

Tenth Annual Report



Prisoners' Aid Association  
"of Canada"

No. 148 Bay Street.

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- - - For the Year 1884. - - -  
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With the Constitution of the Association  
And List of Subscribers.

Toronto:

DUDLEY & BURNS PRINTERS TORONTO

1885.

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148 BAY STREET,

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LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.



TORONTO:

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1885.

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## RESOLUTIONS AT ANNUAL MEETING.

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Moved by the REV. D. J. MACDONNELL, "That this Meeting acknowledges with thankfulness the manifest blessing which has rested upon the Society's operations during the past year."

Moved by REV. DYSON HAGUE, "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Prisons for Ontario, and to the officers of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, the Central Prison, and the Toronto Jail, for the courtsey and valuable assistance which they have rendered to the Association."

Moved by REV. ELMORE HARRIS, "That this Meeting recognizes both the practical and the Christian character of the Association's work; and expresses its sympathy with those who are engaged therein."

Moved by H. M. HOYLES, Esq., "That the following Officers be appointed for 1885:"

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### OFFICERS.

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#### President:

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

#### Vice-Presidents:

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

JOHN HOSKIN, Q.C.

CLARKE GAMBLE, Q.C.

JOHN MACDONALD, ESQ.

DR. HODGINS.

W. B. McMURRICH, ESQ.

SUTHERLAND STAYNER, ESQ.

A. FARLEY, ESQ.

#### Treasurer:

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D.

#### Secretary:

SAMUEL E. ROBERTS.

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# TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada.

It is the pleasing duty of the Association to report the particulars of another year's work which has been distinguished by a steady increase in quiet usefulness to the class for whose benefit the Society was founded. The conviction has been more strongly impressed on the minds of the active members of the Association, that there is really a greater need for the work than ever before, owing to the great increase in the number of young men and women who are now found in the Prisons. It is a fact, which should command more attention than it does, that vice and crime are now taking such a hold of the young—while this is being written the Central Prison here has within its walls 150 more than it is constructed to accommodate, and it is the saddest sight possible to see such numbers of nice looking, bright young faces crowded two in each narrow cell, in many cases learning from hardened companions that which will more definitely determine them in their downward course.

What is the cause of this terrible increase of youthful crime? First and foremost we assert (as the result of experience of many years) is the temptations and the destructive influences of the licensed tavern, evil literature and the early use of tobacco add their quota to the down run of the stream, but it is the never fail-

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ing deadly drink, with its vicious surroundings, that is ruining our boys and girls with such sad and fatal celerity. There seems no limit to the extent of its power over the young to-day. Every prison in the country is full. The Reformatory at Penetanguishene is overcrowded. Toronto and other county jails are filled with prisoners for whom there is no room in the Central Institutions, and in these jails in absolute idleness and in all the freedom of evil associations, a terribly dangerous class to society is under our *paternal* system being actually developed.

One bright light in our work this year is the fact that it has had more evident fruit than in any other year; and this we believe to be owing to the youthfulness of the greater number. There is still so much of good to work upon, that kindly and loving influences tell greatly with them; so we do thank God and take courage. But if these young criminals were only dealt with intelligently in our prisons—separated from the evil influences of older and more hardened criminals—how many restorations to the right path might be achieved among those who have but little more than stepped aside. May every one in this Canada of ours who feels a kindly interest in these young people, demoralized primarily by legalised drinking traps and secondarily by a criminally defective prison system, join us in striving for deliverance from both these evils.

In the early part of the year we sent an invitation to those whom we thought were interested in prison reform to attend a convention on this subject. Many friends from different parts of the Dominion were present with us. Appended herewith, we submit a short synopsis of the proceedings, and earnestly commend the points noted to the careful consideration of those who desire to promote such measures as are calculated to further the object we have in view.

Our practical work has been greatly increased this past year. To shew its general increase the following figures for the past five years will suffice :—

## AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

1879-1880—18 mos.....	\$102.65	Total Aid.
1881—12 " .....	156.62	"
1882—12 " .....	341.	"
1883—12 " .....	750.34	"
1884—12 " .....	584.16	"

To shew the various methods of assistance we would state that, during the past year we have aided in all 687 discharged persons; and have found employment for 384 persons; have given furniture to 68 families—sheltered in the Home, 148 Bay St., 250; given meals; board to 380; paid rent for 24; paid fare to homes or where work was to be procured for 29; distributed 339 articles of clothing; 42 articles of furniture; 59 of tools. The number of meals given in the Home was 3,759. It is a great gain that we can now shelter and feed all our people as they come out, instead of having to send them into the midst of temptation in the common lodging houses. We have this year opened a special lodging home for discharged female prisoners, which has already proved of great value in saving some, though it has only been a few months opened. Our system is now very complete and effective, and has been very highly spoken of by visiting friends from the Old World, experienced in the work there. Many things yet require to be done; but slowly and surely the Society is gathering around it the needed accessions.

