



**FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

≡ OF THE ≡

**Prisoners' Aid Association**

✻ OF CANADA ✻

Corner Richmond and Simcoe Streets,

**TORONTO.**

---

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

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With List of Subscribers and Report of Prison Reform  
Conference.



DUDLEY & BURNS, PRINTERS, TORONTO.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

# Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada.

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ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be called the PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, and its central point of operation shall be the City of Toronto.

ARTICLE II.—The object of this Association shall be the reformation of offenders from time to time confined in the Penitentiaries, Prisons and Jails of the Dominion of Canada, and of the several Provinces thereof, during the period of confinement, and their welfare when discharged; the prevention of crime; and prison reform. For the furtherance of these ends it shall endeavour to organize similar Associations throughout Canada, and these Associations shall bear the name of "The Branch of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada," and shall report their work to this Association annually, on or before the first day of November in each year.

ARTICLE III.—The means to be employed shall be (a) The establishment of Sunday schools in the Penitentiaries, Prisons and Jails, (b) the personal visitation of prisoners both before and after their discharge, (c) the supply of pecuniary and other material aid to discharged prisoners, (d) the dissemination of information likely to promote the objects of the Association, (e) the use of all proper methods for the successful attainment of the objects of the Association.

ARTICLE IV.—All Christian workers who are actively engaged in the Sunday schools of the Association, and each person paying one dollar annually, through a branch or directly to the Treasurer, shall be members of the Association. The payment of \$25 by one person at one time, shall constitute a life membership.

**FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada**

**CORNER OF SIMCOE AND RICHMOND STREETS,  
TORONTO,**

**For the Year 1889.**

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**With List of Subscribers and Report of Prison  
Reform Conference.**

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**TORONTO :**

**DUDLEY & BURNS, PRINTERS, 11 COLBORNE STREET.  
1890.**

WAVE  
MARK

THE  
REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
FOR THE YEAR 1900

WAVE  
MARK

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## RESOLUTIONS AT ANNUAL MEETING.

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Moved by Rev. A. F. McGregor, seconded by Rev. W. Frizzel.

That the reports of the various officers as presented, be adopted, and that the following officers be appointed for the year 1890: (See bottom of page.)

Moved by Warden Massie, seconded by Robert Kilgour, Esq.

That this meeting desires to express its sincere approval of the earnest, active Christian character of the work conducted by the Society, having special reference to the various Sunday Schools conducted by the Association; and the meeting desires to express its thankfulness to the large number of teachers for so faithfully conducting this work every Sunday.

Moved by Robert Hall, Esq., seconded by Hamilton Cassels, Esq.

That the uniform courtesy with which the officials of the Government and the various prisons have extended to the officers and teachers of the Association deserve our most cordial thanks, and they would more especially mention in this connection, R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Prisons; James Massie, Esq., Warden of the Central Prison, Mrs. O'Reilly and Mrs. Coad, of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, and John Green, Esq. Governor of Toronto Jail.

Moved by E. A. Meredith, LL.D., seconded by G. W. Badgerow, Esq., County Attorney.

*Resolved*,—First, that we learn with pleasure of the progress made in the direction of prison reform in this Province, during the last twelve months, and that a Commission is to be appointed by the Ontario Government to report on this important question.

Second, that this meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Prisoners' Aid Association respectfully commend to the favorable consideration of the proposed Commission the eleven principles of prison reform which have been adopted by this Association, and which were endorsed by the Prison Reform Conference held in Toronto in November last.

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### OFFICERS:

#### President.

HON. H. S. BLAKE.

#### Vice-Presidents.

W. H. HOWLAND,  
HON. EDWARD BLAKE,  
J. G. HODGINS, L. L. D.  
JOHN HOSKIN, Q.C.

E. A. MEREDITH, L. L. D.  
W. B. McMURRICH, Esq.  
SUTHERLAND STAYNER, Esq.  
CLARKE GAMBLE, Esq.

A. FARLEY, Esq.

#### Secretary.

SAMUEL E. ROBERTS, Esq.

#### Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M. D.

#### Assistant Treasurer.

EDMUND S. ROBERTS, Esq.

MINUTES OF PRACTICAL WORK OF THE  
ASSOCIATION.

Total number discharged from the city prisons during the year ending December 31st, 1889, 2,292. The number assisted by the society, 761. Employment found for 181. Provisions given to 84 families. Thirty-two articles of furniture given. Rent paid for 14. Articles of clothing given, 226. Forty assisted with tools. Railway fares to homes paid for, 30. Loans to discharged prisoners, \$350.25. Repaid during year, \$239.85.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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

To the Ontario Government for kind encouragement and help.

To all the officers of the Jail, Central Prison, and Andrew Mercer Reformatory for there kind and hearty co-operation.

To friends for parcels of cast-off clothing.

Upper Canada Bible Society for Bibles.

The Willard Tract Society for periodicals.

Rev. LeRoy Hooker and Trustees of Metropolitan Methodist Church for the use of the Lecture Room for the Annual Meeting.

To the large number of teachers for so faithfully conducting this work every Sunday.

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

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

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRISONERS'  
AID ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

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The Prisoners' Aid Association submits herewith the Annual Report for the year 1889.

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

The means employed are as follows :

1. A mission in the Central Prison.
2. A mission in the Reformatory for Women.
3. A mission in the Jail.
4. A night school for secular education in the Central Prison.
5. A day school for secular education in the Jail.
6. The employment of an agent who gives his time for the welfare of discharged prisoners.
7. The distribution of prison reform literature, and the use of other means for awakening amore general interest in the cause of prison reform.
8. The formation of Branch Societies in different parts of the Province of Ontario.
9. The maintenance of a central office in the city, as a place of call and shelter for prisoners after their discharge.
10. A preaching service, weekly, in the Central Prison and Female Reformatory, by members of the Toronto Ministerial Association.

During the year the work of the Association has been prosecuted with unabated vigor, the details of which will be found in the several reports published herewith.

We are under renewed obligations to the Toronto Ministerial Association for maintaining the weekly preaching services at the Central Prison, and Reformatory for Women, with such commendable regularity. Our thanks are due to the fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen, who with such regularity continue their attendance at

the morning Sunday Schools at the Central Prison, Reformatory and the Jail. This voluntary labor has been most freely given and their value cannot be overestimated.

In the Annual Report of last year, we recorded with regret the loss of the valuable services of Mr. Charles Joselin as Superintendent of the Jail Mission, on account of removal from the city. Since then we have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Robert Hall, the efficient agent of the City Mission, as Mr. Joselin's successor.

Secular instruction is still given at the Central Prison and at the Jail. We attach no little importance to this means of extending a helping hand to the unfortunate inmates of these institutions. We believe more could be done in this direction with advantage, did the funds at our command warrant the additional outlay. We commend to the favorable consideration of our subscribers the valuable suggestions of Warden Massie, and the Central Prison school teacher, Mr. James Boddy, in this connection.

