

1874

# Annual Report of the Bangor Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Bangor Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/books\\_pubs](https://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/books_pubs)

---

## Recommended Citation

Bangor Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "Annual Report of the Bangor Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" (1874). *Books and Publications*. 269.  
[https://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/books\\_pubs/269](https://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/books_pubs/269)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at Bangor Community: Digital Commons@bpl. It has been accepted for inclusion in Books and Publications by an authorized administrator of Bangor Community: Digital Commons@bpl. For more information, please contact [ccoombs@bpl.lib.me.us](mailto:ccoombs@bpl.lib.me.us).

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BANGOR ASSOCIATION  
"

FOR

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

ORGANIZED APRIL 22, 1869.

Office 19 Main Street, Room No. 7.

---

BANGOR:  
B. A. BURR, PRINTER.  
1874.

## OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1874.

---

PRESIDENT :

J. D. WARREN.

---

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

A. L. SIMPSON, HENRY GALE, SAMUEL JEWETT.

---

TREASURER :

T. G. STICKNEY.

---

SECRETARY :

O. H. INGALLS.

---

DIRECTORS :

J. D. WARREN,

GEORGE STETSON,

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT,

E. F. DUREN,

LEMUEL NICHOLS.

---

MEMBERSHIP.

---

Any person may become an Honorary Member of this Association by the payment of \$10.00; an Annual Member by paying \$1.00; a Patron by paying any sum.

Subscriptions are earnestly and respectfully solicited.

## HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS.

---

Hon. George Stetson,	Bangor.
John S. Jenness,	"
Col. David Bugbee,	"
Capt. Charles B. Sanford,	"
Hon. Lewis Barker,	"
Mrs. T. N. Egery,	"
Joseph Carr, Esq.,	"
George Milliken,	Alton.
Hon. Henry Bergh, Pres't American Soc.,	New York.
Hon. George T. Angell, Pres't American Soc.,	Boston.
Hon. John B. Warfell, Pres't,	Lancaster, Pa.
Mrs. Caroline White,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Alfred L. Elwyn, "	" "
Mrs. Horatio Seymour,	Buffalo, N. Y.
Rev. W. H. Spencer,	Haverhill, Mass.
Hon. George L. Clarke,	Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Wm. A. Robinson,	" "
Albert R. Hatch, Esq.,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Thomas T. Kinney, Esq.,	Newark, N. J.
William Woodard,	Baltimore, Md.
William Williams,	Waterford, Va.
George C. Rixford,	Newbern, N. C.
John C. Dore,	Chicago, Ill.
Gov. John J. Bagley,	Detroit, Mich.
Henry Gibbons,	San Francisco, Cal.
Theo. F. Gatchell,	Washington, D. C.
A. T. Stebbens,	Toledo, Ohio.
B. F. Avery,	Louisville, Ky.
William Workman,	Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. Andrew Allan,	" "
Robert Hamilton,	Quebec, "
John Rochester, Jr.,	Ottawa, Canada West.
Mrs. Mary R. Pell,	Flushing, N. Y.
Dr. Sam'l W. Francis,	Newport, R. I.
James W. Davis,	Augusta, Ga.



## MEMBERS' NAMES.

---

Edw'd Kent,  
 John Appleton,  
 Jonas Cutting,  
 John E. Godfrey,  
 N. S. Harlow,  
 E. M. Stilwell,  
 Walter Brown,  
 O. H. Ingalls,  
 S. W. Sawyer,  
 H. M. Prentiss,  
 J. G. Clark,  
 Geo. F. Godfrey,  
 Isaiah Stetson,  
 Chas. D. Bryant,  
 Newell Blake,  
 E. G. Wyman,  
 J. P. Veazie,  
 J. O'B. Darling,  
 M. Schwartz,  
 F. Wilson,  
 J. A. Peters,  
 C. E. Dole,  
 J. S. Rowe,  
 J. H. Perkins,  
 John Bright,  
 John F. Randall,  
 Samuel H. Dale,  
 Henry Gale,  
 S. F. Humphrey,  
 S. D. Thurston,  
 Nathan L. Perkins,  
 R. S. Prescott,  
 Isaac S. Whitman,  
 Franklin Muzzy,  
 E. F. Duren,  
 J. S. Ingraham,  
 Ralph Jones,  
 A. Sanborn,  
 Charles Hight,  
 W. F. Weeks,  
 Robert Baker,  
 Wm. B. Hayford,  
 Wm. C. Holt,  
 Frank Dwinel,  
 C. Dwinel,  
 Frank N. Lord,  
 Frank N. Rowe,  
 H. W. Blood,  
 J. G. Patten,  
 R. Quimby,  
 Wm. D. McLaughlin,  
 H. F. McLaughlin,  
 B. F. Bradbury,  
 Isaac Strickland,  
 Geo. Wing,  
 Sidney Thaxter,  
 S. W. Thaxter,  
 E. Trask,  
 H. N. Fairbanks,

S. H. Blake,  
 Henry N. Wood,  
 W. H. Bishop,  
 F. M. Sabine,  
 Thomas J. Stewart,  
 James C. Weston,  
 G. K. Jewett,  
 H. E. Prentiss,  
 Albert Noyes,  
 Z. P. Eusties,  
 A. N. Hallowell,  
 Wm. P. Wingate,  
 J. S. Chadwick,  
 Jeremiah Fenno,  
 D. F. Leavitt,  
 Geo. N. Weston,  
 Geo. R. Smith,  
 Wm. Mann,  
 W. A. Dresser,  
 Wm. C. Crosby,  
 Wm. T. Hilliard,  
 Chas. W. Roberts,  
 Wm. O. Ayer,  
 Wm. H. Smith,  
 A. G. Wakefield,  
 Isaac M. Bragg,  
 T. W. Baldwin,  
 Seth Paine,  
 Geo. W. Snow,  
 Joseph F. Snow,  
 E. O. Godfrey,  
 Geo. W. Merrill,  
 J. C. White,  
 I. W. Coombs,  
 Eugene F. Sanger,  
 J. D. Warren,  
 A. C. Hamlin,  
 J. S. Wheelwright,  
 A. W. Paine,  
 Alfred Veazie,  
 Ansel Lennan,  
 Elijah Low,  
 Hermon Bartlett,  
 Jona. Burbank,  
 Noah Woods,  
 Geo. W. Spratt,  
 N. H. Dillingham,  
 B. B. Thatcher,  
 Theodore Paine,  
 H. Strickland,  
 Jos. B. Moor,  
 Wm. H. Strickland,  
 Philo A. Strickland,  
 S. P. Bradbury,  
 Levi Bradbury,  
 G. L. Boynton,  
 C. P. Brown,  
 A. L. Simpson,  
 A. K. Bangs.

