Second Section
First Question
Abstract

The Classification of Criminals.

By Giustino De Sanctis, Inspector-General
of Prisons, Italy.

There should be at least four divisions of criminals: 1, juvenile delinquents up to the age of 16. These should not be sentenced, but should have good reformatory education, with the best means available. 2, Those between 16 and 20. 3, Young men between 20 and 25. 4, Those over 25. I would like to recall here what my eminent and lamented friend S.J. Barrows, to whose memory I would here bear respectful homage, was said on the subject of juvenile delinquents at the Congress in Brussels: "We must recognize the fact that the division is absolutely arbitrary, that there are persons of thirty who are really minors in all that concerns intellectual and moral development."

If the indeterminate sentence were once admitted, it must have certain characteristics: imprisonment must be long enough for the full application of these reformatory methods; and it must be associated with conditional liberation.

If it seemed best to divide the term into four periods they would be as follows: 1. During the first period the convict would be submitted to the greatest restrictions and severity of discipline, and would have the best effect of compulsory education; 2. In the second period the discipline would be lessened, the educational work continuing as strict as before. 3. The minimum limit would expire in these periods. 4. In this period the convict would come more or less in contact with free people, perhaps by working with them, or letting them entrusting him for a few hours a day to trustworthy masons, or other reliable
workers, surrounded with all the guaranties possible. 4, The period of conditional liberation, under surveillance for a time.

The duration of these periods should be fixed by a commission composed of the director of the prison, the judicial authority, and the president of the guardian society, or the society for the aid of discharged prisoners.

I would have different buildings for these different classes each of these divided into three sections which should serve for the stages of punishment the sentence.

Juveniles under 16 should not be subject to a penalty. They should be sent to reform schools or to farm colonies. The vision of one of these farms comes to me. I see it in a wide extent of grassy green meadows under a shining sun, where harvests ripen and fruits abound; where bees are humming and domestic animals industrious winds graze and the silk work swells its precious cocoon. There our protegées scattered about in different cottages gain health and strength of body while their inner-life is made better by work and instruction. Each cottage should have not more than twenty inmates, with a head of the family. Separated during the weeks these families would come together on Sunday in the chapel, under the cross of Christ, to have their souls revivified with the word of truth and love and where hymns of love and praise should be upon their lips. These young people should have recreation and games, athletics and sports; on holidays they should be taken to picture galleries and evenings they should reassemble in their little homes of peace and tranquility.

Over the entrance to such an establishment should be the legend: Reformation and Social Security by Education.
I would like to see such reform schools in all countries and scattered throughout my beloved Italy as flourishing as those of free America and I believe that day will come. We are making progress in Italy in this direction and in caring for the insane. We have new prisons and we shall shortly have improved prison administration. All this admirable work is very gratifying to us and our gratitude is due to that admirable man so fertile in excellent ideas and who has accomplished so much, Alexandro Doria.
I would like to see much larger scope of my opportunity and I hope to return to Italy as I had planned and also to America and I believe that you will come. We are working hard.

Love to Italy to be as energetic as possible for you. We have not been able to impart much information. All the available work is very thrilling to me and our contributions to the field of anthropology are leading to excellence.
By Fernando Cadalso, Inspector General of Prisons, Madrid, Spain.

Second Section,

First Paragraph

Abstract.

The Modern Reformatory System.

1. To fix the essential principles and the method to be followed in a modern reformatory penitentiary system, it is necessary to make a distinction between accused and convicted prisoners, to take account of age, conduct, previous penalties, education, social condition, etc., as well as the convicted.

2. The accused should be in separate confinement and isolated from others, though in relation with such persons as would have a good influence over them. Within the limits of the regime the life should be in conformity with the rules of health and there should be compulsory education and voluntary work and religious exercises. They should have all the rights compatible with the discipline of the establishment.

3. They should be held in different prisons: a, the convicted above sixty years of age; b, the incorrigible; c, political and anarchistic offenders, each category having a special system of treatment according to the personal conditions of each group. The system for the sexagenarians should be protective; for the incorrigibles severe discipline; for the others prudent restraint.

