receive alms,—

(i.) Are common prostitutes or night walkers wandering in the fields, public streets or highways, lanes, or places of public meeting or gathering of people, and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves.—

(j.) Are keepers or inmates of disorderly houses, bawdy houses or houses of ill-fame, or houses for the resort of prostitutes, or persons in the habit of frequenting such houses, not giving a satisfactory account of themselves.

(k.) Have no peaceable profession or calling to maintain themselves by, but who do, for the most part, support themselves by gaming or crime, or by the avails of prostitution,—

Are loose, idle or disorderly persons or vagrants, within the meaning of this section.

2. Every loose, idle or disorderly person or vagrant shall, upon summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding six months, or to both.

3. Any stipendiary or police magistrate, mayor or warden, or any two justices of the peace, upon information before them made, that any person hereinbefore described as a loose, idle or disorderly person, or vagrant, is or is reasonably suspected to be harbored or concealed in any disorderly house, bawdy-house, house of ill-fame, tavern or boarding-house, may, by warrant, authorize any constable or other person to enter at any time such house or tavern, and to apprehend and bring before them or any other justices of the peace, every person found therein so suspected as aforesaid.

4. If provision is made therefor by the laws of the Province in which the conviction takes place, any such loose, idle or disorderly person may, instead of being committed to the common gaol or other public prison, be committed to any house of industry or correction, alms-house, work-house, or reformatory prison. 32-33 V., c. 28; 37 V., C. 43; 44 V., C. 31; R. S. N. S. (3rd S.,) C. 162, S. 9.

Chapter 162, Offences against the Person.

19. Every one who, being legally liable, either as a husband, parent, guardian, or committee, master or mistress, nurse or otherwise, to provide for any person as wife, child, ward, lunatic or idiot, apprentice or servant, infant or otherwise, necessary food, clothing or lodging, wilfully and without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to provide

the same, or unlawfully or maliciously does, or causes to be done, any bodily harm to any such apprentice or servant, so that the life of such apprentice or servant is endangered, or the health of such apprentice or servant has been, or is likely to be permanently injured, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to three years' imprisonment.

2. In any prosecution of any person under this section, for refusing or neglecting to provide necessary food, clothing or lodging for his wife or child, his wife shall be competent to give evidence as a witness, either for or against her husband, and the person charged shall be a competent witness in his own behalf, 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 25;—49 V., C. 51, S. 1.

20. Every one who unlawfully abandons or exposes any child, being under the age of two years, whereby the life of such child is endangered, or the health of such child has been, or is likely to be permanently injured, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to three years' imprisonment, 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 26.

ABDUCTION AND DEFILEMENT OF WOMEN.

38. Every one who assaults any woman or girl with intent to commit rape is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than two years. 36 V., C. 50, S. 1, part.

39. Every one who unlawfully and carnally knows and abuses any girl under the age of ten years, is guilty of felony, and liable to imprisonment for life or for any term not less than five years. 40 V., C. 28, S. 2.

40. Every one who unlawfully and carnally knows and abuses any girl above the age of ten years and under the age of twelve years is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to seven years' imprisonment. 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 52.

41. Every one who commits any indecent assault upon any female, or attempts to have carnal knowledge of any girl under twelve years of age, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for any term less than two years, and to be whipped. 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 53.

42. Every one who—

(a) From motives of lucre, takes away or detains against her will, with intent to marry or carnally know her, or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any other person, any woman, of any age, who has any interest, whether legal or equitable, present or future, absolute, conditional or contingent, in any real or personal estate, or who is a presumptive heiress or co-heiress or presumptive next of kin, or one of the presumptive next of kin to any one having such interest, or—

(b) Fraudulently allures, takes away or detains such woman, being under the age of twenty-one years, out of the possession and against the will of her father or mother, or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her, with intent to marry or carnally know her, or to cause her to be married or carnally known to any other person, —

Is guilty of felony, and liable to fourteen years imprisonment.

2. Every one convicted of any offence under this section shall be incapable of taking any estate or interest, legal or equitable, in any real or personal property of such women, or in which she has any interest, or which comes to her as such heiress, co-heiress or next of kin, and if any such marriage takes place, such property shall, upon such conviction, be settled in such manner as any court of competent jurisdiction, upon any information, at the instance of the Attorney-General for the Province in which the property is situate, appoints 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 54.

43. Every one who, by force takes away or detains against her will any woman, of any age, with intent to marry or carnally know her, or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any other person, is guilty of felony, and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 55.

44. Every one who unlawfully takes or causes to be taken any unmarried girl being under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession and against the will of her father or mother, or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her, is

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CHILD STEALING.

