

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada

CORNER OF SIMCOE AND RICHMOND STREETS,
TORONTO.

For the Year 1893.

WITH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

“Prison reform is not sentimentalism, . . . It believes in the proper punishment of criminals as necessary to the security of society . . . and as best, every way, for criminals themselves,—*Brinkerhoff*.”

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Prisoners' Aid Association.

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Prisoners' Aid Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Association was held in the Lecture Room of the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Tuesday, January 30th, at 4 p.m.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the Jarvis Street Baptist Church.

The chair was occupied by Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

I trust that each one present will peruse with care the Reports which have been presented to us to-day, and so be prepared to discuss, and thus to educate those we meet, in the important matters of prison reform in which the Prisoners' Aid Association is interested.

Much as the late W. H. Howland will be missed in many branches of philanthropic work in our city and in our land, in none will he be so largely wanted as in the work in which we are to-day interested. He was a man of such large and generous sympathy, that his presence in the jail, prison or reformatory, was a benediction, and each one there felt that in him there was present one who deeply felt for, and had large interest in all that pertained to his or her welfare. It is for those who are left to endeavor to fill up the large gap that is left in the vacant place that he used to occupy.

Although we have been at work for twenty years, yet still much has to be done in the way of awakening a more general interest in the cause of prison reform ; much has to be done in the way of arousing and educating the public mind. We feel very confident that if the need for our work were generally known, much of what we are seeking to accomplish, would, without delay, be carried

into execution. Our indefatigable Secretary, through his circulars, letters and papers, has done good work in spreading abroad this knowledge. Our agent and Bible-woman have also been very helpful to us. But there is still a large work in the way of arousing the public conscience and convincing the public mind that those in our jails and reformatories require, in many matters, a consideration at their hands which they have not yet received.

It is well that for once and all the mistaken notion should be removed, that those interested in this Association work do not desire that punishment should be awarded to those who, knowingly and defiantly, are breakers of our law. It is proper and necessary that there should be due punishment awarded, not vindictively, but in the interest of justice ; in the interest of the community ; and in the interest of the criminal himself, who is thus arrested in his wrong-doing, and time and opportunity given to ponder over his course, and to retrieve his position. While, therefore, a just punishment should be allotted, there should always underlie it the desire of restoration, of reformation, and of bringing back to lost citizenship the offender.

It is not satisfactory to find that the criminal class is increasing ; that it is costing millions of dollars of the public chest ; that it is a menace to our homes ; a menace in our cities ; a menace to our civilization ; and as we have so recently found, boldly invading one of the great assemblies of one of the first nations of the world. It is well for us at these annual meetings not to lose sight of the causes from which so largely crime springs. It is well for us to remember to how large an extent these are preventable. No doubt, poverty adds largely to the criminal class. Stealing is almost justified where the person is driven thereto by starvation. Kindly consideration allotted to our poorer brothers and sisters would remove largely this, admitted to be, a fruitful source of crime. This is demonstrated by the fact, that in times of depression crime increases. Another preventable source is drink, which is found so fruitful that it has ceased to be a matter of argument in discussing the sources of crime. This may be diminished, but will be found

always to too large an extent until the awakened conscience of the people, by prohibitive enactment, removes this source of temptation. Cold neglect of those who are children of misfortune and woe, drives many to evil courses. A large number, by a simple process of drift, are drawn by their evil surroundings into sin. Of late it appears to me that there bulks up largely as an important factor in the wrong-doing of what may be called the better class of criminals, if such an expression be not an anomaly—the avarice and questionable dealings of many employers. The young, innocent clerk learns of questionable methods of acquiring wealth, finds himself surrounded with the gambling spirit, sees the older and wealthier men engaging in matters which appear to him to be questionable, to which he becomes accustomed, and to which he is obliged to assent, and be partaker in, at the risk of being discharged if he question what is done. Akin to this is the carelessness of many employers of labor, and the want of care in many monetary establishments, whereby, without proper oversight, a large measure of wrong-doing is permitted. But, perhaps, at the present time, nothing adds more largely to the manufacture of criminals than the ordinary newspaper of the day. The horrid details of every sort of crime; the startling vividness with which each detail is given, make them to-day instructors in vice. Look how every incident in a murder trial, or any other vile class of crime is presented, with almost a wearysome reiteration. If you desire to know how to murder a person that you dislike, you simply need read the newspapers of the day, and they will tell you, in all its detail, the effect of any poison, whether it be prussic acid, or the like; how to administer it; what the dangers are of smell, or otherwise; how these can be avoided; and what will be best to be done to the unfortunate body in order to prevent detection. A recent work called “Abnormal Man,” which contains many valuable suggestions, deals with this and kindred topics, and tells us, amongst many other matters, that the newspapers have taught mothers very clearly the best method of performing infanticide. Generally, the mind is instructed in the

methods whereby crime can be effectually carried out, where the weak points are means whereby crime is discovered, and so attention is pointed to the method of avoiding detection, and, therefore, carrying out the crime effectually and without danger of arrest.

It would be well if the Legislature should interfere in the case of public trials. It is within our memory that executions were public, and it was urged that these were deterrents, but it was found that the criminal class surrounded the gallows ; jeered, laughed and sang ribald songs, and that there was simply created in their minds the thirst and desire to repeat the crime, the punishment of which was being expiated in public. These public trials of all kinds of vile matters have a most injurious effect on the community. At once the court-house fills up ; old and young ; men and women ; boys and girls crowd for a place.¹ Each thing that is nasty, filthy and vile is eagerly drunk in, and the but half-suppressed laugh or smile is found where anything peculiarly unpleasant is testified by a witness, and this supplies the talk of the town or township for the next year. There should be a large liberty given to hear this class of matter *in camera* ; society being protected by having present certain defined persons, within a reasonable limit as to number, as in the case of executions.

