

by an immense map of Canada, which, as no one can fail to remark it, has been often mentioned in the press. A series of photographs of the chief educational institutions of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, with special groups illustrating the buildings of McGill and Toronto Universities, are among the most interesting features of the whole exhibit, especially when taken with the literature which accompanies them, explanatory of the work and methods of those institutions. Still more practical is the collection of pupils' work shown by various nunneries of the Province of Quebec, including specimen albums of needlework, handwriting, botanical collections, arithmetic, geometry, and, in fact, all branches of study.

"The Preston Furniture Company, of Preston, Ontario, show a set of school desks of all sizes, single and double, adjustable and ball-bearing chair desks and other goods. A complete assortment of school supplies, maps and globes, black boards and drawing models are exhibited by Steinberger, Hendry & Co., of Toronto, who have in this way contributed one of the most interesting displays in the educational section. Another Toronto exhibit which attracts much attention is a handsomely mounted map of the two hemispheres, with a chart attached, by means of which the changes in position of the earth's axis are accurately illustrated. This valuable exhibit was sent by Mr. Mungo Turnbull, of Toronto.

On Saturday evening, January 27th, Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association, read to the members of the Canadian Institute a highly instructive paper on "The Probation Law in the Reformation of Drunk-

ards." He expressed the hope that the new Government of the province would second the efforts being made to procure Federal legislation for the adoption of the parole law and the probation law in dealing with first offenders; and also that the local Government would give practical effect to the same when the necessary legislation is obtained. There was, he said, a consensus of opinion among those who had studied the prison question that imprisonment was an evil, especially the imprisonment of first offenders, and that it should be resorted to only when absolutely necessary. On the other hand, a prisoner should be liberated at the earliest possible moment compatible with the protection of society and the good of the prisoner. The probation system provided for the former, while the parole system provided for the latter. These laws had been in operation in Massachusetts for several years, and the results in all cases had been satisfactory. Particularly was this the case with regard to drunkenness.

Dr. Rosebrugh traced the steps in the campaign for the adoption of these laws in Ontario, and outlined the details of the plan of treatment of drunkards, which had been urged by the association, along with many other public bodies. This included the placing of drunkards in the charge of probation officers, who should have power to place dipsomaniacs in the hospital for treatment. Incurable drunkards should be sent to the Central Prison on cumulative sentences. The expense to the Government would be so light that it could well afford to meet a substantial portion of the outlay incurred in connection with the probation system. Whether the municipalities would fall in line without the adoption of a probation