

If private benevolence would come to the rescue, and found Houses of Refuge for a sufficiently large number of poor children, who are brought up in the street, and in miserable hovels, and if the Government would furnish accommodation in our Reformatories for all the young persons that the law takes cognizance of, we shall have cut off in a great measure the most prolific source of crime in the midst of our population. But it is impossible to do all the good which we should desire, and all things considered we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the amount of good which our two Provincial Reformatories have already effected, or to imagine that the money expended on them has been unprofitably employed.

There is a question which the Inspectors have already discussed, but which they think it right again to revert to; a question which the Wardens of both Reformatories have also mooted: that is, as to the length of imprisonment for young offenders. Imprisonments of too short a duration are of no use, because it requires time to effect a change of the heart and habits, and thoroughly to learn any trade. All writers appear now agreed in recommending that no person should be sent to a Reformatory for less than three years, and the Inspectors are decidedly of opinion that this should be the minimum sentence. If the sentence is longer, so much the better for the boy.

## 2. CRIME IN TORONTO DURING 1863.

*Number of Arrests.*—The number of arrests made by the police during the year 1863 was 4,124 against 4,544 made during 1862, thus showing a decrease of 420. Of these, 2,787 were males; and 1,387 were females, showing a remarkable decrease in crime, there having been 420 fewer arrests made in 1863 than in 1862.

*Ages of Offenders.*—The following are the ages of the offenders from ten years upwards:—From 10 to 15 years, 88 males and 5 females; from 15 to 20, 47 males and 2 females; from 20 to 30, 994 males and 536 females; from 30 to 40, 800 males and 408 females; from 40 to 50, 540 males and 230 females; from 50 to 60, 234 males and 97 females; from 60 to 70, 70 males and 21 females; from 70 to 80, 9 males and 1 female; from 80 to 90, 4 males; from 90 to 100, 1 male. Total, 4,124.

*Native Countries.*—Ireland, 1,424 males and 998 females; Canada, 469 males and 113 females; England, 422 males and 126 females; Scotland, 172 males and 46 females; America, 73 males and 24 females; Germany, 32 males; Negroes, 69 males and 29 females; other countries, 8 males.

### TORONTO GAOL ANNUAL STATISTICS.

The following statements shew the number of prisoners committed to the Gaol of the United Counties of York and Peel during the year 1863, from both the counties and the city:—

*Counties*—felons, males, 54; females, 8; misdemeanants, males, 55; females, 56; total males, 110; do. females, 63. *City*—felons, males, 184; do. females, 58; misdemeanants, males, 672; do. females 874; total males, 856; do. females, 932. The total number of prisoners of both sexes from the county and city in 1863 was 1,961, showing a decrease of 120 prisoners compared with 1862.

*Native Countries.*—The native countries of the prisoners were:—England, males 175, females 74—total 249; Ireland, males 465, females, 703—total 1,168; Scotland, males 62, females 35—total 97; Canada West, males 155, females 93—total 248; Canada East, males 33, females 38—total 71; United States, males 66, females 40—total 106; Germany, males 7; other countries, males 9, females 12—total 21.

*Trades and Occupations.*—Almost all trades were represented, and even the higher professions and that of teaching did not escape:—Architects, 1; agents, 2; blacksmiths, 13; boiler-makers, 1; butchers, 7; brickmakers, 5; basket makers, 1; bookkeepers, 1; bakers, 4; clerks, 21; cabiners, 5; carpenters, 37; cabinet makers, 1; chair makers, 2; coach makers, 2; cigar makers, 1; carriage trimmers, 2; contractors, 2; coopers, 1; carters, 4; confectioners, 1; chandlers, 4; dyers, 3; drill-masters, 2; engineers, 2; engine drivers, 2; farmers, 13; fullers and carvers, 1; fishermen, 1; gas-fitters, 1; gardeners, 2; law students, 2; masons, 7; merchants, 5; machinists, 3; musicians, 2; marble polishers, 1; moulders, 9; millers, 1; medical students, 1; ostlers, 1; pedlars, 8; paper stainers, 1; plumbers, 1; plasterers, 7; printers, 19; rope makers, 1; painters, 12; sawyers, 2; slaters, 1; surgeons, 1; storekeepers, 4; shoemakers, 38; stonecutters, 3; sailors, 23; soldiers, 38; lawyers, 1; tin-smiths, 10; tailors, 31; teachers, 7; toll-gate keepers, 1; umbrella makers, 1; waggon makers, 1; wood carvers, 1; weavers, 4; watchmakers, 3.

