

to be remarked, as it is without contradiction a hundred times more productive than its congeners *anime* and *animus*?

"The Latin *animus* has been compared to the Greek *anemos*. We can with as much, nay with more reason, compare our root *enim* to this last one. In fact it is found in the form *anim*, with the Greek meaning, in the impersonal verbs *animat*, the wind blows; *pitanimat*, the wind blows this way; *ondanimat*, the wind comes from that direction, etc., etc.

"But here is another peculiarity which comes to our mind which cannot fail to draw the attention of an Oriental scholar:

"In Hebrew, the third person masculine singular of the first tense of the indicative serves to form all the other persons and all the other tenses of the verb.

"In Algonquin, the third person singular common gender of the present of the indicative serves to form all the other tenses and persons of the verb.

"Thus it is said in Hebrew: *qâthal*, he has killed; *qâhaltâ*, thou hast killed; *qâthalti*, I have killed. In the same way it will be said in Algonquin: *nicise*, he kills, *ki nici8e*, thou killest, *ni nici8e*, I kill.

"In both languages, the third person does not take any characteristic for itself, whilst the two others are accompanied or preceded by the signs which distinguish them, *ta*, *ti*, *ki*, *ni*.

"The third person is then the root of the verb. Therefore that is the reason why the Algonquin dictionary gives first that person, in imitation of the Hebrew.

"We have said that the syntax of our two savage languages is *pretty complicated*. It is too much so to allow us to enter, in a review like the present one, into the details which would be necessary to give a correct idea of it. For the same reason we will not give the list of the conjugations either Iroquois or Algonquin; we shall only say that they are divided into copulative, disjunctive, suppositive, concessive, causal, temporal, adversative, optative, and expletive.

"We have affirmed that these two languages are very clear, very precise, expressing with facility not only the exterior of ideas, but still more their metaphysical relations. In fact, the Algonquin has not less than eight moods, whose names are: indicative, conditional, imperative, subjunctive, simultaneous, participle, contingent, and gerund. With the exception of this last one, all these moods