

ENGLISH.	CHINESE.	DENÉ.
Bow	kuū	in-thiū
Bone	kwat	kwen
Boat	chau	t'su (canoe)
Child	tsi	tsi-ya
Breast	yu	t'su
Brother (elder)	hiung	unā
“ (younger)	ti	ché
Dog	kuen	t'len
Day	chen, tien	tzin
Eye	muk	woda
Fire	hwo	kron
Father	pa pa	apa
Mother	mo	emon
Man	yan, jin	dané, tiū, ji, ya
Grandfather	tsu	etse-yan
Grandmother	tsu	etsu
Sister (younger)	tze	edeze
Summer	chaū-choū	taū-gron

I might extend this list almost indefinitely, but I think enough radicals have been given to show the marked lexicographical similarities between these two languages. Nor are these Chinese similarities confined to the vocabulary, they extend to the morphology of the language as well, and the characteristic methods of denomination in Chinese find their exact counterpart in the first three of the four classes of nouns into which, according to Father Morice,—than whom there is no higher authority—the nouns in the Dené language may be divided.

It is my intention to offer a fuller paper on these Asian affinities later. Our lack of analytical knowledge of the language of British Columbia makes it difficult at times to proceed and be sure of one's ground. The Dené radicals here offered are some of those given by Father Morice, and may, therefore, be considered correct. The Chinese terms are either from Edkin, or from local Cantonese, the dialect of which, as Edkin has pointed out, is a purer and more archaic form of Chinese than the court or literary forms.