Another pleasing feature in our work is the lending system. We have lent out to discharged prisoners during the past year, \$279.47, and have received back \$325.67, part of which was due on loans made in 1883.

The broom industry answers an excellent purpose, and enables us to test satisfactorily to ourselves the willingness of the men to work. We think this work might be introduced into the jail here. The expense of plant is small, the working of it is easily acquired.

We would also ask your particular attention to the report of our schoolmaster at the Central Prison. It is surprising how greatly the prisoners value the opportunity to learn; so much is this the

case that the Warden makes attendance a privilege attaching to good conduct. We would be glad to open a similar school in the jail were the means forthcoming ; and we do trust more means will be sent in for our work. The past year we have not had a single sum sent in voluntarily, (that is, we have had to ask for every dollar). Surely a work of this kind must commend itself to hundreds of people whom our collector never reaches. Please, dear friends, think of this work for the sinful and the lost for Jesus sake.

Our spiritual work has been also greatly blessed. The report of the Sunday School Superintendents will state this in some detail. Many, many, have been drawn away from an evil life to a happy trust in God and their Saviour. But, oh how we need workers. We have not half enough teachers to-day. Are there not many Christian men and women who have real love for perishing souls, and who, reading this report, will offer themselves for the work. Only one hour of a Sunday morning. The harvest, truly, is plentiful, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest.

Before closing this report we wish thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of a valuable donation of school books, etc., from W. J. Gage & Co., also tracts and periodicals from Mr. A Sandham, of the Y.M.C.A., and supplies of tracts from the Upper Canada Tract Society, the Willard Tract Society, and from the Librarian of the Metropolitan Church.

S. H. BLAKE, *President.*

S. E. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOL AT THE TORONTO JAIL.

Since our last Annual Meeting the work of the Prisoners' Aid Association at the Toronto Jail has been carried on without intermission, and without anything of a special nature calling for notice. The Sabbath School Service every Sunday morning has been maintained; the attendance of the Teachers being more or less regular and satisfactory.

The number of prisoners has largely increased during the year, and at the present time there are from fifty to sixty men and from ten to twelve women present at each service.

It is worthy of notice that the attention of prisoners during the session of the school is invariably respectful and often devout, and under such conditions there can be no doubt that the faithful Word is blessed. While we do not care to speak with confidence as to results, we can with pleasure point to more than one case of encouragement, both men and women, who have for some time since their discharge from prison been living good and honest lives.

In addition to the Sabbath School session, a regular service has been conducted in the corridors of the Jail, where certain classes of criminals are confined who are not allowed to attend the services in the chapel. Many of the men at these meetings have professed a change of heart, and some after being discharged have given evidence of their sincerity.

The attendance of the Teachers has been fairly good, but it would be an advantage if four to six regular teachers could be secured, who would, as far as possible, attend every Sabbath morning regularly. We want also a musician who would undertake to conduct the singing.

During each week the Jail is visited by our agent, Mr. Taylor, who deals individually with each prisoner, and also provides them from time to time with good reading matter.

Amidst many discouragements we have yet much reason to thank God and take courage, confident that in the last great day of the Lord many souls will be found having their names written in the Lamb's book of life who first learned to love and serve Him in the Toronto Jail.

Respectfully submitted,

C. JOSELIN,  
*Superintendent.*

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PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

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I have pleasure in reporting that the work carried on in the Sunday School at the Central Prison during the past year has been most encouraging. As far as we can judge of the results of our work we believe they have been more wide-spread and permanent than ever before. The attendance of the teachers have been satisfactory, and until recently our regular staff of teachers has been quite large enough to enable us to properly carry on the work of the School; but the very great increase in the number of prisoners that has taken place during the past few weeks now make it important that our staff should be increased.

Service was held on Christmas morning, and each man afterwards received a very acceptable Christmas gift sent by some unknown ladies in this city.

From the Warden, Deputy-Warden, Sergeant and Guards, as always before, we have received nothing but the kindest treatment, for which we thank them most heartily.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON CASSELS,

Toronto, 31st December, 1884.

*Superintendent.*

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL,  
ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY.

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Our work has, this year, been specially interesting, and the results unusually apparent and encouraging.

