

Twenty-Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

Prisoners' Aid Association

of Canada

62 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

For the Year 1897-98

WITH

List of Subscribers

"Then will I teach transgressors Thy ways: and sinners shall be converted unto Thee."—Ps. LI., 13.

"Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you for I was in prison, and ye came unto Me."

—MATT. XXV., 34-36.

TORONTO
DUDLEY & BURNS, PRINTERS.
1899.

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"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.

TORONTO
DUDLEY & BURNS, PRINTERS.
1899.

Prisoners' Aid Association.

Officers for 1898-99.

Honorary President :

HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q.C.

President :

E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents :

**HON. G. W. ALLAN.
J. T. GILMOUR, M.D.
J. G. HODGINS, LL.D.**

**ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq.
JAMES MASSIE, Esq.***

Secretary :

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D.

Treasurer :

JOHN AITKEN, Esq.

Supt. S.S. Central Prison : †

HAMILTON CASSELS, Esq.

Supt. S.S. Reformatory for Women : †

HUGH MACMATH, Esq.

Supt. S.S. County Jail : †

ROBERT HALL, Esq.

Agent and Teacher : ‡

FINLAY SPENCER, Esq.

Bible Woman : ‡

MRS. L. C. BELLAMY.

* Arranged Alphabetically. Dr. J. G. Hodgins is the Pioneer Canadian Prison Worker.

† The S.S. Supts. are elected by the Teachers of the respective Schools.

‡ The Agent and Bible Woman are appointed by the Directors.

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OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

MEANS EMPLOYED.

The objects of the 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 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 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 Home for Girls in connection with the work of the Bible-woman.
9. Assisting with tools, making temporary loans to discharged prisoners, and helping the families of prisoners when necessary.
10. A preaching service weekly at the Central Prison, and at the Female Reformatory, by members of the Toronto Ministerial Association.

Prisoners' Aid Association.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

With a single exception, the three Sunday Schools conducted by the Association (with a full staff of teachers, every Sunday morning), have been carried on uninterruptedly during the year. A fire at the Central Prison last spring, caused considerable damage to the chapel, and the Sunday School for several weeks was suspended in consequence.

Members of the Toronto Ministerial Association continue to give their valuable services in conducting a preaching service every Sunday at the Central Prison and the Reformatory for Women. These services are very highly appreciated by both the officers and the prisoners, and there is always keen disappointment when the clergyman appointed for the day fails to keep the appointment, which unfortunately sometimes occurs.

WORK OF THE AGENT.

Mr. Finlay Spencer, the Agent of the Association, continues his work of aiding discharged prisoners and the families of prisoners, and he still conducts the Night School at the Central Prison four nights a week. The prayer-meeting organized by him in January, 1897, is now conducted by the teachers of the C. P. Sunday School.

COTTAGE HOME FOR GIRLS.

The Cottage Home for Girls, established by Mrs. Bellamy, our Bible-woman, two years ago, has become an important factor in prosecuting our work among girls and young women. The

aim of the Home is to rescue young girls who are simply on the border-line of vice or crime. Many of these girls are committed to our keeping from the Police Court, instead of being sent to jail. They do not usually remain with us more than two or three weeks, as there is no difficulty in obtaining good positions for those whom we can recommend. Our success in this line of work has been so marked, that the supply of young female prisoners in the city jail has been practically cut off. The female prisoners in the city jail are now almost exclusively confined to what are known as "old timers."

PRISON REFORM.

It is said that the only way to effect reform is to "agitate, agitate, agitate." For seven years we have been pressing for certain reforms that remain as yet to be brought about. From the Dominion Government we have been asking for the establishment of a reformatory for young men on the Elmira plan and for the adoption of the indeterminate sentence and parole system. From the Ontario Government we have been asking for the re-organization of the Boy's Reformatory, Woman's Reformatory and Refuge for Girls, and the establishment of a Reformatory for Inebriates. From the County Councils of the Province we have been asking for the adoption of the County Poorhouse system and for better classification and more reformatory treatment of jail prisoners, and from the Toronto City Council we have been asking for the adoption of the cellular or separate system for young first offenders and for making better provision for the destitute poor of the city. and separate provision for the treatment of inebriates. The necessity for these reforms is candidly conceded but nevertheless the reforms are not inaugurated.

As an offset to this, however, it is but just that we should make grateful mention, firstly, of the Children's Aid Act and its inauguration by the Ontario Government; secondly, that a number of the counties in Ontario during the last four or five years,

have established county poorhouses and thirdly, that at the Toronto Jail a beginning has been made in the direction of keeping first offenders absolutely separately, not only from other prisoners, but from each other. We are gratified also in being able to announce that we have recently been assured by Inspector Noxon that he and the Provincial Secretary have under consideration some important changes in the Reformatory for Women which will be carried into effect early next year—changes that will render it possible to effect a proper classification of the inmates.

We desire to again call attention to the great need of some remedy being found for the anomalous state of affairs whereby delinquent boys all over the Province are sent either to jail or allowed to go to the bad “on suspended sentence,” instead of being sent to the Industrial School or “placed out” by the Children’s Aid Societies. In some of these cases, possibly corporal punishment by a judicious officer of the court would have a salutary effect.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE SYSTEM.

During the last session of Parliament Dr. J. T. Gilmour, warden of the Central Prison, and Hamilton Cassels, Esq., acting as a deputation from our Association, had an interview with the Minister of Justice with regard to the adoption, in Canada, of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole System, and we were hoping that the necessary legislation would have been introduced before the close of the session, but in this we have been disappointed. The Montreal Prisoner’s Aid Association, we are pleased to state, has kindly offered to join us in a second deputation to wait upon the Minister of Justice.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATE PRISONERS.

About twelve months ago the attention of the members of the Executive Committee of the Prisoners’ Aid Association was called to the question of the practicability and advisability of afford-

ing prisoners addicted to alcoholism, medical treatment for their inebriety, while undergoing imprisonment. Pressure was brought to bear from two different sources for the purpose of securing the influence of the Prisoners' Aid Association in favor of the adoption of the particular remedy in which they were respectively interested, financially or otherwise. These efforts on behalf of proprietary remedies were made so persistently and perseveringly that it was deemed wise to appoint the Secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association a commissioner to investigate the different modes of treatment, and also to formulate a scheme, if possible, for the economical treatment of pauper inebriates, such as could be endorsed by the Association and recommended to the favourable consideration of the Government. In executing this commission, he visited three institutions in Canada devoted to the treatment of inebriates, and four in the United States, and he conferred with the medical superintendents of these institutions and others, some of whom have more than a National reputation in their department of scientific medicine.

The Secretary found that proprietary remedies have no advantage whatever over remedies known and used by the regular profession; that in fact the ingredients in some of these proprietary remedies are injurious, and that according to high and disinterested authority insanity and suicide have actually resulted from their use. He found moreover that about 50 per cent. of those taking the best known of these proprietary remedies relapsed in nine months, and that after a period of two years these relapses amounted to about 75%. On the other hand, he found that on collating statistics both from England and the United States, of those taking treatment in hospitals conducted by members of the regular profession, only about 66% relapsed in 10 years; that is, that fully one-third were permanently reformed.

The practical recommendations of the Secretary regarding the treatment of pauper inebriates in Ontario have been submitted to the Board of Managers and the matter is now under consideration.

Before closing this report we desire to express our obligations to the Womans' Christian Temperance Unions and to the National Council of Women, for kind co-operation in the work of prison reform.

During the year 110,000 pages of prison reform literature was printed the greater part of which has been distributed.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH,
Secretary.

S. H. BLAKE,
President.

CENTRAL PRISON SABBATH SCHOOL.

I have the honour to present the annual report of the work carried on in the Sabbath School at the Central Prison for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

During the year the average attendance per Sabbath has been, of teachers 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, of scholars 223.

For five weeks we were unable to hold any services, owing to the disastrous fire in the main building, which partially destroyed the chapel; but this temporary interruption of our work only helped to show us how greatly we would miss the privilege that we now enjoy, of ministering to the spiritual needs of the men, were we to be deprived of it.

In connection with the Sabbath School, a prayer-meeting is held every Monday evening, for one hour, at which two or three of the teachers are always present, and the attendance at which on the part of the men is confined to those who are sincerely seeking to gain strength to lead better lives. We consider this a very helpful and encouraging feature of our work.