Geo. Varney,  
 C. H. B. Abbott,  
 E. T. Fox,  
 A. H. Rice,  
 Isaac M. Currier,  
 A. Battles,  
 S. B. Morison,  
 P. B. Mills,  
 Joseph Brown,  
 Chapin Humphrey,  
 M. S. Jackson,  
 F. H. Dillingham,  
 Thos. N. Egery,  
 Eben Blunt,  
 I. R. Clark,  
 Hollis Bowman,  
 Ansel Leighton,  
 Sam'l R. Prentiss,  
 C. C. Everett,  
 F. F. French,  
 J. B. Foster,  
 Solomon Parsons,  
 W. H. Perry,  
 Geo. A. Thatcher,  
 R. S. Morison,  
 John L. Crosby,  
 H. Chase,  
 Chas. Hayward,  
 Dan'l P. Wood,  
 S. L. B. Chase,  
 Geo. W. Field,  
 Edward M. Field,  
 John S. Hayes,  
 T. G. Stickney,  
 Benj. A. Burr,  
 Fred. R. Guernsey,  
 O. J. Brackett,  
     Dillingham,  
 Geo. W. Royal,  
 Chas. P. Wiggin,  
 Seward Dill,  
 Warren L. Alden,  
 J. W. White,  
 J. F. Dowehty,  
 J. S. Ricker,  
 C. C. Prescott,  
 E. P. Wood,  
 D. W. Storer,  
 Hiram Buswell,  
 J. C. Matheas,  
 A. T. Danforth,  
 A. L. Ballard,  
 Alden M. Fifield,  
 Lemuel Nichols,  
 John L. Hodsdon,  
 Amos Pickard,  
 James B. Spreul,  
 N. H. Danforth,

## REPORT.

---

The fifth anniversary of this Society dawns with brighter hopes and better auspices than any preceding year of its existence. The reason for this favorable aspect may be found in the fact that the incessant labor of your officers and members has wrought upon the public mind an awakening sense of duty toward the dumb animals, which has been lying dormant for years past, and would still have slept, but for the movement of a few of those restless spirits who are always seeking to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

The task of raising the dumb animal to his proper level of usefulness was not an easy one. It was surrounded by many and stubborn objections and obstacles, which could only be approached by toil and labor. But, like all fallow ground, it must first be broken, and looked upon with suspicion, criticised and sneered at, as labor wasted. But the pioneers were not discouraged; they persevered and labored, and have been rewarded for their labors in witnessing the growing influence of their unwavering toil.

The small amount of money needed for the current expenses of the Society was contributed by a few individuals, with the steady determination of success. Some faltered and fell out of the lines, but others were found to fill up the vacancies made by those of little faith in our humane undertaking. The fruits did not ripen soon enough for their eager hopes to live upon; their faith died for the want of nourishment—hope.

But the Society did not die, for its interests were in the hands of those who had so identified themselves with the

**Society** that to them the word fail was not to be thought of in connection with it.

It is true that owing to peculiar circumstances which are always to be taken into consideration, our ablest men do not always take the lead in the official department of the Association, but they were most always found in the important deliberations of its councils, ready with their advice and their money to support its progress toward the avowed object of the organization.

Who is there among us to-day that would dare to prognosticate the failure of this Association, founded, as it is, upon the great principles of humanity toward all the dumb animals of our country? Would he not be looked upon as beneath the lowest of them all? God has given us the talent, and we must not bury it in the earth.

I have said there were objections and obstructions in the progress of this Association; were it not so, the efforts and labor bestowed upon it would indeed be wasted. But the very objections and obstructions thrown in its pathway have caused much of our labor to remove them.

The greatest of all the objections and obstructions are found in the growing evil of horse-racing and its concomitants. Let us look at this one evil and see if it is not a formidable one. The owner of a tolerable nag is anxious to compete with his neighbor, and in order to do so he must train his animal, which literally means to abuse him; and if the horse does not know how to perform the duties of a racer, the driver seldom, if ever, knows how to teach him; so, to cover these defects, the driver inflicts the most terrible abuse upon the horse. This is what he calls training him. So this training (abuse) is repeated day after day, until one or both breaks down, and for a time they are sick of each other.

It is with shame we say it, but this class of the community are not to be found among those of the lower or-

der, for they cannot afford to risk \$500 or \$5000 dollars for sporting horses. Men sometimes attempt a display of their wealth by the speed of their horses. This evil is decidedly a grown up one, and is to-day only what it has been for some time past. It is for this Society to consider what can be done by its power to alleviate the condition of fast horses. The difficulty still exists of procuring prompt action on the part of the officers of our towns and cities, in bringing up cases before the courts for action. It is a new era of official action, and officers are impressed with the idea that it is the business of some one else to perform.

I would suggest, in this connection, that efforts be made by the directors, by which officers of the police be appointed who will at least be qualified to understand their duty.

The condition of the treasury forbids our employing agents to perform the duties required of our Society in the outskirts of our city and in the towns adjacent, where the greater necessity exists for prompt and energetic action. I desire to say to the Board that all the authorized agents that are laboring for this organization are performing their duties faithfully, and *without* pecuniary consideration. With even a slight effort from our citizens, I can see no reason why this Association cannot be placed on a firm working foundation and made a permanent State organization. Agents should be appointed in every town, with authority to establish branch societies.

The number of complaints for violation of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals the past year, were not so great as the previous year, owing, in a great degree, to the vigilance of the officers of the Association; and I may here say that those who were the violators had also a vigilant lookout for those of our officers and men who were on the lookout for them; hence the necessity of continual vigilance, which is of itself a prevention of crime.

We are under *continual* obligations to the Boston Association for copies of their paper, "Our Dumb Animals," and I recommend a liberal subscription for their paper for distribution, or for a like publication within our own city in the interest of the cause for the dumb animals. It is for the Board of Directors to consider this matter, and I trust their immediate attention will be given to it.

In my last year's report, I suggested the formation of juvenile societies as auxiliary Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but as yet I believe none have been formed. I now renew the suggestion, and urge the Board of Directors to consider this subject, and if, in their judgment, it is worthy of a trial, to put the matter into active operation, and thereby direct them in the part they are to take in the matter.

A very singular case of abuse to animals, from Stetson, was brought to this office—that a number of cattle belonging to quite a well-to-do farmer, *and he a Justice of the Peace*, had been allowed to lie out in the snow, without shelter or food, only such as could be obtained by their own efforts. The President wrote to Mr. John Rogers, *a Trial Justice* of Stetson, asking him to inquire into the matter and inform us if there was any truth in the statement. Mr. Rogers is, I am informed, one of the Selectmen of Stetson, as well as a Trial Justice. The President's letter was returned by Rogers, with the following note: "I am no public *informer*; please hunt your own information." If such are all the John Rogers, I am not sure but a little burning at the stake is a just retribution. The complaint was, however, prosecuted, and the defendant, after a fair and impartial trial, was fined *ten dollars* and costs, amounting to thirty-two dollars, from which decision the defendant appealed. But after taking advice from his friends, he recalled his appeal and settled up. On inquiry, it has been found that the cattle have not been kept there this winter.