Viewed, however, from our standpoint as teachers, we confess with humiliation that, in many respects, it has been imperfect, unfinished work, and frequently performed in a blundering, careless fashion. But in so far as we have been actuated by pure motives, and have labored in harmony with, and in entire dependence upon the Spirit of God, it has been good work, and the results will abide forever. As Christian workers we have, during these months, developed a spirit of child-like trustfulness, and patient waiting upon God; we have worked and prayed, not simply because we believed it to be our duty, but because we believed God was both able and willing to save those under our care. In consequence a larger measure of success has crowned our labors, and standing now on the threshold of another year, we desire to say with gratitude, as we review the past, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

During the year much attention has been given to earnest personal dealing with souls. In the corridor, at the desk, and in the class, as opportunity offered, from thirty to forty each Lord's day, have been advised and entreated to forsake sin and turn to God through Christ. When the plan was first adopted, interviews were sought from selfish motives; one desired a letter written, another a message delivered: now, the majority come seeking counsel, spiritual instruction, and an interest in the prayers of God's people. As an illustration of this part of the work we present fragments from the conversations held with inmates last Sunday. One presented herself, with Bible in hand, asking for "a text to help her through the week;" the Word was consulted, and a precious gospel promise explained and marked. Another coming up just then was asked kindly, "What do you want?" The reply was most suggestive and as follows: "I want you to talk to me about Jesus." Here was a grand opportunity, and salvation in all its fulness and freeness was presented for the sinner's acceptance. In passing, we may say, that we believe this enquirer has really *received* Jesus. A third came to say that she was "so happy," that she was "so glad" she had ever been "sent to the Reformatory." Upon enquiring the cause of this happiness, the reply came promptly,— "Because I have had time to think, and have found out, not only that I am a sinner, but that Christ died for me." A fourth ap-

proached somewhat reluctantly, with a sad, defiant look in her face. On being questioned, she said she felt "awfully wicked," she had been troublesome through the week, and of course, she said, "I had to be punished, and everything goes wrong, and there isn't any use trying to do right." This poor discouraged one was comforted and pointed to Christ, who alone can change the old heart and renew it in righteousness. Another came because she was "so lonely;" it was Christmas time, and the heart yearned for the old home. Still another wanted to say good by, and the last we wish to mention now, came to ask us to pray for her companion. "I am happy," she said, "and I want P. to be happy too."

The School has been held regularly through the year, but on account of the absence for some months of the Secretary we are unable to give the average attendance. The number attending in the children's department has increased, the attendance of adults is about the same as last year.

The Teachers have provided situations and articles of clothing for a number of those discharged, and several have, through their influence, been admitted to institutions in the city. Efforts have also been made, in the case of discharged inmates, to retain the influence acquired in the Reformatory. Indeed, a very pleasant part of our work is the following up, from year to year, of former inmates. From twenty-five to thirty of these are known to the teachers, through correspondence or personal visitation, and we are glad to be able to state that several have retained their situations for months, a few are comfortably married, while others are struggling, more or less successfully, with old vices and habits.

Christmas was a happy day at the Reformatory. A short service was held, addressed by Hon. S. H. Blake. Tasteful cards, carefully selected texts of Scripture, were distributed by Mr. Blake and the teachers; also picture papers, and a kindly remembrance from the ladies of the Flower Mission. On New Year's day some additions were made by the teachers to the ordinary dinner. Through kindness of the Upper Canada Bible Society each inmate is in possession of a copy of the Holy Bible, and both children and adults were delighted with the large parcel of picture papers sent by the Committee of the Hospital for Sick Children.

The Saturday afternoon service has been resumed after an interval of some weeks, and with the assistance of Miss Sims and Miss McBroom, promises to be of much assistance to those in the institution who are endeavoring to follow Christ.

We regret that our most efficient Secretary, Miss Mather, has been compelled to resign on account of ill health. Miss Sams has kindly consented to fill the vacant office. Various circum-

stances have also combined to render necessary the withdrawal of other faithful and devoted teachers, but we know that, though absent from us, their prayers mingle with ours for a blessing on the work. Several new names have recently been added to the staff; as one worker is set aside another is raised up to take the vacant place, and so the work goes on.

The work in the children's department is full of interest. In the midst of much that is depressing it is quite comforting to know that quite a number of little girls, ranging from the ages of six to young womanhood, are receiving a good English education, a knowledge of domestic economy, and surrounded by good and happy influences, are developing morally and spiritually. One of these young girls, recently discharged, writes to her teacher: "I shall never forget your words, they were the means, through the blessing of God, of leading me to a kind and loving Saviour."

We mention with gratitude the fact that both Officers and Guards co-operate, most heartily and practically, with the teachers in all their efforts for the success of the work.