We note with pleasure that during the past year certain valuable alterations and improvements have been made at the Toronto Jail. A separate residence has been built for the Governor of the Jail and the space gained has been utilized in making a better division of the prisoners, and at an expense of about \$40,000. We regret, however, that the original construction of the Jail is such that it was impossible to introduce the cellular system in connection with these improvements. The next improvement we would suggest is the erection of a new wing on the north side of the building and built with special reference to solitary confinement by the cellular system. Might not the Ontario Government be induced to do this under the exceptional circumstances, namely, firstly, the citizens of Toronto having recently spent \$40,000 on the Jail, and secondly, the cellular system which is the only efficient system of classification, will probably never be introduced into this Province unless the initiative is taken by the Government.

The Prison Reform movement inaugurated last winter, has been followed up with some vigor during the last twelve months. A con-

erence was held in November last, a report of which is appended to this, our Annual Report.

We very much regret that during the last twelve months, on account of ill health we have been deprived of the invaluable services of the Honorary Secretary, S. E. Roberts, Esq. We trust that he will be able in due time, to return to his duties with renewed vigor.

S. H. BLAKE,  
*President.*

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### THE CENTRAL PRISON SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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The work at the Sunday School at the Central Prison has been carried on throughout the year on the same lines as formerly, and there has been nothing differing from the work of past years to which special attention can be called.

The staff of teachers continues to be of sufficient strength to enable us to overtake the work with considerable satisfaction, and, we believe success. The utmost harmony has prevailed between the several members of the staff, as well as between them and the prison authorities. We believe that the prison rules are universally complied with by the teachers, and on the part of the warden, deputy warden, sergeant and guards, there have been the utmost courtesy and consideration shown towards the teachers. We have every ground for believing that the work done has been productive of much spiritual good to some of the men who have come under our instruction. The average attendance of teachers is about 25.

HAMILTON CASSELS,  
*Supt. C.P.S.S.*

WARDEN MASSIE ON RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE  
CENTRAL PRISON.

“A recognition of the valuable services rendered to the prisoners, by the ministers of the city, is due ; who without remuneration, come at all seasons and in all weather, to preach the word to them. That their labor is appreciated and productive of much good, is attested by the respectful and close attention given to their ministrations. It may safely be said that many of the city congregations might very profitably learn a lesson from the respectful decorum and deportment to be seen every Sabbath afternoon and morning in the prison chapel ; and this is not infrequently alluded to by ministers who recognize it as an encouraging reward for their efforts. Then the same recognition of the services and self denial is due to Mr. H. Cassels and his staff of Sunday school teachers, who without a break scarcely from the beginning to the end of the year, are with their classes prompt at nine o'clock every Sunday. It is in many cases exceedingly interesting, to read the letters of prisoners to their friends, when referring to the new-found source of pleasure, in the study of the Scriptures in the classes, and granting that they are not all sincere, that good influences and permanent reformation result from this source is undeniable, and many instances can be advanced to sustain this. When a prisoner, stained with crime, is seated face to face with a teacher, who is inspired with the truth of the message he brings, and hears that message pointedly delivered to himself, he is much more likely to give heed to it than if spoken to the whole body collectively. It is spoken to him personally, hence the arrangement of having a Sunday school conducted on the same principle, as in connection with the city churches, followed by an afternoon service, is admirable, and the good done through it cannot be estimated. I again acknowledge the value of this branch of the Prisoners' Aid Association work, under whose auspices it is carried on.”

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE JAIL.

The work of “The Prisoner's Aid Association” in the jail this year, has been continued on much the same lines as former years, and the results have been very encouraging, the Lord having given us much blessing on our labours for Him amongst these our brothers and sisters.

During the latter part of the year the alterations and enlargement of the jail were completed, and an entire separation of the male and female departments was effected, and a classification of prisoners secured, which is all that can be desired short of cellular confinement.

A change in the demeanour of both the men and women is apparent, and a deeper interest in the lesson manifested by nearly all since these changes were made, the result being that many have, we believe, become new men and women in Christ Jesus, and scarcely a service has closed without one or more openly confessing their sorrow for sin and their acceptance of Christ as their Saviour.

We believe, however, that much more might be accomplished were the prisoners kept absolutely separate from each other by cellular confinement, and their leisure supplied with solid reading matter. The library has not been supported as it ought to be, and as a consequence has been closed for several months for want of books. Several appeals have been made, but there has been very little response, but we hope soon to be in a position to re-open the library.

The Sabbath morning Sunday School service has been regularly held, the average attendance of male prisoners being forty, or four more than last year, while the average of females present has been sixteen, or one less than last year.

Brother Wood conducted services in the corridors during the greater part of the year, but on account of changes in the jail these were discontinued for a time, but as they were much blessed we hope these will be resumed at an early date.

As has been the custom for many years, the friends of the Sunday School entertained all the prisoners to a good breakfast on Christmas morning, at a cost of \$31.40. This was much enjoyed by the prisoners, after which a gospel and sacred song service was held in the chapel, and addresses given by Hon. S. H. Blake and Rev. William Patterson, when a deep impression was made, and was the beginning of a shower of blessing.

Our staff of teachers had been much reduced, employing only as

many as are absolutely necessary, and this has resulted in the teachers taking a deeper interest, and being regular in attendance.

Miss Alexander was appointed Assistant Superintendent, taking charge of the female department when the separation took place. On her resigning Miss Anna Cull was appointed, and continues to fill that office efficiently.

We do most cordially recognize the courtesy and hearty sympathy extended to us in this work by Governor Green, Deputy Governor Ewing, and all the officers of the jail.

All of which is humbly submitted by

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT HALL,

*Superintendent Jail Mission.*

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#### REPORT OF THE JAIL DAY SCHOOL.

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*To the Prisoners' Aid Association:*

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit to you a report of the work done in the Toronto Jail Day School, which is still under my charge.

The work has been going on quietly and steadily during the past year, and, I have reason to believe, is productive of some good.

The number of names added to the Roll this year is 61 ; which, with 79 last year, makes 140 altogether. Of course some of these have been in two or three and even four times.

The highest attendance was 12, the lowest 1 ; the daily average for the year being 3.

The conduct of the boys has been exemplary, and in no case has it been necessary to report any boy for misbehaviour. During the last four months (Governor Green having carried out his plan of classification) the boys have been confined in a corridor by themselves, and they are thus almost wholly removed from the influence of more older and hardened criminals. This is a step in the right direction. The next step would be to separate the boys completely from each other, by cellular confinement. As a matter of fact,

I believe young offenders receive more harm from association with bad boys of their own age, than from association with older criminals.

The only unusual incident during the year, was the confinement of the six boys, who had given themselves up, and wished to be sentenced to a term in Penetanguishene, in order to learn to read, and to learn trades, etc. But the general conduct of these boys, during the days they were on remand, would almost justify anyone in doubting the sincerity of their intentions.

I again express my thanks to Governor Green, and other jail officials, for timely advice and assistance to me, from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. PEAT.

Toronto, Feb. 10th, 1890.

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#### REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

*To the President and Members of the Prisoners' Aid Association:*

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of your Association, I took charge of the Central Prison School, on the 1st of January, 1889.

