

Winter 1927

## Notes and Abstracts

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### Recommended Citation

Notes and Abstracts, 17 *Am. Inst. Crim. L. & Criminology* 626 (1926-1927)

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## NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

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*Farm Colonies for Misdemeanants (A Bibliography)*, by Myrtle Grace Hart, June, 1925.—Submitted as one of the Requirements for the Diploma of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

### INTRODUCTION

In the compilation of this bibliography, an attempt has been made to list all material on the subject. A distinction has been made between felony and misdemeanor basing the difference largely upon the following definitions: "A felony is an offense punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary. Every other offense is a misdemeanor." *Illinois Statutes*. "Felony: any of various crimes artificially grouped that are in general more grave and serious in their natures and penal consequences than those called misdemeanors. In some of the United States the distinction between felony and misdemeanor has been abolished by statute; in many other states the distinction is made expressly by statute to depend upon the kind of punishment involved. Most of the statutes declare a felony to be: any offense that is punishable by death or in the penitentiary or state prison, such being the characteristic modern punishment of felonies." *Webster's New International Dictionary*. It will be seen, therefore, that any exact differentiation is practically impossible. Vagrants have been treated as misdemeanants.

The two bibliographies entered are not limited to colonies for misdemeanants, but also include colonies for convicts, dependents, etc., and will prove helpful to any wanting references also on these phases of the question. Where an entry has not been available for verification and has been included on the authority of one of these bibliographies, the form of entry has been that of the bibliography from which it was taken.

This bibliography has been compiled at the request of Dr. John Lewis Gillin, Professor of Sociology of the University of Wisconsin.

### FARM COLONIES FOR MISDEMEANANTS

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

New York School of Philanthropy. *Farm Colonies for Vagrants and Convicts*. N. Y. Pub. by the School, 1911. (Bulletin v 5, No. 2.)

"Selected list of material in Library of New York school of philanthropy. This bibliography does not cover farm colonies for immigrants, insane and defectives, inebriates or aged poor." *Author*.

Russell Sage Foundation Library. *Penal Farms and Farm Colonies*. N. Y. Pub. by the Library, 1914. (Bulletin No. 6.)

In this bibliography, topics are grouped as follows: General, Penal Farms for Convicts, Penal Farms for Misdemeanants, Labor Colonies for Vagrants and Unemployed, etc.

#### GENERAL REFERENCES

Berne, Albert. *Vagabondage et Mendicité*. 1910. Montpellier Montane. *Législation actuelle et projets de réforme*. *Subtitle*.

- Unable to verify, but included on the authority of the bibliography of the New York school of philanthropy.
- Booth, William. In *Darkest England and the Way Out*. 1890. Funk.  
Plan for Salvation Army colonies is outlined.
- Vagrant and the Unemployable. 1909. Salvation Army.  
A plea for the compulsory restraint of vagrants and their employment in labour colonies. *Subtitle*.  
Unable to verify, but included on the authority of the bibliography of the New York school of philanthropy.
- Chicago, Ill. Public Welfare Dept. Existing Farm Colonies for Offenders (in Its First Semi-annual Report, March, 1915, pp. 108-122).  
Article gives brief accounts of practically all the farm colonies in European countries and in different states of the United States. Summarizes that reports from these farms indicate uniformly that they are a material success and a most effective means of reformation.
- Cooley, H. R. Outdoor Treatment of Crime. *Outlook*, Feb. 25, 1911, v. 97, pp. 403-408.  
Discusses establishment of the farm colonies as one expression of the new attitude toward so-called "criminal classes." Cites colonies in Ontario, Cleveland, Witzwil, etc.
- Halbert, L. A. Farm Work for Misdemeanants (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1911, pp. 250-258).  
Advocates farm labor as wholesome and healthful and cites certain of its advantages over other kinds of labor for prisoners. References to Witzwil, Kansas City and Cleveland farms.
- Kelly, Edmond. *The Elimination of the Tramp*. 1908. Putnam.  
Description given in detail of the operation of the Swiss colony at Witzwil and its possible adaptation to American conditions. References to tramp colonies in Holland, Germany, and Switzerland.
- Lewis, O. F. Concerning Vagrancy: Labor Colonies. *Charities and the Commons*, Sept. 5, 1908, v. 20, pp. 674-681.  
Mr. Lewis comments upon Mr. Kelly's *The Elimination of the Tramp* and also discusses Von Hippel's thorough comparative study of the colony treatment of vagrancy in European countries.
- Pringle, J. C. Labour Colonies. *Economic Review*, Jan., 1905, v. 15, pp. 50-73.  
Article deals at length with the problem of the unemployable discussing labor colonies from standpoint of advantage to a country and benefit to its vagrants.
- Toynbee, H. V. Problem of the Unemployed. *Economic Review*, July, 1905, v. 15, pp. 291-305.  
Both penal colonies and free labor colonies are discussed as to their value in meeting the problem of the vagrant and unemployed.
- Tramp Colonies of the Various States and Countries. 1908. Typewritten copy in the Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.  
Gives references to bills and laws regarding farm colonies for vagrants in several states and countries; also cites some articles relating to farm colonies.