In closing we most respectfully call the attention of the authorities to the necessity of *long* sentences, especially in the reformation of women. The case might be mentioned of one woman belonging to Toronto, who is now serving a third term of six months, since the opening of the Reformatory.

Our motto for the coming year is, "Looking unto Jesus." Lord save souls. May the "good hand of the Lord" be with us in the future, as in the past, so that when we come to review the work of the year upon which we have entered, we shall be able to say triumphantly:

"He answered all our prayers abundantly,  
And crowned the work that to His feet we brought,  
With blessings more than we had asked or thought."

W. H. HOWLAND, *Superintendent.*

M. J. HARVIE, *Lady Superintendent.*

ELIZABETH J. SAMS, *Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON SCHOOL.

*To the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Prisoners' Aid Association:*

GENTLEMEN,—

I am pleased to be able again to report, that the secular night school, established in the Central Prison, under my charge, appears, so far as I am able to judge, to be doing a good and effective work, in support of which assertion, I beg to hand in the enclosed letters received by me from all the members of the classes who can write; in nearly every case, as you will observe, expressing their thanks to the Association for the benefits they derive from the school. It is worthy of remark in passing, that although as you see, many of the writers of these letters were unable to read or write a word before attending the school, they have now advanced into the second and third reading books. The number of names upon my roll book the past year, has ranged from thirty-five in the month of August, (the lowest) to sixty in December, (the highest) whilst the number for the present month is sixty-three, thus showing that the school retains its hold on the men without any coercion being used to compel the attendance of anyone. The attendance at class has been "very good," there seldom being more than two or three absentees, and even these mostly caused by sickness, or some other reason, over which they have no control. The preparation of, and attention to the lessons has also been "very good," and I think I may truthfully say, there has been an evident desire shown by the men to profit by such instruction as I have been able to give; and it has frequently been a cause of regret to me to close the school when the time for doing so had arrived. Upon the whole, I may add I consider there is every reason to be satisfied with the work being carried on, especially when we remember the short time, and the means for accomplishing the task at our disposal; and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Association, and to Mr. Massie, the Warden, and Mr. Hartley, the Schoolroom Guard, for the support, co-operation, and assistance afforded me, thus enabling me to do some little good for my fellow men.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. PRITCHARD,

*Schoolmaster.*

SHORT SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CON-  
VENTION *re* PRISON REFORM, HELD JAN. 17, '84.

The Conference held under the auspices of the Prisoners' Aid Association, on the 17th January, 1884, will be remembered chiefly as being the first gathering of any magnitude, in Ontario, of those interested in Prison Reform.

It marked a definite stage in the agitation of the question in this Province: 1stly—By giving to those who are best qualified to judge of such matters, an opportunity of comparing the results of their various experiences and observations; 2ndly—By giving a semi-authoritative publicity to many matters which require special attention and remedy; 3rdly—By emphasising more strongly the value of adopting reformatory measures in dealing with prisoners.

Considering the limited nature of the invitations to attend the conference (it being intended only for those specially interested in the question of Prison reform), the attendance was very encouraging. The letters of sympathy with the objects of the meeting, which were received from all parts of the Dominion and from many prominent officials in the United States, showed that the questions we were called upon to discuss were live issues of the times. Much more valuable were the exhaustive papers, bearing on special points, which were received by the Secretary from gentlemen who were unable themselves to be present.

The first question discussed, and probably the most important, because it lies at the root of the whole subject, was, "Classification of Prisoners." The conference was of opinion that the want of classification was not only the greatest obstacle in the way of reformation by prisoners, but it was in itself a most prolific propagator of crime. This opinion was shared by government inspectors, judges, police magistrates, jailers, and all others attending the conference, as well as by those whose views were transmitted by mail, and it was fully substantiated by the reports of both the Dominion and Ontario Inspectors of Prisons.

Following naturally in order was the consideration of the County Jail system. In this connection the evils of practically enforced idleness were shown, also the great necessity that exists for direct Government control over the construction and the maintenance of such institutions, and further, the desirability of fewer and larger prisons.

Then followed an interesting paper on the method adopted at the Mercer Reformatory, in which was presented the great value

of the moral and spiritual forces brought to bear on the inmates. Also the general inutility of short sentences was plainly substantiated by a quotation of statistics, showing that of 118 recommittals 101 had been six month prisoners or less.

In the afternoon, a valuable paper was presented and a discussion held on the "Treatment of Juvenile Offenders." The following points were made :

1st. That there should be a separate tribunal for juvenile offenders.

2nd. That juvenile offenders should be kept entirely separate from other prisoners.

3rd. That the law respecting Industrial Refuges be changed, so as to take away its criminal aspect.