The courtesy and consideration of the Warden and other officers of the Prison have, as usual, been all that could be desired, and we have pleasure in extending to them our grateful acknowledgments of their kindness.

HAMILTON CASSELS,
Superintendent C.P.S.S.

MERCER REFORMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The work in the Mercer Reformatory has been prosecuted with much earnestness. During the year the children of the Refuge have met in a separate room for the study of the lesson, under the direction of Miss Elliott and a band of teachers, while the women have met in the chapel, with Mr. McMath in charge, assisted by a staff of teachers. The lessons taught are the International S. S. lessons. The quarterly review is in charge of the Secretary.

Several women have professed a change of heart, for which we are truly grateful. We carefully, prayerfully sow the seed, and trust God to give the increase. We go forth gladly, hopefully in another year's labor, knowing that He is faithful, for have we not His promise, "Lo I am with thee alway"?

We are still hoping, hoping, that the promised classification of the Reformatory inmates will soon be brought about.

Teachers : Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Slocum, Misses Scott, Sams, Wallace, Howels, Kelly, Donovan, McKenzie, Parker, Carlyle, James.

E. Y. SAMS, *Secretary*.

HUGH MACMATH, *Superintendent*.

REPORT OF JAIL SUNDAY SCHOOL, HOSPITAL AND CORRIDOR WORK.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

During the past year this work has been prosecuted with much vigor and faithfulness on the part of our helpers. Those who have taken active part in the Male Department are Mr. John Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Sunday School; Mr. S. Arnold, T. Taylor, W. D. Inglee, Scott, Hamilton, Hannah, Laidlaw and McLeod.

The work falls into four sections (a) the Sunday School; (b) the Corridor services; (c) the Hospitals; and (d) personal work in Corridors Nos. 5 and 6, which latter are used only for first offenders.

The Sunday School services are held in the Jail Chapel, of which there were 54 held, with a total attendance of 1,571 male prisoners and 296 workers, or an average of about 29 prisoners and from 5 to 6 teachers at each service.

The Corridor services are held simultaneously with the Sunday School, as are also the Hospital services. The former are conducted by the Superintendent, and the latter by City Missionary, S. Arnold.

In each department we have been encouraged, but especially in the Corridors, Kitchen and Hospitals; the reason probably being that in the Sunday School all the confirmed drunkards or criminals gather, whereas in the other departments better opportunities are had for personal work, and where we meet those who have gone wrong for the first or second time only.

Several instances can be given of what appears to be true conversion. One case—a man who was a hard drinker, cruel to his wife and children—was discharged in June last; he is now an active worker in a city church, and in his home there is manifest

the presence of Christ. Another, a young man, has lately found Christ, and has gone forth to a situation provided for him, rejoicing in his Saviour. He has since been admitted into the fellowship of a city church. There are other instances, for which we have not space in this report. In several cases, we are glad to state, the books sent us from Mr. Moody's Institute, Chicago, have been used of God in the salvation of jail prisoners.

The Jail is still the dumping ground for many of our aged and infirm, who have committed no crime. There are also a number of inebriates, who are almost constant inmates of the Jail, only discharged to be returned again in a few days, and so has it been with many of these unfortunates for years.

We extend our grateful thanks to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and every officer in the Jail for the courtesies and help they have at all times extended to us.

ROBERT HALL, *Supt.*

JOHN WOOD, *Ass't. Supt.*

October 25, 1898.

THE JAIL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The work in this department during the year ending Sept. 1st has consisted of 52 regular Sunday School sessions. Each session has been closed with a short address, either by Superintendent, Teacher or visiting friend. By this means we are able to adhere to the International System of Lessons, and at the same time to offer the Lord Jesus Christ as a present personal Saviour.

Were we reporting progress in any usual branch of Christian work we would be compelled to acknowledge we had little to encourage us. We are striving to give women, old and hardened in vice, the privileges of Christian citizenship—not because they seem to desire it, but because God in His infinite mercy has bestowed upon us so many blessings, we would fain give to our unfortunate sisters such advantages as we are capable of.

Looking over our last year's attendance, we find them exclusively confined to old offenders. We plead with these "by the tender mercies of our God" while He is pleased to spare their unprofitable lives, but at the same time we are forced to recognise the stony ground of the human heart, long estranged from God and good.

The Prisoners' Aid Association's effort in the line of preventive work in their Home for Girls has been, in our opinion, the means under God's blessing of reducing convictions for first offenders to the minimum, and, as a consequence, confining our actual jail-work to the class named above.

Scripture prayer services are held in Hospital ward, and in cases of illness, in separate cells.

A liberal supply of religious papers are distributed every Sunday, and a number of articles of clothing furnished discharged prisoners.

We acknowledge thankfully the great kindness and valuable assistance rendered at all times by the Jail officials.

We endeavor to visit all of our women when in Hospital, and, as far as possible, in their places of abode.

Teachers—Miss Ward, Miss Kelly, Miss Wood.

ANNA CULL, *Ass't Sup't.*

REPORT OF BIBLE-WOMAN FOR THE REFORMATORY AND JAIL.

As we look back over another year that has gone into eternity, we feel that we have been enabled to do something for the Master, by helping many a poor, discouraged one to see there is something worth living for.

We continued our visit to the Police Court every morning and find many there who are thankful for a word of sympathy and a helping hand

We visit the Jail and Reformatory twice every week, besides going to meet any discharged prisoner who may ask our help.

On Thursday evening we hold a religious service in the Reformatory, which is well attended and great interest shown.

Mr. R. Harvey, of Christie Brown & Co., who has had charge of this Service for several years, has not been with us since January last on account of Mrs. Harvey's illness. We miss Mr. Harvey and trust he will soon be with us again. On Saturday afternoon we teach the women to read, spell and write. On entering the Reformatory many of them do not know the alphabet and have no idea of writing. The majority of the prisoners are young girls from different parts of the province, and some of them have two years to serve there.

In the Jail it is quite different. There are now no girls there. Nearly all the women are advanced in life, and they are there for a short time only. We believe if we could get our poor drunken women committed for an indefinite period to some institution where they would get medical treatment, many of them would yet be useful women. The absence of young girls in the Jail is due to our 'Cottage Home for Girls,' which was opened on 1st October, 1896—as we see every young girl who has been arrested for the first time, before she appears in the Police Court, and as we do all we can to induce her to come to the Home and start life anew.

We visit the different Hospitals and find a great many of our

class of women there, some who have served many terms in prison. We help them in any way we can.

During the year we have been able to help forty girls who have always been respectable until deceived and ruined by some villian and then left to shift for themselves. We have taken them with their infant from the different Hospitals to either the Infants' Home, The Haven, S. A. Rescue Home, House of Providence, and some of them to our own home. They either returned to their friends or worked for their board—keeping the child with them. I am pleased to say that every one of those forty are doing well.

Since February last, owing to the steady growth of our work, we have been obliged to discontinue relieving the Police Matron one night a week.

Before closing I would thank all the Officials in the several Institutions and at the Police Court, especially those in the Morality Department, who have rendered such efficient help.

Amidst all our activity we pray that our one desire may be to bring glory to God. May He help us to press on to work fast and hard that His work may be fully done.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

No. of visits to the Police Court.....	262
No. of visits to the Jail.....	126
No. of visits to the Reformatory.....	96
No. of visits to the Hospitals.....	265
No. of services held in the Jail.....	30
No. of services held in Reformatory.....	34
No. of services held in General Hospital.....	36
No. of times relieved Police Matron.....	19
No. of times taught in Reformatory.....	39
No. of calls made.....	1348
No. of calls received.....	1746
No. of letters written.....	490
No. of letters received.....	354
No. of personal interviews.....	4578
No. supplied with clothing.....	94
No. supplied with work.....	66
No. of meals given.....	3088
No. of lodgings given.....	1099

MRS. LOVERNA C. BELLAMY.

REPORT OF HOME FOR GIRLS.

Two years have passed since our "Home for Girls" was opened.

