

The guiding principle of the author throughout the work has been a desire to get at the facts of history, and the work under review forms a more valuable and elaborate and reliable history of the River Saint John region than has yet appeared in print.

All students of local history are, of course, aware that the present work is a reprint, with some revisions, of a series of valuable articles which appeared from time to time in the Saturday edition of the *Saint John Daily Telegraph*. To the readers of *ACADIENSIS* who have not had an opportunity of examining these articles, and are therefore unaware of their historical value, the writer of this review desires to extend his assurance that the work is one of the most important yet published in the Acadian provinces, if not in all Canada.

It is a matter of regret that such an important work could not have been presented to the public in a little more attractive form, the letterpress and illustrations not forming a vehicle befitting the high character of the contents; but when we consider the slight financial support given in this locality to previous works of an historical character, it is possibly not so much a matter of surprise that a writer not possessed of unlimited means should lean a little towards the side of strict economy in cost of publication.

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Twenty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. J. W. Powell, Director. 1901-02. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1904. xli+634 pps. Illustrated.

This report is descriptive of ethnologic researches which were conducted under the direction of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902, under authority of Congress. Field operations were conducted in Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Mexico, Greenland, Indian Territory, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Porto Rico, Texas, and Wyoming.

The researches of the year were conducted in accordance with an ethnic system which has been described in the earlier reports.

Among the lines of work among what may be called applied ethnology, to which special attention has been given, two may be particularly mentioned, namely, physical ethnology and aboriginal economics.