The number of complaints and cases noticed for the year past have been about two hundred, but the number of prosecutions have been only six ; the rest of the complaints were settled without appealing to the courts. The parties to all the above cases acknowledge the supremacy of the law, and *when caught*, are perfectly willing to promise to do better, and most of them keep their promise pretty well, *considering* they do not ask this Association to give bonds to prosecute if they offend the second time. I am satisfied that there is a vast improvement in the treatment of animals within the circle of influence covered by this Association, and one of the great efforts of this Society should be to extend this circle ; and in order to do so, we need pecuniary aid from the gentlemen and kindly advice and influence from the ladies. Without these aids, the Association must become weak and finally perish. I am proud to acknowledge, in behalf of the Association, the pecuniary aid to a fair extent, and the latter, as yet, to a very limited number. The ladies, in this as in other affairs of life, hesitate, but I am led to believe their hesitation in this, as in other matters, is only to be fully assured of the honesty and integrity of the undertaking ; and in order to *assure* them and give them the fullest confidence of its value, we have, with this report, published a *bona fide* list of its members.

At our regular quarterly meeting in January last, after full discussion of the subject, it was thought advisable to get an act passed by the next Legislature, giving this Society the power to take old, poor, worn-out horses or any other animals within its jurisdiction, and kill them, rather than to allow them to continue in a state of suffering ; and General John L. Hodsdon was requested to confer with members of the Legislature, with a view to the amendment of the law looking to that end. No report has reached this Association in relation to this mat-

ter from General Hodsdon, up to this time, so I am unable to state what has been done. I most heartily recommend that some action in this matter be taken by the Board of Directors, that the Association may have ample time to prepare the matter and lay the same before the next Legislature for their action.

I am very happy to state that the financial condition of this Association is much better than it has been any year since its organization. The Treasurer's statement shows a balance in the treasury of \$156.20, although the expenditures have been quite as large as in former years.

I take this occasion to thank the officers of the Association for all courtesies extended to me, and the prompt and ready assistance rendered in cases requiring their aid, and I now relinquish the honorable trust to which they so unanimously elected me two years ago.

J. D. WARREN,  
President Bangor Association for  
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

BANGOR, March 3, 1874.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*—It is now about fifty years since Lord Erskine, while riding in the streets of London, saw a drayman cruelly beating his horse, and while admonishing him for his inhumanity, received this reply: "Have I not the right to whip my own animal?" When Erskine, bringing his cane stoutly across the shoulders of the man, caused him to remonstrate, he was met with the inquiry, "Is not this my cane, and have I not the right to use it as I please?" The result was that an act was passed to prevent cruelty to animals, and the Royal Society of London was organized to see that it was properly executed, and it has among its patrons England's Queen and family, and many of the noble men and women of her realm; and this Society has sent abroad its influence throughout all Europe and across the waters to our land, so that in America and the British Provinces like organizations have been multiplied to the number of more than half a hundred, which are hard at work helping on the good cause, and to whom have come many kind remembrances and words of cheer from the parent Society, who will, in a few months, observe its semi-centennial in London. A kind and earnest invitation has been extended to this Association to be present by delegates. Our thanks are due to the "Royal Society" for their special invitation to be present by representatives on that occasion and for a monthly number of the "Animal World," an ably edited and beautifully illustrated advocate of the rights of dumb animals.

I think measures should be taken to find some one that intends to visit England, or some one that is now there, to represent this Society, on that occasion, as we have intimated to them we would do, if possible, by a letter written some months since.

It has been said by a writer, that these Associations have taught the world a new religion. I think it would be more truthful to say, that they have aimed to present to the world the practical workings of the humane principles as found embodied in the "Law and the Prophets" and more fully set forth and enforced in the Gospel of our Saviour, that if we find our neighbors' ox or ass fallen into the ditch or under his burden, that it is our duty to relieve them whether it be on the week day or the Sabbath, and so the people in all lands are being impressed with a stronger conviction of the duty of kindness to animals than perhaps by any other means now in use.

It has also been said in the report of the Philadelphia Society, that no work can be more humane or of greater importance, than that which tends to promote the health and consequent happiness of the community, and the consequent ability of our citizens to work profitably and comfortably, and to enjoy the "rewards of their own industry." This is one of the objects of this Society. Our work embraces not only the prevention of cruelty to animals, but we say *emphatically* to man, "do thyself no harm." We aim to check the sale of feverish, diseased, or unwholesome meats, to provide for the safe transportation of cattle, so that they may be in a healthy condition at the time of slaughtering, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases that are capable of being transmitted from animal to man, to notify those in charge of streets or highways, of any defects that would cause injury to man or beast, prevent miasma or contagion, to warn mothers to see that their infants are not fed on impure milk that has been doubly or trebly watered, in a word, to procure the passage of laws and ordinances necessary to prevent all oppression or cruelty that tends to abridge the welfare or happiness of man or animal, now or hereafter, at home or abroad, by every proper means in our power.



In order to show the necessity of the recent law of Congress, which is entitled "An Act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by any railroad, or other means of transportation in the United States," allow me to present a part of a tabulated statement, prepared and reported from the stock yards at Philadelphia: Among the cattle, sheep, and hogs, brought by rail, there were found dead two thousand and three, during the year 1873, or an average per month of one hundred sixty-seven.

There were found on a train reported to have arrived at Pittsburgh, from Chicago, fifteen hundred dead animals, in the month of April last, having died from exposure to cold and storm. But we trust that, by the passage of this law, which makes railroads, steamboats, &c., responsible, as well as the shippers, this average will be reduced, or prevented altogether, and thus save the animals from a cruel death, the owners from loss, and the people from eating unwholesome meat, inducing disease and an untimely end. The disease of animals, which has caused the owners so much anxiety and loss, has proved a providential blessing in that it has enforced the necessity of heeding the lessons of wisdom found in Prov. 27.23—"Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds."

The time was when there were those who thought and dared proclaim that there was a class of *persons* in a condition that had no rights that others were bound to respect; but this false idea has not only been almost entirely corrected, but we have learned that even *dumb animals* have rights that the laws of God and man require us to respect, and we have occasion to congratulate ourselves that this Society is earnestly at work, with more than fifty other organizations, to disseminate these truths over the land and world; and we may say and sing, "The morning light is breaking, the darkness disappears," and "The good time coming" is being hastened on. Already millions of oppressed men, women and children have been lifted from their bondage; duels, prize fights, bull and bear baiting, dog and cock fighting suppressed or driven from the light of day; shooting matches, rat pits, &c., have been discontinued; check-reins have been loosened; loads lightened; working gear improved; drinking fountains established, and better facilities for housing and feeding of animals, with many things that I have not time or space to mention, are the results of our efforts, so that we should thank God and take courage.

We are often stirred and our hearts are pained by reading in our daily papers articles like this:

"A shooting match between two parties of ten men each, commanded respectively by Messrs. Ed. Davis and Jerry Goodwin, took place in Stetson last Wednesday. Capt. Davis' side scored 1395 and Capt. Goodwin's 1330. More than a bushel of squirrels were among the game shot. The losing party gave their opponents an oyster supper at Mr. Walter Brown's."

