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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BANGOR ASSOCIATION

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FOR

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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Organized April 22, 1869.



Office, 21 Main Street, Room No. 7.

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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.