4. For those condemned to severe sentences not belonging to the preceding groups there should be transportation to places remote from the scene of the offence, if the nation has such places; if not to prisons maintained for this class. The principle of intimidation should be applied to them. They may be employed in works of colonization in undeveloped countries.

5. For convicts above twenty-five the reformatory system may be applied, the discipline being made more or less severe ac-
The King's Gaoler, Inspector-General of
Prisons, Madrid, Spain.

A. Ponce, Captain.

The modern penal system.

To fix the essential principles and the method to be fol-
lowed in a modern reformatory system, and to make
an arrangement between society and the reformatory
prison, to take account of the conduction, the moral,
and social condition, etc.

Society demands a reformatory system for the protection
of the social structure, in which each person is more
powerful in relation to the other. Within the frame of
the law, the influence of the law must force the
morality of the reformatory with the same force and
more.

The same force is required to the prisoners.

2. The moral of the reformatory prison is the compre-
sension of the prisoners and the conviction of the
prisoners of the error of their ways.

The same force of the reformatory system is the moral
conviction of the prisoners.

3. For those who have committed serious offenses, it is
necessary to impose a more severe punishment.

The same force of the reformatory system is the moral
conviction of the prisoners.

4. For those who have committed minor offenses, it is
necessary to impose a less severe punishment.

The same force of the reformatory system is the moral
conviction of the prisoners.

5. For those who have committed no offenses, it is
necessary to impose no punishment.

The same force of the reformatory system is the moral
conviction of the prisoners.

The same force of the reformatory system is the moral
conviction of the prisoners.
According to the conduct, this to be ascertained by a system of marks.

6. Minors should be placed in reform schools for as long a time as is necessary to secure their reformation. The treatment of minors should always be pedagogical.

7. Juveniles between 16 and 23 should be held in separate institutions and submitted to similar treatment with those under 16, the treatment to be repressive or reformatory according to the character of the convict.

8. All should be held till they give evidence of amendment.

9. The officials in these institutions should be capable, well fitted for their work and permanent.

10. The architecture of the different institutions will vary according to the class of prisoners. The preventive prison should be built with provision for entire separation. In there should be the others a section of the prison should be for a period of separation. In the congregate prisons there should be cells for sleeping and the workshops, chapels, schools, etc. should be in size adapted to each class of inmates, with constant regard to health and safety.

11. Conditional liberation should be granted to all classes, but especially to juvenile delinquents and those under 23 when their conduct justifies it. In granting this liberty the prison officials and the judge, or the court that pronounced the sentence, should give the necessary facts and permission will be granted by the government of each respective country.

12. Protective societies will help to keep the prisoner when released from recidivism and will propose to the government their recall if his conduct after release warrants such action.

Such, in brief, are the conclusions which I have the honor and the pleasure of submitting.
Juvenile Delinquents.

By Dr. Eugene de Balogh, Professor in the University of Budapest.

A sentence for a few weeks or even for a few months is not sufficient to make the person subjected to it a proper member of society. Quite the contrary. The few weeks spent in common detention - as they are in Hungary - with professionals in crime, with vagabonds who are trying to escape from work, with recidivists of many sentences, exercise a deplorable influence on any one, but especially on the juvenile delinquent. Yet in my country thousands of persons suffer it and there are many who have had three or four short sentences before they are twenty years old.

Not only do these short sentences prove insufficient for doing any good to the prisoner, but they often prevent the individual from getting honest work on his liberation. Such a sentence does not protect society for after the detention of only a few weeks the convict goes back to his old surroundings and usually commits a new crime. All this shows that there must be a radical change in the penal regime, especially in relation to adolescents.

A rational penal regime in our day should have the first place to transform into useful members of society all those who give any promise of success, especially adolescents under 23, by compulsory labor, by developing their will power and by scrupulously observing...
the rules of the institution..

The detention of such delinquents should be long enough to have this transformation take place, under an indeterminate sentence. When released conditionally, they should be under careful surveillance..

Since the first of January 1910 eleven special prisons for adolescent criminals have been organized in Hungary. In connection with these there are fifty guardianship societies (sociétés de patronage) which work in harmony with the authorities having surveillance. The system is still too new to present the results to the Congress.
The Borstal System.

