There is no general distinction made between animate and inanimate objects, affecting the inflection of the noun, adjective, verb, as is common to so many Indian languages, but there is just a shade of distinction observed in the numerals. Personal pronouns are incorporated in the verb as suffixes, but can also be used separately.

Relationship and parts of the body can be expressed absolutely, not requiring the personal pronoun prefixed as is the case with most Indian languages.

There are two forms for expressing the third person—*ni-at*, he, not, remote; and niat-ga, he, remote.

In using the first person plural, if the persons addressed are to be included, they will add "*dish mishum*," (also you). This cannot be expressed by an inflexion of the verb.

There is no dubitative form of the verb. Doubt is expressed by using *shin* as a suffix. Thus: *Dum gaui*, I shall go; *Dum gaui shin*, I shall go, perhaps.

The singular is not distinguished from the plural by the ending of the noun.

Numerals often indicate the shape or quality of the objects spoken of, (just as in English we use a couple, a yoke, a brace, to indicate two,—but much more extensively). The distinctions thus made are very puzzling.

There are no nouns that can be used in composition only. All Zimshian nouns are separate words. There are no causative or reflexive forms of the verb, neither are there diminutive or derogative endings to the noun.

This sentence, "the man came home and put his new gun in his lodge," would, in Zimshian, take the following order :—*Ltha* (sign of past tense); *baz*, arrive; *gut*, he (remote); *yōt*, man; *ā*, (sign of dative); *lip*, own; *wălp*, house; *ada*, and; *lū*, down; *dau*, put; *shū*, new; *kūpilo*, gun; *in'zao*, within.

The following example is given to show how a root may be built on to by prefixes and affixes. *Tkalhūk wau lim lthk*, meaning " servants, not slaves." Derived thus : *Wal*, thing done; *walum*, thing being done; *walimlthk*, should or ought to be done; *hūk*, sign of the plural; *tkal*, all in connexion with, literally—they who have to do it all.

VOCABULARY.

Pronounce *a*, as in father; *e*, *ĕ*, as in they, met; *i*, *ĭ*, as in pique, pick; *o*, *ŏ*, as in note, not; *u*, as in rule; *ŭ*, *ŭ*, as in but; *ai*, as in aisle; *au*, as in bough, now; *tc*, as in church; *dj*, as in judge; *j*, as in jamais (Fr.) pleasure; *â*, as in law; *ä*, as in fair; *ĝ*, a *ghr* guttural sound; *h*, as in *ich* (German); *ñ*, as in *bon* (Fr.) Also the special sounds of this language, *lth*, *tk*, and *ksh*, as already given.