

since he can not refuse and yet affirm his innocence. This ignores the settled construction of the provision in all our constitutions that the accused can never be compelled to give evidence against himself.

The effect of suggestion on a witness is spoken of as something to be understood and explained only by a professed psychologist (p. 158). The rule of all Anglo-American courts which excludes questions naturally leading to a desired answer as to a material fact, shows how well jurists have appreciated this particular tendency of the human mind.

The position of the Lombroso school that a criminal, like a poet, *nascitur, non fit*, is pronounced untenable (p. 234). We are all potential criminals; not actually such, largely, because we are afraid of unpleasant consequences, and society has been so kind as to environ us with circumstances favorable to the development of this fear (pp. 238, 250, 266). The clearest sources of pure life are (p. 262) "the motives of private, personal interest between human being and human being."

Disrespect for law the author counts as an important cause of crime. In that view, it is questionable whether he was wise in giving so much space to the psychological aspects of two recent murder trials; that of Moyer (p. 92), in which he made a scientific examination of the main witness for the state and concluded that he was an honest one, though the jury did not believe him, and another in Chicago (p. 163), where a man was hanged upon his own confession, whom Professor Münsterberg, without having examined him, pronounced innocent.

Like all that comes from the author's prolific pen, this book is thoughtful and suggestive. It would be more valuable if, instead of dwelling solely on the aid which psychological experts could render to courts, he had also discussed the practical difficulties which lie in the way.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN

#### SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

*The American Naturalist* for February contains the address of Charles F. Cox, president of the New York Academy of Sciences,

on "Charles Darwin and the Mutation Theory." The author presents many facts to show that Darwin was well aware of the tendency of many species to sudden and marked variations, these variations being perpetuated, but that, nevertheless, he was convinced that this was exceptional and extraordinary. Such being the case, he would scarcely have subscribed to De Vries's *dictum* that species and varieties have originated by mutation and at present are not known to have originated in any other way. Robert F. Griggs presents the second, and concluding, part of his article on "Juvenile Kelps and the Recapitulation Theory," the decision being that except as some tendency has operated to change the heritage the history of the individual does recapitulate the history of the race.

*The Zoological Society Bulletin* for January opens with part two of a paper on the "New World Vultures," by C. William Beebe. This is largely devoted to the California condor, but also contains an account of an interesting experiment to test the sense of smell in the vultures; it seems to be almost lacking, and is best developed in the turkey buzzard. There is an account of how the hippopotamus was moved to the new elephant house and a note giving the weights of the elephants and rhinoceroses. Hunting song birds has not ceased entirely in the vicinity of the park and they are occasionally sought with shot-gun and traps.

*The Museums Journal* of Great Britain contains, besides its many interesting notes and reviews, "The History of the Ipswich Museum," by Frank Woolnough, and an article by L. Wray, on "The Preservation of Mammal Skins." This is of importance from the fact that the writer gained his experience in the Perak Museum, where he had to contend with the hot, moist climate of the tropics.

*The Bulletin of the Charleston Museum* for January contains the report of the director for 1908, which notes the good progress made during the year, especially in the development of the library, which is the only free public library in the city.

*The Museum News* of the Brooklyn Institute for February notes various advances during the year 1908 and a great gain in attendance, the number of visitors at the Central Museum having been 203,940 and at the Children's Museum 117,182, a total increase of 54,000 over 1907. There is an article on "The Games of the Cliff-Dwellers" and another on the almost lost art of "Scrimshawing." A number of "Additions to the Insect Collection at the Children's Museum" are noted and a list is given of zoological charts for loaning to schools.

SOME of the English Museums from time to time issue extremely good handbooks at astonishingly low prices. A recent publication of this kind is the *Handbook to the Weapons of War and the Chase in the Horniman Museum*, London, written by H. S. Harrison, curator of the museum, and edited by A. C. Haddon. This book of 73 pages describes a great variety of weapons and includes a list of some of the books and papers on the subject in the Museum Library and sells for twopence, or by post, threepence.

IN the *Report on the Illinois State Museum of Natural History*, Dr. A. R. Crook, the curator, makes a strong plea for the establishment of a museum worthy of the state of Illinois, showing by statistics and illustrations how much has been done by other states and how much may be done in Illinois.

THE RIABOUSCHINSKY EXPEDITION UNDER  
THE AUSPICES OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN  
GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY<sup>1</sup>

I AM grateful to the society for the opportunity extended to me to give a brief outline of the organization and aims of the Riabouschinsky expedition. In fact, I believe that you are just as much interested in the results to be attained by this expedition as we are in Russia, because a good part of my investigations are to be made on American soil.

The patron of this expedition is Mr. Theodor Riabouschinsky, a well-known capitalist in Moscow. He is a very young man, and dur-

ing his studies in the Moscow university he paid particular attention to anthropology. He conceived the idea of undertaking a thorough investigation of the Kamchatka Peninsula. The importance of this investigation will be realized when I will tell you that Kamchatka has been under Russian control for about three hundred years and has been visited by many noted travelers, yet very little is known about the country. Up to about fifty years ago Kamchatka was the only open door Russia had to the Pacific Ocean, and at that time the government took some interest in that country; but since the Amour River has been acquired by Russia, the government has neglected that peninsula completely. For this reason the great service rendered to science by a private undertaking will be appreciated.

Mr. Riabouschinsky requested the Imperial Russian Geographical Society to organize at his expense a scientific expedition to Kamchatka. This society organized an expedition consisting of five divisions: Zoological, botanical, geological, meteorological and ethnological. The zoological division is headed by Peter Schmidt, professor at the University of St. Petersburg. He and his four assistants, representing the different branches of zoological science, are to investigate the fauna of Kamchatka. Komaroff, the chief botanist of the Imperial Botanical Garden in St. Petersburg, is the leader of the botanical division. He has four assistants and has to study the flora of Kamchatka and its distribution. The geological division consists of two independent sections—one headed by Krug, a mining engineer, is to study the general geology and topography of Kamchatka; the second section, headed by Konradi of the Russian Geological Survey, is to direct a special investigation of the volcanoes in Kamchatka. The meteorological division, consisting of five members, under the direction of Vlassoff, of the observatory of St. Petersburg, will study the climate of that country. All these four divisions are already on that peninsula, busily engaged in their respective investigations, which, it is presumed, will last about two years.

<sup>1</sup> Paper read at the meeting of the American Ethnological Society, November 9.