

of the two families confirms his opinion. A third great family which has no representative in the Dominion is brought into relation with the Iroquois and Dacotah classes by Dr. Latham, who, for comprehensiveness of view and extent of knowledge, has found no superior in the field of American ethnology. This is the Cherokee-Choctaw family, whose tribes, among which Dr. Latham counts the Catawbias, Woccoons and Caddos, originally extended from Tennessee to Florida. I unhesitatingly state that the Iroquois, Dacotahs and Cherokee-Choctaws are of Turanian or Northern Asiatic origin.

Commencing with grammatical forms, these families agree in making use of postpositions exclusively, thus differing from the Algonquin and its parent Malay, and agreeing with all the varieties of Turanian speech. In the order of the verb, a second point of difference from the former and of accordance with the latter languages equally marks Iroquois, Dacotah and Choctaw; the temporal index follows the verbal root. The accusative precedes the governing verb in Dacotah and Choctaw, and, as I have already stated, the same principle finds illustration in Iroquois. This is one of the radical distinctions which characterize the Turanian as contrasted with the Malay grammatical system. Once more, the Iroquois, Dacotah and Choctaw languages prepose the genitive to its governing noun, which, as Dr. Edkins says in *China's Place in Philology*, is essentially Turanian. In the use of postpositions, the postposition of the temporal index to the verbal root, the preposition of the accusative to its verb, and of the genitive to its nominative, four important features in a grammatical system, the Iroquois, Dacotah and Choctaw languages cut themselves off from all Malay Polynesian relationship and claim affinity with the great Turanian family. But the great Turanian family is very large and very widely spread over Europe and Asia. Its Finnic class includes the Finn, Lapp, Esthonian, Vogul, Mordwin, Magyar, and other European and Western Asiatic dialects. In its Turkic class we find the Turk, Uigur, Kirghis, Bashkir, Yakut, and many more. The Mongol contains the Mongol, Khalkha, Kalmuk, Buriat, &c.; and the Tungusic, the Tungus, Lamute and Mantchu. Then in Thibet, Hindostan, and the Indo-Chinese area, many classes are found, the most important and best known of which is the Dravidian, embracing the Tamil, Telugu, and other dialects of southern India. Leaving the Siberian Samoyeds, Yu'kahiri and Yeniseans