



Twenty-First Annual Report

OF THE

Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada

Corner Simcoe and Richmond Sts., Toronto

1894=5



"Finally, the prevention of crime depends, to a very large degree, upon the education of public sentiment. . . . Public opinion, therefore, needs to be enlightened, informed and guided, upon all questions relating to crime, its causation and prevention, and to criminals, their treatment, reformation and rehabilitation."—F. H. WINES, LL.D.



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WITH
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

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1895.

Prisoners' Aid Association.

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Prisoners' Aid Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Prisoner's Aid Association of Canada was held in Association Hall, on Monday evening, Oct. 28th,—the President, Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., presiding. There was a large attendance of influential persons present, all of whom are interested in The Prison Reform Movement, and staunch friends of the Association, some of those noticed in the audience being: Rev. Dr. Parsons, Rev. Dr. Galbraith, Dr. E. A. Meredith, Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh (Secretary), N. W. Hoyles, Q.C., Warden Massie, Inspector Archibald, D. Blackley, Robert Kilgour, Rev. Dr. Blackstock, Rev. L. Woude, Hamilton Cassels, J. J. Kelso, Secretary Pell, of St. George's Society, Albert Horton, E. Taylor (City Relief Officer), Inspector Stark, D. J. O'Donoghue, Geo. A. Wrigley (editor *Farmer's Sun*), Rev. Dr. Duff, Sam Jones, W. H. Orr, City Missionary Hall, Miss Elliott of the Refuge for Girls, Mrs. Coad, of the Mercer Reformatory, Miss E. Y. Sams, of the Sick Children's Hospital, Miss M. Keith, J. S. Coleman, of the Toronto Children's Aid Society, Agent Snider, Rev. William Frizzell, Hon. S. C. Biggs, and Hon. G. W. Allan.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The meeting was opened with prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Galbraith, after which the Chairman proceeded with the presentation of the Annual Report of the Directors. He stated the meeting was to be in the nature of a conference, that his duty as Chairman was to read the report in whole or in part, and to move its adoption. He would call their attention to several important facts referred to in the report. He was glad to say that all phases of the work were being continued. The Sunday Schools, conducted every Sunday morning at the Central Prison, Women's Reformatory, and City Jail, had been carried on uninterruptedly by a full staff of teachers. Religious services, by the Toronto Ministerial Association, at the different institutions had been carried on and were much appreciated by the inmates. The Agent of the Association had done good work in finding shelter and employment for discharged poisoners. The Bible woman visits the institutions regularly, and holds religious services at the Mercer Reformatory, every Wednesday and Saturday, and those women are looked after in many ways after they are discharged.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG MEN.

The prison reform movement had been carried on with undiminished vigor, an interview had been held with the Minister of Justice, and a memoria had been prepared and forwarded to the Minister, setting forth the views of the Association, in regard to the organization of the proposed Dominion Reformatory for young men. Our idea is that the Reformatory for Protestants should be in or near some large city, so that the inmates might receive the moral and religious instruction of the Local Ministerial Association, as well as that of the Local Young Men's Christian Association and others. This would give a far greater measure of success in looking after the prisoners, than if they were in some out of the way place like Alexandria.

REFORMATORY FOR INEBRIATES.

The Secretary in Oct. last joined a deputation from the Ontario Medical Association, in an interview with the Ontario Government, asking for the establishment of one or more Industrial Reformatories for Inebriates in the province. The answer was that the Attorney General would not take the financial responsibility; that while admitting that something should be done in the matter, the Attorney General thought the initiative should be undertaken by the temperance and benevolent public. "I take issue entirely with the Attorney General," said the Chairman, "and I claim that the same facilities should be given for putting down drink as are given for putting down crime."

PRISON REFORM LITERATURE.

Referring to the work done by the Secretary, Mr. Blake said, that nearly half a million pages of prison reform literature had been printed and distributed, and 11,000 copies of the pamphlet on "County Paupers and County Houses of Industry,"

They had in the Province 12 Industrial Homes—10 finished and 2 in course of construction. Dr. Rosebrugh, he said, was a most efficient Secretary, and the Association owed him a great debt of gratitude for what he had done, in educating and calling the attention of the people to the importance of Industrial Homes and Prison Reform generally. It was with deep regret he said that he had to report that, although it was four years since the recommendations of the Prison Reform commission had been presented to the Ontario Government, nothing had been done, but he was thankful for and wished to accord due praise for the provisions in the Gibson Act, for the protection of children.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

You are aware that the Dominion Government is about to bring into operation a reformatory for boys and young men over 16 years of age, this would leave the young and comparatively innocent to be provided for elsewhere, and we suggest that the Provincial Government assume financial control of the Industrial school at Mimico, and make

it free to destitute and delinquent children from every municipality in the Province. If this were done, he said, the new Dominion Reformatory, and the Victoria Industrial School would answer all purposes, and the Reformatory at Penetanguishene could be discontinued. The matter would come up for discussion later in the evening.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

The speaker then touched upon that part of the report, dealing with the classification of prisoners and the grading of prisoners in the Central and Toronto Jail. He termed the state of affairs existing, as a direct means of propagating crime and vice. It was a brutal thing he said, to see those awaiting trial and others in for a first offence, herded among those steeped in vice, and in the Central Prison he claimed, that prisoners should have separate cells. He strongly urged that in the Toronto Jail one flat be set apart for the cellular confinement of first offenders and for persons awaiting trial.

A WORKHOUSE.

He was glad to find that the citizens were awakening to the fact that a workhouse should be started in some place near the city.

DELEGATION TO OTTAWA.

The speaker then expressed his thanks to Dr. Meredith for his visit to Ottawa in the interest of prison reform and the subject of a County Poorhouse and county jail reform, and for his interviews with the Minister of Justice with regard to the proposed reformatory for young men. "That is," he said, "an outline of what the report is."

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

In addition, the chairman said he had been greatly pleased at reading a sketch of a wonderful congress that had been held in the interest of prison reform, in the City of Paris. The meeting was held in one of the large palaces in that great city, and the President of France attended the opening sitting and received the delegates.

The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice, together with the President and Chief of Police, were also there. The Government gave a series of banquets, and the Municipality voted a large sum of money to defray expenses and help on the cause. There were read at that meeting 240 papers, covering some six volumes of printed matter; and as the result of these meetings thirty different prison reform propositions were brought before the Congress, not the least of which was a clause furthering the idea of "Compensation by criminals to their victims."

A NORMAL SCHOOL FOR PRISON OFFICIALS.

A grand movement for prison reform had been inaugurated, and a reform they had adopted had struck him as one that was needed in this country. In Paris they had a school for Prison Wardens, and

they were obliged to remain six months at the school. No man, he continued, should be a warden, a jailor, or a constable, to look after a prisoner, unless he had first attended such a school. They could not make a greater mistake, he said, than to allow an improper person to have charge of prisoners. They should have a school, and no one should be permitted to hold a position, unless he had at school, first shown that he had a knowledge and aptitude to fit him for the duty he would have to perform.

FEMALE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

Another matter to be brought before them, and which he considered most important, was the recommendation that a female inspector should be associated with the present inspector; that is, a female to look after female prisoners. With these few suggestions, he said, I beg to move the adoption of the report, which will be seconded by our good friend, Dr. Meredith.

Dr. Meredith, in seconding the motion, said: "It would be unwise of me to trespass upon your time by making any extended remarks at this stage of the meeting; the President has so ably and fully gone into the matter that little remains to be said. With regard to the distribution of literature throughout the Province of Ontario, no more useful work has been done, and I doubt if it is possible to estimate its value. It has helped to stir up public conscience, and had even reached the conscience of the Government. I am very pleased to think that the distribution of literature will still be carried on, and have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report."

The motion on being put by the chairman was carried unanimously.

