CONTENTS.

Page.

..... 131 131 132

.. 134-184 134 134 135 137 188 138 -some-..... 139 140 140 140 , but a 141 a right 142 142 142 143 143 143 143 143 144 144 curing 145 145 145 146 147 147 147 147 149 149 150 in our 150 150 151 151 151 152 152 em of 153 153 154 155

| | | 1 |
|---------|--|-----|
| DISCIPL | INE-Continued. Pag | |
| | Highly prized by convicts | |
| | his !'b on 1 | |
| | Mr. Cord strongly arges a system of rewards 1 | |
| | Se does Mr. Miller 1 | |
| | His own practice described, with its results 1 | |
| | Rewards, as far as possible, should be matural 1 | 160 |
| | Majority of prisoners open to same good motives and impulses as other men. 1 | 161 |
| | In most state prisons some little indulgences awarded to convicts on public holi- days 1 | 161 |
| | These holiday privileges most extensively granted in Massachusetts, where they have been reduced to something like a system | |
| | Useful results accomplished by them 1 | 162 |
| | Testimony of Mr. Haynes to their utility, in a paper read before the Social Science Association | 163 |
| | Punishments employed in state prisons164-1 | |
| | Kindness found more effective than severity 1 | |
| | Comparative frequency of punishments in different prisons | |
| | Punishments made matter of record almost everywhere | |
| | Punishment most frequently inflicted for communicating | |
| | More frequent in some shops than others-oauses of this | |
| | Short-term men eftener punished than these imprisoned on long sentences. 1 | 172 |
| | Whether death or permanent injury has ever resulted from prison punishments, | |
| | Subordinate officers formerly allowed to punish | |
| | This power now denied, with but one exception | |
| | Little need of punishment in a well ordered prison | 173 |
| | When necessary, should be made, as far as possible, to arise naturally out of the offence | 173 |
| | No tests in any American prison to measure the ability of prisoners to resist temptation | 174 |
| | Congregate system should be supplemented with solitary cells for the evil- disposed | 174 |
| | Prisoners entitled to complain of injustice of under-officers 1 | 175 |
| | The rule of absolute silence abolished in four prisons | 175 |
| | The rule greatly relaxed in most others | 175 |
| | In a few, the ancient rigor maintained | 175 |
| | Exemplification of this in Connecticut, | |
| | Theory of the congregate system a rigid prohibition of inter-communication, 1 | |
| | How far, as a matter of fact, non-intercourse is secured | 176 |
| | Rule of silence evaded constantly and in many ways 1 | |
| | Mr. Miller boldly proposes its abolishment | 177 |
| | The multiplication of artificial rules to be avoided 1 | 178 |
| | A prison system to be preferred that works with, rather than against, nature. I | 178 |
| | Separate imprisonment desirable as a first stage of punishment | |
| | into full freedom I | |
| | The free play of the social nature the great spring of human improvement. 1 | |
| | This principle to be applied in prison life 1 The objection that the intercourse of prisoners is necessarily corrupting met | |
| | and obviated | |
| | The self-respect of prisoners to be respected and cultivated | |
| | Parti-celored dress abolished in Massachusetts-should be in all prisons] | |
| | The abolishment works well in Massachusette | 182 |
| | Has been abolished in all Scottish and some English prisens | |
| | Lock-step wounds self respect of prisoners less, but should be discarded I | |
| | Provision generally ample in our state prisons for quelling a revolt | 183 |

xiii