It has now become a trite observation that the turning point for good or evil in the life of most persons is generally before arriving at the age of twenty. It is the turning point for good or evil. The taste for crime, in most cases, begins before the age of twenty. The influence for good leading to the better life is generally before this period. How necessary, then, to look well after our young, and prevent the contaminating influences which will make this turn to be for the worse in youth. This should be one of the first cares of the State. It is a matter absolutely of vital moment to us. We are not a wealthy enough people to be able to pay all that crime costs us if we permit our young to fall into the way of sin. Whatever may be the cost of conserving our young, it is but a small percentage of what it will cost us if they are left to themselves and

allowed to drift into the position of criminals. There should be a most complete power given as to the sentencing or non-sentencing of the young ; as to suspended sentence ; as to the indeterminate sentences ; as to first offences, and the like, so that the child or young man or young woman may, by the judicial officer, be dealt with as he would deal with his own child, found by him either straying or in actual sin. An opportunity given to arrest and to arouse but not to cast upon him the convict stain, and to give, without any such injury done the lad or girl, an opportunity of retrieving his position and regaining his character.

It is many years since I stated at one of our meetings that it was a monstrous thing, where a lad is found who has broken one of the panes of glass in one of our city lamps, which has injured the community to the extent of twenty cents, that he should, for a mere child's fault, be sent to jail, and, with ten days of contamination, be by the State, for the twenty cents of injury *damned for life*.

No person who thinks on the subject can be satisfied with the wretched daily farce played with our drunkards, of a two dollar fine or thirty days in jail. What the unfortunate drunkard wants is an opportunity for withdrawal from companionship and temptation and the strengthening of his system and the application of those means usually employed in inebriate asylums. Surely we should have buildings erected in our Christian land where the poor, suffering from dipsomania, can find that which at present is only procured by persons of sufficient wealth to pay for entrance of these institutions. We want, also, reformatories where we find the true spirit of reformation at work, and where those interested in, and who have faith in such work, are the controlling force.

We certainly should have poor houses. Upon this point I cannot do better than give you the calm utterance found in the Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Ontario in 1891. I trust that we may be able to emphasize it :—

“It is a disgrace to the people of this Province to allow the 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, unchristian, and unpatriotic, and should be prevented by most stringent legislation, if not immediately remedied by the authorities of the various counties.”

A little has been done in the way of classification, but by no means that which should be accomplished. A person whose only crime is his poverty should never be disgraced by being found in our jails. Separate provision should be made for the custody of children. An insane person should not be found, as he is now, confined and obliged to herd with the vilest in our common jails. The drunkard should be kept apart in reformatories fitted to accomplish his recovery. Work, enforced labor, should be found in every penal institution or reformatory. If idleness is injurious and dangerous outside of a jail, it is much more so inside it. Work of some kind must be found. I may say in this connection that I am glad that the Government has not listened to the cry of a few desirous of adding to their wealth to the detriment of the community, and that the binder twine industry is permitted amongst our prisoners.

A complete reorganization of the Penetanguishene Reformatory is needed. It should be put on a better footing, and the better principles of the first reformatories at the close of the nineteenth century should be found there. The Girl's Refuge should be separated from the Woman's Reformatory. The influence is bad and prevents the Refuge doing the work which otherwise it should accomplish.

We heartily thank many of the Clergymen of our Dominion ; the Ministerial Associations : the County Councils ; the Temperance Societies ; the Young Men's Christian Associations and Women's Christian Temperance Unions, for the aid and assistance that they have given us in prosecuting this work.

With these few observations, I have pleasure in calling upon the Rev. Dr. German, who will move the first resolution.

Moved by Rev. J. F. German, D.D., and seconded by Mr. Robert Hall :

That the reports of the various officers be taken as read, that this meeting recognizes with deep satisfaction the helpful character of the work of the Association, and its steady development and advance in the direction of increased usefulness, and that the work done by this Association commends itself to the sympathy and support of the Christian public of this Province.

Moved by Dr. Rosebrugh, and seconded by Mr. J. R. Miller :

That, Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada believe the time has arrived when it becomes necessary to take more active means for the formation of Branch Associations throughout the Province, and

Whereas, the funds at the disposal of the Association are quite inadequate for this purpose, therefore

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting a small Government grant sufficient for this purpose would be a wise expenditure of public funds, and we commend the same to the favorable consideration of the Ontario Government.

Moved by Mr. C. Tilley, and seconded by Mr. H. Cassels :

That the Board of Managers of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada be authorized to take the necessary steps to secure a change in the Constitution, so that the appointment of the Superintendents to the various Sunday Schools shall in all cases be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Moved by Hon. G. W. Allan, and seconded by Mr. E. A. Meredith, LL.D. :

That the Executive Committee be authorized to take such further steps as may be considered advisable for the purpose of securing both the necessary legislative and the necessary municipal action, so that full effect may be given to all the recommendations of the Ontario Prison Reform Commission.

In moving this resolution, Mr. Allan spoke as follows :

It gives me great pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to be present at this meeting, and to have an opportunity of showing my hearty sympathy with the work of this Association. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the good that is being done by the helping hand of Christian benevolence—counsel and instruction—held out by the various workers in connection with this Association to those who have strayed from the path of right, and are paying the penalty of their wrong-doing.

Who can tell how many an offender has, by God's blessing on the words of Christian teaching, lovingly spoken, had his or her heart touched, has been mercifully arrested on the downward course, and induced to lead a new and better life ?

And when discharged from prison or reformatory, how valuable is the timely *aid* afforded them by this Association, in looking after them, procuring work for them, and in so many ways assisting them to become once more good and useful citizens.

For all these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I think this Association deserves the sympathy and support of all Christian men and good citizens, and that it is incumbent upon all of us to do what we can in our several capacities, to aid and facilitate its work in every possible way.

Now, the resolution which has been placed in my hands speaks of the necessity for securing legislative action, in order to give full effect to certain recommendations of the Prison Reform Commission ; recommendations which this Association, I presume, cordially adopts, and considers most important and desirable, in connection with its own work.

The two most important points, I believe, embraced in these recommendations, are : First, that such changes should be made in the Dominion laws, as may be found necessary to confer on the Provincial Government and its officers, all requisite authority to pardon, parole, or apprentice out, and generally to exercise control over all children and youths sentenced or committed to Reformatories, or Refuges, or Industrial Schools in this Province.

And, secondly, the establishment of a special Reformatory for young men (first offenders) between the ages of 16 and 30.

With regard to the first of these, the conferring the pardoning and paroling power on the Provincial Government and its officers, in dealing with young offenders, no one, I think, who has given any attention to the subject, can doubt that this is a most necessary and desirable change.

