

Now, would it be "discourteous" on my part to remark that Mr. Wardle misunderstands Petitot? I think not, for, under the same circumstances, anybody not familiar with "that most difficult of tongues", the Déné, would fall into the same error. Nay, Petitot himself seems to be responsible for that misconception; he should have been more explicit in his dictionary. Let it be understood, then, that none of the words Mr. Wardle quotes as synonymous with the term "foreigner" has that signification.

As is well known, the French have but one word, *étranger*, for both stranger and foreigner. Now, if my critic will kindly glance again at the French word to which he himself refers the reader, he will see facing it in Petitot's dictionary, two sets of equivalents therefor typographically well defined, although not otherwise differentiated. The former, *Edune*, etc., is synonymous with Atna, and means foreigners, *alienigenæ*; the latter, *rhadh-t'anné*, etc., contains the equivalents of strangers, *advenæ*.

The outsider might not recognize the Atna of the ethnologists in Petitot's *Edune*; but he should be reminded that there are two very distinct types in the northern Déné languages—a fact of which Dr. F. Boas has already become aware. The western, comprising the Tsiikhoh'tin, the Carriers, the Babines and the occidental Nah'ane, differs considerably, though not essentially, from the eastern, which contains all the other tribes, with the main body of the Nah'ane themselves. Now, the equivalent of our Carrier *Ætna* in Sékanais is *Ætane* (singular *Æta*) or *Èdane*, the exact counterpart of the Chippewayan *Edune*, since with us *t* equals *d* and all the vowels are commutable. Mr. Wardle should therefore compare the terms for glacier, *gaelt'un*, etc., with *Edune* and the other words of that series which, unhappily for his thesis, have no resemblance thereto.

One will perhaps insist that "Buschman placed beyond dispute the linguistic affinity of the tribe frequenting the Atna or Copper river, Alaska, and, in accordance with these and later researches, Brinton and Dall have classed them as 'Tinné'".\*

\* Notes on the designation Atna. p. 137.