Since our last report we have had 96 girls in the Home ; of these, 69 are doing well, 24 are doing badly, and 3 we have lost trace of. Thirty-nine of these girls came to us direct from the Police Court, and would have been sent to the jail were it not for our Home. They were arrested for petty offences only. The girls of this class remain with us until we think they are fit to take situations. Some of them are capable girls and understand work well when they come to us. We find much is accomplished by keeping the girls apart. We are attempting complete separation, not allowing any two girls to even see each other while with us. We could not accomplish much if we allowed these girls to associate as they seem to be allowed to associate in public institutions.

After the girls go to situations, they come to us if they have an afternoon or evening out. We try to keep trace of all our girls whether they are doing well or ill.

A number of the women and girls we have to deal with are quite incapacitated from making their way in the world alone, on account of mental weakness. In an institution they can work and earn their living while under supervision. Those of this class who are willing to go, we place in one of the "Homes" of the city. Some will neither work nor stay in an institution. For their own good as well as for the good of society and good morals, we return these to their homes or we surrender them to the police department and recommend that they be committed either to the jail or to the Mercer Reformatory. They are never allowed to go adrift

STATISTICS FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

GIRLS ADMITTED FROM :

Police Court.....	49
Mercer Reformatory.....	13
Jail.....	13
Hospitals.....	8
The Country.....	11
Salvation Army Home.....	2
	—
Total	96

GIRLS DISCHARGED :

For Situations.....	47
For Hospital.....	3
For other institutions.....	17
Returned to their homes.....	26
Number remaining in Home.....	3
	—
Total	96

RESULTS :

Number doing well.....	69
Doubtful or relapsed.....	24
Lost trace of.....	3
	—
Total	96

MRS. LOVERNA C. BELLAMY,

Bible Woman.

CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

The work in the Night School has been carried on during the year with but one brief interruption, caused by the fire at the Prison last Spring.

The average attendance during the year was 68.90. The highest average attendance for one month was 77.72, and the lowest was 60.57.

The more illiterate class of prisoners attending school continue to evince a desire to improve their time. So interesting and important has the Junior Department become that some few months ago the demand for seating room was so taxed, that after consulting with the warden, we decided to cancel the Fourth Class altogether, as some had acquired High School standing in some subjects. This change gave rise to a general re-organization of the school, and we find ourselves again crowded in some of the classes, particularly the Junior Arithmetic.

I would again call attention to the unsuitable location and bad ventilation of the present school room. Fifty men in a room 20 by 30 feet, for two hours, with 18 or 20 gas jets burning, cause the air to become so impure as to be offensive. I would urge that better accommodation be provided for this most important department of our work.

When visiting the New York State Reformatory at Elmira last May, I was impressed by the extensive preparations they were making there for secular education among the prisoners. Thirty large airy rooms, each with seating accommodation for 50 pupils, were being fitted up.

In closing I desire to thank Warden Gilmour and his staff for their kind co-operation in everything intended to promote the best interests of the men who wish to improve, not only their mental but moral condition, while in prison.

FINLAY SPENCER,
Teacher.

AGENT'S REPORT.

In presenting my annual report I desire to note the following :—

The men discharged from the Central Prison and Toronto Jail during the year have been shown that attention which is the aim of the Association to extend to them on their release. Assistance of a practical character has been given to many from both institutions. Meals and lodgings have been most acceptable to many, while others have had tools purchased for them, or railway fares advanced in order to reach their homes, as the case might be. One of these men was helped in starting a legitimate business which has proven most successful and profitable, and he feels very thankful for the assistance rendered. The families of several prisoners have been supplied with groceries and fuel during the severe winter months. But few prisoners have had cash loans advanced on their discharge. Besides having assistance of a tangible nature, an encouraging word has been spoken to the men when starting out to begin life again as free citizens.

Those prisoners whose homes are in Toronto, and who have trades, when questioned as to their prospects of obtaining work when released have, in most cases, expressed their ability to find employment without assistance.

Nearly every request for assistance in this direction has come from men who have never resided in Toronto but who desire to remain in the city when discharged. This wish on the part of single men, and also the desire of young married men, with little or no means, to have their wives come to the city while they are doing their term of imprisonment, we seek to discourage. The result of encouraging this class to become residents of Toronto will be apparent to all.

I regret to state that so many of the young men whom I meet in the prisons are there through the use of intoxicating liquor. Many have expressed their desire to be free from its influence, but so long as saloon doors are open and boys congregate about them, so long may we expect to see our prisons filled with young men who are living the first half of life so as to make the last half miserable.

It is gratifying to report that the Monday evening prayer-meeting which was started at the Central Prison over a year ago continues to be well attended. Some of the men, after their release, have expressed themselves to this effect, "If a man wishes to reform while in the Central Prison he has every encouragement to do so."

In closing I wish to thank Warden Gilmour and his officers at the Central Prison, and Governor Green and his staff at the Jail for their courtesy and co-operation in everything pertaining to the well being of those committed to their respective institutions.

FINLAY SPENCER,
Agent.

Any one paying twenty-five dollars at one time is entitled to become a Life Member of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada.

PRACTICAL WORK,
YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1898.

Discharged from the City Prisons.....	1597
Discharged prisoners aided.....	469
Number of meals to discharged prisoners.....	3898
Number of night's lodgings.....	1257
Number of articles of clothing.....	234
Railway fares paid for.....	5
Work found for	70
Provisions to families of prisoners.....	7
Rent paid for.....	1
Tools provided for	1

STATISTICS

FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1898.

Number of visits to the City Prisons.....	717
“ “ outside in the interest of prisoners...	1761
“ “ to the Police Court.....	262
“ “ Hospitals and Homes.....	931
“ times relieved Police Matron.....	19
Personal interviews with the prison class.....	5612
Visits from ex-prisoners and the prison class.....	1726
Letters written to ex-prisoners and the prison class....	530
Letters received from ex-prisoners and the prison class.	402

COUNTY GRANTS FOR 1898.

County of York	\$ 50 00
Ontario	25 00
Oxford	20 00
Huron	10 00
Lanark	10 00
Waterloo	10 00
Elgin	10 00
Northumberland and Durham	10 00
Norfolk	10 00
Victoria	10 00
Brant	10 00
Dufferin	20 00
Peterboro'	10 00
Bruce	10 00
Leeds and Grenville	10 00
City of Toronto	600 00

LIFE MEMBERS.

His Excellency The Earl of Aberdeen.
Hon. E. J. Davis.
W. Davies, Sen.
Mrs. Massey Treble.

NOTE.—Anyone paying twenty-five dollars at one time is entitled to become a Life Member.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOHN AITKIN, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA.

For the Year Ending September 30th, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

To Ontario Government Grant	\$2000 00
" " " Bal. from 1896	1000 00
City of Toronto "	600 00
County "	225 00
Grants for Cabs.....	587 50
Subscriptions.....	304 25
Interest on William Gooderham's Legacy.....	73 00
Sundries	281 13
Interest on Gooderham Fund	8 25
Balance in Bank, Sept. 30th, 1897—Current acct.....	54 56
Balance in Savings Bank, "	17 66
Due Current acct. from G'd. F'd., 30th Sept., 1897.....	12 92
On hand.....	167 19
	<hr/>
	\$5332 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Balance due Treasurer, Sept. 30th, 1897	\$ 606 50
Meals and Lodgings for Discharged Prisoners.....	565 03
Central Prison Night School	342 70
Cabs for Lady Teachers and Ministers	311 50
Salaries	906 13
Prison Reform.....	861 04
Literature for Prisoners (Gooderham Fund acct.).....	74 34
Printing, Telephone and Office Rent	229 20
Stationery, Books and Advertisements	54 93
Taxes and Interest on Mortgage.....	246 75
Directory, Typewriter, etc	23 90
Hymn Books for Prison Sunday Schools	15 60
Bank Interest, Postage and Sundries.....	166 50
Paid on acct. Mortgage	750 00
Balance Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	139 85
" " Savings Bank.....	17 66
Cash on hand.....	20 73
	<hr/>
	\$5332 36

Audited and found correct.

HUGH MACMATH.