Acting, as the Provincial authorities would, under a thorough and intimate knowledge of all the circumstances of each individual

case, they would be in a position to deal with all such offenders much more intelligently than could possibly be done if each case were referred to the authorities at Ottawa for their decision ; besides saving the long and injurious delays which would be almost inseparable from such a reference.

This subject has, as all are aware, been brought under the notice of the Premier, Sir John Thompson, on more than one occasion ; and in January, 1892, I was one of a deputation who waited upon Sir John, to urge upon his consideration, both the proposed legislative action with regard to the pardoning and paroling power, and also the establishment for the Dominion of a special Reformatory for young men. I think the impression left upon the minds of the deputation was, that the Premier was disposed to view both suggestions most favorably ; and I have myself very little doubt, that had Sir John not been obliged to leave for Paris, to attend the Behring Sea Arbitration, so early in the session, he would have taken up both these subjects, and we should probably have had the desired legislation last year.

In regard to the establishment of a special Reformatory for young men, I entirely agree with the proposition, that it is not punishment *only*, but reformation that we should aim at in the case of all offenders. Nevertheless, I am just as strongly of opinion, that *all* offenders, be they young or old (but novices in crime), or more hardened sinners, should be made to feel that wrong-doing brings with it present punishment of a more or less severe character, in proportion to the nature of the offence, and that from this penalty they cannot escape. I say this, because I think there has been a disposition shown by some very earnest, but, I venture to think, mistaken philanthropists, to *eliminate the punitive features*, almost entirely, in dealing with some classes of offenders, and in this I entirely differ from them.

It is, however, another matter altogether, and one that calls for action, that young men, who, under the pressure of temptation, have made their first step from the right path, and perhaps have bitterly repented it, should be doomed, during their term of pun-

ishment, to association with old and hardened criminals, and exposed to all the evil results flowing from such companionship ; instead of being brought under influences which might help to lead them back once more to the right path, and send them out again into the world, to become good and useful citizens.

I can only say, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, that I shall be ready to do all in my power when I go down to Ottawa at the next session of Parliament, to urge both these subjects upon the attention of the Dominion Government, the establishment of a Special Reformatory for young men, and the conferring upon the Provincial Government the pardoning and paroling powers.

There is one other subject which I think calls for Dominion legislation, and which I should like to allude to before I sit down, and that is, the making of due provision for the separate trial and separate confinement before trial, of juvenile offenders under a certain age.

I may mention that I introduced a Bill at the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, to amend certain sections in the criminal code, and to make it compulsory upon all Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, to conduct the trial of juvenile offenders under the age of 16 years, without publicity, and separately and apart from that of other offenders ; and also certain enactments in respect to the custody of juvenile offenders, before and after trial. I submitted the draft of the Bill to Sir John Thompson before he left for Paris, who approved of it generally.

Objections were subsequently made to some of the clauses, at the second reading of the Bill in the Senate, and as it was then rather late in the Session, and I desired to make the Bill as perfect as possible, I thought it better to withdraw it, with the view of introducing it again this year at as early a period in the Session as possible, when it would be more likely to receive full and patient consideration. I am very glad now that I did so, as I hope to embody in it some enactments suggested to me by the officers of the Children's Aid Society, now fairly at work, under that most admirable Act for the better protection of children, passed at the last

Session of the Ontario Legislature, and one for which all honor is due to its author, the Provincial Secretary, the Honorable J. M. Gibson.

Mr. Chairman, I am much pleased in moving the resolution which I have already read.

In seconding this resolution, Dr. Meredith spoke as follows :—

The publication of the Report of the Prison Commission of Ontario in 1891, was an epoch in the history of Prison Reform in Canada. The recommendations of the Commissioners, covering as they did the whole field of Prison Reform, had been cordially endorsed by the three large prison conferences held since in Toronto, by all the ecclesiastical bodies which since then had held their annual sessions in Ontario, and by numerous representative and influential lay organizations throughout the Province. They had in fact met with a universal acceptance in the country. To give effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners was therefore to give effect not merely to their personal views, but to the deliberate and reiterated judgment of the educated people of all creeds and classes in the country. We have the assurance of Sir John Thompson, that the Federal Government is prepared to introduce, at the next session at Ottawa, the legislation necessary to give effect to these recommendations ; and we have also the assurance of Sir Oliver Mowat, that the Government of Ontario will endeavor to fulfil its part, in passing at the earliest moment such legislation as is still required from them for the same object. Already, indeed, a most important step has been taken in that direction by the Ontario Government. The Act passed last session by the Local Legislature for the protection of friendless and neglected children is an honor to the country. No more beneficent or enlightened statute can probably be found on the Statute Book of any country. The passing of this Act was an especial source of gratification to him, as ever since he became, in 1859, officially connected, as a member of the Board of Inspectors, with the prisons of Canada, he had again and again in his official reports, and in separate pamphlets, denounced as a crime the sending of our unfortunate little ones to

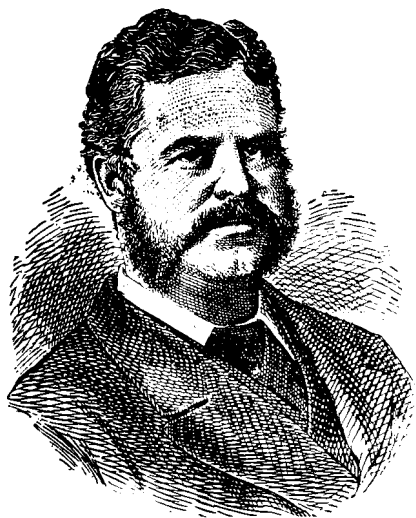
the gaols, there to be educated in vice and crime ; and had urged that these waifs and strays of society should be taken from their evil surroundings and placed in homes or schools and brought up under good moral and religious influence.

This blessed change in the treatment of our wayward and neglected children we have great cause to be thankful for, but there are still many other things, as the Chairman has pointed out in his address, which the Local Legislature has to do before its beneficent work is completed.