The chairman then called upon the Hon. S. C. Biggs to move the next resolution, who on rising said: "I have very much pleasure in moving a list of names that have been handed me to fill the offices for the ensuing year. They are gentlemen who require no words of introduction, as they have already won the confidence of the whole country. I have much pleasure in moving the following resolution:

Resolved, That 3000 copies of the Report of the Directors, as presented to the Annual Meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Association, be printed for circulation, and that the following officers be appointed for the year 1895-6:." [See page 2.]

The motion was seconded by Inspector Archibald and unanimously endorsed by the meeting.

The next resolution was moved by Rev. Dr. Galbraith, seconded by Rev. Chas. Duff, M.A., as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby desire to record our deep regret that the Ontario Government has not as yet given full effect to the necessary reforms recommended by the Prison Commission, and embodied in their valuable Report which was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor in April, 1891.

In moving the resolution Dr. Galbraith spoke very strongly against the evils of the drink traffic, which he said was the cause of so much crime in the country, and from which could be traced, either directly or indirectly, the reason a very large percentage of the boys in the

Industrial School had been sent there, and he said he thought that as a certain measure of protection and sanction is given to that business by the Government, it is only right that the Government should take care of the products,—take care of the results of that traffic. It is a pity, he said, that the traffic is not entirely done away with so that we should not have so many prisoners—so many that are dependent upon the sympathy and love of others. But so long as this continues—so long as we have this sowing, we may expect the harvest. He had much pleasure, he said, in moving the adoption of the resolution.

In seconding the resolution, Rev. Mr. Duff said: I would say I have very great pleasure in seconding the motion, so properly and ably moved by Rev. Dr. Galbraith. It does seem as if a matter of so great importance as the separation of criminals from those who are only awaiting trial, should receive the immediate attention of the Government—especially if that includes the young class of prisoners. If anything certainly can be a means of preventing crime in anyone—especially one that is on the verge of crime, yet not proven to be or is not a criminal—it surely would be to keep them separated from those who are criminals and are schooled and drilled in the matter. I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

This motion was also carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Rev. Dr. Blackstock, seconded by N. W. Hoyles, Q.C.:

Whereas, the Dominion Government has taken steps to establish a reformatory for young men between the ages of 16 and 30, which, when established, will provide for the older class of boys now sent to the Boys' Reformatory at Penetanguishene, and which will necessarily very materially reduce the number of inmates of this institution; and

Whereas, the Victorial Industrial School at Mimico, at a small expense might be equipped for the reception of the younger class of boys now sent to the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting this suggests a simple and inexpensive solution to the Boys' Reformatory problem, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Ontario Government, and resolved further, that in the opinion of this meeting, the usefulness of the proposed institution would be very widely extended by making it a Provincial institution.

In moving the resolution, Rev. Dr. Blackstock said:

You have yourself, Mr. Chairman, explained sufficiently the reason for the proposed change. By the change proposed we get rid entirely of one of the reformatories. It is difficult to see that we want any other institution than the one we have at Mimico, as this can be enlarged and improved, and have further facilities for the training of these boys. After all, these are not properly benevolent institutions, they are reformatories. We should keep that distinction in view. These boys are there for the purpose of receiving a training they should have received elsewhere, but have not received; the object of which is to prepare them for the discharge of their duties as citizens in all the relationships of life.

Those who have drawn up this resolution have considered very carefully another matter here, and that is the bringing of this institution nearer some large centre of population, where there are a number

o benevolent and Christian ladies and gentlemen who will take an interest in the work that is being performed in them. I believe that is the meaning of this resolution. I think it commends itself to us all, and I move the adoption of the resolution.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. N. W. Hoyles said :

I am ashamed to say I am not familiar enough with the two institutions to be able to throw much light upon the question. And probably I may be a little out of order if I say it occurred to me at first sight that it was not a very desirable thing that the Toronto Industrial School should have the same class of boys sent to it that are sent to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene. I thought the Reformatory at Penetanguishene took the boys of a more hardened class ; and that you were, in a sense, lowering the tone and character of the Victoria Industrial Association, if you propose to put into it boys that are now sent to Penetanguishene. If the boys sent to the Victoria Industrial Association are criminals, it would not be a very wholesome thing for that institution. However, I have every confidence in those who drew up this resolution, and am quite prepared to second it.*

Mr. Hill, in speaking to the motion, said : Inasmuch as the Dominion Government has set about establishing a reformatory for boys from sixteen to thirty, this will leave only the younger boys to be provided for by the Ontario Government. The reason the Ontario Government should make the proposed change is this—for example, there is Hamilton, she pays annually \$2,000 for sending boys to Mimico ; and any other place that sends boys to Mimico will have to pay proportionately. There are many municipalities all over this province that will not pay the necessary charge to admit the boys into this institution. If it is put under Government control, every municipality will have the privilege of sending them without paying money out of municipal funds. This is why we believe this institution would be better in the hands of the Government. At present boys are sent to the Industrial School from just about four counties. There are boys drifting into crime all over the province, but they will never be sent so long as the school remains under the present management.

Warden Massie, in speaking to this motion, said : Three little lads—the oldest was but fifteen years of age—were convicted and sentenced to the county jail at Hamilton. The jailer there, who is desirous of conducting his institution upon the best principles, in the interest of those who are consigned to his care, sent a message to me asking if I would take these boys and keep them from the association of elder criminals and intemperate men. And I, not knowing their size, took them. Two of them we were obliged to send back. They were thoroughly spoiled and could not be disciplined like other prisoners. The other is learning a trade and doing very well, and will go away

*NOTE BY THE SECRETARY.—Boys who are simply homeless or destitute, do not require to be sent to an Industrial School. It is much better for them in every way that they should be placed in families direct, as can now be done by the Children's Aid Societies. The Industrial School should be devoted exclusively to the reformation of delinquent children.

from us better than he came. The gentleman who last spoke has put the matter very clearly. Many municipalities will not pay the necessary charges to admit the boys into the Industrial School at Mimico; and the little lads from nine to twelve, fourteen and fifteen years of age are either sent to the jails or are turned loose again on what is called "suspended sentence," and I learn that in many cases the same boys are discharged in this way over and over again, instead of being sent to the Industrial School, as they should be. They go on from bad to worse, and are finally sent to the reformatory at Penetanguishene. On their way to the reformatory they stop over at the Central Prison, and I have an opportunity of learning the cause of their falling into crime.

Inspector Archibald—

Mr. Chairman—I suppose many of you are aware that seventy-five per cent. of the boys that have been committed to the Industrial School and ninety-nine per cent. of the girls have passed through my hands. In several instances I have had to commit boys sent to Toronto by municipalities who wish to get rid of them. The boys had been taken up from the streets of Toronto, and according to law, we would have them committed to the Industrial School, and have them charged to the municipalities where they belonged previous to coming to Toronto. They come from Kingston, Collingwood, and all around, and these municipalities send in their solicitors to try and get an order of committal to the Victoria School, so as to charge them to Toronto, the place from which they were committed. There is almost endless trouble in getting a boy or girl committed to this school from any other municipality than Toronto.

The motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Robert Kilgour, seconded by Inspector Stark :

Whereas, it appears that owing to the over-crowded condition of the Central Prison, Toronto, it is necessary in many cases to place two prisoners in one cell, and whereas it is found that this leads to vice and immorality :

Resolved,—That the attention of the Ontario Government be called to this great evil, and to the necessity of erecting a block of isolation cells, to which the incorrigible and dangerous prisoners may be removed from the other prisoners, with a view of improving both the classification and the discipline of said prisoners.

In moving this resolution, Mr. Kilgour said :

You have, yourself, in your opening remarks emphasized the point in reference to the injustice in classing prisoners who are comparatively innocent with hardened criminals. It is not necessary for me to make any further remarks in regard to this. The suggestion of the chairman with regard to the special training of prison officials strikes me as being worthy of consideration by both the Dominion and the Provincial Governments.

This resolution with regard to the Central Prison, when brought before the Ontario Government, will surely receive prompt attention. The evil of the present system is most serious and should be remedied without delay. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of this resolution.