*Ages of Prisoners.*—Number of males 16 years and under, 82; females do., 47; from 16 to 20, males, 109; females do., 105; from 20 to 30, males, 324; females do., 432; from 30 to 40, males, 224; females do., 249; above 40, males, 227; females, 162.

*State of Education.*—272 males and 426 females could neither read nor write; 119 males and 273 females could read only; 518

males and 295 females could read and write imperfectly; 57 males and 1 female could read and write well.

*Intemperance.*—As usual, the vast majority of the offenders were of intemperate habits; the females, however, in this instance, far outnumbered the males. Out of the whole number committed, there were 533 males and 829 females of intemperate habits.

## 3. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Sydney Turner, Her Majesty's Inspector, reports that the number of young offenders in the 65 reformatory schools of Great Britain was 4,536 at the end of 1862. 3,582 were boys, and 954 girls; 3,533 Protestants, and 1,003 Roman Catholics. The average cost per head in England for maintenance, management, and industrial training (not including building expenses or rent), was £19 19s. 3d. for boys, and £18 16s. 5d. for girls. The total expenditure of the reformatories exceeded the Treasury allowance of  $\text{£s. a week, or £15 12s. a year, by upwards of £20,000}$ ; one-third of this was contributed from the rates, and £12,000 from voluntary subscriptions. The parents' payments amounted to £2,564; magistrates, from a mistaken feeling of compassion for the parents, or a fear of ultimately bringing them on the parish rates, excuse many who certainly ought to pay. It is satisfactory to find a marked decrease, in last year's criminal returns, in the number of offenders under 16 years of age, and it may fairly be regarded as showing that these schools have had remarkable success. This conclusion is confirmed by the returns of prisoners recognized or traced as having been in a reformatory school. They amounted in England last year to about 5 per cent. for the Protestant schools, and 10 per cent. for the Roman Catholic; but considering that many have escaped recognition, or relapsed into vice or crime, but have not been committed within the year, this percentage of relapses may fairly be trebled. These figures are substantially confirmed by the returns made by reformatories of the character and circumstances of their discharged inmates, and justify the conclusion drawn in former reports, that the average of reformations effected by reformatories is about 75 per cent. Encouraging as this is, Mr. Turner feels assured that with long sentences, efficient training, and a conditional release under a ticket of leave, the conditions of which are carefully enforced, the number of relapses may be greatly lessened. The discharges for the year amounted to 1,160, of whom 131 emigrated. The deaths were 11 in the English Protestant schools and 10 in the Scotch, on average populations of 2,676 and 690; and 12 in English Catholic schools and 5 in Scotch, on average populations of 664 and 247. The superior healthfulness of the English Protestant schools is ascribed to the cheerful, active tone of the schools. At the Mount St. Bernard's Catholic Reformatory, the arrangements which it was thought had secured a better and more independent management, were reversed, and it has been put under suspension until placed on a better footing. The school would have been closed but for the interposition of Cardinal Wiseman, who informed Mr. Turner that he had obtained powers from Rome to settle the reformatory on a more satisfactory footing, and that he wished, if possible, to keep it in action; but this solution of the question has proved more difficult than was anticipated. In the meantime the admission of fresh cases was prohibited, and the number of inmates reduced as far as practicable. It is thought the proportion of relapses after discharge must have been at least 50 per cent. Mr. Turner attributes this lamentable result partly to defective discipline and inefficient training, and partly to carelessness in discharging; it is in the disposal of the inmates that all reformatories are most tried. With respect to industrial schools certified under the Act of 1861, the Inspector has little to report. There were in them at the close of 1862, 641 boys and 308 girls. Of the children admitted in the course of the year, 194 had lost father or mother, 29 both, 57 were deserted, and the parents of 25 others were in gaol. These figures show the importance of the Act of Parliament which authorizes the magistrates to interfere for the rescue of such children. The application of the Act, however, advances very gradually. All the commitments of Protestant girls to school in and about London amounted to only seven in the course of the year. To the Middlesex county industrial school at Feltham are committed lads convicted of housebreaking, and who have been repeatedly in prison—an association full of peril to the merely vagrant and disorderly class, the industrial school cases proper.—*English Journal of Education.*

## 4. CERTIFIED REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN (1863).

*1. REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.*—The number of reformatory schools in Great Britain on 31st December 1862 was 65, viz. —England, boys 36, girls 16; Scotland, boys 6, girls 5; and for both boys and girls, 2; the buildings being arranged in these for the separate ac-