Tucker, Booth. *Farm Colonies of the Salvation Army.* (Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, Sept., 1903, pp. 983-1005.)

Included on authority of the bibliography of the New York school of philanthropy.

#### CANADA

Blewett, Jean. *Latest Thing in Prisons: Ontario Prison Farm at Guelph.* *Collier's Weekly*, Feb. 18, 1911, v. 46, pp. 21, 28.

Tells briefly of the inception of the colony and treats of the life and work on the farm and the prisoners' reactions to it.

Chadwick, R. B. *Outside Work as a Preventive Measure and as a Reformatory Method* (in *American Prison Association. Proceedings.* 1913, pp. 247-253).

Relates to outdoor work at Edmonton city farm by persons committed to reformatories who are not sufficiently hardened to be considered criminals, but are beyond the correction of the probation system.

Gilmour, J. T. *Farm Treatment of Prisoners at Guelph, Ontario* (in *National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings.* 1914, pp. 48-52).

Briefly gives some results of the work that has been done in the four years since colony's inception.

———. *The Ontario Plan* (in *National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings.* 1915, pp. 375-378).

Refers to treatment of prisoners at Guelph, citing instances showing humanity of it.

———. *Farm Colonies for Short Term Offenders* (in *Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections.* June, 1913.)

Mr. Gilmour "diagnoses" some of the cases and then discusses the farm colony near Toronto.

Lewis, O. F. *Prison of the Twentieth Century.* *Independent.* May 18, 1914, v. 78, pp. 284-286.

Description of the Central prison farm of Guelph, Ontario, which shows that in the main the idea is a common-sense proposition and that the experiment has worked well. Also in *Delinquent*, May, 1914, v. 4, pp. 11-14.

Ontario. *Prison Labor Special Committee. Report.* Toronto, Govt., 1908.

"Comparative study of convict labor and farm colonies in the several states of the United States; establishment of Canadian penal colony recommended; prison farm established at Guelph, Ontario, in 1910, as result of investigation." *Russell Sage Foundation Library.*

Unable to verify, but included on the authority of the above bibliography.

#### EUROPE

Carlile, Wilson & Carlile, V. W. *Continental Outcast: Land Colonies and Poor Law Relief.* 1906. Lond. Unwin.

An account of the author's recent visit to the labor colonies of Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Denmark.

Dawson, W. H. *Vagrancy Problem.* 1910. Lond. King.

The case for measures of restraint for tramps, loafers, and unemployables; with a study of continental detention colonies and labour houses.

*Subtitle.*

Great Britain. Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Reports on Visits Paid by the Labour Colonies Committee to Certain Institutions in Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland (in its Report. Appendix. 1910, v. 32, pp. 1-120).

Visit was made to obtain information on management of labor colonies, especially in relation to results obtained by these colonies in reclaiming individuals submitted to them.

Preston-Thomas, H. Methods of Dealing with Vagrancy in Switzerland (Great Britain—Local Government Board—Departmental Committee on Vagrancy. Report, 1909 Appendix, b. 17, pp. 105-110).

Included without being able to verify on the authority of the bibliography of the New York school of philanthropy.

## Belgium

Cautley, Edmund. Belgian State Labour Colonies. Charity Organization Review, March, 1905, pp. 118-137.