Inspector Stark, in seconding the resolution, said :—Mr. President, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of this resolution. You stated, sir, in your opening remarks, that you thought it would be a good thing to have a training school for wardens and prison officials generally. I do not know, sir, that we can look for much improvement, unless we can prevail upon the Government to place the prisons in such a condition as to enable the prison officials to work with some effect. In view of the fact that many of those who find their way into prisons are sent there largely owing to their evil associations outside, how can we hope to improve their conditions as long as we permit evil associations and company after we have sent them there? Very often the best efforts of the prison officials, and the many philanthropists, who have spent much of their time and means in efforts to improve the condition of prisoners, have been neutralized by the promiscuous herding of criminals in the jails and other prisons, owing to the want of proper accommodation. I fear we are not fully alive to our responsibilities as citizens respecting this matter. We witnessed not long ago the spectacle of a convict from the Central Prison being committed to Kingston for the committal of a terrible and unmentionable crime, as the result of this promiscuous herding.

We might with profit ask ourselves how far are we individually, as citizens, responsible for the misfortune that has overtaken that fellow-being? The same may be said with regard to the discipline of incorrigibles. There is no doubt that the prison officials would be able to work to much better advantage if the condition of the prisons would admit of the isolation of the insubordinate or incorrigible convicts. They would certainly be much easier handled when by themselves, than when they are encouraged by the presence of their companions. It seems like a waste of time to multiply words in order to impress upon an intelligent audience like this the necessity for the change proposed in the resolution.

Mr. Massie, in speaking to the resolution, said :

Mr. President, the necessity for the enlargement of the Central Prison is not a new matter. For years I have been urging upon the Prison Department the necessity for increasing the cell accommodation, so that it should never be necessary to put two men into one cell. No matter how much care we exercise, and how we scrutinize the men's characters before we put them together, we are often deceived. And we do get within the Central Prison a population of very dangerous men—men that should not only never be doubled in a cell with another one, but should not be allowed to associate in the workshops with others.

In the English system, perhaps unknown to many here, the prisons are as nearly perfect as it is possible to get them. The cells are entirely separate. Instead of the open corridor round the cell blocks, with all the cells opening on to them, the cells are lighted from the outside, with the doors opening to the corridor in the centre of the block, but are all closed, so that no communication can be held between the inmates.

The last speaker has made reference to an event which occurred in the Central Prison not very long ago—one of the most shocking things, I believe, that has ever taken place within its walls. It might have occurred at any time, but it would be simply impossible, if we were able to keep the men entirely separate from those who are inclined to this terrible vice. I consider it all-important that the dangerous class of prisoners should not be allowed to work in association with the ordinary inmates of the prison.

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called upon Dr. E. A. Meredith to move, and the Rev. Dr. Parsons to second, the next resolution which was as follows :

Whereas it is desirable when first offenders and persons awaiting trial are confined in common jails, that they should be provided with separate cells altogether apart from other prisoners. And whereas a competent architect has made an estimate that on one of the flats in the Toronto Jail, 18 or 20 well-lighted and well-ventilated roomy cells could be provided for this class, for a sum not exceeding \$3,500, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the great improvement in the classification of prisoners that would result from the change referred to, it is the opinion of this meeting that the expense incurred would be more than justified by the beneficial results which may be expected therefrom, inasmuch as said change would prevent the spread of vice and crime incident to open corridor association of jail prisoners.

In moving the resolution, Dr. Meredith said: Mr. Chairman, I think all the members of this Association are earnest advocates for the adoption of the separate system in Canada—a system which is working so admirably in England at the present time. But unfortunately we cannot, at the present moment, expect to get from the Ontario Government the whole we are asking for in this matter. But I suppose you will not for that reason think it right to refuse half a loaf, or even a small slice, which is all we are making for in this case.

When I was appointed Inspector of Prisons in 1859, I required but a short experience to find the frightful evils resulting from the indiscriminate associations of prisoners in our jails. And from that time until now I have not ceased to use my best efforts in my official reports and pamphlets from time to time; but the giant evil of the system of indiscriminate associations of prisoners still remains.

I have very great pleasure in moving the adoption of this resolution, which should at least be a beginning of the good work in Canada. It could not fail, I am sure, to be an encouragement for the adoption of the same system throughout Canada.

In seconding the resolution, Rev. Dr. Parsons said: Mr. Chairman, I take great pleasure in seconding the resolution, because I think that the prisoners in Toronto Jail, for instance, who are in for criminal offences, as well as prisoners of a very bad moral character, come in contact with those who are first offenders, and this affords a very great facility for the advance of crime and vice. I know that a very great many persons go into Toronto Jail, and come in contact with persons who have been longer addicted to vice, from the fact that there is no isolation. This resolution contemplates the provision, not only in this, but I suppose in all jails, where there can be separate accommoda-

tion for the prisoners. It seems to me that the expense of these alterations would, in a very short time, be saved in the diminution of crime through the good influence which could be put upon those who are not hardened.

Mr. Robert Hall, in speaking to the motion, said : Mr. Chairman, sometime ago I went over the jail books, selecting the names of four male prisoners and three female prisoners, and the result of my investigations is as follows, viz : These men and women during the four years had been convicted a total of 245 times. Sometimes they were convicted for six months, and during the four years the greater part of the time was spent by these persons in jail. This illustrates the result of the present system we have in Toronto. It is in no way deterrent.

With regard to the resolution now before us, Mr. Chairman, the only fault I have to find is, that it does not go far enough. It is proposed that we take one flat of our common jail and convert it into cells for separate confinement ; but this will not be sufficient for the purpose we have in view. It will be a beginning, however.

Allow me also to speak with regard to the sending of our aged and infirm to the jails. Only yesterday we had in the jail hospital eight sick persons committed for no crime. They were nursed by two *criminals* who were with them both night and day. I think this a great shame ; the jail is not intended for this.

Toronto Jail is, perhaps, one of the best on the continent ; and although perhaps officially, Governor Green does not speak out very strongly, he is in full sympathy with us. We have reason to be thankful we have men like Warden Massie and Governor Green, who are in sympathy with Prison Reform movements.

The motion carried.

It was then moved by Hamilton Cassels, Esq., seconded by Robert Hall, Esq.,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, the Ontario Government should appoint a female inspector, to be associated with the present inspectors in matters relating to female inmates of all institutions subject to Government inspection.

Mr. Cassels, in speaking to the motion, spoke as follows :—

Mr. Chairman,—In reference to this resolution, nothing stronger can be said of it than was said by yourself in your opening address to this meeting. I would have been glad had it been possible to lay before this meeting the full statement of figures showing the number of women confined in these various institutions ; but unfortunately I took up the wrong book on leaving home, and I have not the full figures. I think that between fifteen and eighteen hundred women are confined in various parts of the province in the jails and other institutions, apart from the asylums for the insane, which are inspected by these inspectors. For the asylums alone, however, I have the figures here, and they will give this meeting some idea of the relative number of females compared with the males. The last report of the inspector shows that in the province there were 2,187 males confined in the lunatic and idiot asylums, and 2,229 females in the lunatic and idiot asylums. These figures show that

2,524 males and 2,497 females passed through the asylums in the course of the year, and at the end of the year there were actually 2,210 males and 2,190 females. That is only for lunatic and idiot asylums.

I think it is manifest to any of us that there is an unsuitability in the looking after females in the jails by male inspectors when the work would be quite as efficiently done if there could be associated with the male inspectors a female inspector. There are three male inspectors engaged in the work, and with one female inspector associated with them, there will be very little addition to the expense, and efficient work will be assured.

