

parents, are in danger of falling into criminal ways, may be sent.

13. *Children, Wards of The Province.*—That all children sent to industrial schools who have, for a second time, been convicted of an offence, or who have been sent to such school because, through the neglect and bad example of dissolute, vicious, or criminal parents, or through vicious training and evil associations, they are in danger, if not rescued, of becoming criminals; and also, all children who are committed to the reformatory for boys or refuge for girls, shall be regarded and treated as wards of the Province, and shall be absolutely under the control and care of the managers of such industrial school, or such boys' reformatory, or girls refuge—subject, in certain cases, to the authority of such provincial officer—until they attain their majority, or until at any time previous to attaining their majority, the managers of such institutions and such provincial officer are satisfied that they can be trusted to take care of themselves.

14. *Indeterminate Sentences and Parole.*—That, when the system of indeterminate sentences has been adopted, and inmates of reformatories for juveniles and of industrial schools can, by good conduct, and by giving evidence of reformation, earn a remission of part of their sentence; and when provision has been made for committing to industrial schools, the refuge for girls or the boys' reformatory, juveniles who are in danger of falling into criminal habits, or who have committed small offences, every means of testing the moral strength of those supposed to be reformed and of increasing that strength, should be employed by the adoption of the parole system, apprenticeship and boarding out in families.

15. *Local Boards to Care for Children on Parole.*—While no boy or girl should be retained in an industrial school, reformatory, or refuge any longer than is necessary for complete reformation, it is equally, or perhaps more, important that none should be allowed to leave these institutions unless to return to a good home, or until such employment has been provided on a farm, or elsewhere, as will afford the boy or girl a fair opportunity of earning a respectable living and leading a moral life. To this end, and in order that supervision and care may be judiciously exercised over discharged, paroled, or apprenticed children, it is of the utmost importance that an association shall be formed, having local boards in every important centre of the Province, who shall take upon themselves the important but delicate duty of looking after and caring for these children. The actual expenses connected with the settlement of the children should be defrayed by the Province.

16. *Dominion Laws, Changes Required.*—That such changes be made in the Dominion laws as may be found necessary to confer on the Provincial governments and its officers all requisite authority to pardon, parole, apprentice, board out, and generally deal with and exercise control over all children and youths sentenced or committed to or placed in the reformatory for boys, the refuge or reformatory for girls, and the industrial schools of the Province, whether such boys and girls have been sentenced or committed to or placed in such institutions under the provisions of Dominion or Provincial laws.

17. *Drunkards—Recommendations of Prison Reform Commissioners.*—The Commissioners recommend that the Government, out of the funds derived from the fees for Provincial licenses (which might be temporarily increased for that purpose), shall erect in the centres of population one or more industrial reformatories for inebriates. Every such reformatory should be near a city, and should have attached to it a sufficient area of good land for the employment of the inmates in farming and market gardening: it should also be furnished with means for employing the inmates in suitable industrial occupations.

18. That to this reformatory be committed all habitual drunkards, that is to say, all who have been previously convicted of drunkenness three times within two years: such other persons addicted to the use of strong drink as in the opinion of the county Judge may be reclaimed by timely

restraint and judicious treatment: and those who may be compulsorily committed to an inebriate asylum under the provisions of the Inebriate Asylum Act. The first commitment to this reformatory should be for a period not shorter than six months; the second for not less than one year, and the third for two years, less one day. That any inmate whose term of imprisonment exceeds six months, may, after he has been detained for six months or more, be permitted to return home on parole if he has given satisfactory evidence of a sincere desire to live soberly and of strength of mind sufficient to enable him to keep his good resolution—such license to be granted on the recommendation of the Superintendent, endorsed by the Inspector of Prisons, and approved by the Provincial Secretary; such license to be revoked if the conditions on which it is granted be not observed.

19. That if the families of any inmates of a reformatory for inebriates be wholly dependent on them for support, a portion of the proceeds of the earning of such inmates be paid to their families; also, that a portion of the net earnings of the inmates, after defraying cost of maintenance, shall be set apart to form a fund, out of which those whose general conduct has been good and who give evidence of being reformed, shall be assisted in their efforts to earn a living for a time after leaving the reformatory.

20. That if after a third commitment to an industrial reformatory for inebriates, a drunkard again be convicted of drunkenness, he shall then be sentenced to the Central Prison for the full period authorized by law.

21. *Tramps and Vagrants: Recommendations.*—That in the case of every tramp and vagrant sentenced to imprisonment in a common gaol, hard labor shall form part of the sentence, and in order to provide the means of rigidly enforcing such sentence, it shall be compulsory on county councils to provide in every common gaol a sufficient quantity of stone to be broken; or to provide some other work to be approved of by the Inspector of Prisons; and it shall be the duty of the gaol officials to see that every professional tramp or vagrant that is committed shall do a full day's labour, unless the gaol surgeon certifies that he is physically unable to do such work.