Unable to verify, but included on the authority of the bibliography of the New York school of philanthropy.

Gordon, M. L. Penal Discipline. 1922. Lond. Routledge.

Brief discussion of treatment of petty offenders in Belgium and Holland sent to colonies for terms of three years given on pages 217-221. Sleighton Farm School is also mentioned.

Merxplas, Belgium's Colony of Vagrants. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, March, 1911, v. 1, p. 939.

Brief discussion of colony at Merxplas. Reference to A City of Vagabonds, by A. F. Van Schelle in American Journal of Sociology, July, 1910.

Sanborn, F. B. Public Charities in Europe (in National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings. 1891, pp. 168-173).

This portion of the address treats of the colony for vagrants at Merxplas and labor colonies in Germany.

Torr, H. J. Belgian Labour Colonies. Economic Review, Jan., 1904, v. 14, pp. 54-63.

Mr. Torr discusses the Belgian solution of caring for the unemployable at Merxplas, Wortel, etc., and advocates similar colonies for England.

Van Schelle, A. F. City of Vagabonds. American Journal of Sociology, July, 1910, v. 16, pp. 1-20.

The largest colony of mendicants in the world, Merxplas, Belgium.

*Subtitle.*

Article describes the establishment of Merxplas giving historical outline of work done by colonists, pictures of the buildings, etc.

Wilson, Albert. Treatment of Vagabondage in Belgium (in his Unfinished Man. 1910, pp. 294-317. Lond. Greening).

Analytic title indicates content.

## England

Alden, Percy. Labour Colonies (in his The Unemployed. 1905, pp. 22-28. Lond. King).

Merxplas and Wortel, Belgium and Veenhuizen, Holland, are cited to

show the advantage of a farm colony over the casual ward system lies in the fact that the vagrant's whole environment is changed.

Lisle, John. Vagrancy Law: Its Faults and Their Remedy. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Nov., 1914, v. 5, pp. 498-513.

Relates to the law of England. Portions of pages 512-513 recommend the establishment of central farm colonies for vagrants.

Ruggles-Brise, Sir E. J. *The English Prison System*. 1921. Lond. Longmans.

Punishment of vagrancy in England is dealt with on pages 147-149 showing there is no uniformity in sentences and results are negative. Suggests a complete change in method of punishment.

#### Switzerland

Dawson, W. H. Vagrancy in Switzerland (in his *Vagrancy Problem*. 1910. pp. 179-191. Lond. King).

Discusses the labor colonies of Witzwil, St. Johannsen, Gmünden with reference to commitment and treatment of vagrants.

Famous Penitentiary-sanatorium at Witzwil. *Review of Reviews*, Oct., 1916, v. 54, pp. 441-442.

Quotes portions of several reports given by Mr. Kellerhals, the Director at Witzwil.

Fetterm, F. A. Witzwil, a Successful Penal Farm, *Survey*, Feb. 4, 1911, v. 25, pp. 761-766.

Mr. Fetter, a member of the New York State Board of Charities, describes the successful Witzwil colony and points out reasons why such a colony should succeed even better in America.

Kelly, Edmond. *Employment for the Unemployed; Swiss Farm Colonies*. Century, July, 1908, v. 76, pp. 470-474.

Discusses the forced-labor colony for tramps and misdemeanants in Switzerland as well as treating of free labor colonies for the innocent unemployed.

———. *The Unemployables*. 1907. Lond. King.

This treatise has a special value in the full and interesting account that the author gives of the Swiss system of labor colonies as carried out in the Canton of Berne.

Sellers, Edith. Self-supporting Penal Labour Colony at Witzwil, Switzerland. *Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1910, v. 67, pp. 108-120.

Tells of the type of place it is; of the kind of men who go there and how they fare. Discusses Witzwil's balance sheets showing from these that penal labor colonies are the cheapest of reformatory institutions.

#### UNITED STATES

Butler, A. W. County Jail and the Misdemeanant Prisoner (in *American Prison Association*. Proceedings. 1923, pp. 282-290).

Advocates farm colony type of institution for misdemeanant prisoners and cites institutions of Occoquan, Raiford, Guelph, and others. Also in *Journal of Social Forces*, Jan., 1924, v. 2, pp. 220-225.