Just think of it! A company of twenty men sitting down to eat and drink and have a good time, after the wholesale slaughter of two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five innocent creatures (that a good God had created for a wise and beneficent purpose and so mysteriously connected with the welfare of man that our wisdom fails to discover) among which was more than a bushel of squirrels, that had, with much care and effort, constructed their habitations and laid up in them their winter store of choice nuts and other goodies, for themselves and little ones. Think of the consternation, the anxiety, the moanings and cries of these thousands of harmless creatures that waited and watched for the coming of the parents or mates until the light faded out and the darkness came on, not able to understand that men who should have been their friends and protectors had laid them low in death, to secure the enjoyment of an oyster supper. And how it must have been enjoyed, in sight of the bushels of dead animals. Surely, to me it would

have been but as the "impious feast of Belshazzar," and I should have expected to see the hand on the wall and to read the suggestive words it had penned. I earnestly hope that the scene may never again be repeated, as I trust it will not, if the matter shall be by such men properly considered and the sin and wrong rightly understood.

One of the principal hindrances to the progress of our work during the past six years of our organization, has been a want of funds to employ and pay a suitable number of agents, whose duty it should be to search out and bring to justice all violators of the law, not only in the city and adjoining towns, but throughout the county, if not the State. We ought to have a State Society, with branches in every principal town and city; and I am glad to know that the people are awakening to the importance of the matter and are forming new Associations in many places in the State, which will serve to strengthen our hands and help on the good work.

Another want felt by our Society, to give it greater efficiency, is that of spreading more general information among the people by public meetings, lectures, and printed matter for distribution, and a less seeming unwillingness on the part of our daily and weekly journals to publish articles calculated to suppress cruelty and to awaken a more extended interest in our dumb animals.

At the request of the President, I wrote to Mr. Bergh, of New York, asking him if he could visit our city and give us a lecture, but presume he did not get my letter, as I have received no reply as yet. I would advise that measures be immediately taken to secure public meetings, and have no doubt that if we cannot secure speakers from abroad we shall find those among our own citizens who would willingly address us and instruct us. At any rate, let us try.

We are under many obligations to the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and Canadian Societies for documents, papers and reports, for which they have our thanks, and we hope to be able to extend to them the same courtesies.

Every parent and guardian should have a deep interest in our work, because of its good influence on children. It has long been admitted, that *cruel* boys naturally become *bad* men, and that a tender-hearted boy has within him the elements for making a good and useful man; therefore parents and teachers cannot take too much pains to impress upon the young, under their charge, the wickedness of destroying birds or their nests, or of hurting animals of any kind, or shooting or stoning them in sport. A feeling of *sacredness* for life is natural to the heart of every human being, and it only requires cultivation to grow into a strong and enduring sentiment, which will guide the actions through each stage of existence. Some instances of kindness to birds have recently come under my notice. A little boy in our city, found a dove that had been badly lamed, so that with great difficulty it secured sufficient food to sustain life. The lad at once became its helper, and daily it came to receive its meal that had been carefully prepared, and soon it brought several others, and up to this time, they receive their meat from his hand. On Hammond street, may be seen a large flock of doves receiving there morning meal, prepared by a lady connected with the establishment of Mr. Frazer.

But I must not extend this communication further, and perhaps I cannot do better in closing, than to quote the beautiful lines that accompany the photograph of "Landseer and his works," by Mendelssohn.

O. H. INGALLS.

## MENDELSSOHN'S PHOTOGRAPH OF LANDSEER AND HIS WORKS.

This beautiful card may be purchased for one shilling at all booksellers. We strongly recommend it to our readers. Accompanying it a nicely-printed copy of the following lines is given :—

He painted nothing mean, his skill was such  
That all things gained new grace beneath his touch,  
And cold must be the heart that is not taught  
Some noble lessons by the works he wrought;  
For though the weary head is laid in peace,  
The honoured master's teachings shall not cease,  
And still our eyes may see the helpless woe  
Of the poor fawn beside the stricken doe;  
Still may we see the noble dog that braved  
The dashing surf, and his young master saved;  
Still learn to love the shepherd's trusty friend  
As we behold him faithful to the end;  
Still may we see him seeking in the snow,  
While the lost sheep lie hidden deep below.

He gave each thing its fitting attributes  
And showed mankind's dependency on brutes,  
Yet deigned to paint the piper of the bush,  
And Reynard, his poor brother of the brush;  
And, when that way his lighter fancy ran,  
Made dogs the pleasantest satirists of man.  
These were the touches of his softer hours,  
But wilder scenes engaged his giant powers.  
He showed us how the monarch of the glen  
On his snow ramparts, far from haunts of men,  
Challenged his antlered foe to cross the loch  
And do him battle on the moss-clad rock.  
He showed us how they fought by night, and died,  
And how the fox beheld their humbled pride;  
He shewed the hound and great hart face to face  
When in death-struggle ends the glorious chase;  
He shewed the horrors of the Highland flood,  
Where all are gathered in one brotherhood;  
He showed the desolation of the goal  
Which men must dare who seek the icy pole,  
And how the king of brutes was subject made;  
But never shewed he aught which would degrade  
The hand that painted or the eye that saw,  
A prince of painters, he obeyed the law,  
And put his talents out to good account  
To render up his Lord the full amount.  
He has not lived in vain whose magic art  
Portrayed God's creatures in the nobler part;  
He has not lived in vain whose teaching tends  
To human sympathy with our dumb friends.

J. TEMPLETON LUCAS.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BANGOR ASSOCIATION  
FOR  
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Organized April 22, 1869.



Office, 21 Main Street, Room No. 7.

—•••—  
BANGOR:  
BURR & ROBINSON, PRINTERS.  
1875.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1875.

---

PRESIDENT :

J. D. WARREN.

---

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

HENRY GALE, SAM'L JEWETT, O. H. INGALLS.

---

TREASURER :

T. G. STICKNEY.

---

SECRETARY :

A. L. SIMPSON.

---

DIRECTORS :

J. D. WARREN,                      GEORGE STETSON,

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT,          E. F. DUREN,

GEN. JOHN L. HODSDON.

---

MEMBERSHIP.

---

Any person may become an Honorary Member of this Association by the payment of \$10.00; an Annual Member by paying \$1.00; a Patron by paying any sum.

Subscriptions are earnestly and respectfully solicited.



## HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS.

---

Hon. Henry Bergh, Pres't American Soc.,	New York.
Hon. George T. Angell, Pres't American Soc.,	Boston.
Hon. John B. Warfell, Pres't,	Lancaster, Pa.
Mrs. Caroline White,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Alfred L. Elwyn, "	" "
Mrs. Horatio Seymour,	Buffalo, N. Y.
Rev. W. H. Spencer,	Haverhill, Mass.
Hon. George L. Clarke,	Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Wm. A. Robinson,	" "
Albert R. Hatch, Esq.,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Thomas T. Kinney, Esq.,	Newark, N. J.
William Woodard,	Baltimore, Md.
William Williams,	Waterford, Va.
George C. Rixford,	Newbern, N. C.
John C. Dore,	Chicago, Ill.
Gov. John J. Bagley,	Detroit, Mich.
Henry Gibbons,	San Francisco, Cal.
Thos. F. Gatchell,	Washington, D. C.
A. T. Stebbens,	Toledo, Ohio.
B. F. Avery,	Louisville, Ky.
William Workman,	Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. Andrew Allan,	" "
Robert Hamilton,	Quebec, "
John Rochester, Jr.,	Ottawa, Canada West.
Mrs. Mary R. Pell,	Flushing, N. Y.
Dr. Sam'l W. Francis,	Newport, R. I.
James W. Davis,	Augusta, Ga.