This resolution was seconded by Robert Hall, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Hon. Senator Allan, in moving the last resolution spoke of the great pleasure it afforded him in seeing that all the resolutions proposed were so ably spoken to by the various gentlemen. He spoke strongly in favor of the isolation of incorrigible criminals. He thought that everyone must recognize the necessity for separate cells, whereby criminals could be separated absolutely from those who are waiting sentence, and from first offenders. He had great pleasure in moving the following resolution, viz :—

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, in association with the Board of Managers of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, be appointed a Committee by this meeting, to take such steps as they deem proper, with a view of giving practical effect to the foregoing resolutions, viz :

Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Hon. S. C. Biggs, O. A. Howland, M. P. P., Dr. Wm. Oldright, Dr. W. W. Ogden, Joseph Tait, Esq., J. K. Macdonald, Esq., Rev. Dr. Parsons, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Galbraith, Rev. Dr. Sims, Rev. Wm. Frizell, and J. W. Langmuir, Esq., with power to add to their number.

Hon. S. H. Blake, in his closing remarks, said that he was very glad the resolutions that had been proposed by the Association had been so strongly seconded and supported by so many influential gentlemen, who were in strong sympathy with the work of the Association. He then thanked the audience for their attendance, and the meeting adjourned.

Prisoners' Aid Association.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Our financial year is from October to October, but it has been usual to hold the Annual Meeting in January, just before the meeting of the County Councils and before the meeting of the Ontario Legislative Assembly. This year the meeting was not held on account of the absence of the President in January. From that time until the present, it was found for various reasons to be impracticable to hold the Annual Meeting.

During the year, work has been steadily carried forward in all the different departments. The Sunday Schools conducted every Sunday morning at the Central Prison, Women's Reformatory, and City Gaol have been carried on uninterruptedly and by a full staff of teachers. The religious services by the Toronto Ministerial Association, at the Central Prison on Sunday afternoons, and at the Women's Reformatory on Sunday afternoons and Tuesday evenings, are still continued.

There have been a number of disappointments in connection with these latter services during the year, but possibly no more than might be expected, considering the many duties of the clergy. The majority of the inmates appreciate these services very highly, and when a break occurs they express their disappointment.

The agent of the Association gives his entire time to visiting the Central Prison and Gaol ; finding shelter and employment for discharged prisoners, and aiding and visiting the families of prisoners.

The Bible Woman visits the inmates of the Women's Reformatory and the Gaol with regularity, and holds a religious service at the Reformatory every Wednesday and Saturday. Clothing and work are found for a large number, and the women are looked after in many ways after their discharge. Some, in

accordance with previous arrangement, are conveyed to the Hospital, some to the House of Providence, some to the Haven, and some to the Industrial Refuge, Yorkville. The Agent and Bible Woman extend a helping hand to all irrespective of nationality, creed or color.

During the year the Prison Reform movement has been prosecuted with undiminished vigor. A large number of petitions were forwarded to the Dominion Government with reference to a Dominion Reformatory for Young Men. An interview was held with the Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, and a memorial prepared by a Committee appointed at a public meeting was subsequently forwarded to the Minister of Justice, setting forth at some length our views with regard to the organization of the proposed Reformatory.

In October last the Secretary joined a deputation from the Ontario Medical Association in an interview with the Ontario Government with regard to the establishment of one or more Industrial Reformatories for Inebriates in the Province. The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, on behalf of the Government, admitted that something should be done in the matter, but declined to assume the financial responsibility. Whatever help the Government might give, he thought the initiative should be undertaken by the temperance and benevolent public.

We have been enabled by a special grant from the Ontario Government to distribute during the year a large amount of literature on the County Gaol and County House of Industry questions. In addition to this our agent has been enabled to visit a number of the counties, distributing petitions and holding public meetings in the interests of Prison Reform. In the prosecution of this work we desire to speak gratefully of the valuable assistance rendered by the Ministerial Associations and by the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The press has also rendered important aid to the cause.

In this connection we might mention that considerable expense was incurred in supplying the country press with stereotyped plates of our literature on the County Gaol and County House of Industry questions. With a view of giving some idea of the work done

in this direction, we may state that from Oct. 1st, 1893, to Oct. 1st, 1895, there were 413,630 pages of Prison Reform literature printed and distributed by this Association.

From information received from different parts of the Province, we are gratified to learn that the time and money spent in this direction have not been spent in vain. In two of the counties an Industrial Home for the destitute poor is under course of erection, making, when completed, twelve in all in the Province; and in several other counties steps are being taken in the same direction.

Our pamphlet on "County Paupers and County Houses of Industry," of which 11,000 copies were printed, seems to have made a most favorable impression. Copies of this pamphlet have been sent to members of the Municipal Councils of every county, township, town and incorporated village in the Province; to senators, members of Parliament, and members of the Ontario Legislative Assembly; to sheriffs, judges, gaolers and other county officials; to school inspectors and teachers; to Presbyteries, Methodist District Meetings and Baptist Associations; as well as to Synods, Conventions, Unions, Conferences, and to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

We regret being obliged to report that although over four years have elapsed since the recommendations of the Prison Reform Commission were presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, nothing has been done to give effect to the same, with the single exception of making provision for the better protection of children. These recommendations of the Prison Reform Commission have received the unqualified endorsement of all our prison experts, as well as that of both the Ontario and the Dominion Inspectors of Prisons, and we know of no reason why practical effect has not been given to them long ago. We boast that our common school system is better than that of other countries. Why should not our penal and reformatory system occupy the same proud pre-eminence? We desire to accord due praise to the Government for the provision made in the Gibson Act for the protection of destitute and homeless children, but we desire to see[†] this followed up by provision for the better care of delinquent

children. When the new Dominion Reformatory for boys and young men over sixteen years of age is in operation, the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, in our opinion, might with advantage be closed. Better provision for the young and comparatively innocent could be provided elsewhere.

This latter class might be provided for at the Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, with advantage to all concerned. In the latter case, perhaps the better plan would be for the Government to assume the financial responsibility of the School and allow the Board of Managers to remain in office as an Advisory Board. If the Ontario Government can see its way to making these changes, and also to making the Industrial School free to destitute and delinquent children from every municipality of the Province, it would very greatly extend the sphere of usefulness of this most excellent institution. The matter is one of very great importance, and we would suggest the appointment of a committee to interview the Government, as well as the Industrial School Board, with regard to these suggested changes.

The time seems opportune for re-affirming our dissatisfaction with the inefficient attempts made in the Province for the classification of prisoners. We have no hesitation in saying that the overcrowding of prisoners in the Central Prison, and the promiscuous association of prisoners and persons awaiting trial in our County gaols is a direct means of propagating both vice and crime. Facts have been brought to our notice in this connection which are too revolting to report. We cannot say more. We can simply urge

the following : viz. : 1. At the Central Prison : (a) Sufficient cell accommodation to afford every prisoner a separate cell, and (b) The erection of a block of isolation cells for the separate confinement of incorrigible prisoners.* 2. The adoption of the English system of separate confinement in our County Gaols.

We strongly urge that one flat in Toronto gaol be converted to the English system for the absolute separation of first offenders, not only from all old offenders, but also from each other.

*This would very much improve the discipline, as well as the classification, of prisoners. (See "Classification of Prisoners," page 31.)

Mr. Dick, the architect, has been kind enough to examine the gaol premises and to make plans of the proposed changes, as also an estimate of the cost involved. His estimate is as follows, viz. : To change one of the flats of the gaol so as to give 18 or 20 roomy and well lighted cells on the English plan will cost about \$3,500. We believe this money would be well invested, and we most strongly recommend that the change be made. Petitions to this end have already been circulated in the city by the W.C.T.U., and we suggest the propriety of bringing the matter before the Mayor and City Council at an early day by means of an influential deputation.

The grading of prisoners, and, to a certain extent, their classification also, would be much improved if separate provisions were made for the vagrant class. Toronto should have a workhouse, located on farm land convenient to the city, where the inmates could be made to do something towards their own maintenance.

We learn that a new gaol is about to be built in the City of Hamilton. We trust the citizens of that city will see to it that this new gaol shall be a model in every respect. And throughout the Province where a new jail is to be built, or where an addition to any old jail is to be made, we trust the English system will invariably be adopted.