———. *Treatment of the Misdemeanant* (in *National Conference of Charities and Corrections*. Proceedings. 1914, pp. 22-24).

A committee report presenting the value of the farm colony citing experiments undertaken at Guelph, Occoquan, etc.

Cleland, Alexander. Time to Deal with Vagrancy. Survey, Dec. 9, 1916, v. 37, pp. 268-269.

Advocates getting farm colonies for vagrants into immediate operation while few vagrants because of favorable industrial conditions so that various methods of management could be tried out while numbers enrolled are few.

Collins, J. A. A Plea for the Penal Farm (in Indiana Charities and Corrections. Bulletin. Oct. 15, 1912).

States that if anything can be done for the social regeneration of the petty offender it must be through the establishment of a penal farm under state supervision.

Cross, W. T. Jail and the Misdemeanant. Survey, Oct. 23, 1915, v. 35, pp. 93-94.

Digest of a paper read before the American prison association at Oakland, Calif., by the General Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Brief treatment of penal farms.

Cross, W. T. Report of the Committee on Jails, Lockups, and Police Stations (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1915, pp. 370-371).

A portion of the report presents the idea that farms are the most practical proposal for the cure of the jail evil. Also in the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Sept., 1916, v. 7, pp. 379-392.

The Failure of County Jails. Survey, Jan. 13, 1917, v. 37, pp. 434-435.

Reports from State Boards of Charities of Illinois and California show need for institutions of a new type to care for misdemeanants. Reports of farm colonies for misdemeanants in Indiana, Virginia, Ontario, and Kansas City recorded as showing the working out of a new type.

Farm Colony for Vagrants. Charities and the Commons, Feb. 27, 1909, v. 21, pp. 1017-1018.

Treats of a bill introduced to establish compulsory farm colony to which vagrants, habitual drunkards, and other transgressors of the laws may be committed.

George, W. R. Prison Walls without a Prison. Survey, Nov. 3, 1917, v. 39, pp. 120-123.

Advocates idea of extending George Junior Republic plan to older offenders. Offers a combination of the principle of indeterminate sentence and a rational method of life for the lawbreaker.

A plan for restraining and reforming offenders in farm villages. *Sub-title.*

Halbert, L. A. Establishing Penal Farm Colonies as a Business Proposition (in National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings. 1917. pp. 601-603).

Advocates necessity of handling penal colonies in such a way that they will be successful financially so that there may not be a reaction against their establishment.

Harris, M. Clinton Farms: an American Experiment in Prison Reform. Outlook, Jan. 19, 1921, v. 127, pp. 100-102.

- An Englishwoman's impressions of an American experiment in prison reform as demonstrated at Clinton Farms.
- Heberd, R. W. Misdemeanants—Discussion (in National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings. 1911, pp. 78-79).
- Calls caring for vagrants in farm colonies a most desirable plan.
- Hinricksen, Annie. State Penal Farm Displaces County Jail. *Institution Quarterly*, Sept. 30, 1916, v. 7, pp. 44-49.
- Article is a brief report of visits to the penal institutions for petty offenders in Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, Ontario, and New York, with a comparison of results of the systems in use in those states with the results of the author's own county jail system.
- Lewis, O. F. Report of the Committee (in National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings. 1911, p. 50).
- Two paragraphs relative to farm colony bills for vagrants that had failed to pass in a half dozen states.
- . Vagrancy in the United States (in National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings. 1907, pp. 64-67).
- Comparative statements of deterrent effect of voluntary farm colonies with that of compulsory labor colonies upon vagrancy.
- . Vagrancy in the United States. 1907. N. Y.
- "The author recommends that municipal lodging houses under supervision of local health officials should be maintained in all cities where there is the vagrancy problem, with compulsory labor colony in each state." *Russell Sage Foundation Library*.
- Unable to verify, but included on the above authority.
- Marsh, N. C. Causes of Vagrancy and Methods of Eradication. *Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science*, May, 1904, v. 23, pp. 445-456.
- Paragraphs on pp. 451-452 especially relate to State Farms for vagrants
- Myers, Gustavus. Colonizing the Tramp. *Review of Reviews*, March, 1909, v. 39, pp. 311-316.
- Discusses plan of charitable societies and railroads of transplanting with certain modifications suitable to American conditions the tramp colony idea already in force in Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland.
- National Committee on Prison Labor. Prison Labor in the Governors' Messages in the State Platforms and in the Legislation of 1911, by E. S. Whitin. (Leaflets 3-6.)
- "Productive outdoor employment was a live issue before the several legislatures of 1911. Laws providing for penal farms were passed in New York state, Maine, Florida, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania." *New York school of philanthropy*.
- Unable to verify, but included on above authority.
- Scott, E. L. Municipal Correction Farm. *American City* (C. edition) Dec. 1916, v. 15, pp. 623-630.
- Presents the correction farm as a sane and reasonably sure method of treatment for misdemeanants using testimony of practical experience gathered from the institutions at Occoquan, Cooley Farms at Cleveland, and Municipal Farm at Kansas City. Illustration of buildings included.



