

ing as the leading tribe of the confederacy over which the famous Powhatan reigned, and whence came the Princess Pocahontas, so well known in connection with the adventures of Captain John Smith. Whatever they may have been in the past, they are not an interesting people now, yet Mr. Poliard's account of their individual characteristics, language and tribal laws, furnishes a chapter that must afford satisfaction to the student of American ethnology.

That prince of bibliographers, Mr. James Constantine Pilling, of the Bureau of Ethnology, has added to his many compilations 'The Bibliography of the Wakashan Languages.' No Indian tribe bears the name 'wakash.' The word means 'good' in some of the dialects of Nutka Sound, and, as the people whom Captain Cook met so characterized themselves, he took it for a patronymic. The Wakashan or Nutka-Columbian family is found in Vancouver Island, in other parts of British Columbia, and in the adjoining regions of the United States. The Nutkas, Ahls, Hailtsuks, Klahwats, and Makahs are among the best known tribes of this comparatively obscure division of North American Indians. They are a maritime people, and have considerable proficiency in savage art. Mr. Pilling's work, as usual, is scientific and thorough. Yet when Dr. George Dawson and one or two more of us are taken out, the Canadian students of the bibliography will be found to be nil. Doubtless the same is true of some published sermons, the difference being that the Wakashan list has permanent value.

A far more imposing volume from the same source, namely the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, is 'Dr. Powell's Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology for 1888-89,' only issued this year. It consists of over 800 small folio pages, and contains more than 1,300 illustrations great and small. All of these belong to General Garriek

Mallery's Picture Writing of the American Indians. General Mallery won his scientific reputation by his treatise on Sign and Gesture Language, a reputation that the present work will not detract from. I had the pleasure of a long conversation with him up in Lake Joseph, a few years ago, and found him a splendid type of the handsome and courteous old soldier, as unlike the rough and ready typical American warrior as well could be. During the past summer I had in my island congregation the nearest relative of another fine old soldier and archaeologist, with whom I had exchanged much correspondence, Colonel Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, Ohio; and he was able to give me the cheering news that my friend, whom I had never seen, but who I knew had held aloof from churches, though a thoroughly good man, some time before his death united in fellowship with the saints on earth in preparation for the larger and perfected company in heaven. But, to return to the general's book: it is a thesaurus, a most exhaustive storehouse of material. There is arrangement in it, an attempt at classification, and in many cases the key to the picture writing is given, but its great value lies in the fact that its author has collected all available matter for illustrating his title, with indication of sources and minute description. As such, it is undoubtedly the best book of the kind in existence.

There has also come to me as a fellow it is strange how differently the same word sounds in different connections, 'The Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada,' a quarto volume of over 550 pages, and twenty-four illustrations. The transactions of the section of French literature, history and archaeology include a biographical sketch of the Tonty brothers, one of whom was a lieutenant of La Salle, by M. Benjamin Sulte; the Abbe Gosselin's sketch of a forgotten Canadian his-