

pert fruit growers and treating of almost every phase of the subject. They make of the report a scientific treatise on Horticulture for Indiana. There were 65 exhibitors at the apple show; about 1,500 listed apple growers in the State (Names and addresses given in the Report); 132 nurseries; and upward of 400 members of the society.

*Annual Report of the Indiana State Prison for the Year Ending September 30, 1916.* By EDWARD J. FOGARTY, Warden. pp. 50. Fort Wayne.

THE report is entirely statistical. The number of convicts October 1, 1915, was 1,332; the number at the close of the year, September 30, 1916, was 1,264, an average population of 1,302. The per capita cost for meals was about 12 cents per day, the annual per capita expense was \$136. There were received during the year 367, or one each day. Of these 209 were between the ages of 30 and 40 (most younger criminals go to the Reformatory); 168 were native Hoosiers, 46 from Kentucky, 17 from Illinois, 20 from Ohio and the others from the four corners of the world; 43 were Catholics, 37 Baptist, 33 Methodists, 23 Christians, with 9 other denominations represented. One-half or 190 belonged to no church; 50 were illiterate, 9 had high school education and 7 were college men. Tables show the numbers from each county, character of crime, mental condition, health records and number of inmates for each year since 1860, product of the binder twine factory, library, expense and a great many other items.

*Annual Report of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville for the Year Ending September 15, 1915.* By Dr. DAVID C. PEYTON, General Superintendent. Printed on the Reformatory Press. pp. 57.

THE Reformatory, under the direction of Dr. Peyton, has become an institution for the study of crime and the reform of criminals. Besides Dr. Peyton, such specialists as R. B. von Klein Smid, F. C. Paschal, and M. L. Beanblossom have been employed to make a scientific study of the inmates from a psychological and pathological standpoint. The superintendent has instituted farm work, military drill, a school sys-

tem, a library and vocational work of all kinds. There were committed during the year 623 prisoners; total number of inmates September 30, 1915, was 1,275. Tables are given showing nativity of prisoners, counties sent from, use of liquor and tobacco, character of crime and a great many other interesting facts. Besides the formal *Annual Report* there have been issued from the Reformatory Press a number of pamphlets of a scientific character setting forth the methods of study and conclusions reached in the research work.

*Psychopathology and Crime*, an address delivered by Dr. David C. Peyton at the meeting of the American Prison Association at Oakland, California, October 9, 1915. Several interesting cases of criminality in this State are described in this address.

*Principles of Prison Reform*, a paper read by Dr. David C. Peyton before the Economics Club of Indianapolis, December 8, 1915.

*The Differential Diagnosis of Crime*, an address by Dr. David C. Peyton before the American Prison Association at Baltimore November 13, 1912.

*Material of Clinical Research in the Field of Criminology*, a paper read to the American Prison Association at St. Paul, October, 1914.

*An Address*, by Dr. David C. Peyton on the occasion of the announcement of the Installation of a Psychological Laboratory for the Scientific Study of Criminals, Jeffersonville, 1912.

*Crime as an Expression of Feeble-Mindedness*, an address by Dr. D. C. Peyton to the Indiana State Medical Association at West Baden, September 25, 1913.

*Mental Examination of Two Thousand Delinquent Boys and Young Men*, by M. L. Beanblossom, 1916, gives the results of three and one-half years study in the Reformatory along the lines indicated. (pp. 23.)

*Second Report, Department of Research*, by Franklin G. Paschal, Director of Research, gives the results of the research work from August, 1912, to August, 1916. A series of tables exhibit the facts learned from the history of the prisoners and ascertained from the clinical investigations.

These pamphlets indicate the important work going on in this line at the Reformatory. At least all school, church, police, and court officials should read them.

*Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of State Charities for the Year Ending September 30, 1916.* By AMOS W. BUTLER, Secretary. pp. 222. Fort Wayne.

THE Board of State Charities is composed of six members and the secretary, all residing in Indianapolis. The work of the board is largely supervisory, having in some degree supervision over nineteen State institutions, outdoor poor relief by township trustees, all charity dispensing organizations of a private nature, compulsory school attendance, county jails, poor houses, and licensing maternity hospitals, boarding houses for infants, boarding homes for infants, and placing agencies. The first part of the report gives a brief but very interesting and valuable history of the growth of State Charities. At the close of the year 1841 the State had one charitable institution with 134 inmates, at the close of 1916 it has nineteen, with 13,218 inmates at an annual cost, including local and county charities, of \$5,953,539.19. Of this expense, \$3,095,665 went to State institutions, \$856,609 to county poor houses, \$283,678 to local orphan homes, \$337,610 for county jails, \$44,485 for truant officers, and \$435,489 for outdoor poor relief. It is impossible in a brief notice to refer to all the data in this report. Parts of it are alarming. It is an inventory of the State's unusable citizens, the salvage corps working among the wreckage.

The board has issued a number of pamphlets indicating its efforts to solve the questions of poverty and defection and its attempts to save some of the unfortunates.

*Bulletin No. 1 of the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene* is an announcement of the organization of the society, October 16-17, 1916, at Indianapolis, and a statement of its purposes. Ernest H. Lindley, of Bloomington is president.

*Bulletin No. 2* contains the constitution of the society and "Childhood's Bill of Rights", by Virgil H. Lockwood.

*Mothers with Dependent Families*, a Report of the Committee of the Children's Bureau of Indiana, by T. F. Fitzgibbon, president.