Shirer, H. H. Report of Special Committee on Jails, Lockups and Police Stations (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1913, pp. 116-117).

Recommends farms owned and controlled by the state, as the desirable solution for the confinement of convicted misdemeanants.

Stutsman, J. O. Discussion (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1915, p. 380).

Recommends that Conference should take steps to standardize correctional farms.

Symposium: Penal Farms (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1916, pp. 224-231).

New Hampton Farms, District of Columbia Farm, and others briefly discussed by persons in charge of them.

Penal Farms (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1919, pp. 178-186).

Main idea is eventual solution of reformatory and workhouse problems through the establishment of Penal Farms. Several farms briefly cited.

Talkington, C. E. What Penal Farm Colonies Can Contribute Toward the Solution of the Prison Labor Problem (in National Conference of Social Work. Proceedings. 1917, pp. 603-605).

Begins and concludes with the statement that farm colony is the best present solution of a labor problem for misdemeanants.

Two Ways of Building Farm Colonies. Survey, Feb. 26, 1916, v. 35, pp. 625-626.

Contrasts methods of beginning in a small way with a few tents and getting large appropriation later when results have begun to show or having appropriation granted by Legislature for site and buildings in advance of establishing a colony.

#### California

California. Legislature. Act Providing for the Establishment and Administration of Industrial Farms or Industrial Road Camps in the Counties of the State and the Commitment Thereto and Discipline of Persons Charged with or Convicted of Public Offenses. 1921. Laws, Ch. 843.

Title indicates content.

Queen, S. A. Treatment of Misdemeanants in California (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1915, pp. 382-384).

Caring for misdemeanants is primarily a state problem and as jails fail in its solution the Legislature of 1917 will be asked for two penal farms for misdemeanants.

#### Connecticut

Connecticut. Legislature. Act Establishing the Connecticut State Farm for Women. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Nov., 1917, v. 8, pp. 595-599.

Gives text of the bill passed by the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut at its January session, 1917.

#### District of Columbia

District of Columbia. Board of Charities. Report of the District of Columbia Workhouse (in its Report. 1916, pp. 69-73).

Sixth annual report of the farm at Occoquan submitted by the Superintendent.

———. Second Annual Report of the District of Columbia Reformatory (in its Report. 1916, pp. 86-95).

Superintendent recommends a building fund of \$25,000 annually for ten years and predicts that at end of the period institution will be worth a million and a quarter dollars.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Message from the President of the U. S. Senate Document, 60th Congress, 2nd Session, No. 648, pp. 1-3.

Urges that Congress act in accordance with recommendations of the Commissioners reporting on their investigations of jail, workhouse, etc., in District of Columbia. One recommendation was that a reformatory be established upon a tract of land not less than 1,000 acres.

Washington, D. C. Workhouse for the District of Columbia (Occoquan). Annual Reports. No. 1-date, 1910-11-date.

Analytics have been entered from some of these reports, but as all were not available for examination, entry above has been included on the authority of the bibliography of the Russell Sage Foundation Library.

Whittaker, W. H. The Industrial Farm (in National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings. 1914. pp. 45-48).

Superintendent of the institution describes the District of Columbia Farm at Occoquan. Also in *Delinquent*, May, 1914, v. 4, pp. 9-11.

———. Modern Penology Must Think of Sunshine, Fresh Air, Trained Instructors, and Honest Work versus Locks, Bars, Unskilled Employes and Maudlin Sentiment (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1913. pp. 199-211).