The school room accommodates from 48 to 50 men, the attendance is good, and it is gratifying to notice the close attention they give to instruction and their eager desire for knowledge, as shown in their letters by such expressions as the following:

One says, "I love to learn and I thirst for knowledge," and "I shall heartily thank all the officers of this institution, for the instruction I get here."

Another says, "I have learned a great deal which will be a benefit to me, and I shall now, through the instructions received, be able to make rapid progress. I have also resolved to become a better and a wiser man, and I believe it to be my duty to you and all concerned in our welfare to show that I am thankful and that I appreciate all that has been done for my good."

The following table which gives the attendance for each month, will also show the number in each of the different classes :

MONTHS.	No. on S. Roll.	Discharged during Mo.	No. in 1st and 2nd Primer.	No. in 2nd Reader.	No. in 3rd Reader.	No. in 4th Reader.
January.....	53	2	8	16	17	12
February.....	52	3	7	17	15	13
March.....	50	3	9	15	13	13
April.....	51	4	2	18	15	16
May.....	56	4	11	14	16	14
June.....	57	3	10	19	13	15
September.....	50	2	8	17	12	13
October.....	50	5	4	17	18	11
November.....	49	0	11	14	16	8
December.....	56	3	12	16	18	10

If an additional class room could be fitted up, it would be a great advantage even if it were much smaller than the present one, so that an assistant might give instruction in writing and spelling in that room without disturbing the classes at work in the large room and by a proper rotation of the classes more men could be instructed, and some important subjects, that cannot now be taught, could be taken up, and the work could be done much more thoroughly than it can be at present, as, owing to the varied proficiency of the men, and the number of classes required, it is difficult to get through the work in as satisfactory a manner as one would wish.

I would also recommend to your most favorable consideration, the question already introduced by your Association to the notice of the Government, viz.: the desirability of procuring legislation by which prisoners who have completed a course of study sufficient to make them intelligent citizens, and who have also given proof by their good conduct that they are worthy, might on the recommendation of the Warden and your Association, be allowed to go out on trial three or six months before their sentence

had actually expired, or have their sentence commuted by three or six months. This, I believe, would prove a great incentive to the men to attend to their mental and moral culture, and would, I think, have a permanent effect upon their future conduct. The prison would then be not merely a place for the punishment of crime, but also for the reformation of the criminal and of restoring to society those who would prove themselves worthy men, instead of turning loose, to prey upon society, criminals who having suffered the just *penalty* for their crimes might go out with no higher motive than to study how to be more cunning in future and thus avoid detection, while committing crimes as great as or even greater than before.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Warden, Mr. Massie, for the very great interest he takes in the School, and his kindness in doing everything in his power to make the School as convenient and comfortable as possible; also to Guard Hartley, who in addition to his other duties, renders valuable assistance in the Night School, and takes a deep interest in the work. And last, but not least, to your Association, for the very kind and prompt manner in which you have responded to all communications the teacher has addressed to you, and for the liberal supply of school requisites you have provided.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BODDY,

*Teacher C. P. School.*

Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1890.

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#### WARDEN MASSIE ON THE NIGHT SCHOOL.

“The evening school class, under the teaching of Mr. Boddy, continues to be not only attractive to the prisoners, but most profitable to them. A reference to the statistics under the head of Education shows, that of the 739 received within the year, 191 had received no education, and thirty-nine could only read. In all cases where the sentence was of sufficient length; say four months and over, to give time to make some progress in teaching them, they, as far as the facilities permitted, had the privilege of attend-

ing the classes, and very good results were reached in many cases. It is worthy of consideration, if, instead of the time devoted to this branch of the prison's reformatory work of two hours on two nights a week, it could not be increased to four or six nights, and divide the prisoners into classes according to their status in learning. If neglected in this respect by those responsible for it when free, and as admitted by all who have studied the subject of crime, that the want of education is one of the greatest factors in producing criminals, and after an experience of nine years I am warranted in endorsing it, then may it not be considered an obligation of the Province to its wards, to remedy this to the fullest extent within its power, and make it compulsory on prisoners while in custody here to attend school. Under the indeterminate sentence, proficiency in education becomes an obligation for the attainment of liberty."

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ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL,  
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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(OCT., 1888, TO OCT., 1889.)

One more year's work for Jesus in our Sunday School is finished. We look back over it to review as rapidly as possible the successes and failures, the hopes and fears, the encouragements and discouragements, so that those interested may have some idea of the work.

Teachers in prison Sunday Schools need to *act*, upon, as well as to know the advice of the wise man, and neither to observe the wind, nor regard the clouds, but in the morning to sow the seed, and in the evening to withhold not their hands, because it is impossible to say when, or under what circumstances the sowing will be followed by growth, fruitage, and eventually the harvest. Faithfulness to duty, implicit confidence in God and His promises; hope and tenderness in speech and manner, are almost indispensable qualifications for reformatory work, and these characteristics *our* teachers possess in an eminent degree, as is shown by their presence in the chapel week after week, and by the kindly and loving friendships which exist in every instance between teacher and scholars.

The average attendance of teachers at each session for the entire year is twenty-four. It certainly is inspiring to know that twenty-four women, some of them young, others more elderly (and many of them are very *busy* people), are prepared to, and do rise at an early hour on the Lord's Day morning, to do a work for the Master which to some may appear almost if not entirely useless. But are ye who sow beside all waters," and our teachers have in mind the prophet's beatitude, "Blessed the Saviour's further commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The teachers prize greatly the short service of prayer which is invariably held before they enter upon their duties in the chapel. These few moments spent in praise, prayer, and communion with God through the study of the word are most precious, and are the means through the presence and power of the Spirit, of keeping the worker's armor bright and ready for service.

The Superintendent was absent during a part of the summer in England, his duties were acceptably performed by the Rev. J. Salmon, who took charge of the teachers' morning meeting, the opening services of the school, and the "after meeting" held with the inmates. The Assistant Superintendent returned to the work in the month of May, and was able to attend until the close of the year.

As in past years, Hon. S. H. Blake, and many other Christian friends, both from Toronto and elsewhere, have visited the school, and by their presence and helpful words, have given brightness and variety to the services, as well as instruction and counsel to the inmates.

In September last, one of the kindest and most sympathetic friends of the work, Mr. William Gooderham, was called to his inheritance in the Eternal City. Mr. Gooderham visited the school regularly once a quarter, and even more frequently at times. The inmates always listened eagerly to the Gospel message from his lips. They knew that he was their faithful and tender friend, and his loving sympathy with them in the hard circumstances which

had led not infrequently to their downfall, won a way for him with the story of Jesus' love to their hearts. Five days before his departure Mr. Gooderham had arranged with the Assistant Superintendent to be present on the following Sunday at the school; but before the Lord's day came he had seen the King in His beauty. Mr. Gooderham distributed every year a large amount of literature among the inmates of the Reformatory, and it is satisfactory to know that he has made provision for the continuance of this good work. "He being dead yet speaketh."

