

kind of help rendered. Among the Carriers, these prefixes are the same (taking into account the transmutability of the consonants), *sla-*, *nla-*, etc. The compounding of monosyllables is identical north and south, even with regard to given words. The Carriers say for tears *-na-tsal-thû*, 'eyes-posterior-water'; the Hupa have it *-na-kat-to* [*tho*]. To express the act of getting married, the former say of a man *a-'ti* (contraction of *'at-a'ti*, a wife he has). The Hupa similarly say *at-'ten*.

In Hupa, as well as in Carrier and in Sékanais, the few plurals that exist for the terms of relationship are in *-khai*; the possessive case changes the sibilant *l* (*l'*) into a common *l*, and adds a desinential *-e*; the possessive pronouns are formed according to the same principle of prefixing to the noun the initial consonant proper to each personal pronoun; our relative pronouns are replaced by a monosyllable preceding the verb, as in the eastern Déné, etc.

But we need not pursue further our parallelism. The Hupa dialect, though encumbered by many foreign words, is essentially Déné. All the other Déné languages, without exception, are remarkably similar in their phonetics and morphology. Under the circumstances that prompted these pages, I leave it to the reader to draw the natural conclusion.

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