

pared for adoption would now be submitted to the meeting for approval.

Rev. James Lediard, of Owen Sound, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting recognizes with deep satisfaction the helpful character of the work of the Association, and its steady development and advance in the direction of increased usefulness, and that the work done by this Association commends itself to the sympathy and support of the Christian public of this Province.

FURTHER, That 1,400 copies of the Report of the Board of Directors, as presented to the Annual Meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Association, be printed for circulation, and that the following officers be appointed for the year 1899-1900.

(See page 3.)

Mr. Lediard in supporting the resolution said there were two or three things which struck him favourably in the reports submitted to the meeting that evening, one especially being the hearty co-operation of the officials of the prisons with the officials of this Association in carrying on the good work, and it seemed to him that between them good results would be accomplished. The work he knew was surrounded with difficulties, and it required wise men with warm hearts to do it, and he was sure from what he had heard that evening, those who were engaged in the work were greatly interested in it. He warmly supported the resolution.

Inspector Noxon, in seconding the resolution, stated that he desired to express his great appreciation of the work being done by the Association. The Government were anxious to secure efficient service in the Prisons, and the sentiment created by the resolutions adopted at the Association meetings compelled them to yield to the public sentiment of the country. Supported by public sentiment, expressed by the Prisoners' Aid Association, the Government were encouraged to make the reforms suggested more effective. In the Central Prison they had felt the need of greater accommodation for school work, and means had been provided by which that had been brought about. They had taken the Warden's quarters in their endeavours to have

a place better fitted up for the educational comfort of the prisoners. The work carried on by the Association was very acceptable to the prison officials as it tended to maintain the discipline of the prison. As to the classification of prisoners no doubt a better system could be devised, but he had not been impressed favourably with the isolated cells' system in vogue in the Kingston Penitentiary. There was nothing that would so thoroughly stir up a prisoner's feelings as being confined in a cell without any communication with his fellows and without employment, except doing a little cobbling occasionally. It had the effect of making the men feel that as they had been made to suffer, that they would make society suffer when they got out of prison; in consequence, he doubted very much whether isolated cells were a wise thing, although for a refractory prisoner such punishment was all right. In the Mercer Reformatory, although called a reformatory, it was not one, as you cannot reform a woman in six months, many were sent there for two and three months, and only got sobered up in that time. Then, again, as to the classification of prisoners, it was hard to discriminate between prisoners unless you know their character and previous history. They had the more women convicted at different times for vagrancy, for theft, and for running houses of ill-fame. You can grade crime but you cannot grade character. They were arranging, nevertheless, to attempt the classification of prisoners in the Mercer Reformatory, and they would be very glad to receive the advice of those engaged in the work of the Association in respect to carrying out the attempt. Regarding the Refuge for Girls, they had authority to retain them for five years. They had qualified teachers in domestic economy and other branches of knowledge, and the girls were thoroughly instructed in baking bread, preserving fruit, making pickles, waiting upon table, gardening and everything of that kind. Girls when leaving that Institution had a knowledge of a girl's character and a woman's instincts, and were thoroughly able to make their way in the world. Girls were sent out from that Institution self-reliant

and with moral self-respect, and had views of the character of womanhood, which they knew nothing of before going into the Refuge. The Reformatory for Boys at Penetanguishene was an old Institution, and men had grown old in its service, but the moral feeling engendered among the boys of that Institution through coming in contact with the Superintendent could not be too highly spoken of. The older men were desirous of being relieved from duty, and the Government were contemplating getting well qualified younger men to take charge of the Institution. Mr. Noxon in conclusion said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was put to the meeting and adopted unanimously.

Hon. G. W. Allan said the following resolution had been placed in his hands :—

The thanks of this meeting are due to the Honorable David Mills for the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Conditional Liberation of Penitentiary Convicts;" that we hail this as an important step in the right direction, and we trust it will soon be followed by the necessary legislation whereby the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole System may be made applicable to all penal and reformatory institutions.

