

From the Indiana Reformatory, of the same dates, 1611 men were released on parole, and of these 847 have been discharged after having made satisfactory reports for such time as was required by the parole Board of Control. Of the whole number paroled, 348, or 23.8 per cent., failed to comply with their conditions of parole. The majority of these men, having committed offences, were returned to the institution. Of 144 cases the maximum sentence expired and they received their discharge. One was pardoned by the governor, 36 died, and 172 continue to make their reports.

The amount of wages earned by the paroled men of both institutions netted \$587,711.26.

All our prison knowledge comes from accumulative experiences of past ages. All progress has its root in the sense of failure to realize ideals marking each epoch in the world's history from the days primeval. There are as many distinct ideals as there are groups of men. The economic ideal of a prison is that it shall be self-supporting; the administrative ideal is that it shall be secure and orderly; the punitive ideal that it shall crush its helpless inmates and strike terror into the hearts of men tempted to enter upon a criminal career; the sentimental ideal, that it shall be the abode of comfort, hallelujahs and content; the philosophic ideal, that it shall be so conducted as to reform as many of those committed to it as are susceptible of reformation and rehabilitation. These ideals spring up partly from within and partly from without. Prison officials have the opportunity to study the criminal at first hand. By their close and continued contact with him they become familiar with his peculiarities, his tastes, his notions, his sentiments, and his habits. They note the effect upon him of every detail of the discipline to which he is subjected, and the changes in their attitude to him correspond to the keener insight and more accurate judgments gained by a large and long experience in prison administration.

The outside world has a different standard of comparison. It judges by results as shown on the ledgers of the State, the docket in the criminal courts, police courts and elsewhere. From these sources we hear often the questions: Does punishment really punish? Does intimidation really intimidate? Do reformations really reform? Is there any appreciable diminution in the volume of crime in the Dominion of Canada?

Crime is old, old as the human history. The causes of crime are deep, ancient and persistent. Some day these causes may be removed. Let us live in hope, but now, it is folly to speculate