The general attendance of the inmates has been large.

For the first quarter.....	Adults 70,	Children 38
" second " .....	" 73,	" 41
" third " .....	" 57,	" 33
" fourth " .....	" 43,	" 33

The attendance decreases during the summer, as at that time not as many inmates are in the institution.

The "after meeting," has been held regularly, after the Sunday School, during the year, and truly it has been a means of grace to many. The exercises are informal and include testimonies and prayers by the inmates, interspersed with singing and short talks based on the Word by the leader and visitors. Only those who desire to do so, attend.

The teachers and officers have opportunities of corresponding with and meeting from time to time discharged inmates, and they have pleasure in stating that several have become not only good citizens, but good wives and mothers. A teacher was going into a large store on King Street, some time ago, when she observed a light wagon drawn up before the door, and a respectable-looking man assisting a well-dressed woman with two children to alight. Something peculiar about the face or manner of the woman attracted her attention. She stopped and spoke, and at once found that she was addressing a young woman (now comfortably married), who for months, some six years ago, had been an inmate of the Reformatory, and had regularly attended the Sunday School.

A few weeks ago, a lady who had been visiting in a city east of

Toronto, called upon one of the teachers, and informed her that a young woman, a domestic in a wealthy family, had sent a message to her to the effect that she was a Christian girl now, and that she would never forget her kindness to her, when she was in the Reformatory. She had been in the institution eighteen months. The lady further stated that this girl had been for years in the same family, and that she was the "right hand" of her mistress. Another, who was a great drinker, has by the grace of God resisted the temptation for some six months now. Prayer is asked for her.

We have pleasure in again recording our appreciation of the assistance given the teachers by the officers and attendants of the institution. All are kind and helpful, and wherever and whenever they can the friends in charge of the household aid in the Sunday School work.

We commend our mission work among the prisoners of our jails and reformatories to the prayerful sympathy of the Lord's people, and in answer to these petitions God's Spirit will be poured out, and these lives which are morally crooked and warped, will be made straight by personal contact with the Lord Jesus.

W. H. HOWLAND,  
*Superintendent.*

L. J. HARVIE,  
*Assist. Superintendent.*

E. Y. SAMS,  
*Secretary.*

## PRISON REFORM PRINCIPLES.

The following eleven principles of Prison Reform were adopted by the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada about a year ago. Since then they have been endorsed by judges and juries, by jailers and prison experts, by church courts, and by other societies, and also by the Prison Reform Conference, held in Toronto, in November last. They have been commended to the favorable consideration of the Ontario Government:—

1. County Jails should be maintained only as places of detention for persons charged with offences and awaiting trial, and should not be used for prisoners after trial and conviction.

2. County Jails should be conducted strictly on the separate or cellular system.

3. Persons convicted of crime should not be detained in county jails, but should be dealt with according to the age and natural propensities of the criminal.

4. A boy under fourteen years of age, not previously vicious, should be restored to his parents upon their giving a guarantee of his future good conduct. Failing this he should be sent to an Industrial School.

5. A boy under sixteen years of age, having a natural tendency toward crime, or being convicted of a second offence, should be sent either to a Reformatory direct, or to an Industrial School on trial, according to circumstances; and a special court should be organized to deal with these cases, as well as with females charged with light offences. A boy should never be brought to open Police Court nor be sent to a county jail.

6. Industrial Schools and Reformatories should not be considered as places for punishment, but should be utilized wholly for the reformation of character. The young persons sent to these institutions should not be committed for any definite period, but they should be detained until reformation is attained, irrespective of the time required. The officers of these institutions should be carefully selected, preferably by a system of examination and promotion, and without reference to party or social influence.

7. As industrial employment is a necessary step towards reformation, and as this cannot be supplied by the county jails, the necessity arises for prisons and reformatories of ample dimensions,

where such employment can be provided, and where other influences of a reformatory character may be utilized, and where a system of classification may be carried out.

8. The expense and management of such persons in such institutions should be borne by the county from which they are sent, when such expense exceeds the proceeds of the industrial labor of the persons so sent.

9. Tramps and habitual drunkards should be sent to an institution where they can be provided with productive industrial employment, and where they can be brought under reformatory influences, and they should be detained in said institution under indeterminate sentences. Incurrigibles should be sentenced to penitentiary for life. They should be considered as having forfeited all right to regain their liberty unless reformation takes place.

10. In order to meet the requirements of the case there should be sufficient prison accommodation in Ontario to relieve the county jails of all persons undergoing sentence. This accommodation should be provided by enlarging the Central Prison or by erecting two additional prisons, one in the east and the other in the west. There should be unification in our prison system. The prisons should be graded, and the reformatory principle in its most improved form and after the best models should be incorporated with said system.

11. The question of prison labor should be removed from the arena of party politics, and members of labor organizations should look at this question from a patriotic rather than from a trades standpoint.

A. M. R.

1889.

Jan. 1.—

Jan. 1.

Av

**A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D., TORONTO, IN ACCOUNT WITH  
THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.**

*For the year ending 31st December, 1889.*

1889.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1.—To	Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce .....	\$ 72 88
"	Balance of Claim against Central Bank.....	112 96
"	Loans Returned .....	239 85
"	Government Grant .....	1000 00
"	City of Toronto Grant.....	600 00
"	Municipal Grants.....	240 00
"	Subscriptions.....	477 25
"	Annual Meeting Collection .....	17 65
"	Rent of Workshop .....	109 05
"	Grants for Cabs .....	762 50
		<u>\$3632 14</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 1.—By	Loans to Discharged Prisoners.....	\$ 350 25
"	Aid to Discharged Prisoners .....	733 42
"	Gaol Day School .....	206 50
"	Night School (Secular).....	138 88
"	Cabs for Preaching at the Central Prison.....	78 00
"	Cabs for Preaching at the Andrew Mercer Re- formatory.....	104 00
"	Cabs for Teachers at the Andrew Mercer Re- formatory.....	382 00
"	Fuel, Light and Water .....	194 87
"	Sundries.....	89 44
"	Hymns, Tracts, etc. ....	45 56
"	Postage .....	24 55
"	Salary.....	500 00
"	Printing, Stationery, etc.....	108 95
"	House Expenditure—For Repairs .....	78 25
"	Interest due on Simcoe Street Property.....	357 50
"	Advertising .....	33 60
"	Profit and Loss—For amount written off, to bal- Claim against the Central Bank.....	45 19
"	Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	126 18
"	Cash in hand, 31st Dec., 1889.....	35 00
		<u>\$3632 14</u>

Audited and found correct.

