

very poor moral one. The latter is the good name that is better than riches. If I knew all the readers of this Talk, I could tell them something about names, but as I do not it is safer to forbear.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington has arrived, a large handsome volume of about 700 pages. It contains two elaborate articles, profusely illustrated, by Mr. William H. Holmes, on Ancient Art of the Province of Chiriqui, Colombia, and A Study of the Textile Art in its relation to the development of form and ornament. Professor Cyrus Thomas contributes Aids to the Study of the Maya Codices, a work in which, so far as America is concerned, he is *facile princeps*. M. Léon de Rosny is his European competitor. They have not yet found the complete key to these documents of ancient Yucatan, which must be lying somewhere in Java and in other parts of the Malay-Polynesian area. The inscribed stones of Easter Island exhibit analogies with the Maya characters. The Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, who knows the Dakota Indians well, furnishes the Traditions of the Osages, both in the original text and in English translation. These represent the Osages as deriving their bodies, but not their souls, from a red bird. Nearly 300 pages are devoted to Dr. Franz Boas' Account of the Central Eskimo, a very exhaustive and well illustrated article, or one might almost say, volume, were it printed separately. Mr. James Constantine Pilling, of the Bureau, also sends his Bibliographies of the Iroquoian and Muskogean Languages. In the latter he credits a professor of the Presbyterian College with eight titles, and in the former with ten, so that we cannot complain of being left in obscurity. These bibliographies are very thorough and exceedingly useful, apart from our humble contributions to them. Two separate publications of Professor Cyrus Thomas bear them company; both are on The Mounds of Ohio, and are well worth reading. To these is added Mr. Holmes' Textile Fabrics of Ancient Peru, which shews that the aboriginal Peruvians were skilful and artistic workers in woven cloths and embroideries "of divers colours of needlework on both sides," such as the mother of Sisera wished for him whom the Kishar swept away.

The last fasciculus of the Society of Biblical Archaeology which has reached us contains one solitary paper by Mr. Robert Brown, jr., F.S.A., on the Tablet of the Thirty Stars. It is written in Babylonian cuneiform, and is of no interest to the general reader, even if Mr. Brown had reached finality in his study of it, which he has not. It is worthy of note however in connection with this Society's Transactions, that Dr. Sayce's supposed Hittite tablet from Tell el Amarna had to come to Canada and to the Presbyterian College of Montreal in order to find its decipherment. The author of the Talks knew it was not Hittite, and had a strong impression, acquired from long poring over King Herti's Umbrian text, that the pronominal suffixes and similar grammatical constructions of the cuneiform tablet fitted a