He stated he knew that the subject was an interesting one to the Minister of Justice. It seemed to him that they could possibly go even a little farther than the resolution suggested. He was in thorough sympathy with the objects of the resolution. In regard to the importance of the work done by the Prisoners' Aid Association too little was known, and he only wished that the room was better filled than it was that evening to listen to the reports submitted to the meeting. He wished the Press would give fuller reports of the meetings, and he thought that it would be a good idea to have the clergymen of the different Protestant Churches in the City to preach a sermon on some Sunday upon the objects and aims of the Association. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

Hon. S. C. Biggs said he could not say he entirely agreed with the sentiment of the resolution, as it involved a

complete change of the law in respect to the punishment of prisoners. If proper safe-guards were provided it might be all right, but we should be very careful in allowing men convicted of crime to take a place in society. As the hour was late he would be unable to give all his reasons for stating what he had. They should not forget, however, that the law was made for the protection of society, and there were a certain class of people whom society needed to be protected from. The Parole System had been a question the English Government had been troubled with, and when they come within the realm of law they must deal with the question as it appeared to them. He wanted to know if they would parole the man who went into the cell of his fellow convict the other night in the Central Prison and slashed him with a knife? If the law was to be enacted it must be under proper conditions from a public standpoint, as well as the prisoners' standpoint. Mr. Biggs said he would support the resolution upon the understanding that proper safe-guards would be adopted if the law were enacted.

The resolution was adopted unanimously on being submitted to the meeting.

The Chairman said that as the hour was getting late, in order to allow several gentlemen to speak, he would submit the third resolution to the meeting without any remarks from the mover and seconder.

It was moved by Mr. Robert Hall, seconded by Mr. James Massie, and—

RESOLVED, That this meeting desires to express its hearty approval of the means taken by the Board of Managers of the Prisoners' Aid Association in their efforts to induce the Ontario Government to take the necessary steps, firstly, to secure a better classification of prisoners; and secondly, to promote the reformation of pauper inebriates; and that said Board be authorized and requested to take such further action in the matter as may be considered wise and prudent.

Ald. J. J. Graham said he desired to say a few words in respect to the work of Mrs. Bellamy. He knew of no more effective work being done in the city than that which Mrs.

Bellamy was doing. There was a large amount of money spent for upholding the law which could be better invested in the work of reform. Many apparently hopeless cases were successfully handled by Mrs. Bellamy.

Inspector Archibald agreed, he said, with the sentiments of Ald. Graham regarding work of Mrs. Bellamy. He had visited the Home for Girls and he saw the good work being done there by Mrs. Bellamy. He had had thirty-four years' experience, and had come in contact with all classes of criminals, but he found no more effective work done than that which Mrs. Bellamy was doing. Indeed, Mrs. Bellamy had dealt with many cases, the expense of which came out of her own pocket. Mr. Archibald spoke of a case recently before the Sessions of a little girl, not yet 14 years old, who had been placed in the hands of Mrs. Bellamy two months ago, and what a wonderful change had taken place in the little girl in that time. That fatherless child, because she had refused to purchase liquor for her mother and aunt had been ordered out of the house, and some man had taken her to Munro Park, and the result was that the child has been ruined. If those present had seen the deportment of that child after being two months under the charge of Mrs. Bellamy they would have been surprised. She was a beautiful little girl, well formed, and from the improved surroundings, presented a beautiful appearance. The good work being done by Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy it was impossible to estimate, and only time and eternity would reveal the result.

The gathering was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Lediard.

APPENDIX.

ADVANTAGE OF THE INDETERMINATE
SENTENCE AND PAROLE SYSTEM.

In the majority of habitual criminals, crime is the outcome of a diseased social condition, in so far as heredity or environment effect the criminal personally. In this day the habitual criminal is conveniently, and not inappropriately, termed a degenerate. While this degenerate condition exists the criminal will follow crime. The degenerate and criminal condition requires correcting on two grounds—moral and economic. The State's highest duty is to turn an anti-social and expensive ward into a valuable citizen. It is a process of eliminating the wrong and supplanting it with the right. For this, two requisites are imperative—time and education—using the term education as it applies to the general development of character. It is quite impossible to attain this unless we can stimulate the delinquent's best energies, and enlist his cooperation. The definite sentence not only fails to do this, but produces the reverse condition. No amount of energy, good conduct or imprisonment can palliate his condition and the dull degrading monotony of prison life, for a fixed term is all the criminal has to look forward to. Too often when these fixed terms expire, the delinquent leaves prison in a spirit of rebellion against society, and his avowed intention is to "get even". The most critical day in the history of every prisoner is the day he leaves prison. For him tremendous destinies hang on this day, and notwithstanding this, the Definite Sentence at this important crisis of his life has no admonitory influence over him;—its work is done. What superior intelligence enables any Judge or Magistrate to de-