4th. The non-imprisonment of children under 12 years of age. In this connection a valuable paper was read on the work of the Industrial Refuge for Girls.

The question of indeterminate sentences was then discussed, and revealed the necessity of some change in this direction—1st, as a further protection against inadequate or over-severe punishment, and, 2nd, as a greater incentive to good behaviour and reform in the prisoners.

The desirability of having a non-political and permanent Prison Commission for Ontario was then discussed, and met with the full approval of the conference.

Altogether there can be no doubt that the meeting caused a large accession of intelligent interest to the cause it sought to further, and in this as in other ways advanced the possibilities of Prison Reform.

#### AS EVIDENCE

of the necessity that exists for Prison Reform, we append an extract from a printed report, signed by gentlemen of whose veracity there can be no question, and which shows how desirable it is that a constant watch should be kept on all institutions where such abuse is possible. We are thankful to say that our Toronto Jail is, with the exception of a lack of employment for prisoners, well organized and thoroughly efficient :

"The Sheriff happening to pass at this time, the Warden mentioned to him the object of our visit, when he at once proposed that we should accompany him to the Jail. This we did, the Warden going with us.

"We found that the portion of the Jail used for prisoners consisted of an upper and lower story, the lower one, on the ground

floor, being the only one *now in use*. It consisted of a long corridor, about 30 feet long and 9 feet wide, and 7 feet 6 inches to 8 feet high, divided by iron bars and gate from a dark passage to the Jailer's dwelling. The only light was a window, about 3 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, at the other end, double barred with long bars of round and flat iron. The light was so obstructed it was impossible to distinguish the face of a person about the middle of the room, and at the entrance it was quite dark. At the dark end was a close stove burning, and around it the four or five prisoners were sitting or standing, smoking.

"On each side of this corridor are four small cells. These cells were ceiled, and the walls were plastered; but in nearly all of them the plaster was much broken and in a very dilapidated state; several of them were not used in consequence, and the prisoners in one cell were sleeping two in a cell. The floors of these cells were in a filthy state. Each cell contained an iron bedstead (in one there were two bedsteads). The only light was a narrow slit in the outer wall, NOT glazed, but we were told the occupants were allowed a block of wood to stop the slit up when cold. A little square hole in the cell door (opening into the corridor, in which the prisoners spent the whole of the day) was the only ventilation when this outside slit was closed.

"There are no latrines or urinals in the prison of any description; but instead, in each cell, was a zinc pail with a cover, for the prisoners to use. These pails of excrement and urine, the prisoners stated most distinctly and positively, were *only emptied when full*; some of them stated these pails remained a week and a fortnight before being emptied. The whole place had a close, unhealthy smell; but it was so reeking with tobacco-smoke that the foul odor from all these stink-pots was not very perceptible.

"The floor of the corridor as well as the cell floors looked unwashed and very dirty. The bedding, thrown about, seemed to consist of a straw paillasse and dark colored rugs or blankets. In one bed the ticking was all torn, and there did not seem the slightest attempt at tidiness or order. The general report is that the prisoners and beds are swarming with vermin; but although it was between twelve and one o'clock on a clear bright day, it was too dark to discover if this was true.

"The only washing arrangements were some small basins, two or three inches deep, and some soap. From the time a prisoner enters the Jail until he leaves it (and one is now in for twelve months), he has no chance of washing any part of his body, except his hands and face, in these small basins; and no change of clothes of any description are provided by the Jail authorities; we

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were told that very few, if any, of the prisoners had even a change of shirt.

"The Sheriff stated that the food of the prisoners consisted of a loaf of bread per day, and tea or coffee; but the prisoners stated they had only tea once a week. Their day's ration of one loaf of bread is given them at noon, and they have to keep the portion for the next day's breakfast in their cells or in the corridor. After bread has been in these noisome cells twelve to twenty hours it can scarcely be fit for human food.

"On this food question, we think some radical change absolutely necessary. This bread is the sole solid food supplied the prisoners of any sort or description; no vegetables, broth, or meat. This must undermine the prisoners' health, and seems little less than torture, when it is considered that prisoners can be confined on this fare for any term less than two years. The food supply seems to be entirely in the hands of the Council, who appoint a Jail Committee to see to this and other matters connected with the Jail; but the Jail Committee, so far as we could learn, seemed to be governed solely by the consideration, at how cheap a price could the prisoners be fed upon, and without reference to the effect this cheap diet must have upon the health of the prisoners.