Dr. Meredith said that he could not conclude without congratulating the Prisoners' Aid Association on the work they had done in the past, in forwarding the cause of Prison Reform in Canada. They had done good work in many lines and in many ways ; but in no way, he thought, had they done such valuable service as in awakening public interest in this great subject, and in educating the public mind to deal intelligently with these social questions, the importance of which it was impossible to exaggerate. At the present moment he felt persuaded that the efforts of the Association could not be directed to a better end than in endeavoring, in accordance with the resolution he was seconding, to induce the Governments at Ottawa and Toronto, and the Municipal Councils of Ontario, each in its own sphere, to do what is still needful to translate into practice the recommendations of the Commissioners which have not yet been acted on.

Moved by Rev. Dr. Thomas, and seconded by Mr. J. E. Pell :

That the reports of the various officers as presented be adopted, and that the following officers be appointed for the year 1894 : See page 2.



In Memoriam.

WILLIAM H. HOWLAND.

BORN, 1844. DIED, 1893.

BY J. W. B.

As, in the joy and pride of buoyant youth,
Honored and courted, flattered and caressed,
He sat in Pleasure's perfumed banquet-hall,
Some touch of sanctity divinely given
Illum'd his eyes, and he beheld the Truth—
Not that his spirit instant shrank and soured,
Or that the smile died sadly on his lips—
A new and higher happiness indeed
Beamed in his face, for now he truly saw
And truly measured unreal things of time
'Gainst the eternal verities beyond.
Then sprang the Man within his soul to life—
Immediately conferring not with flesh and blood,
He cried, "My life from this day forth for Christ,
My hand, my heart, my labor for His poor!"
And so he lived and died—and so to-day
While church and city, trade and public guild,
Whose several cause he served right earnestly,
In sad procession bear him to the tomb,
The anguished sob of Poverty and Want
Moves all our hearts—his dearest requiem!

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The year 1893 was specially marked by the great loss we have sustained in the death of Mr. W. H. Howland. Mr. Howland was chairman of the Executive Committee, Superintendent of the Women's Reformatory Sunday School, and he was the First Vice-President of our Association. He has been identified with the work and was one of our most active members for over fifteen years. He was a tower of strength to the association, and we shall miss both his wise counsel and his wonderful faith. Words fail to tell how much he was admired, how much beloved and how sadly he is missed. Verily "he rests from his labors but his works do follow him."

During the year the Sunday Schools have been conducted as usual at the Central Prison, Reformatory for Women and at the City Gaol. The Night School at the Central Prison has also been kept up. During the year Mr. Madden, who had charge of the school in association with Mr. Boddy, was obliged to retire on account of moving from the city. His place has been taken by Mr. Smith.

The Ministerial Association of Toronto still supplies the preaching service at the Prison and Reformatory, on Sunday afternoon, and at the Reformatory on Thursday evenings as well. Although during the year there were a few disappointments, we desire to express our thanks for the great interest manifested in the work by the Ministerial Association. We have also to express our thanks to the Rev. Charles Cook, of England, and Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, for services during the year.

We are pleased to report that the cause of Prison reform has made progress since our last annual meeting.

The Children's Aid Act or "The Act for the Better Protection of Children," passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature is a most comprehensive measure, and reflects the greatest credit upon its author, J. M. Gibson, Esq., Provincial Secretary. The Ontario Government was fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. J. J. Kelso, to organize the County Visiting Committees and the local Children's Aid Societies. We trust this new department will receive the hearty co-operation of all who desire to see neglected and dependent children rescued from a life of pauperism and crime.

We were disappointed, however, that no steps were taken for

the reorganization of the Reformatory for Boys, or for the removal of the Girls' Refuge from association with the Reformatory for Women. Our juvenile reformatories should be placed upon a proper basis as soon as possible. The "Child's Charter" will doubtless do much to keep youngchildren from drifting into crime, but we require a more efficient system of dealing with those who have already entered upon a life of crime. We are also disappointed that the Ontario Government did not accede to the request of the Prison Reform Conference that a special grant be made to the Prisoners' Aid Association, for the purpose of promoting County Gaol Reform.

Additional prison accommodation is also required, say one at Kingston and one at London, so as to relieve the gaols of all sentenced prisoners; or better still, one or both of these institutions might be conducted as a reformatory for habitual drunkards as recommended by the Prison Reform Commissioners, and endorsed by the Prison Reform Conference.

We require additional legislation from the Dominion Government, also, to enable the Provincial Government and its officers to pardon, parole, board out and exercise absolute control over all children under sentence, and also provision made for separate trial and separate confinement of all children charged with offences or under arrest. We are also hoping soon to see established by the Dominion Government a reformatory for young men—first offenders—on the parole and indeterminate sentence system.

During the year a special effort has been made in the direction of county gaol reform. Prison reform literature was sent to the Ministerial Associations, Y. M. C. A., and Temperance Societies, and circulars to the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and Catholic clergy, asking their influence with the county councillors in behalf of county gaol reform. An appeal has also been made to the county councils direct, asking especially for better classification of gaol prisoners, and for the establishment of a poor house in every county or group of counties, so that the respectable county poor shall not be confined in the common gaol.

Attention is called to the fact that both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of our Gaol Sunday School report that it is still the custom to send mere children to the common gaol. We trust this monstrous evil will soon be put an end to. We would also call attention to the suggestion of Mr. Hall, with respect to the desirability of a new wing to the gaol, and constructed on the cellular plan, for the perfect isolation of first offenders.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH,
Secretary.

S. H. BLAKE,
President.

THE JAIL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

During the year the work in the Jail Sunday Schools has gone on quietly and steadily, the teachers in men's Sunday School and in women's Sunday School relying on the power of the Gospel to save both men and women, and we have not been disappointed. Since the alterations made in the Jail building a few years ago, a great improvement has been effected in completely separating the men and women's departments, and resulting in the formation of two separate Sunday Schools. Miss Cull is in charge of the women's departments; her report will appear separately. The alterations referred to have also divided our work, especially in the male department. During the past year on the 53 Sabbaths there was an average attendance of 26. There were also 141 services held in corridors, kitchen and hospital, during the Sunday School session, as these prisoners cannot attend the Sunday School. The average number of teachers or workers has been seven each Sabbath.

As in former years, these teachers and friends have provided a good Xmas breakfast for all in Jail on that morning, numbering last year 164 men and women. This was followed up by a live Gospel service resulting in evident blessing. This kindness on the part of the teachers has had a strong influence for good over many, both of men and women.

