appear in their naked horse sense. He clothes them in such phrases as "standardization of juristic data," "correlation of provisions," and "conformity to scientific laws." Many readers may wish that the author had put his suggestions in the form of a practical primer and not sought to be philosophical. But the form cannot detract from the merits of the substance. Mr. Freund has given us a wealth of wise observations on the subject with which he deals.

THOMAS REED POWELL.

Columbia University.

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER. By Mayer C. Goldman, of the New York Bar. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. 96. \$1.

The author of this short text succinctly and aptly states the point of his case in the secondary title, "A Necessary Factor in the Administration of Justice." Mr. Goldman's present contribution is essentially an argument. Were it not for possible resulting prejudice it could well be described as "propaganda" in its nature. Because of this public connotation it is better to put the aim of the book in the author's own words, "to spread the gospel of this idea." This is more fair, for the cause is meritorious and its presentation is most forceful. The subject matter and its treatment presents a clear-cut issue, its history, nature and necessity.

The author's development of his theme is an illustration of all roads leading to Rome. First the idea itself of a public defender is affirmatively explained and analyzed. The present system is next weighed and found wanting, particularly the "assigned counsel" procedure and the desire-for-conviction-spirit which so often pervades the district attorney's office. The panacea suggested is a public defender. Then attention is given to those opposed to the idea, their objections taken in turn and convincingly answered; their suggested remedies analyzed and shown to be inadequate. Again the argument calls for the adoption of the public defender plan. With particular clearness and

strength of appeal the author shows the necessity for safeguarding the rights of the poor in cases other than murder and manslaughter. Though these other crimes are less heinous in degree, the principles of justice and desire for accuracy should run fully as strong. Herein does it seem that those opposed to the proposed office fail to make satisfactory refutation.

An excellent foreword is contributed by Justice Howard of the New York supreme court and a former district attorney. He well sums up the book as containing arguments that are "convincing and unanswered."

This work is claimed as the first book on the subject. Articles, however, can be referred to, the practical operation being particularly set forth by the present public defender of Los Angeles county, California; "Necessity for Public Defender Established by Statistics," W. J. Wood; *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, July, 1916, p. 230; *Id.*, p. 274, a short layman contribution by Francis Savona of New York City. See also "Public Defender," a partial report for the period from February 15 to May 15, 1916 (*City Bulletin* of Columbus, May 20, 1916, p. 281).

EDWIN A. LUCAS.

University of Pennsylvania.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING. By Prince von Pückler-Muskau. Translated by Bernhard Sickert and edited by Samuel Parsons. Boston and New York: The Houghton Mifflin Company. Pp. 196. \$3.50.

A German prince must have made very good in his chosen field to have his professional note book selected for translation and publication in America at this time; his comments on gardening introduced with the highest praise by American landscape architects of the standing of John Nolen and Samuel Parsons; and his book, in fact, brought out at the suggestion of the American Society of Landscape Architects, while we are at war with his country. To the landscape fraternity, Prince Pückler is known to deserve this unusual honor.