Liabilities, Sept. 30th, 1898..... 562 53

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

H. E. The Earl of Aberdeen	\$25 00
Adams, J. Bank of Toronto	1 00
Aikenhead	Adelaide st. E. 1 00
Aitkens, J. 228 Bathurst st.	1 00
Allen, A. A. & Co. 51 Bay st.	3 00
Allan, Hon. G. W. Leader Lane.	5 00
Barwick, Aylesworth & Franks. 18 King st. W.	5 00
Beardmore & Co. 39 Front st. E.	2 00
Beatty, Chadwick & Co. Bank of Toronto Building	1 00
Beatty, R. 10 King st. E.	1 00
Beatty, Mrs. M. 327 Jarvis st.	1 00
Bellamy, Mrs. 639 Queen st. E.	3 00
Best, Henry 70 Victoria st.	1 00
Bishop of Toronto. 15 Wellington st. W.	5 00
Bishop Sullivan	5 00
Blachford & Co., H. C. 114 Yonge st. (Goods)	4 00
Blake, Lash & Cassels. 19 King st. W.	20 00
Body, Rev. Archdeacon	Winchester st. 1 00
Boyd, Hon. J. 119 Bloor st. E.	5 00
Briggs, Rev. Wm. D. D. 21 Grenville st.	1 00
Brock & Co., W. R. Bay and Wellington sts.	5 00
Brown Bros. 64 King st. E.	2 00
Burns, John. Dudley & Burns.	1 00
Caldecott, Burton & Spence. 46 Bay st. (Goods).	5 00
Campbell, Mrs. James. Jarvis st.	1 00
Canada Paper Co. 15 Front st. W.	2 00
Carty, Miss	263 Jarvis st. 5 00
Cash	1 00
Caven, Rev. Dr. Spadina rd.	1 00
Caley, Rev. J. D. 205 John st.	1 00
Clarke, Mrs. Mortimer	Wellington st. W. 2 00
Clarke, Mrs. H. E. 603 Jarvis st.	1 00
Coad, Mrs. L. M. Mercer Reformatory	2 00
Coatsworth, E. City Hall.	1 00
Copp, Clarke Co. 9 Front st. W.	2 00
Cowan Co. 468 King st. W.	1 00
Courtice Rev. A. C. Guardian Office.	1 00
Cummings, Rev. B. J. Quebec	1 00
Davidson & Hay	36 Yonge st. 2 00
Davis, Hon. E. J.	25 00

Davies, W., Sr.	599 Jarvis st.	25 00
Douglas, W. A.	220 Wellesley.	2 00
Dudley & Burns	11 Colborne st.	2 00
Dunn & Co., R. G.	Wellington E.	2 00
Davies, Mrs. Wm. (Sr.)	599 Jarvis st.	5 00
Dixon, Mrs. Homer	Walmer rd.	2 00
Earls, John	Union Station	1 00
Elliott & Co.	5 Front st. E.	2 00
Elliott, Miss M. C.	Mercer Reformatory	1 00
Evening Star Paper Co.	Adelaide st. W.	2 00
Flett, Loundess & Co.	27 Front st. W.	1 00
French, Isaac	501 Bathurst st.	1 00
Friend		2 00
Galt, Sir Thomas P.	99 Pembroke st.	2 00
Gartshore, J. J.	49 Front st. W.	1 00
Gillespie, Ansley & Dixon	54 Wellington st W.	2 50
Gilmour, Dr. J. T.	Central Prison	1 00
G. & T.		50
Gooderham, Mrs. A. E.	72 Trinity st.	2 00
" Mrs. Alfred	433 Sherbourne st.	1 00
" Mrs. C. H.	592 "	1 00
" George	Wellington and Church sts.	5 00
" Mrs. George	cor. Bloor and George sts.	5 00
" Mrs. Robert	331 Sherbourne st.	5 00
" Mrs. W. G.	69 Trinity st.	5 00
Green, Miss	639 Queen st. E.	1 00
Goulding & Son	55 Bay st.	5 00
Gourlay, Winter & Leeming	188 Yonge st.	2 00
Gowans, Kent & Co.	10 Front st.	2 00
Grassett, Dr.	208 Simcoe st.	1 00
Gregg, Prof. W.	Knox College	1 00
Grip Printing & Publishing Co.	Adelaide St.	1 00
Gzowski, C. S., Jr.	103 Bay st.	2 00
Hardy, Hon. A. S.	Brantford	1 00
Hagarty, Hon. Chief Justice	Simcoe st.	10 00
Hamilton, W. B. & Co.	15 Front st. E.	1 00
Hargrave, Mrs. J. H.	269 Jarvis st.	1 00
Harris, Wm.	35 Jarvis st.	2 00
Harris & Co.	King st. E.	1 00
Harvie, John	U. C. Bible Society	1 00
Henderson, Rev. J.	165 Carlton st.	1 00
Heward, Mrs. S.	38 Peter st.	2 00
Hillock, Frank	31 Wilton Crescent	1 00
Hodgins, Thomas, Q.C.	Osgoode Hall	1 00
Hooper & Co.	43 King st. W.	1 00
Hoskin, Alfred	23 Toronto st.	1 00
Hoskin, John, Q.C.	60 Victoria st.	5 00
How, A.	118 Ossington ave.	2 00
Howard, A. McL.	Court House	2 00

Howitt, Dr. W. H.	100 Carlton st.	1 00
Howland & Son, H. S.	37 Front st. W.	2 00
Howland, O. A.		2 00
Hoyles, N. W.	Osgoode Hall.	5 00
Irving, A. S.	42 Yonge st.	50
Jaffray, R.		2 00
Johnson, W. R. & Co.	45 Front st. W.	5 00
Jones Bros. & McKenzie	Canada Permanent Building.	5 00
Jones, Lyman	Massey-Harris Works	2 00
Kay, John & Son	34 King st. W.	5 00
Kent, Ambrose, & Sons.	Yonge st.	1 00
Kent, H. & H. B.	144 Yonge st.	1 00
Kerr, Bull & Rowell.	62 Wellington st. W.	2 00
Kerr, George	62 Wellington st. W.	1 00
Kilgour Bros.	21 Wellington st. W.	5 00
Laird, R. W.	Mercer Reformatory	1 00
Langmuir, M.	800 King st W.	1 00
Leadley, E. & Co.	87 Front st. E.	1 00
Ledger, W. R.	151 Cowan ave.	5 00
Lee, W. S.	76 Church st.	1 00
Lewis, Rice, & Son.	30 King st. E.	5 00
Lyman Bros. & Co.	71 Front st. E.	5 00
MacMahon, Justice.	Osgoode Hall.	1 00
Mail and Empire.	King st W.	5 00
Mara, H. S.	5 Toronto st.	1 00
Martin & Son.	Mutual st.	1 00
Mason, J.	78 Church st.	1 00
Mason, J. H.	16 Toronto st.	2 00
Mason, Mrs. Wm. T.	477 Jarvis st.	2 00
Mason & Risch.	King st. W.	1 00
Massie, James.	Bertie st.	1 00
Matthews Bros.	95 Yonge st.	1 00
Matthews, W. D.	Board of Trade Bld.	2 00
Minto Bros.	73 Colborne st. (Goods).	2 00
Moerschfelder, J.	Post Office.	1 00
Mowat, Sir Oliver.	Government House.	5 00
Mowat, E.	Court House.	5 00
Moss, Barwick & Wright.	18 King st. W.	5 00
Murray, W. A. & Co.	King st. E.	1 00
Macdonald, John & Co.	Wellington st. E.	2 00
Macdonald, J. K.	8 Richmond st. E.	2 00
Macdougall, Hon. J. E.	Cor. Church and Adelaide st.	2 00
MacLaren, Rev. Dr.	Knox College	1 00
McCall, D. & Co.	12 Wellington st.	2 00
McCausland, J.	72 King st. W.	1 00
McMurrich, W. B.	Melinda st.	2 00
McTaggart, W. O.	25 King st. W.	1 00
Nasmith, J. D.	Jarvis and Adelaide sts.	2 00
Nelson, H. A. & Son	56 Front st. W.	2 00