---

## LIFE MEMBERS.

---

Hon. Geo. Stetson,	John S. Jenness,
Col. David Bugbee,	Hon. Lewis Barker,
Capt. Charles Sanford,	Joseph Carr, Esq.,
George Milliken, Esq.,	Mrs. Benj. Johnson,
Mrs. T. N. Egery,	Mrs. Julia A. Stockwell,
Mrs. H. E. Prentiss,	Mrs. George W. Merrill,
	J. D. Warren.

## MEMBERS' NAMES.

Edw'd Kent,  
 John Appleton,  
 Jonas Cutting,  
 John E. Godfrey,  
 N. S. Harlow,  
 E. M. Stillwell,  
 Walter Brown,  
 O. H. Ingalls,  
 S. W. Sawyer,  
 H. M. Prentiss,  
 J. G. Clark,  
 Geo. F. Godfrey,  
 Isaiah Stetson,  
 Chas. D. Bryant,  
 Newell Blake,  
 E. G. Wyman,  
 J. O'B. Darling,  
 M. Schwartz,  
 F. A. Wilson,  
 J. A. Peters,  
 C. E. Dole,  
 J. S. Rowe,  
 J. H. Perkins,  
 John Bright,  
 John F. Randall,  
 Henry Gale,  
 S. F. Humphrey,  
 S. D. Thurston,  
 Nathan L. Perkins,  
 R. S. Prescott,  
 Isaac S. Whitman,  
 E. F. Duren,  
 Ralph Jones,  
 A. Sanborn,  
 Charles Hight,  
 W. F. Weeks,  
 Robert Baker,  
 Wm. B. Hayford,  
 Wm. C. Holt,  
 Frank Dwinel,  
 C. Dwinel,  
 Frank N. Lord,  
 Frank M. Rowe,  
 H. W. Blood,  
 J. G. Patten,  
 R. Quimby,  
 Wm. D. McLaughlin,  
 B. F. Bradbury,  
 Isaac Strickland,  
 Geo. Wing,  
 Sidney Thaxter,  
 S. W. Thaxter,  
 E. Trask,  
 H. N. Fairbanks,  
 B. H. Mace,  
 Gilbert Howell,  
 A. D. Goodwin,  
 Mrs. Gilbert Howell,

S. H. Blake,  
 Henry N. Wood,  
 W. H. Bishop,  
 F. M. Sabine,  
 Thomas J. Stewart,  
 James C. Weston,  
 G. K. Jewett,  
 Albert Noyes,  
 Z. P. Eastes,  
 A. R. Hallowell,  
 Wm. P. Wingate,  
 J. S. Chadwick,  
 Jeremiah Fenno,  
 D. F. Leavitt,  
 Geo. M. Weston,  
 Geo. R. Smith,  
 Wm. Mann,  
 W. A. Dresser,  
 Wm. C. Crosby,  
 Wm. T. Hilliard,  
 Chas. W. Roberts,  
 Wm. O. Ayer,  
 Wm. H. Smith,  
 A. G. Wakefield,  
 Isaac M. Bragg,  
 Seth Paine,  
 Geo. W. Snow,  
 Joseph F. Snow,  
 Geo. W. Merrill,  
 J. C. White,  
 I. W. Coombs,  
 Eugene F. Sanger,  
 J. D. Warren,  
 A. C. Hamlin,  
 J. S. Wheelwright,  
 A. W. Paine,  
 Alfred Veazie,  
 Ansel Lemman,  
 Elijah Low,  
 Hermon Bartlett,  
 Jona. Burbank,  
 Noah Woods,  
 Geo. W. Spratt,  
 N. H. Dillingham,  
 B. B. Thatcher,  
 Theodore Paine,  
 H. Strickland,  
 Jos. B. Moor,  
 Wm. H. Strickland,  
 Philo A. Strickland,  
 S. P. Bradbury,  
 Levi Bradley,  
 G. L. Boynton,  
 C. P. Brown,  
 A. L. Simpson,  
 A. K. Bangs,  
 Mrs. Jas. F. Rawson,

Geo. Varney,  
 E. T. Fox,  
 A. H. Rice,  
 Isaac M. Currier,  
 A. Battles,  
 S. B. Morison,  
 Joseph Brown,  
 M. S. Jackson,  
 F. H. Dillingham,  
 Thos. N. Egery,  
 Eben Blunt,  
 I. R. Clark,  
 Hollis Bowman,  
 Ansel Leighton,  
 Sam'l R. Prentiss,  
 C. C. Everett,  
 F. F. French,  
 J. B. Foster,  
 W. H. Perry,  
 Geo. A. Thatcher,  
 R. S. Morison,  
 John L. Crosby,  
 H. Chase,  
 Chas. Hayward,  
 Dan'l P. Wood,  
 S. L. B. Chase,  
 Geo. W. Field,  
 Edward M. Field,  
 John S. Hayes,  
 T. G. Stickney,  
 Benj. A. Burr,  
 Fred. R. Guernsey,  
 O. J. Brackett,  
 E. F. Dillingham,  
 Geo. W. Royal,  
 Chas. P. Wiggins,  
 Seward Dill,  
 Warren L. Alden,  
 J. W. White,  
 J. F. Dougherty,  
 J. S. Ricker,  
 C. C. Prescott,  
 F. P. Wood,  
 D. W. Storer,  
 Hiram Buswell,  
 J. C. Matheas,  
 A. T. Danforth,  
 A. L. Ballard,  
 Alden M. Fildfield,  
 Lemuel Nichols,  
 John L. Hodsdon,  
 Amos Pickard,  
 James B. Sproul,  
 N. H. Danforth,  
 Mrs. Eben Blunt,  
 Miss Mary F. Prentiss,  
 Miss Hattie P. Blunt.

## EXTRACT FROM REVISED STATUTES.

### CHAPTER 124.

---

SEC. 28. Every person who overdrives, overloads, overworks, torments, tortures, deprives of necessary sustenance, cruelly beats, mutilates or kills any horse or other animal, or causes or procures the same to be done, or having the charge or custody of any such animal, as owner or otherwise, unnecessarily fails to provide such animal with proper food, drink and shelter or protection from the weather; every person owning or having the charge or custody of any animal, who shall knowingly and willfully authorize or permit the same to be subjected to or suffer any unnecessary torture or cruelty; and every owner, driver, possessor or person having the custody of an old, maimed, or disabled, or diseased horse, or other animal, who cruelly works the same when unfit for labor, or cruelly abandons the same; and every person who shall carry or cause to be carried in or upon any vehicle or otherwise, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel or inhuman manner, shall, for every such offence, be punished by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 29. No railroad company in this State while transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals, shall confine the same in cars for more than twenty-eight consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accidental cause, without unloading for rest, water, and feeding, for at least five consecutive hours. In estimating such period of confinement, the time the animals have been confined without such rest, on connecting roads from which they are received, shall be included. When so unloaded, they shall be properly fed, watered, and sheltered during such rest, by the owners or persons in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owners or persons in custody of the same.