"There seemed in the Jail a complete absence of any organization for the government of the prison; no rules or regulations to be seen as to the various duties of the Jailer, or for the cleanliness of the cells and corridor; no facilities or arrangements exist for giving the long-term prisoners exercise, nor did there seem any attempt at prison discipline—all seemed left to the person who happened to be Jailer to do just as he likes; indeed, the Jailer's sole duty seemed to be to lock a prisoner in the corridor in the day time, in the cell at night, give him a loaf of bread once a day, empty the zinc pails when full, and there his duties end." \* \* \*

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

1884.

## RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1.	To Balance on hand.....	\$ 219 15
	“ Subscriptions, 1884.....	\$596 99
	“ Annual Meeting Collection....	16 46
		\$613 45
	“ Loans returned .....	325 67
	“ Chestnut Street property.....	4 25
	“ Municipal Grants, as per list .....	230 00
	“ County of York Grant.....	75 00
	“ City of Toronto.....	300 00
	“ Broom Industry .....	278 73
		1827 10
		2046 25

## ONTARIO GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.

“	Government Grant.....	\$1000 00
“	“ Cab Account, 9 months.	525 00
		1525 00
		\$3571 25

1884.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 1. By Salaries.....	\$759 73	
“ Loans .....	309 02	
“ Bay Street property.....	262 50	
“ Printing and Stationery.....	73 09	
“ Sundries.....	70 67	
“ Fuel, Light, etc .....	163 08	
“ Cabs to Jail .....	25 50	
“ Chestnut Street property.....	58 31	
“ Annual Meeting Expenses .....	40 20	
“ Bank Commission on Cheques.....	1 50	
“ Tracts, etc.....	37 15	
“ Broom Industry.....	528 28	
		<u>\$2329 03</u>

## ONTARIO GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.

“ Teachers to Central Prison....	\$187 25	
“ “ Female Reform’y. 192 50		
		<u>379 75</u>
“ Preaching Service, Cen. Pris... 67 50		
“ “ “ Fem. R’y.. 84 00		
		<u>151 50</u>
“ Aid to Prisoners.....	651 44	
		<u>1182 69</u>
“ Cash in Bank.....	54 05	
“ “ on hand.....	5 48	
		<u>59 53</u>
		<u><u>\$3571 25</u></u>

Audited and found correct, Jan. 21st, 1885.

C. JOSELIN.

THE

\$ 219 15

1827 10

2046 25

1525 00

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1884.

Allan, A. A. Co.....	\$ 2 00	Cooke, Mrs.....	1 00
Allan, Hon. G. W.....	2 00	Carty, Miss.....	1 00
Aikenhead & Crombie ..	2 00	Campbell, Jas.....	1 00
Aikins, D. W. T.....	2 00	Cooper, Miss.....	1 00
Blake, S. H.....	10 00	Coleman, Geo.....	1 00
Best, Henry.....	2 00	Carlyle, W.....	1 00
Bleasdel, W. H. & Co...	2 00	Copp, Clark & Co.....	2 00
Burden, H.....	1 00	Cayley, Rev. J. D.....	2 00
Bell, J.....	50	Cameron, John.....	1 00
Beaty, R.....	1 00	Chief Justice Hagarty ..	10 00
Bryce, McMurrich & Co.	4 00	Caldecott, Burton & Co.	10 00
Brodie, John L.....	1 00	Carpmael, Chas. M. A..	5 00
Bigelow & Morrison ..	1 00	Clark, H. E., M. P.....	2 00
Boyd Bros. & Co.....	2 00	Coatsworth, E.....	1 00
Beatty, Chadwick & Co..	2 00	Cash.....	1 00
Brown, Wm.....	2 00	Dixon, B. Hoener.....	5 00
Brown Bros'.....	2 00	Dixon, Mrs. Homer.....	5 00
Brown, John.....	1 00	Dun, Wiman & Co.....	3 00
Brown, Mrs. Geo.....	1 00	Davies, Wm.....	2 00
Brown, J. & P.....	1 00	Dewart, Rev. E. H.....	1 00
Baldwin, Robert.....	1 00	Elliott & Co.....	5 00
Baldwin, Mrs. E.....	4 00	Eaton & Co.....	2 00
Baldwin, Rev. H. G....	2 00	Earl, John.....	1 00
Blake, Kerr, Lash & Cas-		Fetch, Davidson & Co..	2 00
sels.....	20 00	Fenton, F.....	10 00
Ball, F. A.....	5 00	Flett, Lowndes,.....	1 00
Boys, Rev. Prof. A.....	3 00	Friend (P. C. A).....	50
Bishop of Toronto.....	5 00	Friend (Mrs. E.).....	50
Beardmore, Geo. L.....	2 00	Friend (W. B.).....	1 00
Beckett, Edward.....	1 00	Friend (S. S.).....	50
Boddy, Rev. S. J.....	1 00	Friend.....	1 00
Canada Paper Co.....	1 00	Green, G. G.....	2 00
Campbell & Sons.....	2 00	Goodall, J.....	1 00
Charlesworth & Co.....	1 00	Gillespie.....	2 00
Crombie, Crombie and		Good, J.....	1 00
Wornell.....	1 00	Gooderham, Mrs. R.....	4 00
Cassels, P. W.....	1 00	Gooderham, Mrs. H.....	2 00
Cox & Worts.....	1 00	Gooderham, Mrs. G.....	5 00
Castle, Rev. J. H.....	1 00	Gooderham, Mrs. Jas. ..	2 00

