

THE POLAR BEAR IN CAPTIVITY



"His Regular Morning Bath."—Riverdale Park, Toronto.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PRINGLE & BOOTH.

though he is by its weak and broken vessels he has abiding faith in humanity; he believes that there is a preponderance of good in the great majority of law-breakers and that by proper methods, humanely applied, the good can be stimulated, the evil expressed and a sound moral equilibrium restored. There is nothing of the harsh martinet about Mr. Leonard. He calls the inmates his "boys," and as he moves about through the institution he is greeted with the kindly reverence that a father might expect. Here is a lad who refuses to work. He is placed in the reflection cell—not cramped and dark, but spacious and well lighted, but affording no view of either exterior or corridor. Sounds of the place come to him—the men marching to their labours or their studies, the hum of the industries, the commands of the officers on the parade ground, the music of the band. He can hear but he cannot see anything—but himself. And he has time to take a good square look at himself, and into himself. What gain is there to him in this line of conduct? What has he accomplished by suddenly refusing to join the other seven hundred and ninety-nine in their labours, their studies or their exercises? A reduction in rank, probably, and a few months' longer term of incarceration. And the noises from outside continue; busy hands and brains everywhere and time flying. Here slowly dragging hours, loneliness and inactivity unbearable. The step of the warder is heard in the corridor and a voice, with something of pleading in it, calls: "I want to see Mr. Leonard." The message is conveyed and later on the recalcitrant faces the superintendent with the request to be allowed to go back to work. Then is pointed out to the repentant one the foolishness of his indolence and insubordination. To live in the institution, or out of it, every one must work. The porridge, the bread, and the coffee that the young man had for breakfast came to him through other people's labour. Could he expect to have others

work to provide food for him and refuse to work himself? Thus emphasising the basic principle of our social system, Mr. Leonard points to the insubordinate the way to a clearer conception of his duty to his fellows and his duty to himself.

Within the institutional walls of Mansfield the work of reformation is begun and carried forward. It is completed—where there is any hope for its completion—on the land. Here again the personal influence of the superintendent becomes a potent factor. The partnership in the work of improvement between the prisoner and the institutional executive, which began with the words of advice and encouragement on his admission, is now placed on a higher plane and made a matter of mutual trust and confidence. The inmate has attained the necessary standing for good conduct to warrant application for outside employment. The Parole Board receives and passes upon the application. If its decision is favourable the superintendent and the trusty enter into a bond signed by each and sealed with the institutional seal, whereby it is agreed that the trusty shall be permitted to work anywhere outside the enclosure without special direction of a guard, and the trusty on his part binds himself to faithfully observe the rules, work industriously and return to the prison enclosure at the specified time. The superintendent further agrees to hand over to the inmate on his release "this bond," as positive evidence to all concerned that he "enjoyed the confidence and faith of the management and in all things conducted himself as a man and a good citizen." This may sound like empty ceremonial or red tape. But the records show the efficacy of the bond of honour. In three years, out of two hundred inmates at work upon the farm, only five have attempted to escape, two of these have voluntarily returned, two have been recaptured and one is still at large.

Then, too, it must be remembered, there is nothing of the heroic in a trusty taking leg bail.

The man who braves an armed guard or scales the prison walls may by his lawless courage claim the admiration of his fellows, but the inmate who breaks his bond is regarded with contempt. They don't refer to it as an escape; they call it a "sneak away."

The Ten Big Canadians

There have been many changes in the past week, and several new names appear in the list. Sir James Whitney and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy have made great gains. The results to Monday noon (14th) are as follows:

1. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
2. Lord Strathcona.
3. Sir Wm. Van Horne.
4. Mr. Wm. Mackenzie.
5. Mr. Goldwin Smith.
6. Sir Charles Tupper.
7. Hon. W. S. Fielding.
8. Dr. Osler.
9. Sir James P. Whitney.
10. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.
11. Mr. D. D. Mann.
12. Mr. R. L. Borden.
13. Sir Wm. C. Macdonald.
14. Hon. Edward Blake.
15. Sir Sandford Fleming.
16. Dr. B. E. Walker.
17. Sir Gilbert Parker.
18. Prof. Graham Bell.
19. Rev. Charles Gordon ("Ralph Connor").
20. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.
21. Sir Hugh Graham.
22. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
23. Hon. Geo. A. Cox.
24. Sir E. S. Clouston.
25. Sir William Mulock.