

with were Frau von Debschitz, Frau Gerth, and Fraulein Bernhardt. She nursed both English and German wounded, and her testimony is that she was very well treated. After the British occupation of Korogwe in June she was appointed Matron of the hospital there by the military authorities. The other trained nurses were Sister Mabel, Sister Elizabeth, and Misses A. M. P. Dunn, L. Gunn, E. F. Horne, F. M. Plant, and Wallace. The majority of the U.M.C.A. missionaries were released on the capture of Tabora, where, with other English men and women, they were found by General Smuts' forces.

In connection with the attempt by Dr. Masina to induce educated ladies of the Parsi community to train as sick nurses, Mr. Clayton Lane, of Darjeeling, writes to the *Lancet*:—"It is not out of place in this connection to draw your attention to the fact that in Bengal the Lady Carmichael Nursing Association is training nurses at the Sambunath Pundit Hospital in Calcutta, at the Scotch Mission Hospital at Kalimpong, and at the Victoria Hospital in Darjeeling. The material is excellent, and the progress achieved in training is remarkable, reaching a standard far beyond that for which it seemed justifiable to hope a year ago. The result of this experiment in Bengal merits at least as close an interest on the part of the Indian community at large as does the training of Indian nurses in the Western Presidency to which you refer."

A PROBLEM OF NATIONAL HEALTH IN GREATER LONDON.

It is gratifying to learn that the London County Council is not going to delay in carrying into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, and that facilities for treatment are to be provided at the earliest possible moment. The problem of arranging these facilities throughout Greater London is a most difficult and complicated one, but it augurs well for the success of the scheme in hand that the Lord Mayor has convened a special conference of municipal and hospital authorities and representatives of the principal religious, educational and social organisations to meet at the Mansion House on October 24th. Addresses will be given by the Home Secretary, the President of the Local Government Board, the Chairman of the London County Council, and the President of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. The arrangements for the meeting are in the hands of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.

PRISONS AND PENAL REFORM.

PART II.

REFORMERS AT WORK. 1. THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH, ONTARIO; 2. SING-SING PRISON, STATE OF NEW YORK.

BY MISS BEATRICE KENT.

(Member of the Penal Reform League.)

At the pressing invitation of a lady doctor in Toronto, Miss Hulme and I, during our stay in that beautiful city, made a day's excursion to Guelph, to visit the new and up-to-date Reformatory. (It is significant that in the newer world, where *real* reform is taking place, the word reformatory is frequently used instead of prison.) In 1907 the seed of reform in prison administration in Ontario was sown by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary of the Province. He made a speech in the Legislature, in the course of which he foreshadowed what has now become an actuality. The seed thus dropped into the minds and hearts of the members fertilised, because it was sown on good ground. They meant to act upon the suggestions put forth, and they did so without any unnecessary delay. A special committee was appointed to enquire into the whole question. Prisons and reformatories were visited and investigated in all parts of the American Continent, and a Report was presented by the Committee the following year. The result of their recommendations has been that the fine new building which has superseded the old one in the town, now stands about thirty miles beyond it in 830 acres of farm land which is being worked by the convicts. Structurally the group of buildings which comprise the institution is in accord in every respect with modern thought and requirements. Dr. J. T. Gilmour, who is the superintendent or warden of the "custodial" branch of the organisation, devotes himself entirely to the custody, discipline and reclamation of the inmates. The "Construction" branch is quite separate and distinct and is under the control of the Director of Industries. About 300 inmates of the old prison were employed in building the new. Besides being a great farmstead, the prison property is also a great industrial centre, and it is, moreover, part of the policy of the Provincial Secretary's Department, namely, that so far as possible the industries of the Reformatory should manufacture goods required by the public institutions of the Province. At the present time a woollen mill, a machine shop, broom shop, tailor shop, woodworking shop, creamery, lime kiln, hydrator, plaster plant, stone crusher, abattoir, and clay products plant are now being operated. The prison estate is, in fact, a little world of itself. So rapid has been the progress and development of the original scheme that the policy of the present is much in advance of the conditions of 1907. A branch institution is now being established in Northern Ontario, which will comprise an industrial farm of 1,000 acres. It will be readily conceded that a system such as this, which affords facilities for such diverse occupations,

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)