termine that any anti-social individual, by spending a certain number of months amid the contaminating environment of hundreds like himself within prison walls, will then be a social unit and fit to again mingle with society? Daily observation makes this ridiculous. A man with criminal instinct should be kept under control until this instinct is eradicated. What would the public think of a physician, who ordered a small-pox patient isolated until a certain fixed date, then to be turned loose irrespective of his condition? and yet the Definite Sentence does this at enormous cost to the public. Nothing is more pernicious or degrading than short sentences to habitual criminals. These follow crime as a gambler plays his game, that is as long as they are not afraid of the stakes. They risk the game if the length of imprisonment is not too long.

There is a prevailing idea that the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole System would shorten the term of imprisonment of all prisoners. This might and should be the case with the individual just commencing a criminal career, who is willing to reform and live honestly, but to the habitual criminal it would materially lengthen the term.

Some of the advantages of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole System are that the delinquent's best energies are stimulated, as his term of imprisonment largely depends on his conduct and progress in good citizenship. When he leaves prison on parole, good citizenship is essential to his remaining out. Without this he may be returned to prison without a trial and an opportunity for perjury to escape detection. This is a great saving of expense to the State.

The definite sentence depresses the individual, while the indefinite sentence calls out the best that is in him, not only while in prison but when he leaves the prison. In a word, the indeterminate sentence and parole system promotes prison discipline, favours reformation and reduces the expense of prison maintenance.

ONTARIO WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION

EXTRACT FROM PRISON REFORM AND POLICE WORK REPORT,
BY MRS. MARY BROWNELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

We are pleased to note that the subject of prison reform is receiving considerable thought and attention at the present time. Conferences, Synods and other organizations are using their influence along these lines, and a number of addresses at the Conference of Charities and Correction strongly emphasized the necessity of these reforms.

The Dominion Government at its last session, passed an Act providing for the conditional liberation of prisoners in the penitentiaries of Canada. We hope the parole system for prisoners will soon be introduced in the jails and prisons of Ontario.

Soon after the last Provincial Convention, copies of that part of the plan of work relating to Prison Reform were sent to Hon. Mr. Hardy, Premier of Ontario, and the Hon. Mr. Davis, Provincial Secretary, to which Mr. Davis replied "Your favor of the 6th just received and I sincerely thank the W. C. T. U. for their expressions of approval in connection with the changes we are making in our Reformatory Work, and can assure you it is the object of the Government to do everything they possibly can to better the condition of the weak and dependent classes in the Province."

The number of Houses of Refuge is slowly increasing and we hope that before long the aged poor and insane will no longer be confined in jails.

On June 2nd, a deputation from from the Prisoners' Aid Association, accompanied by representations from other organizations, including the W. C. T. U., obtained an interview

with the Minister of Education and the Provincial Secretary regarding the question of prison reform and the treatment of inebriates. At the request of the Prisoners' Aid Association, your representatives spoke particularly of the sympathy and interest the W. C. T. U. had always taken in question of the treatment of inebriates, of resolutions adopted from time to time by them bearing on the subject, and that practical aid by the Government to promote the scientific treatment of inebriates would be gratifying, both to the official and non-official members of the W. C. T. U. In reply to the deputation, they expressed themselves as being in sympathy with such a movement, and though they could not promise that a hospital would be at once established, they favored some arrangement with the existing hospitals for the above treatment, and if successful, a hospital would eventually be built. They would bring the question before their colleagues and Mr. Ross said he was quite sure something would be done very soon.