45. Every one who—

(a) Unlawfully, either by force or fraud, leads or takes away or decoys or entices away or detains any child under the age of fourteen years, with intent to deprive any parent, guardian or other person having the lawful care or charge of such child, of the possession of such child, or with intent to steal any article upon or about the person of such child to whomsoever such article belongs, or—

(b) With any such intent, receives or harbors any such child, knowing the same to have been, by force or fraud, led, taken, decoyed, enticed away or detained, as in this section before mentioned—

Is guilty of felony, and liable to seven years' imprisonment.

2. No person who has claimed any right to the possession of such child, or is the mother, or has claimed to be the father of an illegitimate child, shall be liable to be prosecuted by virtue hereof on account of the getting possession of such child or taking such child out of the possession of any person having the lawful charge thereof. 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 57.

KIDNAPPING.

46. Every one who, without lawful authority, forcibly seizes and confines or imprisons any other person within Canada, or kidnaps any other person with intent—

(a.) To cause such other person to be secretly confined or imprisoned in Canada against his will—

(b.) To cause such other person to be unlawfully sent or transferred out of Canada against his will, or—

(c.) To cause such other person to be sold or captured as a slave, or in any way held to service against his will—

Is guilty of felony, and liable to seven years imprisonment.

2. Upon the trial of any offence under this section, the non-resistance of the person so kidnapped or unlawfully confined thereto, shall not be a defence, unless it appears that it was not caused by threats, duress or force or exhibition of force, 32-33 V., C. 20, SS. 69 and 70.

ABORTION.

47. Every woman, be with child, who, with the intent to procure her own miscarriage, unlawfully administers, or permits to be administered to herself any poison or other noxious thing, or unlawfully uses, or permits to be used on herself, any instrument or other means whatsoever with the like intent, and—

Every one who, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to her or causes to be taken by her any poison or other noxious thing, or unlawfully uses any instrument or other means whatsoever with the like intent,

Is guilty of felony, and liable to imprisonment for life. 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 59

48. Every one who unlawfully supplies or procures any poison or other noxious thing, or any instrument or thing whatsoever, knowing that the same is intended to be unlawfully used or employed with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, whether she is or is not with child, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to two years imprisonment. 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 60.

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.

49. Every one who, by any secret disposition of the dead body of any child of which any woman is delivered, whether such child die before, at or after its birth, endeavors to conceal the birth thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for any term less than two years. 32-33 V., C. 20, S. 61, part.

Chapter 168, Injuries to Cattle and other Animals.

43. Every one who unlawfully and maliciously kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures any cattle, is guilty of felony, and liable to fourteen years imprisonment. 32-33 V., C. 22, S. 45.

44. Every one who unlawfully and maliciously attempts to kill, maim, wound, poison or injure any cattle, or unlawfully and maliciously places poison in such a position as to be easily partaken of by any cattle, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to fine or imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the Court. 32-33 V., C. 22, S. 46.

45. Every one who unlawfully and maliciously kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures, any dog, bird, beast, or other animal, not being cattle, but being either the subject of larceny at common law, or being ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, or kept for any domestic purpose, or purpose of lawful profit or advantage or science, shall, on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, over and above the amount of injury done, or to three months imprisonment with or without hard labor.

2. Every one who, having been convicted of any such offence, afterwards commits any of the offences in this section mentioned, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. 32-33 V., C. 22, S. 47.

Chapter 172, An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "cattle" includes any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat, as well as any neat cattle or animal of the bovine species, and whatever is the age or sex of the animal, and whether castrated or not, and by whatever technical or trivial name it is known, and shall apply to one animal as well as to many. 32-33 V., C. 27, S. 10; 38 V., C. 42. S. 1.

2. Every one who wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beats, binds, ill-treats, abuses, overdrives or tortures any cattle, poultry, dog, domestic animal or bird, or who, while driving any cattle or other animal is, by negligence or ill-usage in the driving thereof, the means whereby any mischief, damage or injury is done by any such cattle or other animal, or who in any manner encourages, aids, or assists at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock, or other kind of animal, whether of domestic or wild nature, shall, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor, or to both. 43 V., C. 38, S. 2.

3. Every one who builds, makes, maintains or keeps a cockpit on premises belonging to or occupied by him, or allows a cockpit to be built, made, maintained or kept on premises belonging to or occupied by him, shall, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor, or to both.

2. All cocks found in such cockpit, or on the premises wherein such cockpit is, shall be confiscated and sold for the benefit of the municipality in which such cockpit is situated. 43 V., c. 38, S. 3.