SEC. 30. If any owner or person in charge of said animals refuses or neglects to pay for the care and feed of animals so rested, the railroad company may charge such expense to the owner or consignee,



and retain a lien upon the animals until the same is paid; and no claim for damages for detention shall be recovered by the owner or shipper of any animal for the time they are detained under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 31. Any railroad company, owner, consignee, or person in charge of such cattle, sheep, or other animals, who shall violate any provisions of the twenty-ninth section, shall, for every such violation, forfeit and pay a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 32. Any person may take charge of any animal whose owner has abandoned it, or is failing to properly care and provide for it, and may furnish the same with proper shelter, nourishment and care at the owner's expense, and shall have a lien on such animal for the same.

SEC. 33. In all cases where a lien is given under sections thirty and thirty-two, the persons or corporations having such lien, may sell such animal or animals at public auction, in the town or city where such animal was found or is detained, after giving the party claiming or owning the same three days' notice in writing; or in case such party cannot be found, by publishing notice of the time and place of sale three times in any newspaper printed in the county where such animal was found or detained; and from the proceeds of such sale, may deduct all costs, charges and expenses, and a reasonable compensation for trouble in the matter, and hold the balance, if any, for and pay over the same, on demand to the party or parties owning the said animal or animals, or his or their legal representatives.

SEC. 34. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers and constables, to prosecute all violations of the provisions of sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine, which shall come to their notice or knowledge; and all fines collected for each violation shall be paid over to the treasurer of the city or town where the offence for which the fine is imposed, was committed; and in case a society should be formed in such city or town for the prevention of cruelty to animals, then such fines shall inure and be paid over to such society, in aid of the benevolent objects for which it shall have been formed.

SEC. 35. The municipal and police courts and trial justices in this state shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the supreme judicial court of all offences described in sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine of this chapter.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-four, section twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes, relating to cruelty to animals.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any officer or agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may lawfully interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal in his presence; and any person who shall interfere with or obstruct any such officer or agent in the discharge of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Any officer or agent of said society may lawfully destroy, or cause to be destroyed, any animal found abandoned and not properly cared for, appearing, in the judgment of two reputable persons called by him to view the same in his presence, to be glandered, injured or diseased past recovery for any useful purpose.

SEC. 3. When any person arrested is, at the time of such arrest, in charge of any vehicle drawn by or containing any animal, said officer or agent of said society may take charge of such animal, and of such vehicle and its contents, and deposit the same in a safe place of custody, or deliver the same into the possession of the police or sheriff of the county or place wherein such arrest was made, who shall thereupon assume the custody thereof.

SEC. 4. Upon complaint under oath or affirmation, to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant has just and reasonable cause to suspect that any of the provisions of law relating to or in any wise affecting this act, are being or about to be violated in any particular building or place, such magistrate shall immediately issue and deliver a warrant to any person authorized by law to make arrests for such offences, authorizing him to enter and search such building or place, and to arrest any person or persons there present found violating any of said laws, and to take such person or persons before a magistrate of competent jurisdiction, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 5. In this act, and in every law of this State passed or which may be passed, relating to or affecting animals, the singular shall include the plural; the words 'animal' or 'dumb animal,' shall be held to include every living creature; the words 'torture' 'torment,' or 'cruelty,' shall be held to include every act, omission or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted; and the words 'owner' and 'person' shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals; but nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the shooting of birds for the purpose of human food.

(Approved February 23, 1875.)

# EXTRACT FROM UNITED STATES LAWS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 80.]

AN ACT to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no railroad company within the United States whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals shall be conveyed from one State to another, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels 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 by storm or other accidental causes. In estimating such confinement, the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are received shall be included, it being the intent of this act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinbefore stated. Animals 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, by the railroad company or owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same, at the expense of said owner or person in custody thereof; and said company, owners, or masters shall in such cases have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals authorized by this act. Any company, owner, or custodian of such animals who shall knowingly and willfully fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall, for each and every such failure to comply with the provisions of this act, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars: Provided, however, That when animals shall be carried in cars, boats or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity for rest, the foregoing provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

SEC. 2. That the penalty created by the first section of this act shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States, in the circuit or district court of the United States, holden within the district where the violation of this act may have been committed, or the person or corporation resides or carries on its business; and it shall be the duty of all United States marshals, their deputies and subordinates, to prosecute all violations of this act which shall come to their notice or knowledge.

SEC. 3. That any person or corporation entitled to lien under the first section of this act may enforce the same by a petition filed in the district court of the United States holden within the district where the food, care, and custody shall have been furnished, or the owner or custodian of the property resides; and said court shall have power to issue all suitable processes for the enforcement of such lien by sale or otherwise, and to compel the payment of all costs, penalties, charges, and expenses of proceedings under this act.

SEC. 4. That this act shall not go into effect until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

# CONSTITUTION.

---

ART. 1. This Society shall be located at Bangor, and be called THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

ART. 2. Its purpose shall be the prevention of cruelty to animals.

ART. 3. This Association shall consist of but three classes, viz: Active, Honorary Members, and Patrons.

ART. 4. SEC. 1. Any person may become a member of this association upon the annual payment of one dollar, and signing its Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 2. Any persons may become Honorary Members of this Association upon the payment of ten dollars to the Treasurer, who shall thereupon issue a Diploma of membership entitling them to all the privileges of the Association.

SEC. 3. Any persons may become Patrons of this Association, by paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, as a donation, and their names be entered as such upon the books of the Association.

ART. 5. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of five Directors, of whom the President shall be one, and such other officers as the members may from time to time elect. Any seven members of the Association being present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 6. All the officers of this Association shall be chosen at its first regular meeting, and thereafter at its regular annual meeting, which shall be held on the first Tuesday in March, and shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen.

ART. 7. The President with the Directors shall constitute a Board whose duties it shall be to audit the accounts of the Association, and to have general advisory powers as to the best modes of action in carrying on the great humane objects of the Association.

ART. 8. The Constitution of this Association may be altered or amended by giving notice of the proposed amendment in writing at the meeting next preceding the one upon which it is to be acted upon.

ART. 9. There shall be nothing in the management of this Association to interfere with its receiving the support of all good men and women of all churches and parties whatsoever.



## BY-LAWS.

---

ART. 1. The officers of this Association shall be chosen by written ballots, and shall hold office for the term of one year.

ART. 2. The regular meetings of this Association and of the Directors shall be held on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October; but a meeting may be called at any time upon the written request of three or more members.

ART. 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and Directors; sign all Diplomas and other similar documents, certify bills, and conjointly with the Directors, have the general oversight and direction of the interests of the Association.

ART. 4. The Secretary, under the direction of the President, shall attend to the correspondence, prosecutions, and other business of the Association; keep in suitable books, copies of all letters written, and file all letters received; give notice of all the meetings of the Association and Directors, and attend the same; keep a record of the proceedings and give notice to those affected by them.