Newcomb, O. & Co.	107 Church st.	2 00
Northrop & Lyman.	21 Front st. W.	5 00
O'Brien, Henry.	74 Church st.	25
Ogden, Dr. W. W.	184 Spadina ave.	1 00
Oldright, Dr. Wm. M. A.	154 Carlton st.	1 00
Osborne, J. N.	Massey-Harris Works	2 00
Osler, E. B.	18 King st. W.	2 00
Osler, Hon. F.	125 College st.	2 00
Pearson, W. H.	19 Toronto st.	2 00
Pellatt, Mrs. H. M.	118 Isabella.	1 00
Perkins, Ince & Co.	Front st. E.	3 00
Parson, Rev. Dr.	235 Jarvis st.	1 00
Philips, Jas.	Richmond st. East	1 00
Rowell & Hutchison	74 King st. E.	2 00
Rogers & Son Co., The Chas.	97 Yonge st.	1 00
Robinson, C. (Q.C.)	74 Church st.	5 00
Robinette, T. C.	398 Huron st.	5 00
Rolph, Smith & Co.	49 Wellington st. W.	2 00
Rogers & Co., Elias	20 King st. W.	2 00
Ritchie, Mrs. J.	Jarvis st.	1 00
Spencer, Finlay.	62 Queen st. E.	1 00
Sutherland, W.	286 Yonge st.	1 00
Stenhouse, Dr.	553 Sherbourne st.	50
Sutherland, Rev. Alex.	437 Sherbourne st.	2 00
Samuel, Benjamin & Co.	29 Front st. W.	3 00
Stark, Harry L.	26 Toronto st.	2 00
Stark & Co., John	26 Toronto st.	5 00
Steel, Briggs Seed Co.	cor. Front and Jarvis sts.	4 00
Sanson, Rev. Alex.	417 King st. E.	2 00
Shenstone, J. H.	Massey-Harris Works	2 00
Taylor Bros.	Market and Colborne st.	2 00
Taylor, J. & J.	145 Front st. E.	1 00
Toronto World.		1 00
Toronto Lithographing Co.		1 00
Thompson, C. W.	25 Alice st.	1 00
Treble, Mrs. Massey		25 00
Trust & Loan Co.	Toronto st.	1 00
Vernoy, Prof. S.	231 Jarvis st.	1 00
Vokes Co., The	111 Yonge st. (Goods)	1 00
Wardell, Isaac.	556 Spadina ave.	1 00
Warren Bros. & Boomer	35 Front st. E.	2 00
Warwick Bros. & Rutter	68 Front st. W.	2 00
Wilkes, Mrs. R.	118 Bloor st. E.	2 00
Woodhouse, J. J.	242 Church st.	2 00
Wild, Grasset & Darling	Bay st.	5 00
Wright, Wm. V.		1 00
Willmott, Mrs. (Dr.) J. B.	50 Bond st.	1 00
Wilkinson, H. M.	Education Dept.	1 00

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada was held in the Normal School Building, Toronto, November 11th, 1898, at 8 p.m. Hon. G. W. Allan presided in the absence of the President, E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings alluded to some of the means employed by the Association in aiding, in the best and truest sense, the inmates of our prisons and reformatories.

These are first, the Mission Sunday Schools.—There are Mission Sunday Schools conducted every Sunday in the Central Prison, the Women's Reformatory, and the Jail. At these various places on every Lord's Day, religious instruction is faithfully and lovingly given, by earnest men and women, who seek to bring those they instruct to see the errors and follies of their past lives, and to lead them on to good resolves, which may, by God's grace, bear good fruit in pure and honest lives, when their term of imprisonment is over, and they again go out into the world.

Moreover, the Association also seeks to aid the more ignorant among the inmates of the Central Prison by secular instruction four evenings in the week, thus rendering them better fitted for earning an honest livelihood when they are discharged.

Nor does the work of the Association cease when the prisoners are discharged. Many of them are assisted by the agent of the Association (and in some cases their families also) with food and clothing, and, if possible, work is provided for them, and they are thus enabled to start afresh with new hope of a better and happier future.

Another most important work to which I would like to refer, is the Cottage Home for Girls. Into this Home girls are received, who have been arrested and brought up to the Police Court, for petty offences of various kinds, and instead of being sent to jail to consort with old and hardened offenders, they are consigned to the care of the

Home, where everything is done to restrain them from their old habits, and to fit them for earning an honest and respectable living. Situations are procured for them, and, although out of 96 received into the Home during the past twelve months, 24 are reported as doubtful or relapsed, 69 are doing well in situations which have been procured for them, and give promise of continuing to do so.

In addition to the work of the Association already mentioned, the whole subject of Prison Reform, and the best mode of dealing with the various classes of offenders, have occupied the attention of the Association from the very first. Something has been achieved in both these directions, but much, very much, yet remains to be done; and we hope that the representations which have been made from time to time, by the Association to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, may yet bear good fruit.

The subject of a Reformatory for young men—first offenders—on the same plan as that very admirable institution at Elmira in the State of New York, had long been strongly pressed upon the Government, and some three years ago, the then Government decided to establish a reformatory at or near Alexandria in Eastern Ontario. How far this plan has been carried out I do not know, but the members of the Association are very strongly of opinion, that such an institution, if it is to succeed, should be placed in some large town or its immediate neighbourhood, within reach of those who may be able and willing to afford that spiritual help and religious instruction so all important in Reformatory work.

The adoption of "the indeterminate sentence and parole system" is another subject which has been pressed very strongly on the attention of the Government, but so far without any satisfactory result.

A better classification of Jail prisoners has also engaged the attention of the Association, and we are glad to be able to say that in the Toronto Jail,—I quote the words of the Report—"A beginning has been made, in the direction of keeping first offenders absolutely separate, not only from other prisoners, but from each other."

There are also reforms which the Association has asked for from the Provincial Government in reference to the Boys' Reformatory at Penetanguishene, and the Woman's Reformatory in Toronto, and though last, not least, the establishment of a Reformatory for Inebri-

ates. In view of this latter subject, the Secretary of this Association was commissioned to investigate the different modes of treatment in such institutions both in Canada and the United States, and as a result of several months' labour, the Secretary has prepared a scheme for the treatment of inebriates, which is now under consideration by the Association.

FIRST RESOLUTION.

Moved by Staff Inspector Archibald, seconded by Hon. S. C. Biggs :

1. 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.

FURTHER, That 3,000 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 1898-9.
(See page 3.)

SECOND RESOLUTION.

Moved by Judge H. L. McDonald, seconded by Warden J. T. Gilmour :

2. WHEREAS prison reform in Canada has been very seriously retarded by the lack of adequate legislation—as for instance the adoption of the Cumulative Sentence System for old offenders, and the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole System for first offenders; and whereas it is important that the necessary legislation should be prepared and introduced early in the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament :

Therefore RESOLVED' That the Board of Directors of this Association be requested to seek an interview with the Minister of Justice, at an early date, for the purpose of discussing the proposed prison reform legislation.

Judge McDonald, in moving this resolution, strongly favored the indeterminate sentence and the parole system for first offenders. He had good results in letting boys off on suspended sentence. He preferred this to sending them to the Reformatory. The Reformatory, in many cases, simply confirms the boys in their downward career.

Dr. Gilmour, in seconding this resolution, spoke in effect as follows :—

The Prison Warden deals with the finished product, receiving, as he does, the criminal after being arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced. In dealing with criminals, there are few causes which engender within their hearts more hostility to the social system than the great disparity in sentences.

One of the greatest needs along the line of Prison Reform is a convention of judges and magistrates that they might endeavor, if possible, to arrive at something of a uniform method in the imposition of sentences. The great object of imprisonment should be reformation, and punishment the incident. Prison industries should be conducted with a view to equipping men to make honest livings outside, and their financial success should be subservient to this one great object. Two opposing influences to Prison Reform are the apathy of the general public on the one hand, and the injudicious work of the sentimentalist on the other. The apathetic public pay for their indifference in hard cash, while the sentimentalist does about as much harm as good in the injudicious bestowal of charity. "Charity creates a great deal of the misery it relieves, but does not relieve all the misery it creates." Hence the great need of systematic and intelligent methods in dealing with the dependent, defective and delinquent classes.

THIRD RESOLUTION.

Moved by James Massie, Esq., seconded by Inspector Noxon :

3. WHEREAS the Provincial Secretary, during the session of the Provincial Assembly, made the following announcements, viz. : (a) That the Boys' Reformatory would be removed from Penetanguishene, and established on good farm land, where a larger number of the inmates may be taught farming ; (b) that a thorough reorganization of the Woman's Reformatory will be made ; (c) that the girls in the Girls' Refuge will be removed from the contaminating influence of the Woman's Reformatory ; and (d) that larger accommodation will be provided for weak-minded women who require to be secluded from society :

Therefore RESOLVED, That although these much-needed reforms have been persistently advocated for several years without apparent effect, we nevertheless place on record our gratification at this important announcement.

