

commodation and instruction of each sex. The number of young offenders under detention in these institutions on the 31st December 1862 was 4536, of whom 242 were on license and 17 in prison, leaving 4266 actually in the schools.

The numbers under detention and newly admitted during the last five years are as follow:—

Years.	Under Detention.	New Admissions.
1858	2797	988
1859	3261	1285
1860	3843	1466
1861	4337	1545
1862	4536	1338

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the returns for the year 1862 (made up as usual for the twelve months ending September 30), show a marked decrease in the number of offenders under sixteen years of age, as compared with the year previous,—the total for both sexes being less by 451. The following are the numbers returned for the five years ending September 30, 1862, for England and Wales, of both juvenile and adult commitments:—

Years.	Under Sixteen Years of Age.	Above Sixteen Years of Age.
1858	10,829	107,833
1859	8,913	98,159
1860	8,029	92,585
1861	8,801	103,343
1862	8,349	117,126

In Scotland the returns (made up to the end of June in each year and for offenders of both sexes) show similar results:—

Years.	Offenders under Sixteen.	Offenders above Sixteen.
1858	1,228	16,782
1859	1,230	18,383
1860	1,062	18,218
1861	1,212	17,366
1862	1,120	18,581

The contrast shown by these figures between an increase of above 15,000 in the adult, and a decrease of above 500 in the juvenile classes of criminals is very remarkable, and may fairly be referred to by the promoters of reformatory schools, as showing that the preventive agency which they have brought to bear upon the younger descriptions of offenders has been followed by a remarkable success.

The same favourable conclusion as to the soundness and success of the reformatory system may be drawn from the returns as to the number of prisoners during the year who were recognized or traced as having been in a reformatory school.

The figures show that the re-convictions for *English* reformatories amounted to nearly 5 per cent. on the number discharged from Protestant schools, to 11 per cent. for those from Catholic girls, and to 18 per cent. for those from Catholic boys' schools. The percentage of re-convictions for the *Scottish* reformatories appears to be—for Protestant boys nearly 6 per cent., for Protestant girls 5 per cent.; for Catholic boys 15 per cent., and for Catholic girls 54 per cent.

A long sentence, an efficient and religious master, industrial training, and a conditional release under a ticket-of-leave, whose conditions are carefully enforced, lie at the foundation of the success which our best reformatory schools have attained; and in proportion as all these four conditions are observed, this success may be expected to be more decided, and the benefits conferred by the reformatory system more general and lasting.

The whole number of admissions for Great Britain was 1338; of these, 275 were children under 12, and 781, or about 5-9ths of the whole, were sent on a first commitment.

The total receipts and expenditure on account of reformatory schools for the year 1862 were as follows:—

The total expenditure for the year was	£92,396 12 8
The receipts were—	
Treasury payments for maintenance,	£68,140 14 1
Parents' payments through Inspector,	2,564 9 1
Subscriptions, legacies, etc.,	11,250 13 9
Contributions from rates,	7,055 17 6
Voluntary Association contributions, and payments for voluntary inmates	798 5 7
Sundries,	2083 17 6
Total,	£91,893 17 6

The average cost per head in English reformatories was, for boys, £19, 19s. 3d.; for girls, £18, 16s. 5d. It must be remarked that the "cost per head" includes only the expenses of maintenance and management and industrial training. Rent of school premises and expenses for outfit, passage to colonies, etc., on disposal are taken separately. The total expenditure of the reformatories exceeded the amount of the Treasury allowance, which is now fixed at 6s. per week, or £15, 12s. per annum, by upwards of £20,000. Of this, one-third, or about £7000, was contributed from the rates, and £12,000 from voluntary subscriptions.

The "parents' payments" have been necessarily affected by the diminished employment, and consequent distress, of a large proportion of our manufacturing population. They amounted for 1862 to £2564, 9s. 1d., (the amount for 1861 being £2428 12s. 8d.)

2. CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The total number of schools of this class certified in Great Britain is 45, viz., England 25, and in Scotland 20. The number of children under magistrates' order increased during the year from 297 boys and 183 girls on December 31, 1861, to 641 boys and 308 girls on December 31, 1862. Of the 420 boys and 171 girls admitted during the year, 18 were under 7, and 69 between 7 and 9 years of age. The particulars of the circumstances of the children admitted as to parentage and family, very strongly illustrate the value of the Act which authorizes the magistrate to interfere for their rescue. Twelve were illegitimate; 57 deserted; 29 were wholly orphans; 194 had lost either father or mother; the parents of 25 others were in gaol, under sentence of imprisonment. To protect and train to industry such children must be at once a duty and an advantage.

The amount contributed by parents and parochial authorities towards the maintenance of the children under detention was £1061, 18s. 8d.—*The Museum*.

5. VICIOUS CHILDREN.

A recent report of the State Reform School of Wisconsin, (like all reports from kindred institutions), reveals the intimate connection between vice in the children, and sin or sinful neglect in the parents; and yet, it is strange how much more freely labour and money is expended to correct the child than to better his home. Of seventy-two inmates, whose age average twelve years, nearly one-fourth have an intemperate father or mother or both. One-half have been confirmed truants. More than half have been addicted to lying and stealing, and nearly half to profane speech. More than one-fourth have been without regular employment—have been previously arrested for crime, and are in the habitual use of tobacco and strong drink!

No person who is at all familiar with the dwelling places from which most of our reformatory inmates come, can fail to be impressed with the unfavourableness of the soil to the production of any other fruit. Here and there we find an instance of great poverty coupled with cleanliness of person and abode. Mean as the furniture is, it is whole and tidy. Comfortless as the room is, there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place. Poor as the fare is, it is prepared with neatness, and order and propriety are observed in partaking of it. The influence of all this is wonderfully efficient in moulding even the moral character of the children.

In most of these dwellings, confusion, disorder, and dirt, are the reigning powers. Continual brawls, mutual upbraidings, with intermingled oaths and curses, are the prevailing sights and sounds. And it seems all but a miracle that any of the tenants, old or young, keep what wits they have, to say nothing of the loss of all natural sense of modesty and propriety, and the exclusion of every religious and moral influence.

It is here, in the very focus of corrupting and debasing influences, that the true work of reformers lies. Whatever can be done to make this human habitation cleaner, tidier, healthier, will aid marvellously in its moral and spiritual improvement.

But how shall we find our way, with acceptance, into these abodes of foul air and squalid misery? Let a little child lead us there. He has come out shoeless and bareheaded into the cheerful sunlight. Speak kindly to him. If you have opportunity teach him something about that

God who makes the sun to know
His proper hour to rise,
And to give light to all below,
Doth send him round the skies.

And when he goes back go with him. You cannot have a better introduction. Perhaps they may think you are a police officer, and that you have arrested the little vagrant. It will please them to find that you are his and their friend, and that you would fain make them better, that they may be happier. You may succeed in persuading them to send one or more of their little group to a Sunday school, if a good one is near, and if you bring such a family into connection with a faithful teacher, who understands and is willing to do the appropriate work of a teacher, you have opened a channel through which untold blessings may flow to that dreary and desolate home.—*Sunday School World*.

6. GENERAL CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL TO THE REPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

In his inaugural address before the recent Social Science Congress in Edinburgh Lord Neaves laid down the following as the general conditions to be observed as to the repression of crime in