

long face, light complexion, has a hole on the right side of forehead, etc. This man was evidently well fitted by education to become a useful member of society. Does the hole in his forehead give us any clue to the reason why he was a vagabond? A long series of carefully made post-mortems would certainly assist much in answering all such questions. An accurate diagnosis is a first requisite to intelligent treatment. In general terms, we may put criminals into one of two classes, the curable and the incurable. For the safety of society, the latter should be placed under permanent restraint, while the former should be placed in such surroundings and under such discipline as is best calculated to restore them to useful citizenship. Two ideas appear to be prominent in the treatment of criminals in the present age—to punish those who are caught in such a way as to deter others, and the idea of revenge pure and simple. Revenge is a relic of barbarism and is entirely unworthy of an enlightened age. How far a severe punishment of one criminal deters another from committing a similar crime is hard to estimate. "Thirty days over the Don" appears to have very little effect in preventing drunkenness. Professional sneak thieves continue to make their raids in the face of heavy sentences pronounced on their less fortunate friends who are caught. Capital punishment has not put an end to murder. The two main objects in the treatment of criminals should be the prevention of crime and the cure of the criminal. With these objects in view, Flint suggests the idea of restitution in crimes against property. If a man steal, or embezzle a sum of money entrusted to his care, he should not be allowed complete liberty till he earns and pays back to the original owner the whole sum with interest at current rates. How can a lawyer, or a judge, or a jury, or all combined, determine what length of time a criminal should be detained in a jail before he will be cured of his physical and moral defect and fit to resume the duties and obligations of citizenship? It is precisely in this respect that our present system appears to fail. Why should incurable criminals be kept a year or two in jail and then turned loose again to commit some greater crime?

Very few would be sanguine enough to expect or hope that all crime could be prevented by any system, or that our knowledge will ever be so perfect that a correct diagnosis can be made in the case of every or nearly every criminal. Yet there is surely great room for improvement in our present methods of treatment of criminals. Crime is believed to be on the increase. In some