Although there are only a few known conversions, to report during the year, we rejoice that some have professed acceptance of Christ, and are giving evidence of a new life in Christ Jesus.

We regret that mere boys continue to be sent to Jail, and we most sincerely trust that some other mode of dealing with juvenile offenders may be adopted. The prisoners are classified as well as the construction of the gaol will permit. We would be glad, however, to see a new wing built, with say 40 cells, and the cells constructed on the English system, so that first offenders and those awaiting trial may be kept absolutely separate, not only from all other prisoners, but from each other as well. The teachers in the Jail Sunday School Male Department are Rev. E. Barker, Messrs. Thomas Cowan, James Edington, Arthur Crompton, Thomas Taylor, Robert Simpson, Alex. Cameron, Charles Jeffery, Mr.

John Wood, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. Robt. Hall, General Superintendent.

I desire to record my appreciation of the kindness, and assistance always afforded us in our work by Gov. Green, and other officers of this prison.

ROBERT HALL,
Superintendent.

THE JAIL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

We are thankful to be able to record for another year the joy we feel in having been permitted to carry the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the women and girls confined in our county jail. It has been a year owned and blessed of God. Several have professed conversion, and after obtaining work after their discharge, have striven to prove their sincerity by their altered lives. One precious soul has "passed over," we believe fully trusting in her risen Saviour.

The largest number in attendance at the Sunday School was 24, which occurred in October, and the smallest number eight, which occurred in May.

The same zealous band of teachers who have labored so faithfully for the past three years, still continue their efforts to "rescue the perishing," and are satisfied to leave the result with the Lord.

A sad feature of this year's experience is an increase in the number of juvenile offenders at the Jail. This brings the necessity of more efficient preventive work strongly before us.

We desire to gratefully acknowledge the help rendered by the friends who have come out to the Jail to talk to the women and to sing for them, and also the great kindness and Christian support given us by the matrons and officers.

ANNA CULL,
Assistant Superintendent.

The teachers in Jail Sunday School Female Department are Miss Kelly, Miss Ward, Mrs. Tail, Miss McTaggart and Miss Cull.

CENTRAL PRISON SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The attendance for the year, both of scholars and teachers, has been slightly in excess of the attendance for 1892, the average being of teachers 26, and of scholars 195. As is usually the case, the attendance has been larger during the winter and spring and smaller during the summer, though the variation during the past year has not been of a very marked kind.

Effort is made, through the agents of the Prisoners' Aid Association, to look after scholars upon their discharge and find them employment, and to render them such other assistance as it is found prudent and possible to give them ; and we continue to be firmly of the belief that the School is of great spiritual advantage to the men and an important means towards the reformation of those committed to the Prison.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the interest in the work and the sympathy and courtesy manifested by the Warden and other officers of the Prison.

HAMILTON CASSELS,

Superintendent.

The teachers in the Central Prison Sunday School are :

John Aitken, Andrew Bates, John C. Bull, Henry Best, J. H. Brown, Hamilton Cassels, Thomas Croxton, Henry Wm. Coombes, John Drummer, J. French, W. R. Finlay, Henry Hunsley, James W. Lee, Nicholas Lelean, Charles McBride, Hugh McMath, T. W. Old, Arthur M. Pattison, William Rennie, George Ross, B. E. Swayzie, Henry C. Stevens, J. H. Snider, Benjamin B. Spencer, Robert Simpson, Daniel Scott, R. G. Scott, S. C. Shook, Edward Taylor, George C. Watson ; also, about eight men from Knox College.

CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

The school is held on four evenings of the week, the junior classes being taught on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, and the senior classes on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

The old adage that "Ignorance is the father of crime," is proved by the illiterate condition of many of the prisoners, as over forty of those admitted to the school had never before learned to read and write; and some others had never had the opportunity of attending any school, and had to acquire what little information they had by their own unaided efforts.

The men continue to evince a lively interest in their studies, and whilst the attendance at the school is entirely voluntary, there are generally more seeking those privileges than there is room to accommodate.

The aim of the school is to supply to the men instruction in the elementary branches of education, that they may be the better enabled to earn an honest living, and to give more intelligent and satisfactory service to those by whom they may hereafter be employed.

The following table will show the number of men on the roll in the different classes for the several months of the year, beginning 1st October, 1892 :-

	NO. ON ROLL.	1ST PRIM.	2ND PRIM.	2ND READER.	3RD READER.	4TH READER.
1892						
October.....	74	18	10	14	20	12
November.....	74	16	11	13	24	10
December.....	73	21	11	15	25	1
1893						
January.....	64	12	13	16	15	8
February.....	75	21	17	12	15	10
March.....	61	21	8	12	11	9
April.....	66	18	11	17	10	10
May.....	69	19	10	13	17	10
June.....	70	19	11	12	17	11
August.....	62	17	11	14	10	10
September.....	72	21	14	14	13	10

Besides the intellectual improvement of the men, it is hoped that their education has an elevating effect upon their morals as well, and this seems to be borne out by a corresponding improvement in their general conduct.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. Massie, the Warden, for the great interest he takes in the school, which is in reality only a part of that very excellent system which he has inaugurated for training the men how to utilize their powers of body and mind to the best advantage in the various departments of service they may be called upon to perform in the active duties of life. Mr. Logan, the Deputy Warden, is also deserving of praise for his cheerful and cordial co-operation.

In conclusion, I return my sincere thanks to the Association for the very hearty support always given me, and for the liberal supplies so promptly and generously provided for the school.

JAMES BODDY,
Principal.

ANDREW MERCER FEMALE REFORMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

During the year just closed we have had fifty-two sessions of Sabbath school, with an average attendance of 53 adults and 27 children. We have 19 teachers engaged in the work, two of whom have gone into the Foreign Mission work, viz., Miss Wanless and Miss Wickett. Several ladies and gentlemen have addressed the school, and one very beautiful song-service was given by the male members of the McCaul St. Methodist Church, led by Messrs. Martin and Burns, the leader and organist of that church.

The usual Xmas service has been observed, when the inmates were presented with a pretty card, text-books and papers the gift of the teachers.

A Bible woman, Miss Keith, has held services every Saturday afternoon, with an average attendance of eighteen who come voluntarily to pray and praise, and learn the way of salvation "more perfectly." She esteems it a privilege to do real personal work and become more intimately acquainted with the women.