RESOLVED further, That we respectfully commend the following additional reforms to the Ontario Government, viz. : *Firstly*, the introduction of more of the reformatory element into the Central Prison, including the introduction of greater educational facilities, and the erection of a sufficient number of isolation cells ; *secondly*, an arrangement with the Dominion Government whereby old offenders may be transferred from the Central Prison to the Kingston Penitentiary, and whereby the females in the Penitentiary may be removed to the Women's Reformatory, Toronto ; and *thirdly* the establishment of one or more hospitals for the reformation and medical treatment of alcoholic inebriates.

Mr. Massie, in support of the foregoing resolution, spoke of the desirability of adopting modern methods in the treatment of delinquent boys. While desiring not to be understood as reflecting adversely on the management of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, he

pointed out that it was defective in its facilities and equipment for the work desired and looked for from it. In commenting on the subject of truancy, he contended that it had much to do with juvenile crime. Where the discipline of the home is defective, or positively bad and intensified by bad example, boys first acquired corrupting habits, from which they developed into criminals, by whom the ranks of the criminal class were constantly recruited. It was all important that boys manifesting crime traits of character should be early placed under discipline which would change the trend of purpose, and save them from lives of shame and ruin. Once a boy is placed in a Reformatory or Jail, he is thereafter not only branded as a criminal, but he is also schooled in the direction of his purpose and inclinations. The same applies to the Girl's Refuge as at present located. While Warden of the Central Prison, he had many consultations with Miss Elliott about the difficulties she had to contend with in the prosecution of her work, intensified as they were by the association of the Reformatory and Girls' Refuge. He expressed a hope of the early fulfilment of the promise given by the Provincial Secretary that better facilities and surroundings would soon be provided for the reformation of both boys and girls in Ontario.

Referring to the need of more reformatory elements being introduced into the Central Prison, he traced the development of the industries from 1879. Then there were practically but two industries at which prisoners could be employed, that of brick and broom making. Woodworking was then introduced combined with painting, turning and ironworking, and shoemaking and tailoring were extended beyond the mere requirements of the prison. This was followed by an evening school for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, with short lectures frequently. Then followed the introduction of woolen goods manufacture, such as blankets, tweeds, yarns, rugs, etc., the manufacture of iron and brass bedsteads, and children's cots, and the binder twine plant. The purpose being the operating of a sufficient number of industries so diversified that trades for which the prisoner's should show special aptitude could be taught them, and at the same time the product should not perceptibly affect free labour. He would have been glad to have established an evening technical school somewhat after the system so successfully conducted at Elmira, New York, where some thirty-seven branches are taught, including mechanics and arts.

Inspector Noxon, in seconding the resolution, regretted the attitude assumed towards the Government reformatories by previous speakers. He claimed that the Government was as desirous as the Prisoners' Aid Association of making these institutions all that they should be. With regard to the Reformatory for Women, he said the Government was committed to the policy of having this institution thoroughly reorganized at an early date.

FOURTH RESOLUTION.

Moved by Rev. Dr. Torrance, seconded by Rev. James Lediard :

RESOLVED, That the following ladies and gentlemen, in association with the Board of Managers of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada be appointed an Advisory 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. S. C. Biggs, O. A. Howland, Esq., Dr. Wm. Oldright, Dr. W. W. Ogden, J. S. Willison, Esq., J. K. Macdonald, Esq., Rev. Dr. Parsons, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Blackstock, Rev. William Frizzell, J. W. Langmuir, Esq., J. J. Murphy, Esq., G. M. Bertram, M.P., Lady Edgar, Mrs. W. Cummings, Mrs. O. D. Rutherford, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Brownell, Mrs. Dr. Bascom, Mrs. Elmsley, and Mrs. Troman.—*Adopted.*

FIFTH RESOLUTION.

Moved by Robert Hall, Esq., seconded by John Aitkens, Esq. :

That while we desire to reiterate our conviction that the English system of separate confinement is the only effectual method of preventing jail contamination, and while we would express our gratification that this principle has recently been recognized in caring for first offenders in Toronto Jail, we would respectfully call the attention of the Mayor and City Council to the fact that a much better classification of the Jail inmates could be made by making provision elsewhere for two classes now confined in jail, namely, the destitute poor and the habitual inebriate. The destitute poor should have an industrial home provided on farm land not too far from the city limits, and the habitual inebriate should be treated as other special classes of the sick poor are treated, namely by means of an hospital specially adapted to their treatment.

Mr. Hall, in moving this resolution, said—I have much pleasure in moving this resolution and regret that the hour is so late, but this resolution is of too great importance to pass without comment.

I have not time to touch on each clause of the resolution, but would emphasize the necessity of proper provision being made for our indigent and homeless poor. At the present moment there are in our Common Jail 27 men and women under six months sentences for vagrancy. Nineteen of these are entered as from City of Toronto, three from County of York, and five "Don't know." Their ages are thus classified: four between 40 and 60 years of age, eighteen from 60

to 80 years, and five from 80 to 91 years of age. Our friend Mr. Noxon has said that the House of Industry is ready to accommodate a number of our "inebriates" for treatment. I am sure Toronto will say,—Let the House of Industry first do its own legitimate work, and relieve the Jail of these nineteen aged and infirm persons who ought never to have been sent to jail.

With reference to the "treatment of inebriates," I fear I differ from some of my brethren. I would not ask the Government to inaugurate an Inebriate Asylum. We ought to organize on the lines of the New York Christian Home for Inebriates, where it is purely voluntary; and, while medical skill is not discarded, the chief reliance is upon the power of the Gospel to save a man from this sin as well as from any other. When such an Hospital has been inaugurated, then, no doubt, we would receive the usual grants per capita as others receive from the Province and Municipality.

The inebriate who will not thus be reclaimed should, like our poor, be sent to a House of Industry, and be retained there until he gives evidence of reformation, when he would then be set free on parole.

When these inebriates, with the twenty lunatics, are provided for, then our classification in the Jail will be very greatly improved.

—*Adopted.*

The meeting was brought to a close by a few congratulatory remarks by Rev. F. Ryan, of St. Michael's Cathedral.

An annual subscription of one dollar entitles to membership.
A donation of twenty-five entitles to Life-Membership.

APPENDIX.

RESOLUTIONS *re* PRISON REFORM.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF PLAN OF WORK COMMITTEE, MADE TO, AND APPROVED BY, ONTARIO WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION AT OTTAWA NOVEMBER 1ST-5TH, 1898.

Prison Reform and Police Work.

Knowing that the drink habit is the fruitful cause of the incarceration of a majority of the inmates of our Prisons and Penitentiaries, and that though deprived of liquor while thus confined, the temptation meets them upon their release,

(a) *Recommended*, that efforts be made to "pledge" the inmates of these institutions, and to distribute among them temperance literature.

Whereas the Prisoner's Aid Association of Canada has, for several years, strongly advocated the establishment in Ontario of one or more reformatories, for the scientific treatment of inebriates, and

Whereas, the Ontario Government has declined to act upon the recommendation on the ground of expense, and

Whereas, the Secretary of the Prisoner's Aid Association, after visiting inebriate hospitals in Canada and the United States, interviewing specialists and making a careful study of the entire question, has formulated a scheme for the treatment of inebriates, therefore,

(b) *Recommended*, that the executive committee of the Ontario W. C. T. U. be requested to take up the consideration of this treatment at an early date, and be authorized to Act as they may deem advisable.

(c) *Whereas*, we learn that the Ontario Reformatory for women is quite small, as compared with the capacity of other institutions of a like character, and

Whereas women convicted of drunkenness are sent to the common gaol, over and over again, on short sentences, without apparent benefit, and

Whereas in our opinion these unfortunate cases could be dealt with more hopefully by lengthened detention in the Reformatory, therefore,

Recommended, that the attention of the Ontario Government and Police Magistrates be called to the more rational method of dealing with this numerous class of offenders, and that the need of more commodious quarters at the Reformatory be suggested.

ONTARIO WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

DEPARTMENT OF PRISON REFORM AND POLICE WORK.

Report for 1897-98 by the Provincial Supt., Mrs. Mary Brownell.

