

passage of a cow? It is such rash, hasty generalizations as this that injure Dr. Sayce's reputation as a scholar; these are the flies in the ointment of the apothecary that send forth an evil savour. Anyone who wants to know something concerning the little that is known, and the great deal that is not known, about the Hittites, will find the book gossipy and entertaining. The reader will run no risk of losing his way in the By-path, because it leads nowhere, is a blind alley, by making the course of which, he may see something and return to the point whence he set out. As may be expected in such a series, *The Hittites* is in thorough sympathy with *Revelation*, the teachings of which Dr. Sayce has never to my knowledge called in question.

The Smithsonian Institution has favoured me with the Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology for 1883-84, only published last year. This magnificent volume contains several papers of considerable magnitude and interest. The Cherokee nation of Indians by Charles C. Royce alone would constitute a volume of some size. It is apparently very accurate and complete. Similar exhaustive monographs on all the leading aboriginal Indian families would be of immense value to the American ethnologist. Professor Cyrus Thomas continues his researches among the mounds of the northern sections of the United States. He is disposed greatly to reduce their antiquity, and to connect them with existing Indian peoples. If he and other mound explorers would only read the accounts of the Siberian mounds given in Pallas's *Travels*, by Georgi and by Klaproth, and the more recent Russian works by Spassky and Popoff, they would know at once where those of America originated, and at once link them, through Tartary, India, Persia, and Armenia, with the Syrian and Palestinian *Tells* of the Hittites whose history Dr. Sayce does not know. The Rev. Dr. Clay MacCaulay gives a full sketch of the Seminole Indians of Florida, famous in the days of the dashing Osceola, furnishing a very complete picture of their domestic, social, and religious life. A useful aid to the study of this tribe is Mr. Gatschet's Introduction to the Migration Legend of the Maskoki or Creek Indians, for the Seminoles belong to the Maskoki family. Dr. Washington Matthews sets forth A Navajo Ceremony called The Mountain Chant, which is accompanied with elaborate coloured illustrations. The Navajos belong to New Mexico and are among the most southern tribes of the great Indian race to which they belong. Dr. Matthews' very interesting paper gives a clear idea of the theology and superstitions of this people. A lady, Mrs. Tilly E. Stevenson, takes for her theme The Religious Life of the Zuni child. The Zuni Indians, belonging to the Pueblo family, are also dwellers in New Mexico. Their communal Pueblos or villages, in which the dwellings are grouped in a solid mass either on rocks or artificial elevations, have excited much interest of late years, especially through the researches of Mr. F. H. Cushing, who is an adopted Zuni, and thus posses-