Quite recently, and at the special request of the Executive Committee, E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., one of the Vice-Presidents of this Association, made a visit to Ottawa in the interests of Prison Reform. The special object of this visit was, firstly, to address the Carleton Municipal County Council with regard to County Gaol Reform, and the subject of a County Poorhouse; secondly, to interview the Minister of Justice with regard to the appointment of commissioners to report upon the question of a Reformatory for Young Men; and thirdly, to interview the Finance Minister with regard to an annual grant to aid the cause of Prison Reform. Mr. Meredith's report of his Ottawa visit will be found incorporated with our Annual Report.

The other reports, covering as they do, the different departments of our work, are commended to the careful consideration of our subscribers, as well as to all who are in any way interested in the work of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH,
Secretary.

S. H. BLAKE,
President.

REPORT OF E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D.

TORONTO, June 20th, 1895.

DR. ROSEBRUGH,

Prisoners' Aid Association.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with my promise, I visited Ottawa last week, arriving there on the morning of the 12th inst., to represent the Prisoners' Aid Association of Toronto, in connection with the different matters referred to in your memorandum of the 8th inst.

I spent the greater part of the 12th inst. in endeavoring to secure, with the assistance of my friend, Senator Allan, an interview with the Minister of Justice, Sir Charles H. Tupper, on the subject of the proposed Reformatory for young men in the Dominion. At four o'clock on that day the Minister received us, and in our conversation I urged as strongly as I could the two important points which the Association wished me to press upon the attention of the Minister, viz. :—

1. The importance of appointing a commission to report upon the mode of construction, and the regulations and other matters connected with the Reformatory before proceeding further in the matter, and

2. The necessity, with a view to the religious and moral teaching of the inmates, of placing the Reformatory for Protestants in the neighborhood of one of our large cities, for the reasons fully set forth in the memorandum of the Association.

Before addressing the Minister I placed in his hands the memorial of the Association which you gave me, calling his attention to the fact that it had been endorsed by the Women's Christian Temperance Association and by the Ministerial Associations of Toronto and Ottawa. Mr. Senator Allan said a few words in support of what I urged, and the Minister gave us a very patient hearing, and asked us several questions.

I enclose the letter which I received from the Minister of Justice on the 14th inst., on the subject of our interview.

On the following day, the 13th of June, I obtained permission to appear before the County Council of Carleton to address them as requested by the Association on the following matters :—

1. The erection of a Poorhouse or Industrial Home in the County of Carleton for the homeless and destitute men and women of the County.

2. The better classification of the prisoners in the County gaol.

I addressed the County Council for upwards of half an hour on these topics, reading to them the recommendations of the Ontario Prison Commissioners on both heads, pointing out the inhumanity and cruelty of the present system of thrusting our homeless and destitute men and women into our common gaols, and the success, as well as the economy, which had attended the County Poorhouse in the several Counties of Ontario where they had been established. I then spoke at some length on the subject of the classification of the prisoners in the County Gaols, enforcing the necessity for improved classification and the desirableness of adopting the separate system as now practiced in England. The members of the Council asked me several questions, and promised to give the subject their best consideration.

I made several attempts to interview the Minister of Finance in reference to obtaining a grant from the Federal Government in aid of the Association, but without success. As I had heard, however, that the Minister had positively decided not to ask for any further grants this year, I did not so much regret not having obtained an interview with him.

I enclose, as you requested, a memorandum of my disbursements, namely, \$21.25.

Yours very truly,

E. A. MEREDITH.

LETTER FROM THE HON. SIR C. H. TUPPER.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, June 14th, 1895.

DEAR DR. MEREDITH,—With reference to our conversation on Wednesday last, regarding the memorial of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Toronto, I beg to assure you of my desire to meet the views of the memorialists as fully as it shall be found practicable to do so. I am not yet in possession of sufficient information to warrant me in arriving at a definite conclusion regarding the various points raised, but as regards the two principal suggestions, namely, the appointment of a commission to investigate Reformatory methods and prison construction, and the feasibility of establishing a separate Reformatory in an urban locality, I shall not fail to bring your views to the attention of my colleagues at the earliest possible moment.

Each of these questions involves financial outlay which cannot be authorized without the consent of Parliament. As regards the suggested appointment of a commission it might be well for your Association to consider the advisability of securing the co-operation of the various Provincial Governments interested in reformatory work.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

E. A. MEREDITH, Esq., LL.D.,
347 Stewart Street, Ottawa.

CENTRAL PRISON SUNDAY SCHOOL.

I have to report in reference to the Sunday School conducted at the Central Prison for the year ending the 30th of September, 1895, that services have been regularly maintained every Sunday morning as usual, with a large staff of teachers. The average attendance for the year has been, of teachers 31, of scholars 225. We never have any difficulty with the men committed to our care, and with few exceptions, they appear to take an interest in the services and to welcome their teachers. The Warden and other officers of the Institution cannot be too warmly commended for their courtesy and readiness to assist in every way in promoting the efficiency of the school.

HAMILTON CASSELS,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Night School in the Central Prison has been carried on unremittingly, four evenings each week, during the year, and a large number of the prisoners availed themselves of the opportunity for study thus afforded.

The largest average attendance for a month was 97.76 and the smallest attendance in any month was 62.21. The average for the year was 80.

The Senior Class, including those reading in the Second, Third and Fourth Books, meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and the Junior Class, including those reading in the First Book, Parts I and II, meets on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Reading, writing and arithmetic are the chief subjects taught. In the Senior Class, however, history, geography and literature, as contained in the "Readers," receive some attention. Every opportunity is seized to inculcate moral lessons, and develop an ambition to rise to a useful, pure, and noble life.

The many resolutions of amendment formed by the prisoners, and quietly expressed, indicate the beneficial influence on their weakened moral natures of the night school and kindred reformatory agencies.

I have much pleasure in sending the Secretary of the Association a few letters from some of the prisoners, who were wholly illiterate when admitted to the school.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the deep interest taken in the night school, as in all matters that pertain to the welfare of the prisoners, by the Warden, Mr. Massie, the Deputy, Mr. Logan, and the other officers, with whom I am brought into contact. A constant visitor cannot fail to be impressed with the excellence of the discipline and general government of the institution. I desire also, to acknowledge the courtesy and valuable aid rendered to me by guards O'Leary, McDonald and Elwin, who were more particularly associated with me in the night school work.

W. E. SMITH, *Teacher.*

WOMAN'S REFORMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The school has had a session every Sunday during the year. The International lessons have been taught. At the first quarterly review we had the pleasure of hearing the Gospel sung by the New Richmond Church male quartette, Messrs. Martin, Hackney, Woodland, Ruse, and Mr. Burns, organist. We know of a few women who, through the labors of the teachers, with God's blessing, have been led to accept Christ as their personal Saviour, and are now living godly, upright lives; for this we are greatly thankful to our Heavenly Father. We feel encouraged to labor on, patiently, prayerfully sowing the seed, knowing that in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

The teachers are unanimous in their opinion that a *lady* physician should be appointed to attend the inmates.

The teachers in attendance at the Reformatory Sunday school are as follows: Hugh McMath, Superintendent; Mrs. Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent; Miss E. Y. Sams, Secretary; Misses Howells, Scott, Wallace, Kelly, McKenzie, Cavanagh, Bickell, Hicks, Powell, Parker, Ingias, Elliott, McKenzie, and Mrs. Slocum.

E. Y. SAMS, *Secretary.*

THE JAIL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year the work in the Jail has been faithfully carried on under three divisions: "The Male Sunday School," "The Female Sunday School," and "Personal Work in Corridors, etc." The women's Sunday school is superintended by Miss Cull, whose report is also presented.

The total attendance at the male Sunday school during the year was 1,361, and the number of men not attending Sunday school, but reached by the corridor work, was 1,875, making a total of 3,236, or an average each Sunday of 62 men.