D. MACGILLIVRAY.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1889.

Adams, J. ....	\$2 00	Cash. ....	\$1 00
Aikenhead & Crombie. ....	2 00	Castle, Rev. Dr. ....	
Aikens, Dr. W. T. ....	2 00	Caven, Prof. W. ....	1 00
Allan, A. A. & Co. ....	5 00	Cayley, Rev. J. D. ....	1 00
Allan, Hon. G. W. ....	2 00	Clarke, H. E., M.P.P. ....	2 00
Ashby, Prof. W. J. ....	2 00	Clarke, Mrs. Mortimer. ....	2 00
Badgerow, G. W. ....	2 00	Clink, Miss Mary. ....	1 00
Baldwin, Mrs. E. ....	2 00	Coad, Mrs. L. M. ....	5 00
Baldwin, Rev. H. G. ....	1 00	Coatsworth, E. ....	1 00
Ball, Mrs. F. A. ....	2 00	Coleman, Geo. ....	1 00
Ball, R. L. ....	1 00	Cooper, H. ....	2 00
Beardmore, Geo. L. ....	2 00	Copp Clark Co., The. ....	
Beatty, Chadwick & Co. ....	2 00	Cowan, J. W. & Co. ....	1 00
Beatty, R. ....	1 00	Crombie, Crombie & Worrel	
Bell, J. ....	1 00	Dack, R. (of E. Dack & Son)	
Best, Hy. ....	2 00	Davidson & Hay. ....	5 00
Bishop of Toronto. ....	5 00	Davies, W. ....	2 00
Blachford, H. C., & Co.		Dewart, Rev. Dr. ....	1 00
(goods) ....	4 00	Dixon, Mrs. Homer. ....	5 00
Blake, Hon. S. H. ....	10 00	Douglas, W. A. ....	4 00
Blake, Lash, Cassels & Hol-		Dudley & Burns. ....	1 00
man. ....	20 00	Dun, Wiman & Co. ....	3 00
Bleasdel, W. H. & Co. ....		Earls, John. ....	1 00
Blight, Wm. ....	1 00	Elliot & Co. ....	1 00
Boddy, Rev. Archdeacon. ....	1 00	Elliott & Son. ....	1 00
Bonnell, Wm. ....	5 00	Falconer, E. ....	1 00
Boyd, Hon. J. A. ....	2 00	Fisken, John, Jr. ....	1 00
Boyd, Bros. & Co. ....	2 00	Flett, Lowndes & Co. ....	1 00
Boys, Prof. A. ....	4 00	Friend, (per Rev. S. Jones)	1 00
Brock, W. R. & Co. ....	5 00	Gage, W. J., & Co. ....	2 00
Brodie, J. L. ....	1 00	Gartshore, J. J. ....	1 00
Brown Bros. ....	2 00	Gillespie, Ansley & Martin	5 00
Brown, John. ....	1 00	Globe Printing Co. ....	
Brown, Wm. ....	2 00	Good, James. ....	1 00
Bryce, McMurrioh & Co. ....	2 00	Gooderham, Mrs. A. E. ....	2 00
Burden, Henry. ....	1 00	Gooderham, Mrs. Alfred. ....	1 00
Caldecott, Burton & Co.		Gooderham, Mrs. C. H. ....	1 00
(goods) ....	10 00	Gooderham, Mrs. George. ....	5 00
Campbell, Jas. ....	2 00	Gooderham, Mrs. Robt. ....	4 00
Canada Paper Co. ....	1 00	Gooderham, Mrs. S. K. ....	
Carlyle, Ald. W. ....	1 00	Gooderham, Mrs. W. G. ....	2 00
Carpmael, Chas. M.A. ....	4 00	Gordon & Helliwell. ....	5 00
Carty, The Misses. ....	5 00	Goulding & Son. ....	5 00

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Samuel, Benjamin & Co...	2 00	Topp, Mrs.....	2 00
Sanson, Rev. Alex.....	2 00	Trust and Loan Co.....	1 00
Sills, Mrs. G. F.....	2 00	Vernoy, Prof. S.....	1 00
Sloan & Crowthers.....	2 00	Verral Cab Co.....	5 00
Smith, A. M.....	2 00	Vokes, Ald. M.....	1 00
Stanway, Geo.....	1 00	Walker, R. & Sons.....	5 00
Stark, John & Co.....	5 00	Warren Bros. & Boomer (goods).....	2 00
Steele Bros. & Co.....	5 00	Warwick, Son & Co.....	2 00
Stephenson, Ed.....	2 00	White & Co.....	2 00
Storm, W. G.....	2 00	Wickson, Hy.....	2 00
Suckling, Geo. H.....	1 00	Wilkes, Mrs. R.....	1 00
Sutherland, Rev. Alex....	2 00	Williamson & Lamb (goods)	2 00
Taylor Bros.....	2 00	Woodhouse, J. J.....	1 00
Taylor, J. & J.....	2 00	Woodhouse, Thomas.....	1 00
Taylor, Samuel.....		Wyld, Grasett & Darling..	3 00
Thompson, T. & Son....	2 00		

Parcels of clothing have been received from Mrs. Livingstone, Miss How, Mrs. Vankoughnet, Miss De Wilton, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Good, Miss Bell, Miss McVity, Mrs. Ridout, Mr. Scott, Mr. Ball, Mr. Best, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Berkenshaw.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR 1889.

Elgin.....	\$10 00	Peterborough.....	10 00
Dundas, Stormont and Glen- gary.....	10 00	Huron.....	10 00
Grey.....	10 00	Bruce.....	20 00
Chatham.....	10 00	Wellington.....	20 00
Oxford.....	10 00	Victoria.....	20 00
York.....	100 00	Kent.....	10 00
Toronto.....	600 00	Perth.....	10 00

GRANTS RECEIVED SINCE JANUARY 1ST, 1890.

Ontario.....	\$25 00	Peterborough.....	10 00
Oxford.....	10 00	Elgin.....	10 00
Huron.....	10 00	Grey.....	15 00
Victoria.....	20 00	Wellington.....	20 00

# Prison Reform Conference.

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*Report of Proceedings of Meeting held in the  
Education Buildings, Toronto, Tuesday,  
November 26th, 1889.*

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This Conference will be followed by District Meetings in different parts of the Province, of which due notice will be given. In this Prison Reform movement, we solicit the co-operation of the Clergy, the press, members of County Councils, Judges and other County Officials, as well as all good Citizens, who are interested in arresting this fearful tide of crime in our midst.

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

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## PRISON REFORM CONFERENCE.

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A PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE CONSIDERS THE QUESTION OF PRISON REFORM. DELEGATES FROM FOUR CHURCH COURTS AND FROM TEN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

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A large and influential gathering was convened in the Normal School Theatre, on Tuesday, November 26th, at 11 a.m., to consider the best means of dealing with criminals, with a view to lessening the increasing number of this class. The meeting was called by the Prisoners' Aid Association, who are at present agitating for a Government Commission to look into the whole question of Reformatories and Gaols. The chair was taken by Mr. W. H. Howland in the absence of Hon. S. H. Blake, the President, who was unable to be present, and the Convention was opened with prayer by the Bishop of Niagara.