In June, circular letters were sent to County Unions regarding the treatment of inebriates, asking their Annual Convention to consider the scheme proposed by the Secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association, and if approving of the same, to adopt resolutions to that effect, forwarding one copy to the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Davis, and one to each of the Members of the Ontario Legislature representing their County.

There are now 20 Houses of Refuge in Ontario, many of which are regularly visited by the W. C. T. U. Eleven Counties have reported work by the W. C. T. U. in connection with jails and houses of refuge. The total number of prisoners reported is 224. 16,433 pages of literature were distributed during the year, besides a large quantity of religious papers and magazines. Six County Unions adopted resolutions favoring the scheme for the treatment of inebriates and have forwarded copies of the same to the Provincial Secretary, and to the local members of the legislature.

PAROLE LAW IN INDIANA.

For young men between 16 and 30. Adopted February 26th, 1897.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that the Indiana State Prison South, from and after the first day of April 1897, is hereby made and shall thereafter be known as the Indiana Reformatory for the incarceration of those therein confined except as hereinafter provided, and of male prisoners found guilty by any of the courts of this State of a felony, other than treason or murder in the first or second degree, and who are more than 16 years of age and less than thirty years of age, or who may be transferred thereto under the provisions of this act.

Section 3. That the government and control of said Indiana Reformatory, and of the prisoners sentenced thereto, shall be vested in a Board of Managers, to consist of four (4) members, to be appointed by the Governor; they shall have no compensation for their services, but they shall be allowed their reasonable travelling and other official expenses, to be paid as other expenses of said Indiana Reformatory are paid.

Section 11. The said Board of Managers shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which prisoners within the Reformatory may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the Reformatory building and enclosure, but to remain while on parole, in the legal custody and under control of the Board of Managers and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said Reformatory; and full power to enforce such rules and regulations to retake and imprison any inmate, so upon parole, is hereby conferred upon the said Board, whose order, certified by its Secretary, and signed by its President, with the seal of the Reformatory attached thereto, shall be a sufficient warrant for the

named in it to authorize such officer to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner; and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute the said order the same as ordinary process: Provided, that no prisoner shall be released on parole until the said Board of Managers shall have satisfactory evidence that arrangements have been made for his honorable and useful employment for at least six months while upon parole, in some suitable occupation.

Section 12. And it is hereby provided that whenever in the opinion of the Board of Managers any prisoner on parole has violated the conditions of his parole or conditional release, by whatever name, as affixed by the Managers, he shall by a formal order entered in the Managers' proceedings, be declared a delinquent, and shall thereafter be treated as an escaped prisoner owing service to the State and shall be liable when arrested to serve out the unexpired term of his maximum possible imprisonment, and the time from the date of his declared delinquency to the date of his arrest shall not be counted any part or portion of time served. And any prisoner at large, upon parole or conditional release, who shall commit a fresh crime and upon conviction therefore shall be sentenced anew to the Reformatory or in the Indiana State Prison, shall be subject to serve the second sentence after the first sentence is served or annulled, said second sentence to commence from the termination of his liability upon the first or former sentence.

Section 13. It shall be the duty of the General Superintendent to keep in communication, as far as possible, with all prisoners who are on parole, and when, in his opinion, any prisoner has for one year so conducted himself as to merit his discharge, and has given evidence that is deemed reliable and trustworthy, that he will remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his final release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, the General Superintendent shall make a certificate to that effect to the Board of Managers, and, after written notice to all the Managers, the

Board shall, at the next meeting thereafter, consider the case of the prisoner so presented ; and when said Board shall find that said prisoner has so done, he shall be entitled to his final discharge.

Section 14. It shall be the duty of the General Superintendent to appoint an agent to aid, and secure, if possible, proper employment for all prisoners who have so conducted themselves as to be entitled to go out from said Reformatory upon a parole, and also for those who have become entitled to an absolute discharge before the maximum time for which he was sentenced.

CONDITIONAL LIBERTY.