By James S. Gibbons, President of the Irish Prison System.

The Borstal system of treating criminals between the ages of 16 and 21 - so named because first used in the English prison of Borstal - was introduced into Ireland in 1906, certain prisons having been set apart and arranged for youthful criminals. This system is not intended for first offenders, but for those below 21 who have shown that they are specially depraved. The law permits taking proper subjects for this treatment from other prisons and placing them at Clonmel. The imprisonment may not be less than one nor more than three years, but the prisoner may be held till he is 23. The inmates of the Borstal institutions are subject to general prison regulations except where specially modified, the rules being a little less rigorous. The inmates are taught to work together; they have physical exercise and take walks. They have a well-selected library; they can write letters and receive frequent visits; they have better food and may earn more gratifications than the ordinary prisoner. When they reach the grade called "special" they receive a small sum of money which they may expend for food or send to their friends. They have some social life in a recreation hall. Their cells are better furnished and they may be liberated, by special favor, after six months detention. A "Borstal Association" or society to aid prisoners, helps them to return to life outside under good influences. It looks after their earnings and sees that they are used properly. Up to December 31, 1910 there had been 115 inmates of the Borstal institution at Clonmel. Of the while number 81 were liberated, 72 by expiration of sentence, 9 by commutation and 3 were transferred to other prisons.
The inmates learn carpentry, gardening, laundry work, painting, shoe-making, tailoring, and housework in general. They have made some chairs, tables, and other things for use in the prison. Much attention is paid to religious teaching, and many good books are read aloud to them. The conduct in the recreation hall is very good. Most of those who have been released have thus far continued to do well. Some have been returned for other crimes or misdemeanors.
The Imperial Hotel, Osborne, and the Regent, Berkeley, are now beginning to be
pre-occupied by the new generation of tourists and travelers who have been
visiting the hotel. They have made
some changes, and the new fixtures and
furniture are very popular. Many good people are
now staying at the hotel. The cooking is
very good, and the service is exemplary.

For continuing to go well, these have been
remembered for other

Ms & B Regent Linen
Made in USA
Second Section
First Question
Abstract

The Reformation of Juvenile Offenders

By the Abbé Alexander Bianchi, former director of the Reformatory, Milan, Italy.

I understand by the reformatory system the manner in which we should treat our fellows who have been deprived of their liberty in consequence of having knowingly broken the laws. The aim should be to help them to amend their ways that they may return to society as honest citizens. Severity should not exceed the requirements of discipline and order. The prisoners should not be degraded physically nor morally, and work is absolutely necessary for their reformation. The modern method demands individual study and treatment of each particular case and it differs according to the degree of responsibility and the chance of reformation. As not one remedy can be used as a panacea for all sickness, so no one prescription is applicable to all moral ills. It is necessary therefore to take the management of such institutions from the hands of persons incapable of making this delicate discrimination, no matter how well they may understand the mechanical routine of institution life, and give it to persons specially qualified morally, physically and administratively.

Large prisons are not to be recommended for the prison should not be a nursery for crime. Small groups are better, not only for separation of the sexes, but that there may be distinctions of age and of moral and physical characteristics.