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### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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Dr. Rosebrugh read the Report of the Executive Committee, which is as follows:--As you are aware, the Prisoners' Aid Association asked the Ontario Government several months ago to appoint a Commission of competent gentlemen to collect information regarding Prisons, Reformatories, Houses of Correction, Work-houses, etc., with a view to the adoption of the most approved methods of dealing with the criminal classes; and have commended to the favorable consideration of the Government the following principles of Prison Reform, viz. :—

1. County Jails should be maintained only as places of detention for persons charged with offences and awaiting trial, and should not be used for prisoners after trial and conviction.

2. County Jails should be conducted strictly on the separate or cellular system.
3. Persons convicted of crime should not be detained in county jails, but should be dealt with according to the age and natural proclivities of the criminal.
4. A boy under fourteen years of age, not previously vicious, should be restored to his parents upon their giving a guarantee of his future good conduct. Failing this he should be sent to an Industrial School.
5. A boy under sixteen years of age, having a natural tendency toward crime, or being convicted of a second offence, should be sent either to a Reformatory direct, or to an Industrial School on trial, according to circumstances; and a special court should be organized to deal with these cases, as well as with females charged with light offences. A boy should never be brought to open Police Court nor be sent to a county jail.
6. Industrial Schools and Reformatories should not be considered as places for punishment, but should be utilized wholly for the reformation of character. The young persons sent to these institutions should not be committed for any definite period, but they should be detained until reformation is attained, irrespective of the time required. The officers of these institutions should be carefully selected, preferably by a system of examination and promotion, and without reference to party or social influence.
7. As industrial employment is a necessary step towards reformation, and as this cannot be supplied by the county jails, the necessity arises for prisons and reformatories of ample dimensions, where such employment can be provided, and where other influences of a reformatory character may be utilized, and where a system of classification may be carried on.
8. The expense and management of such persons in such institutions should be borne by the county from which they are sent, when such expense exceeds the proceeds of the industrial labor of the persons so sent.
9. Tramps and habitual drunkards should be sent to an institution where they can be provided with productive industrial employment, and where they can be brought under reformatory influences, and they should be detained in said institution under indeterminate sentences. Incurables should be sentenced to penitentiary for life. They should be considered as having forfeited all right to regain their liberty unless reformation takes place.
10. In order to meet the requirements of the case there should be sufficient prison accommodation in Ontario to relieve the county jails of all persons undergoing sentence. This accommodation should be provided either by enlarging the Central Prison or by erecting two additional prisons, one in the east and the other in the west. There should be unification in our prison system. The prisons should be

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11. The question of prison labour should be removed from the arena of party politics, and members of labor organizations should look at this question from a patriotic rather than from a trades standpoint.

A copy of these resolutions was sent to County Judges, Sheriffs, Gaolers, etc., with a view of eliciting suggestions on the subject of prison reform. A large number of answers were received, and in every case the action of the Prisoners' Aid Association was fully endorsed. Judges also called the attention of Grand Juries to the necessity of prison reform, and in several cases strongly-worded presentments were made on the subject. The question was also taken up by both the religious and the secular press, calling upon the Government to take action in the matter.

An appeal was also made to the Church Courts of the Province, and a hearty response was made on the part of all the denominations; and, in most cases, a committee was also appointed to co-operate with the Prisoners' Aid Association in securing these much-needed reforms. In the lower courts, favorable action was taken by "Associations" of the Baptist Church, "District Meetings" of the Methodist Church, and "Presbyteries" of the Presbyterian Church. In the higher courts, committees were appointed and co-operation pledged by the following, viz.: The Synods of the Dioceses of Huron, Niagara, Toronto, and Ontario, of the Anglican Church. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The Ontario and Quebec Convention of the Baptist Church. The Ontario and Quebec Union of the Congregational Church, and the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church. Favorable resolutions were also passed by the Guelph, London, and Bay of Quinte Conferences of the Methodist Church, as well as by the House of Bishops of the Anglican Church.

A number of other bodies have also tendered their co-operation and appointed committees, viz.: The Canadian Institute, The Toronto Society of Associated Charities, The House of Industry, The Law and Order League, The Humane Society, The Girls' Home, The Boys' Home, and The Haven, all of Toronto, and The Womans' Christian Association of London.

Letters of apology have been received from the following, viz.: The Bishop of Toronto, Rural Dean Bogert of Ottawa, Rev. Dr. Johnson, President of Toronto Conference, and Rev. Dr. Burwash, President of the Bay of Quinte Conference, Cobourg; Judges Sinclair of Hamilton, Jones of Brantford, McDonald and Reynolds of Brockville, Pringle of Cornwall, Barrett of Walkerton, Lane of Owen Sound; Sheriffs Sutton of Walkerton, Carney of Sault Ste. Marie, and Crown Attorney Lewis of Port Arthur; Police Magistrate Haines of Bowmanville, and Mr. A. Hutchinson of London.

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THE DELEGATES.

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The Conference was composed of the following representatives:—

1. THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT—Hon. A. M. Ross, Hon. Charles Drury and Inspector R. Christie.

2. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Warden Massie, Central Prison; Superintendent McCrosson, Reformatory, Penetanguishene; Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Coad and Miss Elliott, Mercer Reformatory; Governors Green of Toronto, Lang of Barrie, Cameron of Woodstock and Dickson of Goderich.

3. CHURCH COURTS—(a) Bishop Hamilton, Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, Mr. H. McLaren and Rev. Frederick E. Hewitt, of the Niagara Diocese. (b) Rev. L. H. Kirkby, Rev. A. J. Broughall, Rev. T. W. Paterson, Rev. J. C. Roper, Rev. G. E. Lloyd and Hon. G. W. Allan, of the Toronto Diocese. (c) Rev. A. Gilray of the Presbyterian General Assembly. (d) Rev. A. F. McGregor of the Congregational Union. (e) Rev. LeRoy Hooker of the Toronto Methodist Conference. (f) Rev. W. S. Blackstock of the Toronto Ministerial Association.

4. OTHER BODIES—(a) The Canadian Institute—Professor Carpmael. (b) House of Industry—Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Rev. J. Gillespie and Mr. G. Goulding. (c) Toronto Associated Charities—Mr. J. E. Pell. (d) Toronto Humane Society—Mr. W. R. Brock and Mr. J. J. Kelso. (e) Victoria Industrial School—Mr. Beverly Jones and E. A. Meredith, LL.D., late Inspector of Prisons. (f) Womans' Christian

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Association, London—Mrs. A. Hutchinson. (g) Boys' Home, Toronto—Mrs. Thomas Thompson and Mrs. C. H. Gooderham. (h) Girls' Home—Mrs. J. Fletcher. (i) Law and Order League—Mr. W. G. Storm and Mr. James Thomson. (j) Toronto City Corporation—Alderman Tait.

5. PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON—Dr. M. Lavell, Warden.

6. TORONTO POLICE FORCE—Inspector Stark and Inspector Archibald.

7. PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION—Mr. W. H. Howland, ex-Mayor of Toronto; Mr. Hamilton Cassels; Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh and Mr. E. Taylor.

