

the third personal pronoun, precedes the object possessed ; in other words the Choctaw and Peninsular languages practice the post-position of the nominative. Thus in Japanese "the bone of the man" is rendered

otoko no fone,

and in Choctaw

hatak in foni.

Similarly, "the finger of the woman" is in Loo-Choo—

tackki noo eebee,

and in Choctaw

tekchi in ibbak-ushi.

These forms, which give us the English, *man's bone*, *woman's finger*, and in which *in*, *no*, *noo* represent the possessive inflection 's, together with the close resemblance in the actual words employed, illustrate the nearness of the Choctaw to the Peninsular idiom, and render a reference to Tchuktchi grammar unnecessary. The personal pronouns precede the verbal root in Loo-Choo and Japanese as well as in Choctaw, and the temporal index of the verb is final. For the past tense *ta* is the Japanese and *tee* the Loo-Choo index, while in Choctaw it is *tuk*, *tok*. The Choctaw futures in *ching*, *he* and *ashki* are like the Mongol in *ya*, *ho* and *sogai*. In the formation of the passive the Choctaw sometimes inserts an *l* like the Turkish, but in other cases simply changes the final vowel, as in Japanese. The Choctaw negative, *k* or *ik*, combined with the initial pronoun, is the prefixed Mantchu *ako*. In Choctaw, Japanese and Loo-Choo the accusative precedes the governing verb, and the place of the adjective seems in either case to be sometimes before, at others after the noun it qualifies. According to Santini, the Koriak verb, like the Tungus, is susceptible of all the modifications denoting variety and quality of action which characterize the American families of language. The Choctaws are undoubtedly the Tshecto, and the Cherokees the Koraeki.

A family more important in many respects, at any rate to the Canadian student of American ethnology, is that known as the Wyandot, which, in general terms, includes the Hurons and Iroquois. These fall into two divisions, a northern and a southern, the latter being, in the historical period, natives of North Carolina, and thus in proximity to the Choctaws. The most important of the southern tribes were the Tuscaroras and Nottoways. The northern tribes were, and are still in part, in the neighborhood of the great lakes—Huron, Ontario and Erie. The Huron, or Wyandot confederacy,