In the main, a description of the District of Columbia Farm by its superintendent.

#### Florida

Blicht, J. S. The Prison Farm at Raiford, Florida (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1923, pp. 55-58).

Description of farm colony at Raiford.

Brighter Side of Florida's Penal Methods. *Literary Digest*, July 28, 1923, v. 78, pp. 36, 38, 40, 42-43.

State farm at Raiford, Florida, discussed.

Florida. Governors' Messages, 1921.

"Gov. Hardee recommends that measures be taken to make self supporting the state prison farm at Raiford." *P. A. I. S.* 1921.

Unable to verify so included on above authority.

Lewis, O. F. Spirit of Raiford: Florida's Substitute for the Convict Lease System. Survey, April 9, 1921, v. 46, pp. 45-48.

Describes the farm and its activities. Especially stresses the spirit of humanity pervading the place.

#### Indiana

Brown, D. C. Indiana State Farm (National Conference of Charities and Corrections. 1915, p. 372).

Account of some of the legislation and commission investigation resulting in the establishment of the Indiana State Farm.

Butler, A. W. Indiana's State Farm for Misdemeanants. Survey, May 8, 1915, v. 34, pp. 135-136.

Secretary of the Board of State Charities tells of the industrial farm colony for short term or misdemeanor prisoners near Greencastle.

———. State and Municipal Farm Colonies for the Care of Misdemeanants. Institution Quarterly, March 31, 1917, v. 8, pp. 173-176.

Tells of the establishing of the State Farm by act of 1913 Legislature and what has been accomplished to date.

Indiana Farm for Misdemeanants. Survey, June 6, 1914, v. 32, p. 294.

A two-paragraph article tells of Indiana's purchase of a penal farm of 1567 acres in Putnam County for misdemeanants.

King, J. K. The State Farm: Observation on the Health of the Inmates (in Indiana Charities and Corrections. Bulletin. July, 1916, pp. 195-197).

Discusses improvement of physical condition of people committed to Indiana State Farm as greater than under any other system.

Lane, W. D. In the Healing Lap of Mother Earth: Free Life in the Fields of Indiana's Farm Colonies. Survey, Jan. 1, 1916, v. 35, pp. 373-380.

Superintendent Talkington's work in building Indiana farm colony for misdemeanants and his administration of it comprise major part of article.

Montgomery, H. A. Indiana Penal Farm. Delinquent, March, 1917, v. 7, pp. 10-12.

Unable to verify, but included on authority of entry in P. A. I. S. 1917.

Shideler, G. A. H. Indiana State Farm for Misdemeanants (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1915, pp. 386-387).

Brief account of Indiana State Farm for misdemeanants.

Smith, E. E. The Colony Farm and the Penal Farm (in Indiana Charities and Corrections. Bulletin. June, 1914, pp. 173-177).

Relates to the curative effect of farm colonies upon prisoners committed to them; in particular cites Indiana's experiments.

Talkington, C. E. Indiana State Farm (in American Prison Association. Proceedings. 1917, pp. 115-131).

Tells of investigation of Commission on Penal Farm colony for Misdemeanants resulting in Indiana State Farm. Description of farm and work done by prisoners. Pages 122-131 include discussion that followed.

———. War, the Misdemeanant, and the Farm Colony (in Indiana Charities and Corrections. Bulletin. June, 1918. No. 113, pp. 203-205).

Author briefly defines misdemeanor telling of the jail's demoralizing effect and describes Indiana State Farm with reference to kinds of work done, maintenance cost per prisoner, etc.

#### Kansas

Exit the Jails in Kansas. Survey, Feb. 15, 1919, v. 41, pp. 700-701.

Discusses proposed plan of abolishing jails in Kansas and putting offenders usually kept in them into a farm detention home.

Kansas City. Municipal Farms (Leeds, Mo.) Annual Reports. No. 1-date, 1909-10-date. (In Kansas City. Board of Public Welfare. Annual Reports. No. 1-date, 1909-10-date.)

"The Municipal farm is for the detention of all male prisoners working out fines imposed for violation of the city ordinance or sometimes on a technical charge for the purpose of specific treatment in cases of disease.