22. That after a second conviction and commitment to a common gaol of a tramp or vagrant, he shall, if certified to be able to do hard labor, be sentenced to the Central Prison for progressive periods commencing with not less than six months, to be increased upon a further conviction to the full period authorized by law.

23. *Homeless and Destitute Prisoners: Recommendations.*—It is urgently recommended that, in order to abolish completely the inhuman system of committing homeless and destitute men, women and children to common gaols, many of whom are, from old age or physical incapacity, unable to earn a living, the establishment of a poor house be made compulsory (instead of permissive as at present) on every county in the Province; or where the population and requirements of a county in respect of its poor do not seem to warrant such an expenditure, that two or more counties be grouped for that purpose; every poor house to have attached to it a sufficient quantity of land to furnish employment for the inmates.

24. That it shall be unlawful, when a poor house is established in a county, or group of counties, for a magistrate or justice to commit to a common gaol as a vagrant any homeless and destitute person who seems to be physically incapable of working, unless such person has committed some offence.

25. *Insane Prisoners: Recommendations.*—That the admission of lunatics to the asylums for the insane should, when at all possible, be effected by direct removal to an asylum on the certificate of physicians; that no lunatic be sent to a common gaol unless in case of absolute necessity; that whatever is possible be done to ensure that application for admission to an asylum be made in the case of every lunatic as soon as insanity has been fully developed and while yet the person afflicted may be amenable to asylum treatment.

26. That when it becomes necessary to commit a lunatic to gaol, and it is found that the person is of unsound mind but not a fit subject for a lunatic asylum because incurable, or imbecile and harmless, the examining authorities enquire fully into all the circumstances of the case and determine whether the insane person may, with safety, be entrusted to the care of his family, and that if they so find, the family shall be required immediately to take charge of such insane person, unless it be shown that they are unable to furnish proper maintenance and care for the insane person, in which case the examining authorities shall enquire and ascertain whether the insane person can be properly cared for in a poor house, and if they so determine, the insane person shall forthwith be removed thereto.

27. *Young Criminals, First Offenders: Recommendations.*—With a view to overcoming the evil, and, in many cases, fatal results of associating young men, who have been convicted of a first felony or serious misdemeanor, with the most depraved and hardened criminals in the Central Prison, Kingston Penitentiary, and other penitentiaries of the Dominion, it is urgently recommended that the strongest pressure be brought to bear on the Dominion Government by the Government and Legislative Assembly of the Province, as well as by all societies and individuals interested in the reformation of criminals, for the establishment of an industrial reformatory for this class, which institution shall incorporate in its methods of treatment all the best features of the Elmira system, and the systems in operation in the other establishments of a similar kind in the United States.

28. That to this reformatory be committed all young men, between the ages of seventeen and thirty, who have been convicted for the first time of a felony or serious misdemeanor, and who in the opinion of the judges imposing sentence are proper cases for reformatory treatment: all prisoners sent to this Reformatory to be committed for an indeterminate period.

29. *Sentences: Recommendations.*—The Commissioners recommend that the sentences passed on all juvenile offenders sent to reformatories or industrial schools be indeterminate, and that the Attorney-General of the Province, or some one duly authorized to act in his behalf, be empowered to liberate such juvenile offenders unconditionally or conditionally, and on parole as may seem best calculated to promote the welfare of the offenders and the interests of the State.

30. That the sentences of those committed to the proposed reformatory for young men be in all cases indeterminate with a maximum limit, and that commissioners or others be empowered to make regulations for the management of the reformatory, to establish a system of grades and marks, or such other means of stimulating the inmate to habits of order and industry and promoting their reformation as they may deem it best: to liberate on parole such of the inmates as by their attention to work, diligence in study, observance of the rules, earnest efforts to reform and general good conduct, have proved that they will do their duty faithfully in any position in which they may be placed: and to discharge unconditionally those who having been paroled behave well for any appointed time.

31. Sentences should, as far as possible, be progressive or cumulative. The Bertillon system or some other effective method should be employed to establish the identity of criminals who have been previously convicted of serious offences. The identification of those guilty of minor offences is also important. The criminal and the offender should know that the penalty for a second offence will certainly be greater than that imposed for the first, and the penalty for a third certainly greater than that imposed for the second, and that the penalty will increase in severity as the crimes or offences increase in number.

32. *Good Time System: Recommendations.*—It may be inexpedient to introduce the indeterminate sentence system in the Central Prison or the Mercer Reformatory, because so many of the