4. If any such offence is committed, any constable or other peace officer, or the owner of any such cattle, animal or poultry, upon view thereof, or upon the information of any other person (who shall declare his name and place of abode to such constable or other peace officer), may seize and secure, and forthwith, and without any warrant, may convey any such offender before a justice of the peace within whose

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5. If any person apprehended for having committed any such offence refuses to disclose his name and place of abode to the justice of the peace before whom he is brought, such person shall be immediately delivered over to a constable or other peace officer, and shall by him be conveyed to the common gaol or place of confinement for the district, county or place within which the offence was committed, or in which the offender was apprehended, there to remain for any term not exceeding one month, or until he makes known his name and place of abode to the said justice. 32-33 V., c. 27.

6. No prosecution for any such offence shall be brought, except within three months next after the commission of the offence. 32-33 V., C. 27, S. 6.

7. Every pecuniary penalty recovered with respect to any such offence shall be applied in the following manner, that is to say: One moiety thereof to the corporation of the city, town, village, township, parish or place in which the offence was committed, and the other moiety, with full costs, to the person who informed and prosecuted for the same, or to such other person as to the justices of the peace seems proper. 32-33 Vic., C. 27, S. 8.

THE CONVEYANCE OF CATTLE.

8. No railway company within Canada, whose railway forms any part of a line of road over which cattle are conveyed from one Province to another Province, or from the United States to or through any Province, or from any part of a Province to another part of the same, or owner or master of any vessel carrying or transporting cattle from one Province to another Province, or within any Province, or from the United States through or to any Province, shall confine the same in any car or vessel of any description, for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest, water and feeding for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unloading and furnishing water and food by storm or other unavoidable cause, or by necessary delay or detention in the crossing of trains.

2. In reckoning the period of confinement, the time during which the cattle have been confined without such rest and without the furnishing of food and water, on any connecting railways or vessels from which they are received, whether in the United States or in Canada, shall be included;

3. The foregoing provisions as to cattle being unladen shall not apply when cattle are carried in any car or vessel in which they have proper space and opportunity for rest and proper food and water. 38 V., C. 42, SS. 2 and 5, part —.

9. Cattle so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the Railway Company or owner or master of the vessel transporting the same, at the expense of the owner or person in custody thereof; and such company, owner or master shall in such case have a lien upon such cattle for food, care and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such cattle. 38 V., C. 42, S. 3.

10. Where cattle are unladen from cars for the purpose of receiving food, water and rest, the Railway Company then having charge of the cars in which they have been transported shall, except during a period of frost, clean the floors of such cars, and litter the same properly with clean sawdust or sand before re-loading them with live stock. 38 V., C. 42, S. 4.

11. Every Railway Company, owner or master of a vessel, having cattle in transit as aforesaid, who knowingly and wilfully fails to comply with the provisions contained in the eighth section of this Act, shall, for every such failure to comply with its provisions, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. 38 V., C. 42, S. 5, part.

12. Every peace officer and constable may, at all times, enter any premises where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any car, truck or vehicle, in respect whereof any company or person has failed to comply with the provisions of the four sections next preceding is to be found, or enter on board any vessel in respect

whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any company or person has, on any occasion, so failed.

2. Every one who refuses admission to such peace officer or constable, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than five dollars and costs, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding thirty days. 38 V., C. 42, Ss. 6, 7, and 8.

13. Every penalty recoverable under the two sections next preceding shall belong to the Crown for the public uses of Canada, and no proceeding for the recovery of such penalty shall be commenced except within one month next after the commission of the offence. 38 V., C. 42, S. 10.

GENERAL.

14. Nothing in this Act shall prevent or abridge any remedy by action which any person has against the offender or his employer. 32-33 V., C. 27, S. 3, part;—38 V., C. 42, S. 9, part.

Chapter 52, An Act to Punish Seduction and like Offences, and to make further provision for the Protection of Women and Girls.

(Statutes of Canada, 1886, page 262, Vol. I.)

1. Any person who—

(1.) Seduces and has illicit connection with any girl of previously chaste character, or attempts to have illicit connection with any girl of previously chaste character, being in either cases of or above the age of twelve years and under the age of sixteen years, or—

(2.) Unlawfully and carnally knows, or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of any female idiot or imbecile woman or girl, under circumstances which do not amount to rape, but which prove that the offender knew at the time of the offence that the woman or girl was an idiot or imbecile, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

2. Every one above the age of twenty-one years who, under promise of marriage, seduces and has illicit connection with any unmarried female of previously chaste character and under twenty-one years of age shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

3. Any person who procures a feigned or pretended marriage between himself and any woman, or any person who knowingly aids and assists in procuring such feigned or pretended marriage, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

4. Any person who, being the owner and occupier of any premises, or having, or acting, or assisting in the management or control thereof, induces or knowingly suffers, any girl of such age as in this section mentioned, to resort to or be in or upon such premises for the purposes of being unlawfully and carnally known by any man, whether such carnal knowledge is intended to be with any particular man or generally.