The inmates should have religious and secular education, for
it is from lack of the that they have usually fallen. They should be properly fed and supplied with suitable employment and they should be kept in touch with the world outside, so far as it is compatible with order. They should not be allowed to cultivate hatred of society, but rather taught to be at peace with their fellows and to obey law and order and to respect their fellows and try to do them good. The convict should not be looked on as an inferior being, but as our neighbor, who through various circumstances has failed to preserve his moral equilibrium. He should have all the rights of a citizen so far as they can be harmonized with his position as a prisoner. Society, which perhaps has been the cause of his downfall, through its own defects, and has taken from him his liberty, owes this to the convict. I would not diminish the guilt of the criminal—he deserves his sentence—but I hasten to add that he alone does not bear the responsibility of it: society is also guilty and like a faithful mother she ought to do her share toward meeting criminality with wise measures. And one must not believe in the impossibility of improving any prisoner. There are examples where the most perverted have become saints. One must not lose courage. But in this work those should have the most pains taken with them who seem to offer the best hope of reformation. In dealing with juveniles and with recidivists it must be remembered that there is more hope with the young person. He is more accessible to a sense of honor, more attracted by a high ideal. The task of the physician who understands psychology is here to study each case and to suggest the best means of reform.
It is from fear of the fact that they have mentally fallen. They shall be promptly led into suitable employment and they shall be kept in touch with the work at home. They shall not be known to be at home as it is contrary to the interests of society but rather known to be at home with their fellows and to obey the law and do their work. The concept cannot be tolerated on us in certain fields but as one—deprivation, who strangely avives a sense of accomplishment and fear to the—end—have still a feeling of some pride in the world and in our own position as a citizen as far as you can see in the opinion of society. Through the same context you can see a sense of pride in the American society and as a patriotic society it cannot be tolerated in the concept I would not diminish the liberty of this to the concept. But I would not diminish the liberty of the American society. He receives his due once. But the effect of the American society is also rapidly growing a threat to our national security as well as toward the concept with the woe of war. That one must not believe in the importance of the—bureaucrats. There are examples where the more behavior have been— come into play. One must not lose courage. But in this world those who have the most power can with them. We seem to those who have the most power and with them who seem to those who have the best hope of rectification. In contact with humanities are the best hope of rectification. It must be remembered that there is more hope with the human being. He is more susceptible to a sense of honor. The task of the physician is to make each case and to suggest the best means of relief.
Long sentences, it has been found, are not useful in dealing with juvenile delinquents, but whether long or short they should correspond to the end in view. The judge has it in his power to decide the penalty as well as conditional liberation. The authority to decide about the length of imprisonment ought also to be given to the director of the prison, or to a council of competent persons. It is not in our century since Howard and Beccaria showed the way we should follow. It is for us the men of the twentieth century to take that way.
Second Section
First Question
Abstract

Special Penalties.

By Mr. Brück-Faber, of the penitentiary establishments of the Luxembourg.

A **penalty** to be effective should result in the reformation of the offender. The necessary means to reach that result depend on the degree of intensity of the vicious tendencies. Those tendencies must be atrophied and replaced by tendencies toward virtue.

Prison life considered as a preparation for the ordinary social life should be adapted as much as possible to the latter. In free society the groupings of individuals are made up of persons of all ages and all temperaments. The impetuosity of youth is tempered by the self-control of the mature; anger is modified by apathy, etc. In a word they modify each other. We are here in the presence of a **phenomenon** which seems to have been neglected as an element of reform in prison life. In classifying criminals similarity of age or character ought not to be the ground for classifying, but we should follow rather the example of the ordinary social life. And as in society the anti-social are eliminated in pursuance of penal legislation, so in prison recidivists deemed dangerous should be eliminated from the groups and they should be isolated so long as they are a menace through their influence. If the numerical grouping has as a maximum but 20 in a group it will be easy for the administration to organize the groups so as to meet the functions of discipline. These groupings cannot be permanent since periodic changes are necessary by way of discipline.

Besides the reformatory element in the treatment of prisoners
Second Section
First Section
A.
Special Penalties

In the Family Court of the Penitentiary.

A. The penalty to be inflicted should merit in the re-

vention of the offender. The necessity of inflicting a severe and adequate punish-

ment. These penalties must be deterrent and equitable to the pen-

t.

the Family Arctic.

Punishment considered as a preparation for the indigent

a society. A prison is subjected as much as possible to the influence

of the society the economy of institutions are made up of other

some of our lives and of its parts. The importance of our life

in conformity with the self-interest of the community, which is predomi-

nantly the economy of the prison.

In the preparation of a penitentiary program it is necessary to have regard to the

necessities and interests of the individual, but we must not ignore the

prison life. In the prison life, the economy of institutions is a part of

the prison system. In the prison life, the economy of institutions is an

integral part of the economy of the prison.

And roughly, the economy of institutions is an integral part of the economy of the

prison.

In the prison system, the economy of institutions is an integral part of the

prison life. In the prison system, the economy of institutions is an integral part of

the prison life.

