the Montreal Association was doing fully as much and as good work as that in Toronto, but with a much smaller income.

The Rev. C. C. Waller, in moving the adoption of the report, reminded the audience that this was a pre-eminently Christ-like work. Christ came to give liberty to the captive, and when He calls the blessed of His Father to inherit the Kingdom prepared for them He says, "for I was . . . in prison and ye came unto me. "Inasmuch as ye have done it into one of the least of these ye have done it unto Me."

The work of the Association must be personal work. We need to get on the same level with the men and draw them up to better things. The common ground on which all could meet was the common ground of humanity. He reminded the audience that all classes were represented among the prisoners. The sons of educated and rich men as well as of the poor and ignorant. All alike had fallen and the history of their fall could generally be written in five letters D-R-I-N-K. Only about one in a hundred was a total abstainer.

This Society was founded in 1893 by the Lay-helpers Association and was organized on the basis of representation from each Church or Young Men's Society. Mr. J. S. Hetherington, practically the founder of the Society, was its first president. The speaker then alluded to the methods and work, and the result obtained. A fortnight before release, the men were presented with a card on which they were assured of help if they really wished to reform, and were directed where to apply for safe lodging and chance of work. Out of 140 helped, 60 went to work, and there were some most encouraging instances of men now leading an honest business life, who had a few years ago been almost despaired of

The Rev. Arthur French, in seconding the adoption of the Report said, there were two special features of the organization which enlisted his sympathies. One was that such men as the president—business men with scant leisure—could yet find time to lay the claims of that Society before a meeting. He was glad to see a lay-work. Too much was done by the clergy, not enough by the laity. The other feature was the wording of the notice sent to him. "Christ-like work." He felt that it was indeed so. He thought there were two great difficulties with which workers in such an Association would

di ist la po

ha

h

th

m

as fe

po

lar mi sor the use and

art and Wa tha

\$50

Res graj chu poir past mar