One of the most striking and encouraging features of the Congress was the powerful and general testimony brought before it, showing the rapidly increasing adoption of OTHER MEANS THAN IMPRISONMENT for the repression of MINOR offences. And, in particular, it was shown that this object is now being largely sought by means of conditional liberty, either by deferred execution of sentence, as in Germany, and in England by the Probation of "First Offenders Act," or by placing delinquents under the care and oversight of PROBATION OFFICERS, as in Massachusetts. In addition to this, imprisonments are being in great degree SHORTENED by means of conditional liberation, as under the British "Ticket of Leave" system and the American plan of "Indeterminate Sentences." (Conditional LIBERTY, it is well to notice, may involve a total absence of imprisonment. But conditional LIBERATION implies some preliminary stage of confinement.)

Professor Kirchenheim (of Heidelberg) drew timely attention to the absolute necessity for a more effectual SUPERVISION of offenders enjoying conditional liberty or liberation, both in America and Europe. If such liberty be granted (which he did not specially advocate) it should be watched over by regular "PROBATION OFFICERS," as in Massachusetts. This is a very important caution, well deserving of notice by the countries concerned.

PROBATION FOR DRUNKARDS.

[*Excerpts from the Report of an Advisory Committee appointed by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston in 1899, on the Penal Aspects of Drunkenness.*]

No aspect of the present methods of dealing with drunkenness is so hopeful in its results as the work of probation officers. Fortunately, also, none is more universally commended, or more capable of immediate improvement and extension.

The probation officer, it will be observed, is a direct appointee of the court, and responsible solely to the court. His functions may be described as essentially twofold; he may be regarded as the confidential agent and advisor of the court, on the one hand, and of the prisoner on the other.

The probation officer thus stands for leniency, for another opportunity to escape the personal disgrace and the vicarious suffering of family and friends which imprisonment or fine or both must often involve; he stands for another chance at reformation under the powerful stimulus of the personal, friendly guardianship of an officer of the law; for another chance to strengthen the will and develop the power of self-control, aided by the most effective deterrent yet devised—conditional and suspended punishment. For experience shows conclusively that a paternal solicitude which is invested with the dignity of the law and the authority of the courts often has weight and influence where the ordinary and unofficial forms of moral suasion are of no avail.

In the midst of such conflict of opinion and apparent contradiction in fact, it is a source of profound satisfaction to find on all sides a cordial agreement in regard to a matter of fundamental importance. Such agreement it is the satisfaction of this committee to report in regard to what is known as the probation system.

The venerable Chief Justice of the Municipal Court has

unhesitatingly given the full weight of his authority and prolonged experience in favor of an extended use of probation officers and of longer periods of probation, as the most urgent and most hopeful improvement in present methods of dealing with drunkards. The same weighty and convincing verdict of approval is rendered by the judges who have had largest experience and best opportunities to test the efficacy of probation. No one can question the weight of such endorsement by judges who are in daily contact with the probation officers; who are constantly receiving their assistance in the disposition of cases; who are continually confronted by the visible evidence of improvement which a term of probation has wrought in the appearance and conduct of men and women who are brought before the court at stated periods for inspection, extension of probation, or discharge.

A similar concensus of opinion has been found among police captains and other officers; some of them frankly confess that the attitude of conservatism or avowed distrust with which they regarded this innovation in the beginning has been converted into a cordial co-operation, while probation officers in their turn, ascribe much of their success to the ready assistance afforded them by the police.

The heads of penal institutions, the chaplains and other officers whose constant dealing with drunkards and misdemeanants entitles them to speak as experts in regard to the effect of various forms of discipline, also commend the use of probation for a large class of offenders as a substitute for the dangerous and demoralizing alternative of imprisonment under conditions of companionship, which at best must tend to confirm rather than reform evil ways. From such officials also come the frequent appeal for an extension of the principle of probation to what are known as PAROLE CASES, in order that the larger class of offenders who are granted permits to be at liberty before the expiration of their full sentence may also have the benefit of the deterrent and reformatory influence of personal and friendly watchfulness by a representative of the court.

PRISON REFORM PLATFORM.

Adopted by Montreal Prisoners' Aid Association.