She has held 36 meetings; 16 women are regularly visited every two weeks, and letters are received regularly from five of

them ; 130 calls have been made on the women in their own homes after discharge, and 100 other calls in connection with the work. The police court has been visited two and three times a week. A number of women have received situations in the country, and from their letters we are greatly encouraged ; 13 women, former inmates of the Reformatory are now employed in the city and are doing well. We regret to have lost from our midst the help and leadership of our brother in Christ, W. H. Howland, Esq., who for so many years has been identified with this work. His health having somewhat failed, he resigned in the early part of this year, and before retiring from the superintendency, nominated in his stead Reuben Harvey, Esq., who has since ably filled the place. Mrs. Dr. T. F. Chamberlain has been appointed lady superintendent.

And now after another year's joys and sorrows, successes and failures, conflicts and conquests we lay all at the feet of our adorable Lord, grateful that He has allowed us to carry the Bread of Life to these our perishing sisters.

Respectfully submitted,

E. Y. SAMS,

Secretary.

The teachers in attendance at the Reformatory Sunday School are as follows : Mr. Tilley, Supt. ; Mrs. Chamberlain, Asst. Supt. ; Misses E. Y. Sams, Scott, Howells, Wallace, Malcolm, Hamilton, Kelly, Findlay, Parker, Hicks, Cullen, Keith, Tilley, Jack, McKenzie, De Wilton, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Graham.

REPORT OF BIBLE READER FOR REFORMATORY AND JAIL.

In closing the record of work for the year ending September 30th, 1893, I desire to thank the dear Lord for His tender love, and for His guiding power during the past months ; also, for the blessed privilege He has given me of being a co-worker with Him in this portion of Christ's vineyard. We have surely proven the truth of God's word, "That Paul may plant, and Apollos may water, but only God can give the increase ;" but our Father in His loving kindness has granted us the privilege of seeing many sin-sick and weary souls turn to Him who was, and still is the Great Physician.

Many times the question is asked, Do these women stand ? We can truly answer that where there has been at true conversion, the

power of God has been as mighty to keep as to save ; and many of these dear women have said, "I praise the Lord that I ever was sent to the Mercer Reformatory." If I could only have the many who read this report, gather with us in one of the Saturday afternoon meetings, and see the bright countenances of from twenty to twenty-five women, they would forget that these faces belonged to those confined within prison walls.

From the number of encouraging letters received from the discharged prisoners throughout the country, I realize more and more the fulness of the promise, that God's word, though spoken in weakness, had not returned unto Him void. The work in the Jail is very different from that in the Reformatory, here we meet the more hardened classes, but often as we tell the simple story of the Cross, I have seen the tears course down the bruised and battered faces, and have felt that there is still something good left in them. But even here some have professed their faith in Christ, and as far as can be judged, are living reformed lives, and we have the dying testimony of one who was the very chiefest of sinners, "that she was going to dwell with Jesus." It is impossible in this short space to give any idea of the day-by-day personal work, of the cups of cold water given in His Name, and of the many visits in the homes of these poor outcasts, but our prayer is that God may follow with His blessing our feeble efforts in this direction. May I here add my thanks for the many kindnesses I have received from the officials of the Reformatory, Jail and Police Court, and to the members of the Prisoners' Aid Society, who have so willingly helped me in so many ways. Also to the friends who have from time to time assisted with clothing, etc. May He who only can reward, bless you all. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

MAUDE KEITH.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

No. of week-day meetings held at Reformatory.....	56
" " " " Jail.....	34
" times visited Police Court.....	78
" calls on women.....	239
" " in connection with work.....	204
" letters written to discharged women.....	40
" " received from " ".....	35
" women given permanent work and homes.....	25
" " helped in any way.....	50

AGENT'S REPORT.

It is indeed a pleasant task, that of writing an account of His dealing with us for the last six months. By His grace we have been enabled to pay considerably over one hundred visits to the prisons of this city, and one hundred and fifty visits to the Police Court.

In the Central Prison and Gaol we have had the privilege of having two thousand private interviews with the men in their cells.

My visits to the Police Court enabled me to find out a great deal about those whom the P. A. A. is so anxious to aid. For instance: when a man is on trial, all the particulars of his character are brought out, and from the witnesses in his case one can see what company he has been keeping, etc.

Then the Police Court affords excellent opportunities for learning something of the condition of the prisoners' homes, by which means we were enabled more satisfactorily to visit the families of the prisoners to give them a word of cheer, and, where necessary, material aid as well.

The question has been often asked: What are the results of all this work? To us, the privilege of doing the work is ample remuneration. But we have been greatly encouraged in knowing that many of those prisoners were soundly converted during their incarceration. Let us give one or two cases:

A young man discharged from Central Prison in the spring, had promised before his discharge to make a fresh start on his liberation. However, the bad influence of his old and evil companions almost proved his ruin. The poor fellow got drunk and made a bad fall. But I only wish others would take a lesson from this young man, instead of continuing in a downward course; he resolved by God's help to turn, and he did. He was kept in our Home ten

days, when he took a situation with a farmer and has given the very best satisfaction ; we have heard several times of the bright, consistent, Christian life he has been living.

Another interesting subject of our work, for the sake of a name we will say John Smith, was serving a term, first sentence, six months in Central Prison ; in frequent interviews with him, he expressed an earnest desire to live a new and better life, and he did. Being placed in a very respectable neighborhood, he conducted himself in a very exemplary manner, and his upright conduct was the general remark of the neighborhood. One day a farmer, from John's neighborhood, called at the office of the Home, wanting to hire a man ; he was informed there were none in the Home at present, and was asked if he would have any objection to taking a man from the C. P. ? He was surprised that I should mention such a thing and said, "No prisoners for me ; but if I could get a man like John Smith, that was sent to Mr. —, I would give him tip-top wages."

So it is and such is the prejudice. Our hero, John, has worked with and set an example to men who would abhor the very idea of associating with an ex-prisoner ; and I believe, to-day, there are none but the man and his wife and son for whom he works, and the clergyman of whose church he is a consistent member, that knows he got his new start in life at the Central Prison. We could add more very interesting cases, but space will not permit.

Yours truly,

J. H. SNIDER.

150 SIMCOE ST., Dec., 1893.

WHAT IS WANTED.

