

D'Orbigny, Gallatin, Schoolcraft and Hale. These are the pioneers of modern scientific research among the native tribes of America, and one of these, Mr. Horatio Hale, of Clinton, Ont., survives among us, an honored fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Really valuable treatises on the American Indian, his language, folklore, manners and customs, and antiquities, have passed beyond the range of hundreds. A special magazine, *The American Antiquarian*, has devoted its pages to him. He shines in the anthropological department of *The American Naturalist*. The Bureau of Ethnology, under the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, publishes annually large volumes, profusely illustrated, dealing with him, and with him alone. Other books, hardly inferior in appearance, are those entitled *Contributions to North American Ethnology*, under the auspices of the U. S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region. Mr. Hubert Bancroft, of San Francisco, has produced a most elaborate work on *The Native Races of the Pacific States*. In Paris, there is a society doing good work, entitled the Société Américaine de France, and, under its organization, there is held annually, in different cities of Europe, a Congrès International des Américanistes, who are now on a par with the once famous Orientalists. Ludewig's *Literature of American Aboriginal Languages* is being superseded, so far as North America is concerned, by the complete bibliographies of Mr. J. C. Pilling, of the American Bureau of Ethnology, including those of the Iroquoian, Algonquian, Muskogean, Siouan, Athapaskan, Chinookan, Salishan, and Eskimo languages. Nor has Canada been idle. Besides the many learned treatises of Mr. Horatio Hale, including his *Iroquois Book of Rites*, the French missionaries, from the time of Lafiteau in 1724, have enriched our nascent literature with such works as Maurault's *Histoire des Abenakis*,

Lacombe's *Cree Dictionary*, the Algonquin and Iroquois studies of the Abbé Cuoq, those of Petitot on the Eskimos and the Tinneh, and many more, equally worthy of mention. Side by side with Cuoq's *Algonquin Grammar* appears Dr. Patterson's essay on the extinct Beothiks of Newfoundland, in the transactions of the Royal Society. The Rev. A. S. Morice, like Father Petitot, takes the Tinneh, Athapascans, or, as he calls them, the Déné, for his theme, in the Transactions of the Canadian Institute. The Dominion Government has published Dr. Rand's *Dictionary of the Micmac*, and the collections of Drs. Tolmie and George Dawson on the Indians of British Columbia, have seen the light under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada. In the latter field, Dr. Franz Boas has been working for many years in the interests of the British Association. This work has lately been carried on by Dr. Chamberlain, whose report on the Kootenay Indians of south-western British Columbia is worthy to rank with his monograph on the Mississagas of Lake Scugog. Dr. Boyle in Toronto, and Dr. Bryce in Winnipeg, have done a great deal in the way of exploring and excavating in ancient sites of aboriginal life, and their example has been followed by many local antiquarians, who have contributed to their collections. The Ontario Government publishes Dr. Boyle's reports in connection with the Canadian Institute; those of Dr. Bryce and his colleagues appear in the transactions of the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society. Articles of interest, statistical, antiquarian, and linguistic, have a place in the transactions of the Historical Society of Quebec and of the Natural History Society of Montreal, as well as in the Canadian Propaganda, or missionary magazine of the Roman Catholic Church. It is thus evident that there is no lack of material for gaining an acquaintance with the Indian in all his various relations. In Canada, we have about 100,000