

In New York State, the prisoners do a large amount of work on the prison farm and upon the highways. The Commission on Prisons say that they are in favor of working short-term convicts on the public roads. In no other way, their report says, can convicts be employed in outside labor so well as in working on the highways. Where conditions are favorable for such work, it has proved very satisfactory. It must be borne in mind that in all these States they have a long-term as well as short-term men. We are confined to the short-term men. In New York State they find that short-term men can be freely employed at outside work, and that no more keepers are required for them than are required in prison.

In Arkansas, the prisoners are set to work on cotton farms on the share crop principle. The penitentiary is self-supporting.

In Colorado the prison farm is 400 acres, and the work is mostly on the farm and road building besides.

In Alabama there are State Prison farms, on which diversified crops are grown as well as stock-raising, but the farms are not self-sustaining.

In Connecticut there is a prison farm, and the report says it has been clearly demonstrated that the farm can be carried on profitably, also that the farm furnishes to the Government institutions food of a quality that could not be afforded if it had to be purchased; also that having a prison farm simplifies the tramp problem.

In Indiana the Warden of the State Prison reports in favor of the farm project.

In Maine the Warden recommends the purchase of a large farm. He regards farm work as an important factor in reformation.

In Massachusetts there is a State farm worked by the prisoners, but it is small in comparison with the prison population of that populous State.

In Minnesota the State Prison has a 700 acre farm on which many prisoners are employed.

In North Carolina nine-tenths of the convicts are employed upon the farms.

In North Dakota the convicts are employed principally in agricultural pursuits, the only ones that can be carried on as the State law now stands.

In Oregon road-making, brick-making and the prison farm give employment.

In Rhode Island the male prisoners work largely out-doors farming and building roads.

In South Dakota the report says: "The penitentiary farm and garden is an important factor in the support of the institution, and it is the intention of the Board to add to the farm and increase the opportunities for farm labor as the wisest and best means of furnishing useful and helpful employment to the prisoners and conducing to their reformation."

Illinois and many other of the States, however, still continue the carrying on of industries in the prison, either on Government account or labor contract, but this is always subject to the like protests that we have in this Province, and the authorities in these States are looking to the farm for the solution.

#### HOW ABOUT FARM?

Would the farm be the proper solution here? We have a Central Prison in the centre of this city, occupying land that is worth more per