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CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

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Mr. Howland in his opening remarks called attention to the representative character of the meeting. In these days, he said, it is not crowds that rule, but representation. He hoped the result of the deliberations would be the means of clearing up many difficulties and the setting to work of such influences as will make public opinion be felt in the Legislatures, so that the great reforms needed may be put under way. He said the main question which would come before the meeting would be the application of the reformatory principle to criminals of advanced years. The sympathy which had so long been crushed by what was called the vindictive principle in the treatment of criminals was being awakened. Before a criminal was treated on the vindictive principle his environments should be considered. The moment this was considered it would be recognized that this class should be dealt with in a special way. The ordinary working of prisons was to take hold of men not wholly bad and to turn them out wholly bad. This was resulting in an increase of the criminal class. It was the duty of Christians to visit the prisons, and carry the Gospel to the prisoners. All the prisoners of Toronto were in absolutely kindly hands, but notwithstanding the strong desire of those in charge, the indiscriminate admixture made them almost powerless. The association of offenders of all ages resulted in the younger ones receiving from the

hardened criminals the idea that their only hope was in leading a life of crime, and trusting that they would be able to evade the law. The adoption of special methods was now recognized as of great value, and the only question was that of money. The speaker then read a letter from the Bishop of Toronto, regretting inability to be present.

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YOUNG OFFENDERS.

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Mr. Beverley Jones moved the follow resolution with reference to the treatment of young offenders :—

“ That the subject of Industrial Schools and Reformatories lies at the root of any successful system of prison reform. That the success of the only Industrial School in Ontario, the Victoria School at Mimico, has proved :—

(1) That it is seldom, if ever, necessary to send a child under 14 years of age to prison.

(2) That the true remedy for our overcrowded gaols is an extension of the Industrial School system through the Provinces, so that no child under 14 can be sent to prison before such child shall have a chance to reform under a judicious system of industrial training.

(3) That prisoners in our reformatories should be so graded that the contamination of comparatively young children by the old and vicious may not be risked.

(4) That as a remedy for neglected children of eight years and under being allowed to drift into vice, Homes should be established in different parts of the Provinces similar to the Boys' and Girls' Home in Toronto, to which children might be committed under the recent Act of the Ontario Legislature, which has made provision for their support.

He said it was a shame that any offenders under fourteen years of age should be sent to gaol. The Industrial Schools had solved the question of the treatment of young offenders. Many municipalities refused to send young offenders to the Industrial School because the expense was charged to them, whereas if they sent them to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene there would be no expense to the municipality. The chief object of the training of the Industrial School was to turn out boys who would become handy men about a farm.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, in seconding the resolution, pointed out the efforts which had been made by the Humane Society to

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prevent homeless children from growing up to lives of crime, and urged the necessity of further work in this direction. He advocated the establishment of a temporary refuge for destitute children, and believed a commission should be appointed to try young offenders.

Rev. G. E. Lloyd, Chaplain of the Penetanguishene Reformatory, said that the efforts to reclaim the young should be the most important part of prison work. Instead of being classed with Gaols, Prisons and Penitentiaries, the Reformatories should be treated as Schools, and placed under the control of the Educational Department. The treatment of boys as convicts was a relic of barbarism. Red-tapism in the treatment of juvenile delinquents was fatal to all attempts at reformation. The herding system was another great evil. The effect of the appointment of officials on political grounds instead of special fitness could be easily understood. There was a want of a thorough training in any particular branch of trade, and a total absence of an effort to look after the boys when they leave the Reformatory. He advocated a rigidly enforced compulsory School Law, the holding of parents and guardians responsible for the children. When the Government assumed the guardianship of a child it should continue it until he is of age or reformed. No minor should be sent to gaol. The Churches should be encouraged to reclaim their own juvenile heathen and start Church homes, to the support of which the Government should pay \$100 per capita per annum. The inspection of the Schools should be placed under the Educational Department.

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#### REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG MEN.

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Rev. LeRoy Hooker submitted the following resolution:—

“That in the opinion of this conference a reformatory should be established in this province by the Ontario Government for first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty, and that in the organization of said institution advantage should be taken of the experience of other countries, so that such reformatory may be established and conducted in accordance with the most advanced principles of modern penological science.”

He said that the science of penology thought less of punishing the criminal than of reforming him and reducing his evil tendencies. The young transgressor imbibed from the advanced criminal the idea that society had given him up, and he must give society up and make the best of a criminal life. This sullen despair was eagerly drunk in by the young criminals. To-day reforms were needed all along the line. All the hope for the future was in the reformatory system. The result of this treatment of first offenders in Elmira prison, New York State, was that 83 per cent. of these criminals were reformed. In 1886 there were 61 between the ages of 16 and thirty confined in the Kingston penitentiary. In 1886 there were in the Central prison 348 prisoners between these ages; in 1887 there were 427; and last year there were 417. So that it was safe to say that there were four hundred every year that should be dealt with in that way. If it was possible to reform 83 per cent. in New York it was also possible in Ontario. The great power of this work was in separating the hopeful class from the hopeless. (Applause.)

Dr. Lavell, warden of the Kingston penitentiary, said he had visited Elmira prison. The statistics mentioned were correct. Over 80 per cent. of the men discharged on the parole system had been reformed. It was not indiscriminate or careless parole. A young man thus discharged was not discharged without employment and care. They were not thrown loosely upon society. This institution was doing a remarkable work, and we would never be on the right track until we got a similar institution. The other States were recognizing the value of this system, and were adopting it.

Warden Massie said the Elmira institution had accomplished a work that had never been reached by prison management before. So complete and perfect was this system that it was impossible to suggest improvement. If such a system could be introduced into Canada it would unquestionably result advantageously.

Mr. James Thomson and Rev. A. Gilray supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

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 TRAMPS AND DRUNKARDS.
 

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Mr. J. E. Pell, discussing the disposition of tramps, said every municipality should be compelled to provide for its own poor. The only way to deal with habitual drunkards was by confinement.

Rev. A. H. Baldwin moved—

“That in the opinion of this conference the cities and each of the more populous towns of the province should be supplied with work houses, where tramps and habitual drunkards may be sent on indeterminate sentences, and where they may be supplied with industrial employment.”

He said that the provision of work for the tramps in Toronto had driven them away. No less than seventeen left in great indignation one day because they were asked to saw a quarter cord of wood, and declared they were going to Hamilton—that blessed city of rest—where they were not required to do any work. This proposal would do away with that practice.

Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, Hamilton, said that if Toronto had a place of this kind to scare the tramps out, Hamilton would have to get a place to scare the tramps to Dundas. The tramps had become an organization to get a corner on easy terms, and live without work. He seconded the motion, which was carried.

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 COUNTY GAOLS.
 

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Dr. E. A. Meredith was called upon to move the next resolution. He said that the separate or cellular treatment of prisoners was a principle inculcated by the great reformer, Howard, and that since his time all the chief authorities agreed as to its utility. The herding system could not be denounced too strongly, and following in the style of the Athenian orator, he would assert that there were three requisites of prison reform, first, separation; second, separation, and third separation. He then submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, that this conference is of the opinion that county gaols and lock-ups should be conducted strictly on the cellular system, so as to secure absolute separation of prisoners; and that said gaols and lock-ups should be maintained as places of detention only for persons awaiting trial. That pending the construction of sufficient prison and reformatory accommodation for the province, in the opinion of this conference the cells of gaols constructed on the separate or cellular plan might be utilized for the incarceration of persons under short sentences, and for first offences as well as for persons awaiting trial."