1. FROM THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT : (a) A reformatory for young men,—first offenders with indeterminate sentences, and the parole system. (b) Power to pardon, parole and to deal with juvenile offenders absolutely, without reference to Dominion authority. (c) Provision for the separate trial and separate commitment of all children charged with offences under arrest. (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 special grant to promote county gaol reform.

3. FROM THE COUNTY COUNCILS : (a) Re-organization of the county gaol 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. (d) An annual grant to the Prisoners' Aid Association.

4. FROM THE CHURCHES, TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY : In the case of prison reform—sympathy, co-operation and material aid.

Two of the resolutions adopted by the Ontario Prison Reform Conference held in Toronto in 1891, were as follows :—

1. REFORMATORY FOR INEBRIATES. “*Resolved*,—That this Conference cordially approves of the recommendations of the Prison Reform Commissioners with regard to the establishment of one or more industrial reformatories for inebriates. . . . We also approve of the introduction of cumulative sentences, indeterminate sentences, and the parole system in connection with said reformatory or reformatories for inebriates ; and this Conference would respectfully urge the Ontario Government to take the necessary steps to give full effect to these recommendations.”

2. BOYS' REFORMATORY. “That whereas, the recommendations of the Commission with regard to the re-organization of the

Reformatory for boys at Penetanguishene, is in accord with the published evidence regarding the working of boys' reformatories in other countries : *Resolved*,—That this Conference fully concurs in the same, and respectfully urges the Ontario Government to take immediate steps for the purchase of a suitable farm, not too far removed from the centres of population, with a view (1) to the adoption of the cottage system, (2) a better system of classification, and (3) with a view to the adoption of farm life on the part of the boys to a much greater extent than appears to be now possible."

NOTE.—This latter recommendation is also endorsed by the Inspector of Prisons, in his Report for 1981, page 127.

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 throughout the Province, who have co-operated in the cause of Prison Reform.

Friends for parcels of cast-off clothing.

Upper Canada Bible Society for Bibles.

The Willard Tract Society for Periodicals.

The large number of teachers for so faithfully conducting the S. S. 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.

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 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 our work.

PRACTICAL WORK OF OUR ASSOCIATION.

—

Minutes of practical work of the Association for twelve months, ending September 30th, 1893 :

Total number discharged from city prisons, 1,771.

The number assisted by the Association, 271.

Employment found for 71.

Provisions given to 26 families.

Rent paid for 4.

Articles of clothing given, 000.

Assisted with tools, 4.

Railway fares to homes or where employment could be obtained, 31.

Articles of furniture given, 50.

Loans to discharged prisoners, \$42.20.

Repaid during the year, \$36.90.

The agent and Bible woman have made 272 visits to the prisons, and 281 visits outside in the interests of the prisoners and their families, and 215 visits to Police Court. At the Central Prison there were over 2,000 interviews held with prisoners in their cells.

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 Gaol.
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, at 150 Simcoe Street, as a place of call and temporary shelter for prisoners after their discharge.
9. Assisting with tools, and making temporary loans to discharged prisoners.
10. A preaching service weekly, in the Central Prison and Female Reformatory, by members of the Toronto Ministerial Association.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

D. MACGILLIVRAY, TREASURER, TORONTO, IN ACCOUNT
WITH THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA.

For the Year ending Sept 30th, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

1892.			
Sept. 30th.	—To	Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce.	\$ 15 82
	"	Loans Returned.	33 00
	"	Government Grant.	1000 00
	"	County Grants.	100 00
	"	City of Toronto Grant.	600 00
	"	County of York Grant.	100 00
	"	Government Grants for Cabs.	587 50
	"	Subscriptions.	356 50
	"	Annual Meeting Collection.	7 70
	"	Interest on W. Gooderham's Legacy.	109 50
	"	Overdraft at Bank.	33 12
			<hr/>
			\$2943 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

By	Interest and Repairs Simcoe St. Property. .	\$ 458 04
"	Postage.	24 98
"	Fuel, Light and Water.	152 76
"	Rates and Sundries.	54 82
"	Bank Commission and Interest.	30 97
"	Printing.	262 76
"	Hymn Books for Prison Sunday Schools.	16 75
"	Loans to Discharged Prisoners.	42 20
"	Meals and Lodgings for Discharged Prisoners.	193 60
"	Special Loan.	55 00
"	Cabs for Preaching Services and Lady Teachers.	571 75
"	Salaries.	639 99
"	Central Prison Night School.	377 57
"	Literature for Prisoners (the Gooderham Literature Fund).	53 25
"	On hand.	8 70
		<hr/>
		\$2943 14

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1893.

Adams, J.	1 00	Caven, Prof. W.	1 00
Aikenhead & Crombie ..	2 00	Cayley, Rev. J. D.	1 00
Aikens, Dr. W. T.	1 00	Clark, Mrs. Mortimer ..	2 00
Aitken, J.	1 00	Coad, Mrs. L. M.	2 00
Allen, A. A. & Co.	5 00	Coatsworth, E.	1 00
Allan, Hon. G. W.	5 00	Coleman, George.	1 00
Baldwin, Mrs. E.	2 00	Cooper, H.	2 00
Baldwin, Rev. H. G.	1 00	Copp, Clark Co., The. .	2 00
Ball, Miss.	2 00	Cowan, J. W. & Co.	1 00
Beardmore, Geo. L.	2 00	Davidson & Hay.	5 00
Beatty, Chadwick & Co. .	2 00	Davies, W.	2 00
Beaty, R.	1 00	Dewart, Rev. Dr.	1 00
Best, Henry.	2 00	Dixon, Miss Homer	5 00
Bishop of Toronto.	5 00	Douglas, W. A.	2 00
Blachford, H. C. & Co.,		Dudley & Burns.	1 00
(goods).	4 00	Dun, Wiman & Co.	3 00
Blake, Hon. S. H.	10 00	Earls, John.	1 00
Blake, Lash, Cassels &		Elliot, W.	5 00
Holman.	20 00	Elliott & Son.	1 00
Boddy, Rev. Archdeacon .	1 00	Empire Print'g & Pub. Co	2 00
Bonnell, William.	5 00	Falconer, E.	1 00
Boyd, Hon. J. A.	3 00	Fiskien, John, Jr.	1 00
Boyd Bros. & Co.	2 00	Flett, Lowndes & Co. .	1 00
Brock, W. R. & Co.	5 00	Galt, Sir Thomas.	2 00
Brodie, J. L.	1 00	Gartshore, J. J.	1 00
Brown Bros.	2 00	Gillespie, Ansley & Dixon	5 00
Brown, John.	1 00	Good, James.	1 00
Brown, William.	2 00	Gooderham, Mrs. A. E. .	2 00
Caldecott, Burton & Co.,		Gooderham, Mrs. Alfred .	2 00
(goods).	10 00	Gooderham, Mrs. C. H. .	1 00
*Campbell, James.	2 00	Gooderham, George	5 00
Canada Paper Co.	2 00	Gooderham, Mrs. George .	5 00
C. (F. J.).	1 00	Gooderham, Mrs. Robt. .	5 00
Carlyle, W.	1 00	Gooderham, Mrs. W. G. .	2 00
Carpmael, Chas., M.A. .	4 00	Gordon & Helliwell	5 00
Carty, The Misses.	5 00	Goulding & Son.	5 00
Cash.	1 00	Gowan, J.	2 00
Caswall, Rev. R. S., M.A	1 00	Grasett, Dr. F. LeN. . .	1 00