In the prison system, the economy of institutions is an integral part of the

prison life. In the prison system, the economy of institutions is an integral part of

the prison life.
there is an expiatory element that should be considered and which may be considered a special measure. Suppose there were two robbers, one of whom had used skill the other revolting brutality. The public conscience demands more severe treatment for the latter. The reformatory treatment can make no distinction between them; but the following method may be adopted. Every year, on the anniversary of the crime, or of the chief crime if there have been several, the convict is to be put under a rigid regime consisting of absolute isolation with material privation, diminution of food, no work, no visits, no recreations, a hard bed, etc. This regimen should last at least three days, without exception, and should go up to three months according to the brutality manifested. The duration for the first year should be fixed by the court. After that it should be decided by the prison administration, according to the conduct of the prisoner.

If a convict does not amend his ways before the expiration of his sentence there should be a prolongation of imprisonment.

I have the honor to submit the following propositions:

1. For mixed prisons the maximum group of convicts should be 20; there should be no distinction of age or character; the incorrigible should be isolated to prevent antisocial contagion; there should be separation by partitions at school and in chapel.

2. For mixed and cellular prisons, there should be psychic methods according to a program adapted to free society; as a special penitentiary method there should be the use of psychic means and of written exercises that the thoughts inculcated may make more impression; If at the end of his term the convict has not reformed there should supplementary sequestration. In case of amendment before the expiration of the sentence an earlier release is justified.
The Rôle of Punishment.

By George Vidal, Professor of Penal Law,
Toulouse, France.

Mr. Vidal sums up his long paper as follows:

1. Special reformatory institutions should be established for the reform and education of juvenile delinquents of both sexes between the ages of 16 and 25. They should be entirely separate from institutions for minors between the ages of 16 and 18 and from the prisons to which are condemned adults over 25.

2. To these institutions should be sent juvenile delinquents whether recidivists or not, provided the number and character of their previous offenses do not make them seem incorrigible.

3. The reformatory imprisonment should begin with a period of observation in a separate cell, both by day and by night, lasting a variable time, according to the antecedents of the individual. Work after the Sloyd system should be furnished.

4. After the expiration of the period of observation the convict should be subjected to a graded system of education, physical, intellectual, moral, religious and professional. He should be able to rise according to marks for good conduct and application, being degraded to lower classes in case of misconduct or negligence.

5. The duration of imprisonment may be abridged by good time.

6. Before the expiration of the sentence, if enough good conduct warrants it, the convict may have conditional liberty under a probation officer.

7. The period of confinement should be at least a year save for the lessening by good time. The time should be extended for recidivists.
The Role of Parliament.

By George Vladi, Professor of Penal Law.

Lourdes, France.

Mr. Vladi came up the long avenue as follows:

If special attention to the development of both sexes
the reform and education of juvenile criminals of both sexes
between the ages of 10 and 14, they should be separated
from the reform for minors between the ages of 10 and 14, and from
the juvenile criminals to whom the commonwealth must do.

S. To those institutions should be sent juvenile criminals.

Welfare institutions or not, providing the number and character of
their presence. It must be made clear now, to begin with, that
the reform for minors must begin after a period of
operation in a separate cell, and carry on and carry on,
and at the same time, according to the specific cases of the individual.

Work after the school system should be Triumphed.

4. After the expiration of the period of operation, the
contact should be made in a branch system of education, primarily
integration, mental, religious, and progressive. The young man,
however to the reformation to make the good conduct and cooperation,
and needed education, of lower classes in cases of misconduct or negligence.

4. The institution of imprisonment may be applied to good times.

5. Before the expiration of the sentence it should make

maritime if the court may have conditional liberty under a parole.

6. The period of confinement should be at least a year, but for

the remaining of good time, the time should be extended for one-

half.
8. Every convict who is not on the roll of those reformed should have his sentence increased not to exceed a fifth of the original sentence; except for recidivists whose increase may be double that of others. At the same time the unreformed convict may escape this supplementary increase of sentence by giving bonds for good behavior for two years after his liberation. This guaranty could be given by a guardian society or a probation officer.

9. Guardian societies should watch over the reformed convicts and assist them in finding places and work.

10. The police record against the convict may be conditionally erased as a reward for good conduct, by favor of the penal authorities.