1. Larger powers conceded to Provincial Governments in dealing with youthful offenders. (The Provincial Government in Quebec can pardon, parole or apprentice youthful offenders without reference to Federal Authority. This privilege should be extended to all the Provinces.)
2. Adoption of a law similar to the Probation Law of Massachusetts in dealing with adult (first) offenders. (Placing persons discharged under suspended sentence, under the supervision of either a Probation Officer or a Prisoners' Aid Association.)
3. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence and parole system.
4. Commissioners to be appointed in each Province to act in connection with the indeterminate sentence and parole.
5. The adoption of the cellular system of confinement made compulsory on the part of municipal authorities, and a bonus given to assist its adoption, both in police cells, lock-ups and county jails.
6. Isolation cells provided in all Penitentiaries and Prisons.
7. The Penitentiaries of the Dominion graded, and appointments and promotions made upon grounds of merit only, and apart altogether from social and political influence.
8. A training school for prison officials, established in connection with the highest grade penitentiary, and that a certificate from such training school be required to be held by all prison officials.
9. A commission appointed both for the organization and for the subsequent management of the proposed Dominion Reformatory for young men.

10. A grant of public money to aid in establishing and maintaining a Dominion Board of Charities and Correction, and a yearly grant of public money for the aid of discharged prisoners and for promoting prison reform, and that these funds be distributed through the agency of the various P. A. Associations, in proportion to the number of prisoners dealt with.

11. An arrangement between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government, whereby women imprisoned in the penitentiaries may be transferred to reformatories for women.

12. The regulation of immigration with a view to the diminution of pauperism, hereditary diseases, and crime in the Dominion.

13. The adoption of the cumulative sentence principle. Legislation with a view of preventing a repetition of short sentences to old offenders.

14. The adoption of the Bertillon System for the identification of confirmed criminals.

15. That the Federal and Provincial Governments permit visits to inmates of prisons, lock-ups and jails, by at least two duly authorized officials of any properly constituted P. A. Association, at limited stated periods, daily, weekly, or semi-weekly, as occasion may require.

16. That a permanent Board, selected from the judges of the Dominion, or other specially qualified persons, should be formed to make all laws for the operation of penitentiaries prisons, jails and police courts, and that this Board should have full jurisdiction and authority to see that all Inspectors and Wardens perform their respective duties to the fullest extent, and that all defaults in this respect should meet with instant dismissal.

17. That the treatment of inebriates (habitual drunkards) as criminals, by committing them to jails and prisons, has long been recognized by this Association, as not only a great injustice to these unfortunates, but is also not deterrent as a means for their reformation, and that this Association urgently petitions the Government (Dominion or Provincial,

or both) to provide a separate institution, other than jails, for this class, whose condition should be considered as a mental and physical disease, and as such, to be confined in an asylum set apart for such persons, under a physician's charge instead of a jailer.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ACT, 1867.

POWER TO APPOINT DEPUTIES.

SECTION 14.—It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from time to time to appoint any person or persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor General such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor General himself of any power, authority or function.

THE PARDONING POWER.

For a number of years the Prisoners' Aid Association has been urging the Dominion Government to grant the pardoning power to the Province of Ontario so that youths in the Reformatory may be pardoned or paroled without reference to federal authority. This privilege was extended to Quebec in 1886, as will be seen from the following:

CHAPTER 183, CON. S. C. PUBLIC AND REFORMATORY PRISON.

Part III.—QUEBEC. Section 51. "The Lieutenant-Governor may, at any time, in his discretion, order that any offender (under sixteen years of age) detained in such reformatory school, under a summary conviction, be discharged."

PRISON REFORM NOT SENTIMENTALISM.

Prison reform has nothing in common with the sentimentalism that makes martyrs out of condemned murderers, heroes out of convicted felons. It does not send women to the cells of the justly condemned, with rare delicacies and costly flowers; it is ashamed of those who do such things. It does not sign petitions for executive clemency, simply because somebody presents them; it judges those who do such things with indiscriminating sensibility to be foolish and weak people, who have small comprehension of the true principles of social order. Prison reform believes in the enforcement of law; it insists upon proper punishment of criminals, as necessary to the security of society and the promotion of virtue, and as best, every way, for criminals themselves.—
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, EX-PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Form of Bequest.

*I give and bequeath to the Board of Managers
of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, Toronto,
the sum of.....to be used for carry-
ing on the work of the said Association.*