

stigator of thought and his authority fortifies the most essential conclusions of American reformers. He dismisses the juristic tradition that punishment is a measured evil corresponding to the degree of guilt (which may be fixed in advance), and substitutes the definition that it ought to be a means calculated to effect the cessation of the criminal's harmfulness to society. The true notion of crime is not legal but sociological, and many offences are contraventions of useful rules of conduct without revealing a character dangerous to the common welfare. By real or "natural" crime the author means "those acts which no civilized society can refuse to recognize as criminal and repress by means of punishment." The persons who commit "natural" crimes are classified as murderers, violent criminals, criminals deficient in probity, and lascivious criminals; and for each group the author proposes a suitable method of elimination or repression. Among the debatable proposals of the book are: capital punishment of all who are convicted of murder; deportation of certain offenders; and the abolition of the jury system and of all pardons and amnesties. The author has more faith in the prognosis of criminal psychology and less faith in reformatory education than we have in America, and he has no confidence whatever in juries representing the people. On this point he seems to think of justice as a royal gift. "That a people is not capable of administering justice is no reason for depriving it of justice. Whether deserving it or not, it should have justice imposed upon it . . . What is needed to overcome its barbarous customs is not a jury, but judges who do not represent this people." This language would make most Americans cling more strongly to the institution of the jury, with all its glaring faults. On the whole the work here noticed is one of the most instructive and stimulating contributions to the study of crime and punishment, quite indispensable to the student of the subject.

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Once more the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology has made a wise selection of a classic book for its series of translations. "Criminology" (Little, Brown), which Mr. R. W. Millar has translated, is by Baron Raffaele Garofalo. This distinguished jurist of Italy has long been an in-