11. Delinquents whose antecedents inspire confidence in their promise to do well may be released under the surveillance of guardian societies or probation officers, either conditionally or on suspended sentence.
The paper contains a paragraph of text, but it is not legible. It appears to be a page from a document, possibly a letter or a report. Due to the quality of the image, the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
Second Section
First Question
Abstract.

By A. Berlet, President of the Tribunal of
Pont-Audemer, France.

The essential principle in classification of convicts is
that there should be separation according to age, the young to be
kept apart from adults. Then comes the important division according
to the nature of the crime or misdemeanors, a difficult separation
to make in small prisons. The greatest difficulty in dealing with
misdemeanors is to know the age up to which they are susceptible of a-
mendment. It seems impossible to fix that in advance. French law
fixes it at eighteen, but one too often finds hardened criminals
between sixteen and eighteen. It has been determined therefore to
keep minors apart up to sixteen. The larger the number of divisions
of juvenile offenders the easier it will be to reform them. Of
course they are kept apart in their cells at night, but how keep
them apart when they work by day in common, especially in agricultural
colonies, where emulation in work must be stimulated? They can
at least be worked in squads and under sufficient oversight.

What is to be done with minors between the ages of sixteen
and eighteen? We can think of no other punishment than sending them
either to the reform school, the agricultural colony, or the re-
formatory. As to corporal punishment, which has been restored in
some countries, as in Denmark, it may terrify and intimidate, but it
does not reform. One should not have recourse to it except in case
of necessity, and in the case of children only for the gravest
faults denoting absolute wickedness or bestiality.

Finally, provided minors above sixteen are not to be kept
with younger children the same treatment should be applied to both classes? Both must learn the habit of work, lacking which they have tried to satisfy their desires by stealing and by acts of violence. We are hoping great things from the apprentice schools which are being established everywhere. The apprentice who gets a thorough knowledge of a trade, or perhaps two, will no longer commit crime to get his living. The unfortunate youth who have not received such training but who have fallen into vice and crime, should receive it in reformatory institutions. There is no more imperative duty for society / Unfortunately for boys and girls between sixteen and eighteen there is not time to thoroughly learn a trade in prison, no matter how close the instruction. It would be desirable to prolong their terms of confinement till they are trained. They should be sentenced penal till majority, (the age of twenty in France), which may be abridged by conditional liberation.
Second Section
First question
Abstract

Adolescent criminals and Recidivists.

By A. Leboucq, Director of the Central Prison, Gand, Belgium.

To employ the time of imprisonment in teaching the principles of honesty, a way of living in conformity with the law; to watch the progress of the prisoner after his release and to aid him, according to his deserts, to put in practice what he has learned in prison, this is the modern penitentiary method. This is the system applied in Belgium to all convicts over the age of 18 who are sentenced to more than three months imprisonment. It comprises cellular confinement by day and by night, compulsory labor, moral and intellectual instruction, notions of hygiene, of thrift etc. It included classification in grades, with promotion for good conduct and on release the assistance of committees of guardianship. Objectively the end sought is the prevention of recidivism, for the protection of society. Subjectively it is a means of reforming the convict, who is taught how to meet the conditions of existence, to his advantage.

It is the part of justice to inflict penalties in accordance with the gravity of the crime. The increase of the penalty by prolonging the imprisonment is legitimate in treating recidivists who are a constant danger to society. The penalty inflicted on a man is not with the mere object of reforming him; it is to remind him and to remind society that any act contrary to the laws which regulate the social and economic organization calls for punishment. The question of reformation then does not enter into the determination of the length of incarceration. The reformation of adult criminals is very infrequent. Reformation is only the result of a change in the individual who learns to appreciate the harm of his criminal
Adverse effects, climatic and regulatory...

By A. Lemon, Director of the Central Bureau...

To employ the time of improvement to tend to the...

progress of the prisoner after his release and to his new...

progress to the greatest extent to put in practice what...

The modern penitentiary method is...

In Belgium, all convicts can be of the age of 16 and not convicted...