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Higgin  
Hunte  
Howle  
Hutch  
Hoskin  
Hoope  
Hilloce  
Howar  
Harris  
Hodgin  
Harvie  
Irwin,  
Jaffray  
Jones  
Jacque  
Judge  
Judge  
Kerr &  
Kerr, C  
Kingsto  
Kent, M  
Kilgour  
Kay, Jo  
Kent B  
Kent, F  
Lyman,  
Lukes,  
Lyon, M  
Leys, M  
Livingst

Gooderham, Mrs. A . . . .	2 00	Langmuir, M . . . . .	1 00
Gooderham, Mrs. W. G..	5 00	Lyman Bros.....	5 00
Goulding & Son. . . . .	5 00	Lowden & Co. . . . .	1 00
Gzowski & Buchan . . . .	5 00	Leadley, E. . . . .	5 00
Gamble, Clark. . . . .	4 00	Lee, Walter S . . . . .	2 00
Grasett, Dr. F. Le M. . . .	1 00	Leys, John . . . . .	1 00
Grasett, Mrs. . . . . .	4 00	Massie, James . . . . .	5 00
Gordon & Helliwell. . . .	5 00	Mara, H. S. . . . .	50
Gregg, Rev. W . . . . .	1 00	Minto Bro. & Co . . . . .	2 00
Gzowski, Col . . . . .	5 00	Morris, Hon. A . . . . .	5 00
Howland, Sir W. P . . . .	2 00	Myers, A. . . . .	1 00
Howland, H. S. & Son. . .	2 00	Mason, Mrs. A . . . . .	1 00
Howland, W. H. . . . .	5 00	Matthews, W. D. . . . .	2 00
Howland, O. A . . . . .	1 00	Moss, Falconbridge, & Barwick . . . . .	5 00
Higgins, David . . . . .	1 00	Mowat, Hon. O. . . . .	5 00
Hunter, R. J . . . . .	1 00	Matheson, H . . . . .	1 00
Howlett, Dr. Wm . . . . .	1 00	Morphy, E. M. . . . .	2 00
Hutchison, Henry. . . . .	2 00	Matthew Bros. & Co. . . .	1 00
Hoskin, John . . . . .	5 00	Mason & Risch. . . . .	2 00
Hooper, C. E. . . . .	1 00	Murray, W. A. & Co. . . .	1 00
Hillock & Kent . . . . .	2 00	Magill, W. . . . .	1 00
Howard, A. M. L. . . . .	2 00	Mail Co . . . . .	5 00
Harrison, G . . . . .	2 00	Moffatt, Col. K. M. . . . .	1 00
Hodgins, Thos. . . . .	1 00	Mason, Jas. . . . .	1 00
Harvie, J. . . . .	1 00	Mason, J. H. . . . .	2 00
Irwin, A. S. . . . .	1 00	Massey, Mrs. H. A. . . . .	1 00
Jaffray, R. . . . .	2 00	Merryfield, Robt. . . . .	1 00
Jones Bros. & Mackenzie	5 00	Macdonnell, Rev. D. J. . .	2 00
Jacques, John . . . . .	2 00	Macdonald, John . . . . .	10 00
Judge Cameron . . . . .	5 00	Macpherson, Sir D. . . . .	20 00
Judge Patterson . . . . .	4 00	MacLaren, Rev. W . . . .	2 00
Kerr & Bull . . . . .	2 00	McMurrich, W. B. . . . .	5 00
Kerr, Gen'l. . . . .	2 00	McCall, D. & Co . . . . .	5 00
Kingstone, F. W. . . . .	1 00	McMaster, Hon. W. . . . .	5 00
Kent, Mrs. H. . . . .	1 00	McBean, Mrs. . . . . .	2 00
Kilgour Bros . . . . .	5 00	McCausland, J . . . . .	1 00
Kay, John. . . . .	5 00	McCord, Mrs . . . . .	1 00
Kent Bros . . . . .	1 00	Nelson, H. A. & Son. . . .	5 00
Kent, H . . . . .	1 00	Northop & Lyman. . . . .	2 00
Lyman, Mrs. John. . . . .	1 00	Nairn, Mrs. A. . . . .	1 00
Lukes, Dagge & Co. . . .	1 00	Nixon, Mrs. . . . . .	10 00
Lyon, Mrs . . . . .	1 00	Nasmith, J. D . . . . .	2 00
Leys, Mrs. J. . . . .	1 00	Osler, E. B. . . . .	1 00
Livingston & Johnson. . .	2 00		

