

care of for him during the time. Thus greater order and cleanliness are gained within the establishment, and the much heavier expense is spared, of supplying the prisoner with necessary clothes when he leaves. That there may be exceptions in this respect if the prisoner's clothes are too miserable, is of course taken for granted.

The dress should in the summer consist of some simple stuff which can be washed, in the winter of gray homespun cloth.

Every prisoner receives a mattress and pillow, stuffed with straw, sheets and a quilt.

One question still remains to be discussed, on which the whole inward life of the establishment depends, namely the employment of the prisoners. Without this the tenderest care of the prisoners' moral improvement is fruitless, the strictest domestic discipline insufficient, and all grants of money to be considered as a dead and useless capital. To this many will answer: "the prisoners should work of course;" but this kind wish is not so easily executed as pronounced. The subject is of importance and demands an especial examination.

In the first place must be considered the choice of the work itself. It must supply the prisoner with an employment which is constant and suited to his powers, and may at the same time exercise his abilities. This latter object may be gained, either by teaching the prisoner a simple trade, in