The seconder of the resolution was Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, who said that the first great step in the reform was to transfer the authority over county jails, now vested in county councils, to the Government. This once done, he trusted that a very short time would elapse before the separate cellular system would be established.

Mr. J. Cameron, Gaoler, Woodstock, stated that the Gaolers' Association of Ontario, of which he was President, had petitioned the Ontario Government to assume entire control of county gaols. The gaolers believed that prison reform must commence with the gaols, and this was impossible so long as the present dual control continued. He invited the Conference to co-operate with the Gaolers' Association in urging the Government to assume complete control of the gaols and lockups.

Hon. A. M. Ross was then asked to give his views. He said that public opinion was not yet educated to such a degree as to warrant the Government in taking the administration of jails from the county councils. They would be blamed, as they had been blamed before, as desiring to centralize all authority in their own hands. The matter of appointing an officer to interview the councils had, he said, been mooted, but he would advise if any steps were taken in that direction that a committee of two or three be appointed instead, as they would have more weight.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

#### A COMMISSION ASKED FOR.

The Bishop of Niagara then moved the following resolution:—

That this Conference joins the Prisoners' Aid Association in asking

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the Ontario Government to appoint a Commission of competent gentlemen to collect information regarding Prisons, Reformatories, Houses of Correction, Work-Houses, etc., with a view to the adoption of the most approved methods of dealing with the criminal classes, suggesting to the Government the propriety of erecting sufficient Prison and Reformatory accommodation in the Province to completely relieve the goals of criminals convicted of crime and under sentence, and asking for a report on the following, viz. :—(1) The causes of crime, such as drink, over-crowding, immoral literature, Sabbath-breaking, truants from school, etc. : (2) the best means of rescuing destitute children from a criminal career : (3) the best means of providing and conducting Industrial schools : (4) the propriety of the Government assuming larger control of County Goals : (5) industrial employment of prisoners : (6) indeterminate sentences : (7) the best method of dealing with tramps and habitual drunkards.

His Lordship said that he tried to interest the people in his diocese in the question of Prison Reform. He was happy to say that those with whom he came in contact were sensible of the duty of treating the subject in an intelligent manner. A Commission would enlighten the whole community on the evils of the present system.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. A. H. Baldwin, and was declared carried.

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#### PRISON REFORM PRINCIPLES.

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Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh was called upon, as a member of the Prisoners' Aid Association, to move the next resolution, which is as follows :—

“*Resolved*, That this Conference endorses the eleven principles of Prison Reform, formulated by the Prisoners' Aid Association, and commends the same to the favorable consideration of the Ontario Government.”

Dr. Rosebrugh stated that these eleven principles of Prison Reform, had received the endorsation of judges, sheriffs, wardens, gaolers and other Canadian prison experts and they had also received the unqualified endorsation of eminent American penologists such as General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, Brockway of Elmira Reformatory, Brush, of Sing Sing, etc.

This resolution was seconded by Rural Dean Kirkby and declared carried.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES TO BE HELD.

It was then moved by Rev. Geo. E. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. Geo. Goulding, and carried:—

That in the opinion of this Conference it is expedient that district Conferences on the subject of Prison Reform should be held, and that branches of the Prisoners' Aid Association should be established in every part of the Province of Ontario, so that the attention of county councils, the clergy and the general public may be drawn to this important work. We are further of the opinion that the Provincial Government should be asked to set apart a sum of money to be devoted to this purpose.

ADDITIONAL PRISON ACCOMMODATION.

"Prison Accommodation" was next taken up, and the Chairman started the discussion by asking Warden Massie, "Does there exist a necessity for additional accommodation?"

Mr. Massie said that the capacity of the Central was 352 cells. At present this was sufficient accommodation, but of course if the changes proposed were brought about there would not be near enough room.

Inspector Christie stated that if convicted persons were to be committed to the Central Prison instead of to the gaol there would have to be nearly nine times as much accommodation as at present.

Warden Lavell, of Kingston, informed the meeting that there was accommodation for 900 prisoners in the Penitentiary.

The Chairman, in summing up, said it would be better not to express any opinion as to the prison accommodation. He thought they should have an institution similar to the Elmira Reformatory, and should keep the subjects discussed at the Conference prominently before the public.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. W. G. Storm, and seconded by Mr. Hamilton Cassels:—

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That the following Committee be appointed to wait upon the Ontario Government to lay before them the views of this Conference, as expressed in the several resolutions which have been adopted: Bishop of Toronto, Hon. G. W. Allan, Rural Dean Kirkby, Rev. A. Gilray, W. B. McMurrich, Rev. A. F. McGregor, Rev. Elmore Harris, D. E. Thomson, Bishop of Niagara, Henry McLaren, W. R. Brock, Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, Professor Carpmael, Dr. Goldwin Smith, Sir Daniel Wilson, Rev. Hugh Johnson, D.D., J. E. Pell, Rev. LeRoy Hooker, Dr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., W. G. Storm, Beverley Jones, Rev. A. J. Broughall, G. Goulding, and the officers of the Prisoners' Aid Association.

This was carried.

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VOTES OF THANKS.

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Mr. W. R. Brock, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Minister of Education for giving the convention the use of the room in which to hold their meetings. This was carried.

The Provincial Treasurer made a short speech on behalf of the Government, and stated that the matters dealt with at the Conference would be carefully considered.

Warden Massie then moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Rosebrugh for the untiring energy and activity he had displayed in the cause of prison reform, which was also carried, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the secretary.

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Communications on the subject of Prison Reform should be directed to Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, Prison Reform Committee, 131 Church Street, Toronto.

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# CONSTITUTION

FOR A

## Branch of the Prisoners' Aid Association.

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ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be called “The Branch of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada.”

ARTICLE II.—Its object shall be to Aid the General Association in the attainment of the ends for which it was constituted.\*

ARTICLE III.—Any person may become a member of this Association by the payment of one dollar annually.

ARTICLE IV.—The Officers of this Association shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTICLE V.—The President shall preside at all the meetings and have a general oversight of the work.

ARTICLE VI.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record the proceedings of the Association, give notice of meetings, and prepare the annual report. He must also keep the Grneral Association informed of the condition of the Branch, and forward a list of officers with the report and the Treasurer's statement.

ARTICLE VII.—The Treasurer's duty shall be to report the state of the treasury at every meeting, and to remit, after paying the expenses of the Branch, the balance of the funds yearly to the Treasurer of the General Association on or before the first of November.

### MEMORANDUM.

Any rules relating to the local affairs of the Association may be adopted, provided they do not conflict with the constitution and rules of the General Association.

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\*Branch Societies are expected to co-operate with the General Association, in extending a helping hand to discharged prisoners on their return to their homes.