Besides the Sunday school work, 163 services were held in different parts of the Prison during the Sunday school session, and everywhere much interest was manifested by the prisoners.

Our Christmas breakfast, given by the teachers to the prisoners, was not omitted last year, and at the Gospel service that followed, many were much impressed. Your Superintendent would suggest, however, that the expense of the breakfast be provided in the future in some other way than in his having to solicit subscriptions for that purpose.

We gladly note the almost entire absence of boys from the Jail, and we trust that steps will at once be taken to provide some proper place for the care of the aged and helpless poor.*

Several of these have been forwarded by your Superintendent to the municipalities to which they belong, and one to London, England.† The teachers in this department are, Messrs. Thos.

*WHAT THE INSPECTOR SAYS—"It is a disgrace to the people of this Province to allow their aged poor, who have committed no crime against the laws of the land, to be incarcerated within prison walls, clothed in the distinguishing garb of prison criminals. In most cases these people have lived honest and respectable lives, and, perhaps, have reared and educated large families, but from circumstances over which they had no control, have lost children, property and health. It is inhuman, un-Christian, and un-patriotic, and should be prevented by most stringent legislation, if not immediately remedied by the authorities of the various countries."—*Inspector of Prisons for Ontario, Report of 1891.*

†This year, 1895, I sent one poor lad to London, Eng., from the City Mission Poor Fund, at a cost of \$38, as well as his fare \$4.25. The father writes a very grateful letter, and encloses an order for the amount.

I also took a poor lad suffering from St. Vitus' dance, from the jail gave him hospital treatment for ten weeks, (with but little result) and found him a permanent home in Orillia. His native county refunded me \$11.20.

Cowan, Thos. Taylor, Robt. Simpson, J. Harcourt, T. Henderson, W. Russel, J. T. Taylor; Mr. John Woods, Assistant-Superintendent, and Mr. Robt. Hall, General Superintendent.

I desire to record our sincere appreciation of the kindness and aid so constantly and freely accorded us in this work by Gov. Green, as well as by all other officers of this prison.

ROBERT HALL,
Superintendent.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

In closing the record of work for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1895, I desire on behalf of myself and those who have labored with me, to express our thankfulness to God for the privilege we have enjoyed in being called to proclaim His everlasting Gospel, to the women in the Toronto Jail. The results, in comparison with the efforts put forward seem small, but when we remember we are expecting reformation of character, as the fruit of conversion (for "by their fruits ye shall know them"), and expecting this from women whose wills and intellects, in nine cases out of ten, are well nigh destroyed by debauchery, we can but "go forward" leaving the results entirely with God.

In addition to the regular Sunday School sessions where we find the most thoughtful interest in the lessons manifested by the women, we have also had the privilege of visiting, in their cells, and reading and praying with any women too ill to attend Sunday School. Our aim in the class, with the individual, and in the closing address, is always to secure immediate acceptance of salvation, as it is in Jesus.

1000 religious papers have been distributed, and many articles of clothing have been given to the female prisoners. We cannot speak too highly of the hearty sympathy and ready co-operation afforded us by the Matron and officials.

The teachers in the female department are the Misses Kelly, Ward, Ross, Keith, Wood, Bridge and Cull.

ANNA CULL,
Assistant Superintendent.

REPORT OF BIBLE READER FOR REFORMATORY AND JAIL.

As the year's work has closed we lay it all at the foot of the Master, with all its joys and sorrows, and thank Him for all He has enabled us to do, with Him, in this portion of His vineyard. Although there are but few known conversions to report we greatly rejoice that some have indeed taken upon them the Name of Christ, and others seem to be convicted, and our prayer is that ere long conviction will end in conversion. The work has been very encouraging, especially in the Reformatory, and if one could only picture the many bright faces which greet us twice a week in our Gospel services, I feel that many would be interested in Prison work, who as yet only know it in name.

We have been enabled, through the kindness of many friends, to give some practical help to the discharged prisoners, either by supplying them with sufficient clothing, by taking them to one of the "Homes" ready to receive them or, when possible, by finding employment for them.

This year more than the usual number of our women have "passed over." Would that we might say "To be with Christ."

Again, we thank all the officers of the different institutions, for their sympathy and help, also the friends who have so willingly supplied us with clothing.

In closing we would remind ourselves of the promise of old to the children of Israel "There hath not failed one word of all His good promise which He promised by the hand of Moses His servant."

STATISTICAL REPORT ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1895.

No. of visits to Police Court.....	170
No. of visits to Jail.....	157
No. of visits to Reformatory.....	119
No. of calls made.....	1337
No. of personal interviews.....	2829
No. supplied with clothing.....	189
No. supplied with work.....	33

MAUDE KEITH.

THE AGENT'S REPORT.

For over a year your Agent has been giving considerable attention to the Prison Reform branch of the work, and the results of the efforts in this direction have been of the most encouraging nature. The extent of the field, and the fact that so little is known of the needs and principles of this subject, have been sufficient to create an ardent and enthusiastic desire to bring this most important subject before a comparatively ignorant public. In visiting one of the counties in the interest of Prison Reform, an official said to me, with a degree of self-satisfaction, "Our prisoners and paupers are well cared for—plenty to eat and comfortable quarters—ample provision made for tramps and the aged poor. Why, we kept in our jail over 300 of this class in one year." In another town I found 31 prisoners in the county jail, 27 of whom were simply homeless persons; two of the remaining four were mere boys. I am always sorry to see boys under 16 in prison. Two cases occurred quite recently, where the 13th and 14th birthdays were spent in Central Prison. I do not believe that Christians generally have any idea of this state of things. The general opinion seems to be that so long as tramps are housed and fed, nothing more remains to be done, and that the aged poor have a right to be sent to jail, thus giving a warning to others to prepare for a rainy day. There appears to be very little consideration given to the fact that the present state of affairs cannot remain as it is, but must of necessity become worse under the present system. Your Agent has held during the past year, 19 public meetings in the interest of Prison Reform, and addressed five Town and County Councils on the County House of Refuge question, and put in circulation a large quantity of Prison Reform literature. From the cordial welcome and intense interest manifested, favorable press notices given, one cannot help thinking the effort is not in vain. Notwithstanding this special effort, the work in the prisons and jails has been well kept up.

298 visits were paid to prisons and jails.

284 " to families and friends of prisoners.

70 " to hospital wards in prison and jail.

148 " to Police Court.

273 men were met upon the morning of their discharge, and a kindly parting word given them; they were accompanied to the depot or to comfortable lodgings.

3,291 personal interviews were held and over 15,000 tracts, papers, etc., have been distributed.

There has been very little sickness in the families of prisoners, and only five deaths, during the year.

Thanking God Almighty for the privilege of this great and noble work, I also wish to remember with heartfelt gratitude the kindness of Warden Massie and his staff of officers, making my work comparatively easy which otherwise would be impossible. Governor Green and other jailers, with their subordinates, will long be remembered for their courtesy to me at all times. The police have rendered valuable and praiseworthy services. The U. C. Tract and Bible House have been kind and generous with their supplies of reading matter, Bibles, etc. Outside circles, Christian Endeavor Societies, Sabbath schools and Y. P. C. Association, also deserve grateful mention.

The medical services of Dr. Chambers, 22 Gerrard Street east, and Dr. Stenhouse, 159 Bloor Street east, should also be recognized, attending gratuitously any time when called upon. The Press has been kind, and always ready to assist. Last and not least, I heartily thank the clergy, who have always extended a helping hand, and made the work indeed a pleasure.

Truly all things work together for good to them that love God. Praying, hoping, trusting, and believing that the Almighty will continue to bless.

I can not close without a reference to the great evil arising from over-crowding of prisoners at the Central Prison. Placing two prisoners in the same cell is a fearful evil and I trust the Government will soon be able to remedy this shocking state of affairs.

J. K. SNIDER,
Agent.

WHAT IS WANTED.