ART. 5. The Treasurer shall receive and keep the funds of the Association, and accurate accounts of the same; pay all bills certified by the President; and present to the Directors annually a full account properly vouched of all his doings.

ART. 6. An Agent of the Association shall be appointed by the President, who shall co-operate with the Secretary in the performance of such duties as the President or acting President, shall prescribe.

ART. 7. The President and Directors shall award and pay, from any unappropriated funds in the Treasury, to the Secretary and Agent, such compensation for their services as they may deem just and proper.

ART. 8. The President shall be authorized to offer and pay a reward, not exceeding ten dollars to any person, (not a member of this Association,) who shall furnish evidence to convict any party guilty of an infraction of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

## REPORT.

---

Since my last year's report of our doings, there has been a visible change in the subjects to be considered within the limits of this Society. There has been more care taken to evade observation ; and old, lame and chafed horses have not been allowed to stand around in public places so much as formerly.

At times, information has been given to us that horses were seen ten minutes before at a given point or place, and on going to the place indicated, they were not to be found, until after some considerable time had been spent, they were found stowed away in the back yard of some store, in a condition to be sure to warrant the desire of the owner or driver to hide them from public observation.

In this then, there has been a feeling on the part of the owner of such horses, to screen them from public view, and also to evade prosecution, which carries with it the inference that it is not so safe as it used to be, to bring such property within reach of this Society.

Three years ago, I was boldly confronted by the owner of a poor old lame horse, and ferociously asked, who had the right to dictate said owner how he should treat his horse? This question does not now seem to occur to such people ; they appear to know that the laws of the State are pre-eminent, and their defence is weak, when founded on their sole ownership or possession of the horse.

This then, is another step in the advancement of the great good cause we have undertaken in the work of our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It is indeed a thankless task to undertake to teach the class of people with whom this Society have to deal, but its labors have, and will produce the needed reform; those who have labored in its fields so earnestly for years, with the eye of *Faith* fixed firmly on the good results it hoped to realize, are beginning to see even now the *Hope* of its realization not far in the distant future.

But this should not cause a laxity of duty on the part of the officers or members, as I fear it does, for some of the members of the Board of Directors have not attended a meeting for two years past. And when the question was asked why this neglect? the answer was, "you are getting along first rate without me."

This is not right; those who accept an office do not fulfill its duties by totally absenting themselves from our meetings. They are simply a stumbling block for the obstruction of the services which they ought to perform. They are willing to accept the honors, and omit the labors and responsibilities. It is therefore necessary to select and elect such men as will at least give a part of their time to the duties of the office to which they have been so confidently elected.

The duties of the officers of the Society for the past year have been more arduous than in any previous year, owing in some degree to the experience of former years, in the *modus operandi* of those who wish to evade the law. Many and various kinds of modes of transportation of animals are resorted to, to evade expense and detection, especially on the cattle trains from the West through to the British Provinces, and much labor has been expended by the officers of this Society to reduce this branch of business to the requirement of our statute laws. It would appear from the treatment of some of the drovers toward the animals they have in charge, that torture and brutality were the fundamental principles of

their qualifications, and with this torture and abuse, the greatest abundance of profanity is intermixed in order to keep the poor dumb brutes constantly reminded of the superiority of the two-legged brutes over their four-legged victims.

Armed with long poles with steel or iron spikes in the end from one inch to two inches long, these inhuman brutes were the terror, instead of the protectors of these poor dumb animals who were under their care, and at every movement of these dumb animals out of the regulations prescribed by their torturers, they were beaten with these poles, and the spikes thrust into them in the most unmerciful and cruel manner, until their bodies were covered with blood. This too, in the presence of boys as well as men, who dared not, if they felt disposed, to say a word, for fear of the vengeance of these brutal persons.

To educate such men is a task not easy to perform, and were it not for the steady determination of our courts to vindicate our laws, and punish those who violate them, the work must cease. The terror of the law to the law-breaker is powerful, and with its strong arm to support us, we must prevail. So let us take courage, and labor in this mighty work.

It is truly worthy of remark, that never before has the fact that animals have rights and that they are entitled to good treatment, been acknowledged by the masses of our people. When we reflect that upon the arrival of cattle trains, no more can the eye be shocked and the heart sickened at seeing hundreds of panting, suffering, dying cattle, taken from the cars with wounds and sores, where they have been gored by each other in the effort to obtain a little air, and these are not the only wounds received in the most tender and sensitive parts of their bodies, from the stabs inflicted by the goad of the merci-



less cattle-tender in order to keep them from falling under their miseries, and when worn and exhausted from hunger, thirst, heat and suffocation, falling down under the feet of the others, in which case they would be trampled upon, until death put an end to their sufferings. Then men go in among them at each stopping place and pierce those that seem about to succumb, so that the exquisite pain may recall them to consciousness and animation.

We have entered upon the work of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with an earnest desire to alleviate their condition, by seeing that they are better fed, watered, and protected from the inclemency of the winter weather we have in this climate. The moans of the dumb animals in their helpless, miserable condition, have arisen to the ears of the Lord God of Hosts, and He has not been deaf to their appeals. He has put it into the hearts of good men and good women of our State, who use a part of their means and opportunities in the positions in which they are placed for the repeal of all abuses to animals.

How distressing it has been to witness the struggling of smooth-shod horses in the icy, slippery, snow-bound streets of our city, and heavily loaded dragging them along step by step, under the lash of these heartless creatures under the sobriquet of teamsters.

We hold it to be our duty, as well as the duty of all good citizens, to take such measures as the statutes of our State have given us, to prevent these outrages upon the rights that we consider all animals have to our protection. For these and many other similar reasons, we respectfully ask all our good citizens, males and females, to come forward and join our association, and lend us their helping hands and their pecuniary aid in carrying forward this noble and glorious undertaking.

In the early part of December last, after consulting

with our Directors, we established the Young Girls' Auxiliary Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in this city, and by the aid and assistance of some of the ladies they have been put in the way of getting up a fair for the benefit of this Association.

I have met with them on several occasions, and am satisfied that they mean business. They seem to take great interest in the work in which they are engaged, and display an aptitude far beyond their years in their labor of mercy. This Association has furnished means to purchase materials for them to work up for sale at their contemplated fair, which will take place sometime in the coming spring.

It will be remembered that last September the attention of this Society was called to the fact that a shooting tournament was about to take place in Lewiston, the 8th of September, 1874. A meeting and consultation of the Board of Directors resulted in sending the President of this Association to that city to see what could be done to prevent this wholesale massacre of harmless birds, (pigeons.) But the matter was found to be a difficult one. The club under whose auspices the shooting tournament was to take place had so fully completed their programme, that no impression could be made on the parties to the arrangement, and it was agreed by the officers of the club that if not legally molested, they would as soon after the shooting of the next day took place as possible, legally inform themselves as to the proper construction of the law under which we claimed they were liable, and inform us through their Secretary, whether or not they should continue their shooting tournaments.

