

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

"I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:

"In accordance with directions, I visited the L'Original gaol, on the 31st August. Six men and two women were in custody. Of the former, 2 were under sentence—one for horse stealing and the other for damaging property. All the other prisoners were of a class more fitted to be cared for in a poor-house."—1892.

MILTON GAOL.

"I instructed Mr. Aikens, of this Department, to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:

"I made the second inspection of Milton gaol, upon your request, on the 12th November. Four male prisoners were there on that day, three vagrants and one awaiting trial for bestiality.

"The turnkey informed me that a large proportion of their gaol population is made up of tramps and municipal vagrants committed for one day, or a night, or a few days. On looking back over the register, and estimating the committals for three months of the past winter, I found that this latter class averaged about eleven per day. No stronger argument than this fact could be urged as a reason for the erection of a county poor house."—1892.

"When I made the second inspection of Milton gaol, on October 8th, there were three male prisoners in custody for larceny, and one female for the same offence. Very little, if any, change has taken place throughout the building since your last visit. The criminal population is limited, but the gaol is made the resort for all the tramps in the vicinity, and during the winter months is more like a tramps' home than a county gaol. This is doubtless owing to the fact that Halton county is not over supplied with public institutions where vagrants and poor people can be accommodated."—1892.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

"When poor people are committed as vagrants hereafter they are not to be clothed in prison garb, but are to be supplied with suitable civilians' clothing if they have not sufficient of their own."—1892.

"I made an inspection of this gaol on the 21st November.

"On that occasion there were twenty-five prisoners in custody—twenty-four males and one female. Of the former, four were under sentence for larceny; one was waiting trial for burglary, and the others were vagrants. The female

prisoner was committed for vagrancy."—1892.

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

"Several of these prisoners have been occupants of the gaol for a number of years. For instance, two have been there for ten years, two for nine years, one for six years and one for five years, etc. This state of things cannot be expected to continue much longer, and provision should be made for the unfortunate class referred to by establishing a county poorhouse. If this is not done, an addition will have to be built to the gaol for that purpose, as the cell and corridor accommodation of the building is required entirely for the classification of prisoners committed for crime.

"This gaol was inspected by me on the 26th November. There were 12 males and 3 females in custody. One was waiting trial for larceny, eleven had been committed for vagrancy, two were insane, and one was an idiot.

"Of the vagrants in the gaol, two were blind (one fifty-five years of age and the other eighty-five years); one was a cripple and could not walk, and two were deaf and dumb. They were all proper subjects for a poor-house."—1892.

PERTH GAOL.

"This gaol was inspected by me on the 20th January, when there were eighteen men and two women in custody.

"The two women and eight of the men were committed under the Vagrant Act, being poor old people without anyone to care for them. Of the others, one was waiting trial for rape, one for larceny, one for assault, and seven were of the 'tramp' class. The latter are employed in sawing wood and breaking stone.

"Upon visiting this gaol on July 14th, I found five male prisoners and two females.

"Four of the males were ordinary vagrants, and one was committed for larceny and burglary. The latter will be taken to the Central Prison in a few days. One of the women was insane, probably of the acute type, and has been reported to the department. The other was a vagrant."—1893.

"This gaol contained twenty-one prisoners at the time of my inspection, on the 23rd February, namely seventeen males and four females. All the prisoners, both male and female, were of the vagrant class.

"The gaol is practically being made a county poor house, and I would strongly recommend that steps be taken to provide an Industrial Home for the poor; or that an addition be built to

the present building to be used exclusively for this class."—1892.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

"I made an inspection of the Pembroke gaol on the 21st January. On that day there were three males and three females in custody. One of the former was committed for keeping a disorderly house, and the other two were old people committed as vagrants. Two of the women were vagrants, and the third was the wife of the man charged with keeping a disorderly house."—1893.

SARNIA GAOL.

"I inspected the Sarnia gaol on the 26th March. There were 20 men and 2 women in custody, the charges against whom were as follows: Males—larceny, 8; drunk and disorderly, 2; lunacy, 1; vagrancy, 9. Females—assault, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1.

"Owing to the number of poor people committed to this gaol, it will be necessary, if this state of things should continue, to build an addition to it for their accommodation. I should be glad to hear of steps being taken by the county authorities to provide a comfortable and respectable 'home' for that class of unfortunate people."—1892.

Poorhouse Dietary.

ABLE-BODIED MEN, AND WOMEN.

Breakfast.—Every day, 5 ozs. of bread and 1½ pints of oatmeal porridge, for men. Women the same, but only 1 pint of porridge.

Dinner.—Sundays and Thursdays. —5 ozs. of cooked meat and 12 ozs. of vegetables, for men. Women, 4 ozs. of meat. Mondays and Fridays. —Bread, 4 ozs.; pea soup, 1½ pints. Tuesdays.—Irish stew, men, 24 ozs.; women, 20 ozs. Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Suet pudding, 12 ozs., men and women.

Supper.—Sundays and Thursdays. —Bread, 5 ozs.; meat broth, 1½ pints. All other days.—Bread, 5 ozs.; porridge, men, 1½ pints; women, 1 pint.

The aged and infirm to have butter with their bread, and tea instead of porridge. Children, from 9 to 16, to be allowed same diet as women; children under 9 should have 1½ pints of milk a day. Old people might take milk instead of tea or meat broth.

The pea soup should have, for each gallon, raw meat 24 ozs., bones 8 ozs., fresh vegetables 6 ozs., and split peas or scotch barley 1½ pints. The suet pudding should have 2 ozs. suet, and 8 ozs. flour to the pound,—either baked or boiled.