Gregg, Prof. W.	\$ 1 00	Massie, James.	\$ 5 00
Gzowski, Sir C.	5 00	Massey Mfg. Co., The..	5 00
Gzowski, C. S., Jr.	2 00	Matthews Bros. & Co. .	1 00
Hagarty, Hon. Chief Jus-		Matthews, W. D.	2 00
tice.	10 00	Merryfield, Robt.	1 00
Hamilton, W. B. (goods)	2 00	Minto Bros. (goods) . .	2 00
Harris & Co.	1 00	Morphy, E. M.	1 00
Harvie, John.	1 00	Moss, Barwick & Franks	5 00
Hillock, Frank.	1 00	Mowat, Hon. O.	5 00
Hodgins, Thos., Q.C.	1 00	Murray, W. A. & Co. .	1 00
Hooper, C. E.	1 00	Macdonald, John & Co. .	5 00
Hoskin, John, Q.C.	5 00	Macdonell, Rev. D. J. .	2 00
Howard, A. McL.	2 00	Macdougall, Hon. J. E. .	1 00
Howitt, Dr. W. H.	1 00	MacLaren, Rev. Dr.	1 00
Howland, H. S. & Son. .	2 00	Macpherson, Sir D.	
Howland, O. A.	2 00	McCall, D. & Co.	2 00
Howland, W. H.	5 00	McCausland, J.	1 00
Howland, Sir W. P.	5 00	McMurrich, W. B.	5 00
Hoyles, N. W.	5 00	Nasmith, J. D.	2 00
Hunter, R. J.	2 00	Nelson, H. A.	5 00
Irving, A. S.	1 00	Newcombe, O.	3 00
Jacques, Mrs. John.	5 00	Northrop & Lyman Co.,	
Jaffray, R.	2 00	(Limited)	5 00
Johnston, W. R. & Co. .	5 00	O'Brien, Henry.	2 00
Jones Bros. & Mackenzie	5 00	Ogden, W. W., M.D. . .	1 00
Kay, John, Son & Co. .	5 00	Oldright, W., M.A., M.D	2 00
Keer, Maj.-Gen. (goods)	5 00	Osler, E. B.	2 00
Kent Bros.	1 00	Osler, Hon. F.	5 00
Kent, H.	1 00	Parsons, Rev. Dr.	1 00
Kerr, George.	2 00	Pellatt, Mrs. H. M.	50
Kilgour Bros.	5 00	Pearson, W. H.	2 00
King, J. D.	2 00	Perkins, Ince & Co.	5 00
Kingstone, F. W.	5 00	Presbyterian Pub. Co. .	1 00
Langmuir, M.	1 00	Presbyterian News Co. .	1 00
Leadley, E.	2 00	Rice Lewis & Son.	5 00
Lee, W. S.	1 00	Ritchie, Mrs. J.	1 00
Lyman Bros.	5 00	Robinson, C., Q.C.	5 00
Magill, W.	1 00	Rogers, Elias, & Co. . .	2 00
Mail Co., The.	5 00	Rogers, Son & Co.	1 00
Mara, H. S.	5 00	Ross, Miss.	2 00
Mason, Mrs. A. J.	1 00	Rowsell & Hutchinson. .	2 00
Mason, J.	1 00	Samson, Kennedy & Co. .	2 00
Mason, J. H.	2 00	Samuel, Benjamin & Co. .	2 00
Mason & Risch.	2 00	Sanson, Rev. Alex.	2 00

Sills, Mrs. G. F.....	\$2 00	Thompson, T. & Son....	\$2 00
Sloan & Crowthers.....	2 00	Topp, Mrs.....	2 00
Smith, A. M.....	2 00	Trust & Loan Co.....	1 00
Stanway, George.....	1 00	Vernoy, Prof. S.....	1 00
Stark, H. L.....	2 00	Vokes, M.....	1 00
Stark, John, & Co.....	5 00	Walker, R. & Son.....	3 00
Steele, Briggs, Marcon		Warner Bros. & Boomer	2 00
Seed Co. (Ltd.), The..	5 00	Warwick, W. & Son....	2 00
Suckling, Geo. H.....	1 00	Wickson, Hy.....	1 00
Sutherland, Rev. Alex..	2 00	Wilkes, Mrs. R.....	1 00
Taylor Bros.....	2 00	Woodhouse, J. J.....	1 00
Taylor, J. & J.....	2 00	Wyld, Grasett & Darling	5 00
Taylor, Samuel.....			

Parcels of clothing have been received from Miss Wallace, Miss How, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Coote, Mr. C. W. Thompson, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. McGaw, Mr. Carter, Mr. Botham, Mrs. T. H. Bull, Mrs. Stovel, and several other friends.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR 1893.

Oxford.....	\$15 00	Wellington.....	\$20 0
Victoria.....	20 00	Toronto.....	600 00
York.....	100 00	Norfolk.....	10
Welland.....	15 00	Wentworth.....	
Peterborough.....	10 00		