The Superintendents in this Department, though not attempting anything new this year, have been endeavoring to carry out previous suggestions. The jails in most of the counties have been regularly visited. Evangelistic services have been held. There has been Scripture reading and personal conversation with the prisoners, distribution of literature, visiting the sick in hospital wards, and help given in many ways. The aged poor are still committed to jail in some counties because they have no home and no House of Refuge. The result is the crowding of jails and rendering them insanitary and unfit for the purpose for which they were erected, and also preventing the classification of prisoners. In many instances there is not sufficient accommodation for the old people, they have to lie upon the floor or shake-downs, and it is said, that in some cases they have been put upon prisoners' diet and provided with criminal clothing, because it is cheaper thus to maintain them than to provide a respectable home.

Insane and partially insane people are sent to the jails for lack of room in the asylums, etc. These insane people, the sick people, and the poor old people, are very often associated in the same corridors. I would like to call the attention of all W.C.T.U. women to this matter and urge them to look after these poor people and try and have them arranged in suitable wards, and see that they have proper food and clothing. Also to use their influence as far as possible with county councils, to provide Houses of Refuge, and failing that, other suitable accommodation. By enlisting the sympathies of ministers and prominent citizens, in the matter, much may be accomplished. The attention of the Government has been called to the overcrowding of the various asylums and other institutions of a reformatory character. At the last session of the Legislature Hon. Mr. Davis announced some new plans in regard to the care of the criminal, the wayward and the feeble-minded, and the Inspector of Prisons told me a few days ago that the scheme was in process of development, and when details were worked out a great improvement will be made in the facilities for caring for the dependent and criminal classes in the community.

REPORTS FROM COUNTIES.

BRUCE reports having visited jail regularly, read the Scriptures and talked personally with the prisoners. A good deal of reading matter has been distributed.

DURHAM—No jail, no House of Refuge, old people sent to Cobourg jail.

ESSEX—Superintendent visited the jail weekly. There is no classification of prisoners. Aged people sent to common jail and receive the same fare as criminals. Number of prisoners largely increased during the races.

HURON—Very few prisoners in jail during the year. 300 pages of literature distributed, also a number of religious papers.

HASTINGS—The number of female prisoners smaller than for several years past. Services have been held regularly and literature distributed. One poor girl was in for murdering her child. The Jailor and his wife very kind and assisted the ladies who visited the prisoners.

LAMBERTON—Services held regularly and much appreciated. 13,844 pages literature distributed. 100 volumes in library. 24 signed the pledge. Total number of prisoners during the year, 166. Eleven persons committed during the year for insanity, and most of them there still owing to lack of room in the asylums. House of Refuge visited by both ministers and laymen of all denominations. 52 services. 650 pages of literature distributed. Number of laymen, 33.

KENT.—Has held 24 services, distributed 2,561 pages of literature; 160 prisoners during the year, six of whom were females.

PERTH.—Superintendent thinks no one is allowed to visit jail just at present. Has new House of Refuge and 66 inmates during the year. A number of old men have signed the pledge and frequently expressed gratitude for attention.

PETERBOROUGH.—Reports visiting the jail occasionally. Fifty volumes in library, one large Bible and a number of papers. No House of Refuge.

TORONTO.—A number of our women, in turn, visit the jail every week to hold evangelistic services. They read and talk personally with the prisoners, and in some instances good has been done. They visit the sick and insane who are confined in the jail. When prisoners are dismissed they are looked after and frequently supplied with clothing and sometimes helped to situations.

WATERLOO.—Reports five visits and literature distributed. Eighty volumes in library and plenty of magazines. Classification of prisoners as good as space will allow. Five prisoners during the year were girls and one woman. House of Refuge visited.

WENTWORTH.—Reports 33 services held. No library, but plenty of Sunday school papers supplied. There have been 54 women prisoners during the year. Seven women and one girl sent to the Mercer Reformatory. House of Refuge well looked after.

FRONTENAC.—Reports jail visited regularly by Protestants and Roman Catholics. Have a library. In the Penitentiary there have been as many as 26 women at one time. Religious services held regularly, also temperance talks, and every one signing the pledge are given a white ribbon to wear on Sunday.

MIDDLESEX.—The Superintendent reports 19 visits to the jail and having Scripture reading and prayer with women. There is a library for the prisoners and 156 papers and leaflets have been distributed. There have been 53 women committed during the year and 444 men, nearly all of whom have been brought there through drink.

CORNWALL.—The Superintendent reports monthly visits to the jail. A small library has lately been provided for the prisoners, and papers and magazines are provided by citizens. Insane people are frequently committed and obliged to occupy the same corridor with other prisoners. Have no House of Refuge, but Catholics have a home for aged and infirm people, open to Protestants as well.

SUMMARY.

There are now 19 Houses of Refuge in Ontario, three of which have been visited. Six Superintendents report 220 visits to jails. Four Superintendents visit regularly; two occasionally. 350 prisoners reported, 36 of whom are women; 11 insane. Four libraries report having 230 volumes; 17,445 pages of literature were distributed (in jails and poorhouses), besides a large quantity of magazines and papers.

33 St. Mary St.,
Toronto, November, 1898.

THE POORHOUSE QUESTION IN THE COUNTY OF GREY.

ADDRESS OF MR. JUSTICE ROBERTSON AND THE PRESENTMENT OF
THE GRAND JURY.

(From the "*Owen Sound Times*," Nov. 10th, 1898.)

In addressing the Grand Jury on the opening of the assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Robertson referred at some length to the question of a House of Refuge. Judge Robertson has always been one of the strongest advocates of such an institution in every county, for the proper care of the aged indigents, and of those whose circumstances make them a burden upon the benevolence of the municipalities. The learned judge loses no opportunity of impressing upon the grand juries with whom he comes in contact, the necessity, and advisability, and the righteousness of providing suitable homes for those whose misfortunes have let them go down to old age without the necessary means of support. He has had the satisfaction of seeing in various places his suggestion carried out. He apparently takes a special interest in the County of Grey in which for many years he has been a ratepayer. His method to impress upon the Grand Jury in particular, and all who are in attendance at his courts, the necessity of such beneficent action, pointing out that from a financial or economic standpoint, as well as from a benevolent point of view, that it will be in the interest of counties to thus deal with their unfortunates. Referring to the number of prisoners in jail, he said that there were other duties which devolved upon the Grand Juries besides dealing with criminal cases referred to it, and these were the inspection of county buildings—the court house, jail, and other institutions which received the support of the county. He said he was sorry to find so large a number of prisoners there, no less than thirty people being confined within its walls. Of these ten or twelve are old indigent people, the poor of the county whose only crime was that they had lived too long, and become too poor to support themselves. It was a sad state of affairs in the state, the church, and civilization, that the poor old people in a county possessing so much wealth, were cast into prison to herd with felons—in a place that was essentially intended for criminals. The County of Grey was one of the wealthiest in the Province, and the people had to take care of their poor. When people become aged and have no home and no shelter, and are compelled to wander around the streets, they are

taken up as vagrants, brought before the magistrate, and committed to jail. There they know they will get enough to eat to keep the body and soul together. They will prefer that course to wandering around the roads and die in the ditches. It afforded him a great deal of pleasure that the County Council at its last session authorized the clerk and warden to take an expression of the will of the people on this important matter. The vote would be taken at the County Council elections—a judicious decision—and next January the people will have an opportunity of saying whether they will erect a home for the poor. This will save a great deal of expense, as it can be done at the same time that the election of the County Council will take place. He was very glad to see that the Council was alive to this important question. The last time he had the privilege of addressing a Grand Jury in Owen Sound, he laid this matter strongly before them, and the Grand Jury approved of his suggestion. He couldn't think why people voted down such an important matter, and if one would only look at it from a question of economy or from a financial standpoint, and not from a point of charity, they must see the advisability of providing such a home. These people when they are committed to jail, must be fed and clothed. They cannot be sentenced to hard labor, but if they have a home they are not only comfortably provided for but are able to do something towards supporting themselves. He would not say that such an institution would be self-sustaining, but from statistics and what he had personally observed, it could be made almost self-supporting. They could work at raising vegetables, could keep cows, and could do a lot of things towards the sustenance of the home. Bruce County on one side of Grey, has done nobly, as has also Simcoe. The bone of contention too often was the location of the home. Every little town and village is a candidate for the honor of having the house of industry. Both Bruce and Simcoe had this difficulty. The first named county had wisely decided to erect their building at Walkerton, the county town, the place where all the County Council business should be done. Simcoe, in dealing with the matter, selected the village of Beeton, twenty odd miles from the county town. He just mentioned this fact in passing, in order to point out that one of the duties of the Grand Jury would be to inspect the home, and it would be of the greatest advantage to have it convenient to the court house for this purpose. Of course the County Council would have the direct control. The Grand Juries were hun-