...to the greatest extent to put in practice what...

penitentiary in France, with promotion for good conduct...

...to the greatest extent to put in practice what...

In the absence of measures...

The influence of society...

society, Supplemented is a means of reformation, the...

convictions, who as a result of how to meet the conditions of...

The first part of the desire to improve penitentiary in society.

The increase of the penalty...

With the gravity of the crime.

prolong the improvement in regard to the...

penitentiary introduction as a means of...

not with the mere object of reformation, but to remain firm and...

The necessity of reformation...

The reformation of theplanet of...

very little...
ways. It may come quickly to some, more slowly to another and
not at all to others. Still this method should be applied to all
of whatever age, for reformation should be the ideal of the institution.

The method of dealing with criminals between the ages of 16
and 21 is different. Here one may ask whether the prisoner should be
beyond the end of his sentence for the sake of reformation. The
principle of continuing the moral education and training of the con-
vict beyond the limit assigned by his sentence, until reformation,
was first applied in the United States about 1875. In Belgium the
law of Nov. 27, 1891 accepted the same principle. Minors under 18
can be kept till they are of age, 21, if they have been committed for
vagrancy. Those of the same age who have been found guilty
of breaking the law after they have served the sentence prescribed
may, if the court so decides, be held till they are 21. The
law of 1897 determines that minors under 16 if guilty of misdemeanors
punishable by eight days or less, imprisonment, shall not be sentenced,
even if there is a repetition of the offense, but may be
held under the oversight of the government until they are of age.

In the prison at Gand there are two sections in the special
division for these cases. In one they suffer the penalty and in the
other the system of education is carried on. They receive book instruc-
tion and are taught a trade. The trades are blacksmithing,
carpentering, shoemaking, brushmaking, tailoring, tinsmithing,
book-binding. As the establishment has no land, gardening and farming
can not be taught. They receive a small sum of money a day for
their work, enough to give them a desire to work and to show its
value. This is held for them till their majority. They live together
by day but are isolated at night. Recreation consists in compulsory
walking in the courts. On Sundays they have military drill. There
The method of handling with contraband is still the same. The law of restoration should be the same as the law of

of whatever age for reclamation applies to the case of restoration. The

example of the case of restoration for the sake of restoration. The

principle of continuing the work of restoration and retaining of the case

are then applied to the United States upon 1872. In Belgium the

law of Nov. 1872 and in the case of restoration. The same principle is used. If

can be kept till then. The case of the same age who have been found guilty

under a separate offense. These of the same age who have been found guilty

of presenting false papers that have been committed in.

In the present state of Condition there are two sections in the subject

division for these cases. In one they neither the penalty nor the

after the system of education to continue or. Then become poor increasing

The theories and principles of

conservation, education, prevention, restoration, rehabilitation, and

book-printing. As the education is on land, engineering and
teaching.

we can not be taught. Then receive a small sum or money a few

work, or to give them a chance to work and to show the

their work. Viable. Then live together.

There is paid. For them the full amount. Recession comes in companion

of can put one's interest at right. Recession comes in companion

working in the courts. On Sundays they have medical aid. There

meant.

It may come duplicity to some, more slowly to others and

not at all to others.
are also musical and recreations, vocal and instrumental, the pupils belonging to a band and to a chorus. Few are kept till their majority. They are provisionally liberated, either to return to their families or to be apprenticed. The average length of confinement is two years. Too long confinement destroys the initiative and weakens the will. There is always the danger of corruption from the worst element. Reform institutions for young delinquents have their advocates and those who object to them. But with strict discipline, the careful study of the individual, thorough classification a satisfactory result is generally obtained. Statistics of the prisons show that only from six to eight per cent of the convicts have ever been in reform schools.
are also necessary for a successful academic and informational program; the people
are kept from their obligations to a land and to a country. The people provide for a number of
majority. Then the present system of the state after to return to their
families or to be supported. The average family of a small community
have three. Two four community. The average community has three from the
world. The will of the average family. The average community has three
institutions for many generations have their
institutions and those who subject to them. But with strong discipline
the discovery of the inhabitants' economic association
a situation that is realized in general. A situation that is
proven from that only from the least of the community
have been to return one