(1.) Shall, if such girl is under the age of twelve years, be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be imprisoned in any penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years, or for a period of less than two years, in any other place of confinement.

(2.) If such girl is of or above the age of twelve and under the age of sixteen years, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Provided, that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under this section if it shall be made to appear to the court or jury before whom the charge shall be brought, that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of sixteen years.

5. No person of one witness, evidence implicating

6. In every business in his own

7. No person year from the time

8. Any person Act, shall be liable in any other place

5. No person shall be convicted of any offence under this Act upon the evidence of one witness, unless such witness be corroborated in some material particular, by evidence implicating the accused.

6. In every case arising under this Act the defendant shall be a competent witness in his own behalf upon any charge or complaint against him.

7. No prosecution under this Act shall be commenced after the expiration of one year from the time of committing the offence.

8. Any person convicted of any offence declared to be a misdemeanor under this Act, shall be liable to imprisonment for two years in a penitentiary, or for a less term in any other place of confinement, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

In Memoriam.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting, the Board of Directors unanimously adopted the following in respect to the memory of the late

HENRY BERGH,

The distinguished President of the first Society in America for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

Died at New York on the 12th March, 1888,

IN THE 65TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

HENRY BERGH was a man of noble character, brave, persistent in well-doing, and of true benevolence and humanity. His life was devoted to caring for and protecting the lower animals. No sacrifice seemed to him too great, and no burden too heavy in the work to which all his talents and wealth were concentrated. His enthusiasm, and his practical wisdom drew to his side many associates who were willing to aid in the work of mercy to the dumb creation. Under Henry Bergh's leadership, the movement for the Prevention of Cruelty extended all over the United States, and its benign influence has been felt in Canada. He has done a work which cannot fail to tell for good during all time to come.

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."
"A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

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It is hoped
come forward
work which was

In Memoriam.

Death has smitten down some very valuable friends and supporters of our Society in this City. Among those we name

RIGHT REV. HIBBERT BINNEY,
LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG,
EX-CHIEF JUSTICE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THOMAS A. BROWN.

MRS. JUDGE WILMOT.

It is hoped that others, moved by a similar spirit of charity, will come forward to occupy the places thus made vacant, and do the work which was done by those who have gone to their rest.

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

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

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

The Secretary may be seen at the office, No. 93 Hollis Street, between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. Upon any respectable person furnishing him with the particulars of any act of cruelty he will institute proper 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 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 immortality itself, upon the master, whose cruelties towards them mock his own special claim to be made in the image of God. We may yet appreciate Landor's tender tribute to his dog, 'Few saints have been so good-tempered, and not many so wise.'"

"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.

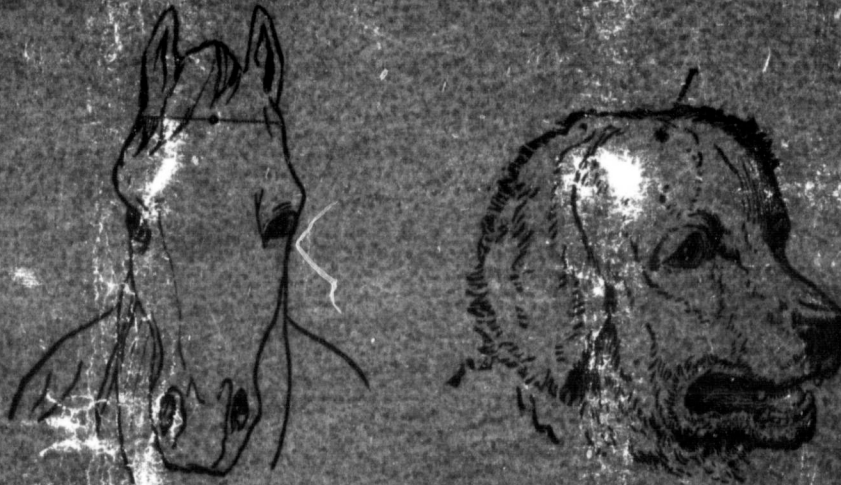


Fig. 2.

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.

This substance should be administered by putting 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 so certain nor so instantaneous as if the brain had been pierced.