1. FROM THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT: (a) The proposed Reformatory for young men, located near a large town or city, so that the Protestant inmates may receive the benefit of the sympathy as well as the moral and religious instruction of the members of the local Ministerial Association, and also that of the local Young Men's Christian Association. (b) Commissioners appointed by the Government to enquire into the working of reformatories in other countries, and to mature a well-considered scheme for the organization and management of the reformatory, before taking further steps in the matter. (c) Larger powers on the part of the Provincial Governments to pardon, parole and deal generally with juvenile offenders. (d) An annual grant to promote prison reform in the Dominion.

2. FROM THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT: (a) A reformatory for inebriates. (b) Re-organization of Boys' Reformatory, and Refuge for Girls. (c) A new block of cells at the Central Prison on the English local-prison system for the isolation of confirmed criminals. (d) The appointment of a Female Inspector of Prisons, Refuges etc.

3. FROM THE COUNTY COUNCILS: (a) Re-organization of the County Jail system—providing efficient classification of, and proper industrial employment for prisoners. (b) Providing the prisoners with wholesome literature, and giving them material aid upon their discharge. (c) Making independent provision for the poor of the county, and providing County Industrial Homes where required. (d) An annual grant to the Prisoners' Aid Association.

4. FROM THE TORONTO CITY COUNCIL: (a) One of the flats in the City Jail changed from the congregate system to the English system of separate confinement for the benefit of first offenders and for prisoners awaiting trial. (b) A work-house on farm land near the city, where tramps and vagrants may be made to contribute to their own maintenance.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

The following is from the pen of F. H. Wines, LL.D., in a recent work.* Mr. Wines is one of the best-known prison reformers on this continent.

"Isolation is also indicated as a desideratum, in many instances, for felons in our adult reformatories and penitentiaries, particularly at the beginning of their term of incarceration, or at a later period, when they prove stubbornly rebellious and irreclaimable.

"To preserve the innocent from contamination, the absolute isolation of every prisoner awaiting trial is an indispensable necessity. A foul blot upon American civilization is the toleration of the association in idleness which characterizes our county jails and city lock-ups. The county jail system is inherently bad, and that for many reasons. . . . They are nurseries of crime and of vice, plague spots, which demand complete suppression."

* ["Punishment and Reformation," by Frederick Howard Wines, LL.D., Special Agent of the Eleventh United States Census on Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence; formerly Secretary to the State Commissioners of Public Charities, for the State of Illinois, etc. Thomas Y. Crowell and Company, Publishers, New York and Boston.]

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The objects of this Association are the reformation of offenders, their welfare when discharged, the prevention of crime, and prison reform.

The means employed are :

1. A Sunday school Mission in the Central Prison.
2. A Sunday school Mission in the Reformatory for Women.
3. A Sunday school Mission in the County Jail.
4. A night school for secular education in the Central Prison.
5. The employment of an agent and a Bible woman for the welfare of discharged prisoners.
6. The distribution of prison reform literature, and the use of other means for awakening a more general interest in the cause of prison Reform.
7. The formation of Branch Societies in different parts of the Province of Ontario.
8. The maintenance of a central office in the City, as a place of call for prisoners after their discharge.
9. Assisting with tools, and making temporary loans to discharged prisoners.
10. A preaching service weekly at the Central Prison, and twice a week at the Female Reformatory, by members of the Toronto Ministerial Association.

PRACTICAL WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Minutes of practical work of the Association for twelve months, ending September the 30th, 1895 :

Total number discharged from city prisons, 1,866.

The number assisted by the Association, 495.

Employment found for 57.

Provisions given to 36 families.

Articles of clothing given, 423.

Assisted with tools, 2.

Railway fares to homes or where employment could be obtained, 14.

Articles of furniture given, 3.

Loans to discharged prisoners, 36.

Meals and lodgings 199.

The agent and Bible woman have made 574 visits to the prisons, and 1,131 visits outside in the interests of the prisoners and their families, 318 visits to Police Court, and 6,120 interviews were held with prisoners in their cells; visits to prison hospitals 70; men met on the morning of discharge, 273; tracts distributed 15,000; pages of literature distributed during two years 415,000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Association are due to the following, viz. :

The Ontario Government for encouragement and help.

The Toronto Ministerial Association for sympathy and co-operation.

The Clergy and members of the W. C. T. Unions throughout the Province, who have co-operated in the cause of Prison Reform.

Upper Canada Bible Society for Bibles.

The Willard Tract Society for periodicals.

The large number of teachers, for so faithfully conducting the Sunday School work every Sunday.

Our members for their annual subscriptions.

The Corporation of the City of Toronto ; the County Council of the County of York ; and to the other County Councils, for the annual grants to our Association, as well as to township, town and village corporations, for donations.

J. R. Miller, Esq., for visiting, at his own expense, and reporting upon the Chemung County Poorhouse in New York State.

A number of friends for cast-off clothing.

The Officials of the Government and of the various prisons for the uniform courtesy that has been extended to the officers and teachers of the Association, and more especially to Dr. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons ; James Massie, Esq., Warden of the Central Prison ; Mrs. O'Rielly and Mrs. Coad, of Andrew Mercer Reformatory, and John Green, Esq., Governor of Toronto Jail.

Above all, we thank and praise God for the great blessing that has attended the work, during the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For year ending Sept. 30th, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

1895.		
Sept. 30th—	To Government Grant.	\$2000 00
	County and Municipal Grants.	525 00
	Subscriptions.	381 50
	Meals paid by ex-prisoners and sundries. . .	19 80
	Government Grant for Cabs.	587 50
	Interest on late Wm. Gooderham's Legacy. .	100 00
	Bank Interest. etc.	16 75
	Balance from 1894.	961 68
		<hr/>
		\$4592 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Inter. on Mortg., Simcoe St. Property. . .	\$170 63
Loans to ex-prisoners.	26 21
Meals, etc., to ex-prisoners.	179 00
Central Prison Night School.	455 72
Cabs for Preaching Services and cabs for Lady Teachers.	269 75
Fuel and Water.	117 16
Literature for Prisoners.	47 08
Salaries.	769 97
Printing and Advertising.	112 88
Typewriting Machine, Books and Sta- tionery.	58 53
Rates, Postage, Street Cars and Sundries	102 71
Travelling Expenses, Literature, Printing, etc. <i>re</i> Prison Reform.	1236 70
Outstanding Cheques, Sept., 1894.	264 13
" " " 1895.	54 00
Bank Commission.	1 30
Balance carried forward.	676 83
	<hr/>
	\$4592 60

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1894.

Adams, J.	1 00	Cash	0 00
Aikenhead & Crombie..	0 00	Caven, Prof. W.	0 00
Aikens, Dr. W. T.	0 00	Cayley, Rev. J. D.	50
Aitken, J.	1 00	Clark, Mrs. Mortimer..	2 00
Allen, A. A. & Co.	5 00	Coad, Mrs. L. M.	1 00
Allan, Hon. G. W.	5 00	Coatsworth, E.	1 00
Baldwin, Mrs. E.	1 00	Coleman, George	1 00
“ Rev. H. G.	0 00	Cooper, H.	0 00
Ball, Miss	1 00	Copp, Clark Co., The..	2 00
Beardmore, Geo. L.	2 00	Cowan Co. Ltd., The ..	1 00
Beatty, Chadwick & Co.	2 00	Davidson & Hay	2 00
Beaty, R.	1 00	Davies, W.	2 00
Best, Henry.	1 00	Dewart, Rev. Dr.	0 00
“ Big 88 Shoe Store,” 88		Dixon, Miss Homer....	5 00
Queen St. W.	1 00	Douglas, W. A.	2 00
Bishop of Toronto.	5 00	Dudley & Burns.	1 00
Blachford, H. C. & Co.,		Dun & Co.	2 00
(goods)	4 00	Dunn Ave. Methodist Ch.	2 00
Blake, Hon. S. H.	10 00	Earls, John.	0 00
Blake, Lash & Cassels..	20 00	Elliot, W.	0 00
Boddy, Rev. Archdeacon	1 00	Elliott & Co.	2 00
Bonnell, William	0 00	Empire P. & P. Co.	2 00
Boyd, Hon. J. A.	3 00	Evening Star P. & P. Co.	2 00
Boyd Bros. & Co.	0 00	Flett, Lowndes & Co. .	4 00
Brock, W. R. & Co.	5 00	French, Isaac.	2 00
Brodie, J. L.	0 00	Friend.	50
Brown Bros.	2 00	Friend.	15 00
“ John	1 00	F. O.	2 00
“ William	0 00	Galt, Sir Thomas.	2 00
Burns, Mr.	1 00	Gartshore, J. J.	1 00
Caldecott, Burton & Co.,		Gillespie, Ansley & Dixon	0 00
(goods)	6 50	G. C. T.	50
Campbell, James.	2 00	G. B. O.	1 00
Canada Paper Co.	2 00	Good, James.	0 00
C. (F. J.)	0 00	Gooderham, Mrs. A. E.	2 00
Carlyle, W.	50	“ “ Alfred	1 00
Carty, The Misses.	5 00	“ “ C. H.	1 00