No information (as promised) ever reached this Association, although time enough was given them to do so. And after the Legislature of 1875 was assembled

and organized, a bill amendatory to Chapter 124, of the Revised Statutes of Maine, touching shooting tournaments, etc., was presented to the Legislature for enactment, and found a ready response from Lewiston, in the form of a remonstrance signed by about a hundred pigeon shootists.

While in Lewiston for the above named purpose, being the day before the shooting tournament was to commence, I visited the ground on which from twelve to fourteen hundred of the most beautiful as well as the most useful birds were to be sacrificed to the useless ambition of sport; no pretence was made that these victims were needed for immediate use as food, but simply to show how much misery could be created in a given time. The club were on the ground in full force; and when we reached the scene of action, the carnage had begun. We witnessed the killing of thirty or forty birds; some were shot dead, some were hit, wounded, and wavered in their flight, staggering under the wound they had received, and escaped to die in distress and starvation; some would escape the first fire, to be shot down by skirmishers placed in ambush near the woods towards which the birds invariably fly when let loose from the traps in which they are placed. It was certainly one of the most cruel sports that ever fell under my observation, by men brought up in a Christian country; and many of those engaged in it were doubtless brought up by Christian parents, but could not have had the advantages of Sabbath Schools, as children do here in Bangor. Missionaries would find a profitable field for work where shooting tournaments are established; let them be notified, and they will govern themselves accordingly.

An amendment of Chapter 124, Section 28th, of the Revised Statutes of Maine was drawn by our Society, and placed in the hands of our Representatives for en-

actment looking toward an easier mode of bringing offenders of the law to justice. Hitherto we have not had the power necessary to accomplish arrests, without giving the offenders ample time to make their escape, which has caused us much trouble and great expense. This difficulty has in some measure been obviated.

Another object of amendment was intended to subvert the practice of pigeon shooting tournaments, but after seeing the array of influence that was brought to bear against that part of our amendments, we abandoned it to await a more favorable opportunity, when such practice shall have more fully developed itself, for final defeat.

The bill after considerable manipulation was passed. Although shorn of some of its most important features, it is a step in advance, and may lead to more active efforts for the future government of our society. The community at large as well as the members of this association, are feeling the necessity of more activity in the administration of our Laws, and of greater improvement in the Law itself, in order to enable its agents to accomplish the work in which they are engaged.

During the past year we have had printed and have circulated in the city and country nearly *three thousand* copies of newspapers and about *one thousand circulars*, all of which were gotten up entirely in the interest of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

By this means the interests of the dumb animals could be spread among the sparsely populated villages. Many that had received a copy would return for other copies of the same, or other papers, relating to the treatment of animals. A decided change of sentiment is manifested by those who are willing to *read*, and think and act for themselves.

The Law makers of our State are seeking for more

light on this great subject, and are willing to be informed of its technical wants.

The dark era of brutality, and cruelty, to animals, is fast disappearing under the bright sunshine of *care* and *kindness* from those who have the care of dumb animals. The Farmers' Clubs that have so recently sprung up are discussing the question of Cruelty to Animals, and are fast approaching the belief that they must encourage, and foster these benevolent societies as a matter of *duty* and *interest*.

During the current year the Society have had occasion to interfere in *sixty-four* cases, most of which have been adjusted without appealing to the Courts, the offenders being perfectly willing to promise faithfully to do better.

Only eight prosecutions have been entered against the parties who have violated the law, and these were aggravated cases of repeated abuse, and notwithstanding the promises made, the defendants have in all these eight cases violated their promises, and abused the confidence reposed in them, and it was found necessary to appeal to the Courts to bring the offenders to a sense of duty. Intoxication is sometimes found to be the constant companion of the other crime, and in such cases the city lock-up is the sure antidote, for but few constitutions are sufficient to withstand more than twenty-four hours of incarceration within its walls without a realizing sense of its powers.

The former idea of Policemen, that it was not their duty to make complaints against persons for abuse to animals, is happily wearing away, and the Police of Bangor, for the past year, have given strict and earnest attention to all cases that have come to their knowledge, so far as we are able to judge.

The financial condition of the Association is about the

same as heretofore. No business firms have failed during the year owing money to us, and we have made no losses by Bank failures. Our capital being vested in the hearts of the people, it is next to an impossibility to bankrupt such an institution.

For full financial particulars see the Treasurer's Report.

The working condition of our Association is, perhaps, not quite what it ought to be, and great improvements might, and ought to be made. This can only be done in the same manner that other institutions are made to grow and become useful, and that is to vastly increase its numbers, and to be energetic and labor diligently. We must go ahead; we cannot go back, for the whole world is moving in the same direction with us; and there is no room to pass on either side; the whole of Europe as well as our own country is engaged in this noble and glorious cause of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

J. D. WARREN,  
President.



## Methods of Treating Balky Horses.

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side, and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word to go; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the most balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a narrow circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go, and then let him go.

4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie a bow knot. At the first check he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance, you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

## To Prevent Annoyance by Flies.

Wash the skin with suds of carbolic soap.

## Appeal.

The good results of the increasing activity of the Society, are visible to every one. They can be maintained only by the constant vigilance of our agents and friends, and by an increase of membership or funds. The Managers have been compelled, very reluctantly, to curtail their publications for want of means, and the important work of educating the masses in the practice of humanity, has consequently languished.

May we not appeal to you personally to aid us? If each one of our friends would obtain one or more new members, or procure subscriptions to a publication fund, the interest of which should be employed in the diffusion of information, the good work in which we are engaged could be more successfully prosecuted, and the permanence of the Society would soon be secured.

## How to Proceed in Cases of Cruelty.

1. If the abuse is merely thoughtless, and is devoid of malice, a word of caution and reproof may be sufficient.

2. If it arises from ignorance, explain the advantages of kind treatment; show that the apparent obstinacy of the suffering animal is probably simply natural and unavoidable terror, and suggest such mild measures as you think the case requires.

3. If there is evident malice, look for a policeman or constable, and ask him to arrest the offender.

4. If the officer refuses to act, show him your Card of Membership, and call his attention to the authority which is conferred by the Charter. If he still persists in his refusal, or if you have no Membership Card, take his number, and report him to the office of the Society.

5. If you can find no officer, try to ascertain the name and residence of the offender, and of such witnesses as are willing to testify, and report them to the Office in order that the case may be prosecuted.

6. If you do not wish to prosecute, but think an official warning will be useful, the Secretary will issue one upon your request.

7. In all cases send a statement of the cruel act to the Office to be entered on the books for the information of the members and agents, that our detectives may guard against the repetition of similar acts, and that we may learn in what respects reform is most needed.

## Accidents.

When a horse falls whilst drawing a vehicle—

1. Jump down and hold the animal's head, to prevent his dashing it about to his own injury.

2. Loosen the check-rein (if you are so foolish as to use one) and the parts of the harness which fasten on the vehicle.

3. Back the carriage, so as to get the shafts and traces clear.

4. Steady and support the horse's head, and excite him with hand and voice, to rise.

5. When you have got him up, pat and encourage him, and see if he is wounded or otherwise injured.

6. Let him stand still a short time and recover himself, and then proceed gently, and with greater caution than before.