Moreover, in connection with none of its signs is there any provision for such all important vowel sounds as those of  $\alpha$ (e in French je, te) and u (English oo, Fr. ou). Yet in Carrier rhap means darkness and rhe, load; that is a kind of blunt tipped arrow and thes is said of a bed; tap corresponds to the English "with himself" and tel is synonymous of crane, etc. In some dialects,  $\alpha$  charaterizes the present tense and e the past, while the distinction between o and u is almost as essential.

VIII.—Lastly, we claim for the Déné Sllabary a greater synthesis which renders writing shorter and, by avoiding the accumulation of non-syllabic signs, makes reading easier. For instance, the Chippewayan word *in'tax-tearhe*, leaf, which, with the syllabics used east of the Rockies, cannot be written without *three* consecutive small signs  $(\Delta \lor \Box \lor \succeq \supseteq)$ , is with us simply  $\triangleright : \Box \lor \boxdot > \Box$ .

In conclusion, I may be permitted to state as illustrative of the practical worth of our system that, through it, Indians of common intelligence have learned how to read in the space of two days.

And no wonder, since with us to call out the different signs is to read. The difficulties consequent on spelling are entirely done away with, and to possess nine or ten signs is almost paramount to knowing the whole syllabary.

The reader will perhaps be curious to see a specimen of our writing. Here is the Lord's Prayer in Carrier, with a transliteration in type of the same size as the Indian characters.

## The Lord's Prayer in Carrier.

DC QBz B)⊂ ▷), WR )OD ∩ID: )BDAD) ∧-Nepa ya'kœz sînta œn, sûtco nyûzi tôlthî, n'kœnnhwo'ten hô-D:, QBz ∧v∧™B D)BT E )D BD)BOUD). lé, ya'kœz ho'kwoht'se yœn'kœt tca nyeni 'kœnnent'siyu]'en.

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