dreds of years older than the County Council, but sometimes the latter are not very liberal. Councils should administer the business of the county economically, but they were frequently too penurious. It would be a great privilege for the members of the Grand Jury to visit such an institution and talk with the old people, and show them that in their last days that somebody was taking an interest in them. For this reason as well as for many others, he always strongly recommended the selection of a site near the county town. The fact must not be lost sight of that the Government would make the county \$4000 richer, as that was the amount that was granted for such purpose under certain conditions. Any recommendations which they might make he would see would go to the proper place, and no doubt the press of the country would be pleased to publish their report. Mr. Robertson's remarks were listened to very attentively, not only by the Grand Jury, but also by the large audience which was composed of representatives from all sections of the county, and should have a most beneficial effect; the influence of those present would be wide spread, as they could scarcely have failed to be convinced by his logical exposition of the subject.

PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY.

The following note from Mr. Justice Robertson explains itself :

OSGOODE HALL, Toronto 16th November, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose you a newspaper report of my charge to the Grand Jury at Owen Sound, on the occasion of opening the Assizes there on Tuesday, the 8th instant, on the subject of a House of Refuge; and also an extract from the presentment of that body in reference to the same :

“Referring to your Lordship's timely and effective remarks with reference to the necessity of erecting a Poor House in this county, we may say that we heartily agree with your opinion that a county so large and wealthy as ours should no longer be without one. We are pleased to notice that the County Council are moving in this matter in the right direction, and we strongly commend to the good sense and humane feelings of all ratepayers the desirability of their recording their votes, in January next, in favor of erecting such a building, and in the event of the vote being favorable we trust that the Council will lose no time in erecting this much needed institution.”

I am, Dear Sir, Yours truly, THOMAS ROBERTSON.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, ESQ., M.D.,
Secretary, etc., Toronto.

PRISON REFORM PLATFORM.

Adopted by Montreal Prisoners' Aid Association.

1. Larger powers conceded to Provincial Governments in dealing with youthful offenders. (The Provincial Government in Quebec can pardon, parole or apprentice youthful offenders without reference to Federal Authority. This privilege should be extended to all the Provinces.)

2. Adoption of law similar to the Probation Law of Massachusetts in dealing with adult (first) offenders. (Placing persons discharged under suspended sentence, under the supervision of either a Probation Officer or a Prisoners' Aid Association.)

3. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence and parole system.

4. Commissioners to be appointed in each Province to act in connection with the indeterminate sentence and parole.

5. The adoption of the cellular system of confinement made compulsory on the part of municipal authorities, and a bonus given to assist its adoption, both in police cells, lock-ups and county jails.

6. Isolation cells provided in all Penitentiaries and Prisons.

7. The Penitentiaries of the Dominion graded, and appointments and promotions made upon grounds of merit only, and apart altogether from social and political influence.

8. A training school for prison officials, established in connection with the highest grade penitentiary, and that a certificate from such training school be required to be held by all prison officials.

9. A commission appointed both for the organization and for the subsequent management of the proposed Dominion Reformatory for young men.

10. A grant of public money to aid in establishing and maintaining a Dominion Board of Charities and Correction, and a yearly grant of public money for the aid of discharged prisoners and for promoting prison reform, and that these funds be distributed through the agency of the various P. A. Associations, in proportion to the number of prisoners dealt with.

11. An arrangement between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments, whereby women imprisoned in the penitentiaries may be transferred to reformatories for women.

12. The regulation of immigration with a view to the diminution of pauperism, hereditary diseases, and crime, in the Dominion.

13. The adoption of the cumulative sentence principle. Legislation with a view of preventing a repetition of short sentences to old offenders.

14. The adoption of the Bertillon System for the identification of confirmed criminals.

15. That the Federal and Provincial Governments permit visits to inmates of prisons, lock-ups and jails, by at least two duly authorized officials of any properly constituted P. A. Association, at limited stated periods, daily, weekly, or semi-weekly, as occasion may require.

16. That a permanent Board, selected from the judges of the Dominion, or other specially qualified persons, should be formed to make all laws for the operation of penitentiaries, prisons, jails and police courts, and that this Board should have full jurisdiction and authority to see that all Inspectors and Wardens perform their respective duties to the fullest extent, and that all defaults in this respect should meet with instant dismissal.

17. That the treatment of inebriates (habitual drunkards) as criminals, by committing them to jails and prisons, has long been recognized by this Association, as not only a great injustice to these unfortunates, but is also deterrent as a means for their reformation, and that this Association urgently petitions the Government (Dominion or Provincial, or both) to provide a separate institution, other than jails, for this class, whose condition should be considered as a mental and physical disease, and as such, to be confined in an asylum set apart for such persons, under a physician's charge instead of a jailer.

PRISON REFORM NOT SENTIMENTALISM.

Prison reform has nothing in common with the sentimentalism that makes martyrs out of condemned murderers, heroes out of convicted felons. It does not send women to the cells of the justly condemned, with rare delicacies and costly flowers ; it is ashamed of those who do such things. It does not sign petitions for executive clemency, simply because somebody presents them ; it judges those who do such things with indiscriminating sensibility to be foolish and weak people, who have small comprehension of the true principles of social order. Prison reform believes in the enforcement of law ; it insists upon the proper punishment of criminals, as necessary to the security of society and the promotion of virtue, and as best, every way, for criminals themselves.—*Rutherford B Hayes, Ex-President United States.*

THE PARDONING POWER.

For a number of years the Prisoners' Aid Association has been urging the Dominion Government to grant the pardoning power to the Province of Ontario so that youths in the Reformatory may be pardoned or paroled without reference to federal authority. This privilege was extended to Quebec in 1886, as will be seen from the following :

CHAPTER 183, CON. S. C. PUBLIC AND REFORMATORY PRISON.

Part III.—QUEBEC. Section 51. "The Lieutenant-Governor may, at any time, in his discretion, order that any offender (under sixteen years of age) detained in such reformatory school, under a summary conviction, be discharged."

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 and Local Councils of Women 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 the township, town and village corporations, for donations.

A number of friends, for cast-off clothing.

The Managers of the Fred Victor Mission, for the use of room for meeting discharged prisoners.

His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Hon. E. J. Davis, Mrs. Massey Treble, and Wm. Davies, Esq., for Life Membership fees.

PRINTING ACCOUNT FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1898.

Pamphlet on Inebriety	\$ 5 00
Charge of Justice Rose and Presentment of Grand Jurors' ...	21 00
Annual Report, 3000 copies	106 50
Literature for May Meetings	5 50
Printing for Annual Meeting	27 80
Printing Prison Sunday, etc.	10 90
Pamphlet, County Poorhouse Question, 3000 copies	90 00
Letter Heads	4 00
	<hr/> \$270 70

Charged to Prison Reform	\$119 00
Charged to Prisoner's Aid Association	151 70
	<hr/> \$270 70

CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE OF PRISONERS' AID
ASSOCIATION.

Revs. Dr. Potts, Dr. Parsons, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Blackstock, Dr. Withrow, Rev. Wm. Frizzell, Hon. S. C. Biggs, W. B. McMurrich, Q.C., N. W. Hoyles, Q.C., J. W. Langmuir, Esq., O. A. Howland, Esq., J. S. Willison, Esq., J. K. McDonald Esq., J. J. Murphy, Esq., Drs. W. Oldright and W. W. Ogden, Lady Edgar, Mrs. W. Cummings, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Brownell, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Mrs. Dr. Bascom, Mrs. Elmsley and Mrs. Troman.

Form of Bequest.

*I give and bequeath to the Board of Managers
of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, Toronto,
the sum of _____ to be used for car-
rying on the work of the said Association.*