There is a hospital department in connection with the farm." *Russell Sage Foundation Library*.

A Women's Industrial Farm Which Replaced a Prison. *Literary Digest*, Sept. 25, 1920, v. 66, pp. 77-80.

An account of the Kansas State Industrial Farm for women serving sentences from a few weeks to life terms.

#### Massachusetts

Massachusetts. State Farm. Report. No. 1-date, 1854-date.

"The first institution of the kind to be established in the United States. It is not confined to convicts, but includes paupers, vagrants, and criminal insane. Most systematic adaptation of prison labor to agricultural pursuits." *New York school of philanthropy*.

Spaulding, E. R. The Short Term Offender (in National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings. 1914, pp. 52-53).

Dr. Spaulding tells of the attempts being made at Women's Reformatory for short sentence offenders at Sherborn, Massachusetts, to give the women farm work.

#### New York

Bad Boy Becomes a Farmer. *Literary Digest*, May 29, 1915, v. 50, pp. 1298-1301.

Presents New Hampton Farms, Orange County, as a refuge in the country for the young criminals of the city.

Blatchly, C. K. State Farm for Tramps and Vagrants. *Survey*, April 9, 1910, v. 24, pp. 87-89.

Tells that a bill has been framed in New York State, providing for the establishment of a state farm colony for the care of tramps and vagrants; explains its provisions and advocates such colonies by citing labor colonies already in operation in Holland and Switzerland.

Convicts Who Hit the Leather, if Not the Home Trail. *Literary Digest*, Oct. 2, 1920, v. 67, pp. 66-67, 70-71, 74.

A writer for the New York Times tells of the methods used at Great Meadows which receives men from the prisons of original commitment as Sing Sing with terms varying from one year to life.

Farm Colony for Tramps. *Independent*, August 3, 1911, v. 71, pp. 269-270.

The recent enactment of a law in New York establishing a state farm colony for tramps or vagrants forms the substance for this article.

First City Farm for Inebriates. *Survey*, Nov. 23, 1912, v. 29, pp. 209-211.

Brief article telling of the establishment of the first municipal farm for inebriates in this country by New York State, in Orange County.

Lewis, O. F. Moving an Entire Reformatory. *Outlook*, April 19, 1916, v. 112, pp. 923-925.

Describes the moving of nearly two hundred of New York's "toughest" from the City Reformatory at Hart's Island to the New Hampton Farms in Orange County.

New Hampton Farms. *Outlook*, Aug. 8, 1914, v. 107, p. 829.

*Outlook* characterizes Hampton Farms as one of the most interesting experiments undertaken as part of the liberal and intelligent system of treating offenders under the new penology.

New York State. Legislature. An Act in Relation to a Farm and Industrial Colony for Tramps and Vagrants. June 29, 1911. Chapter 812.

"This Act provides a colony for detention and reformation of tramps and vagrants. Detention is not to exceed eighteen months, and to apply only to male adults above the age of 21. Vagrants arrested in New York City on charge of drunkenness, may, in certain cases, be committed to the New York hospital and colony for inebriates." *New York school of philanthropy*.

———. An Act to Establish a State Farm for Women. May 22, 1908. Chapter 467.

"Establishment for employment and outdoor treatment of female misdemeanants over 30 years of age, other than first offenders." *New York school of philanthropy*.

New York. Correction Dept. New Hampton Farms Reformatory. For Male Misdemeanants. Report. 1914, p. 97.

A few paragraphs tell of plan for erection of more buildings in the future and also plan not only for agricultural, but for industrial training and a certain amount of school education.

———. Descriptive Sketch of New Hampton Farms. Report. 1914, p. 192.

Report is based on Prof. C. W. Cobb's five weeks' acquaintance with the New Hampton Farms. Conclusion is that basis of principle is sound. New York. Reformatory for Women (Bedford) Report. No. 1-date, 1901-date.

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Article describes county system for outdoor employment of workhouse prisoners authorized by Vermont law. A detailed account of the practice in connection with Montpelier jail is given.

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Urges the establishing of a farm colony to which jail occupants can be transferred not only because of humanitarian reasons, but economic as well. Cites Occoquan and other experiments that are proving successful. Eight page reprint of this article also.

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