Gooderham, George	0 00	Kerr, George Jr.	1 00
" Mrs. Geo. . . .	5 00	Kilgour Bros.	5 00
" " Robt. . . .	5 00	King, J. D.	0 00
" " W. G. . . .	5 00	Kingstone, F. W.	0 00
Gordon, Miss.	2 00	Laird, R. W.	1 00
Gordon & Helliwell	0 00	Langmuir, M.	1 00
Goulding & Son	5 00	Leadley, E.	1 00
Gourlay, Winter & Leeming	3 00	Ledger, W. R.	5 00
Gowans, Kent & Co.	2 00	Lee, W. S.	1 00
Grasett, Dr. F. LeM.	1 00	Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.	5 00
Gregg, Prof. W.	0 00	Magill, W.	0 00
Gzowski, Sir C.	5 00	<i>Mail Co., The</i>	5 00
Gzowski, C. S., Jr.	2 00	Mara, H. S.	1 00
Hagarty, Hon. Chief Justice	10 00	Mason, Mrs. A. J.	0 00
Hamilton, W. B. (goods)	2 00	" J.	0 00
Harris & Co.	0 00	" J. H.	2 00
Harvie, John.	1 00	Mason & Risch.	1 00
Heward, Mrs. S.	2 00	Massie, James	5 00
Hillock, Frank.	0 00	Massey H. A., Esq.	5 00
Hodgins, Thos., Q.C.	1 00	Matthews Bros. & Co.	0 00
Hooper, & Co.	1 00	" W. D.	2 00
Hoskins, Alfred.	1 00	Merryfield, Robt.	0 00
Hoskins, John, Q.C.	5 00	Minto Bros. (goods).	2 00
How, A.	2 00	Morphy, E. M.	0 00
Howard, A. McL.	2 00	Moreschfelder, J.	1 00
Howitt, Dr. W. H.	1 00	Moss, Barwick & Franks.	5 00
Howland, H. S. & Son.	2 00	Mowat, Hon. O.	5 00
" O. A.	2 00	Murray, W. A., & Co.	1 00
" Sir W. P.	0 00	Macdonald, John & Co	5 00
Hoyles, N. W.	5 00	Macdonnell, Rev. D. J.	1 00
Hunter, R. J.	0 00	Macdougall, Hon. J. E.	2 00
Irving, A. S.	1 00	MacLaren, Rev. Dr.	1 00
Jack Frost	1 00	McCall, D. & Co.	2 00
Jacques, Mrs. John.	5 00	McCausland, J.	1 00
Jaffray, R.	0 00	McMurrich, W. B.	5 00
Johnston, W. R. & Co.	5 00	Nasmith, J. D.	2 00
Johnstone, Mr.	25	Nelson, H. A.	0 00
Jones, Bros. & Mackenzie	5 00	Newcombe, O.	2 00
Jones, Lyman.	1 00	Northrop & Lyman Co.	5 00
Kay, John, Son & Co.	5 00	(Limited)	0 00
Keer, Maj-Gen. (goods).	5 00	O'Brien, Henry.	0 00
Kennedy, Warring.	2 00	Ogden, W. W., M.D.	1 00
Kent B. & H.B.	1 00	Oldright, W., M.A., M.D.	1 00
		Osborne, J. N.	2 00
		Osler, E. B.	2 00
		" Hon. F.	5 00

Parsons, Rev. Dr.....	1 00	Southerland, W.....	50
Pellat, Mrs. H. M.....	1 00	Stenhouse, Dr.....	1 00
Pearson, W. H.....	2 00	Suckling, Geo. H.....	0 00
Perkins, Ince & Co.....	5 00	Sutcliffe, J. & Sons....	1 00
Rice Lewis & Son.....	5 00	Sutherland, Rev. Alex..	2 00
Ritchie, Mrs. J.....	0 00	Taylor Bros.....	2 00
Robinson, C., Q. C.....	5 00	Taylor, J. & J.....	2 00
Rogers, Elias, & Co....	2 00	Thompson, C. W.....	1 00
" Son & Co.....	1 00	Thompson. T. & Son..	0 00
Rolph, Smith & Co.....	1 00	Trust & Loan Co.....	1 00
Rowell & Hutchison..	2 00	Vernoy, Prof. S.....	1 00
Samuel, Benjamin & Co.	2 00	Vokes, M. (goods).....	60
Sanson, Rev. Alex.....	2 00	Walker, R. & Son(goods)	3 00
Sills, Mrs. G. F.....	0 00	Wallis, L. C.....	25
Sloan & Crowthers....	0 00	Wardell, Isaac.....	0 00
Smith, A. M.....	2 00	Warren Bros. & Boomer	3 00
Smith, Berkeley.....	50	Warwick Bros. & Rutter	2 00
Stanway, George.....	0 00	Warwick & Son.....	0 00
Stark, H. L.....	1 00	Wickson, Hy.....	0 00
Stark, John, & Co....	2 00	Wilkes, Mrs. R.....	0 00
Steele, Briggs, Marcon		Woodhouse, J. J.....	1 00
Seed Co., (Ltd.), The.		Wyld, Grasett & Darling	5 00
Shenstone, J. H.....	2 00	Worthington & Garrett..	0 00

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR 1894.

Brant.....	\$20 00	Ontario.....	\$25 00
Bruce.....	20 00	Oxford.....	10 00
Elgin.....	10 00	Peterboro'.....	10 00
Huron.....	10 00	Toronto.....	600 00
Lanark.....	20 00	Victoria.....	10 00
Leeds and Grenville....	30 00	Welland.....	10 00
Norfolk.....	10 00	York.....	100 00

From Ramsay Township, \$10 ; Horton Township, \$5 ; Clinton Township, \$5 ; and from Picton, Kemptville, Arnprior and Walkerville, \$5 each.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR 1895.

Brant.....	\$10 00	Norfolk.....	\$10 00
Bruce.....	20 00	Ontario.....	25 00
Dufferin.....	10 00	Oxford.....	20 00
Elgin.....	10 00	Perth.....	20 00
Essex (5 years).....	50 00	Peterboro'.....	10 00
Grey.....	10 00	Toronto.....	600 00
Hastings.....	10 00	Stormont, Dundas and	
Kent.....	10 00	Glengary.....	15 00
Lambton.....	20 00	Victoria.....	10 00
Lanark.....	20 00	Welland.....	10 00
Northumberland and		Wellington.....	20 00
Durham.....	10 00	York.....	100 00

From the Township of Draper, \$5 ; and from Lindsay, Collingwood, Orillia, Woodstock, Kingsville, Paris and Deseronto, \$5 each.

Received since Sept. 30th, Municipality of the City of Toronto \$600 ; Township of Nottawasaga, \$5.