

On page 16 Dr. Brinton says that "the subject is usually a pronoun inseparably connected or, at least, included within the tense sign," and in the same paragraph he speaks of the tense sign preceding the subject. This cannot apply to Siouan languages. In those languages the tense sign, when any is used, follows the subject, and is usually near the end of the clause or sentence.

*An-wan-khpa-ni*, "I am poor," in Dhegiha cannot be "My being poor," as the pronominal fragment is *anwan*, which is objective, as shown by the vowel *a*, whereas the possessive and dative of the first person would have the vowel *i*.

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"LA MENSURATION DU COU."—In Tome VI, No. 10, 1893, of *Méusine*, there is an interesting article, the joint production of MM. Gaidoz and Perdrizet, on the size of the neck as an index of nubility and virginity in both male and female persons in the popular beliefs current among various folk. Citations are given from various authors, among others, C. Valerius Catullus, Vossius, Scaliger, Ellis, describing the custom of measuring the neck. The question was discussed in 1888 by the "Société d'Anthropologie de Paris," and the discussion was published in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris*, 4th series, Tome XI (1888), pp. 459 et 472. The following quotation from the article will show its nature: "Aiez une éguillée de fil blanc, mesurez avec ce fil la grosseur du cou de la fille, puis vous doublerez cette mesure, et vous en ferez tenir les deux bouts à la fille avec ses dents, et vous étendrez ladite mesure pour faire passer sa tête; si la tête passe trop aisément, elle est corrompue; si elle ne passe qu'à peine, assurez-vous qu'elle est pucelle." *Secrets merveilleux de la magie naturelle et cabalistique du Petit Albert*, etc., 1743, 21 p. Among the Kabyles the puberty of young men is determined solemnly in this manner, according to the excellent work of MM. Honotéau and Letourneau, "La Kabylie."

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