Oldright, Wm, M.A., M.D	2 00	Samson, Kennedy, &	
Ogden, W. W., M. D...	1 00	Gemmel . . . . .	2 00
Ogilvy & Co . . . . .	2 00	Torrance, G. W. . . . .	1 00
O'Brien, Henry . . . . .	3 00	Taylor, J & J . . . . .	1 00
Pellatt, H. . . . .	5 00	Thorne, Mrs. H. . . . .	1 00
Pellatt, Mrs. H. M. . . . .	50	Trust & Loan Co . . . . .	1 00
Parsons, Rev. H. M. . . . .	1 00	Thompson, T. & Son. . . . .	2 00
Perkins, Ince & Co. . . . .	5 00	Temple, Dr. J. A. . . . .	1 00
Petley & Petley. . . . .	1 00	Taylor, Samuel. . . . .	2 00
Pearson, W. H. . . . .	2 00	Topp, Mrs. . . . . .	2 00
Perkins, Fred. . . . .	5 00	Tomlinson, R. H. . . . .	1 00
Parks, Jas. & Son. . . . .	1 00	Taylor Bros. . . . .	3 00
Reid, Chas. & Co. . . . .	2 00	Thomson, W. . . . .	5 00
Rogers, W. B. . . . .	50	Verral, Geo. . . . .	5 00
Ross, Miss . . . . .	1 00	Woltz Bros. & Co . . . . .	1 00
Ritchie, Mrs. J. . . . .	1 00	Worts, Mrs. . . . . .	1 00
Rice Lewis & Son. . . . .	5 00	Wickens, Mrs. R. . . . .	1 00
Rowell, Henry . . . . .	4 00	Watts, Mrs. J. A. . . . .	1 00
Robinson, C. . . . .	5 00	Wilkes, Mrs. R. . . . .	2 00
Rogers, Elias & Co . . . . .	2 00	Walker, R. & Sons . . . . .	5 00
Stark, John & Co . . . . .	5 00	Wyld, Brock & Darling. . . . .	5 00
Samuel & Benjamin. . . . .	2 00	Woodhouse, Thos. . . . .	1 00
Sanson, Rev. Alex. . . . .	2 00	Woodhouse, J. J. . . . .	1 00
Sills, Mrs. G. F. . . . .	1 00	Wright, Geo. A.M., M.B. . . . .	1 00
Sloan, Jardine & Mason	5 00	White, Joselin & Co. . . . .	5 00
Stanway, Geo. . . . .	1 00	Warren Bros. & Boomer	2 00
Smith, A. M. . . . .	5 00	Wordley, W. M. . . . .	1 00
Storm, W. G. . . . .	2 00	Wickson, Henry . . . . .	2 00
Steele Bros. & Co. . . . .	3 00	Webb, Tom . . . . .	1 00
Sutherland, Rev. A. . . . .	2 00	Woodhouse, Dr. H. W. . . . .	1 00
Smith, Rev. J. . . . .	1 00		

## IN GOODS.

Blanchford, H. & C . . . . .	4 00	Hamilton, W. B. . . . .	2 00
Brown Bros. . . . .	2 30		

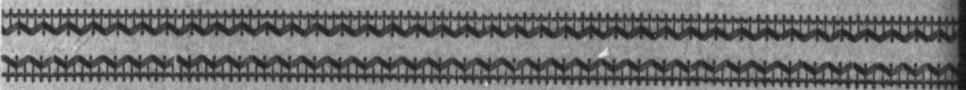
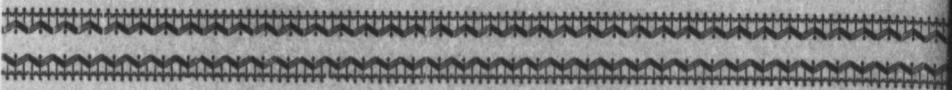
Parcels of Clothing from:—Mr. H. Cassels, F. Dunn, G. T. Kingstone, R. Patching; Mrs. Kirkman, Turner, Taylor, Code, Cockrane.

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