

must be given at present without an exact knowledge of the import of these other affixes:—

- with -tē-: *āqktē'mōtl*, fire-flint.
kī'tenū'stē'mōtl, mirror.
gi'temō'tlilūpkū'pōētē'mōtl, yeast.
- with -k-ā-: *gi'tuktli'tl'k-ā'mōtl*, pen, pencil.
gā'kōqōmāk-ā'mōtl, weighing-scales.
kēpitsk-ā'mōtl, scythe.
kikā'wōk-ā'mōtl, tobacco-cutter.
- with -k-ō-: *gāt't'k-ō'mōtl*, key of metal.
gānā'nk'ōmō'tl, broom.
k'tēnktlā'ink-ō'mōtl, auger.
kītkē'tl'wīch-ō'mōtl, nail.
- with -q-ō-: *kītā'hōpōō'mōtl*, stick for beating on log.
kītā'mōqōō'mōtl, drumstick.
gi'tō'ktlātqō'mōtl, branding-iron.
- with -n-ē-: *kī'tēnū'kō'nē'mōtl*, fork.
kī'tisū'kwākinē'mōtl, handkerchief.
kikē'tū'hōnē'mōtl, soap.
kikā'konēqōnē'mōtl, towel.
- with -ti'te-: *gūpkū'wātlikō'nātē'timōtl*, broom.
kānkā'tlmōkwātī'temōtl, candle.
kāmī'tqātltī'temōtl, hammer of gun.
k'tē'ikā'tlilitī'temōtl, map.
gi'tkā'tlilitī'temōtl, scissors.

The following list of derivatives from one radical will serve to show the power of word-formation which the language possesses, and the distinction which it is able to make between somewhat similar objects, while considering them all at bottom from the same fundamental root:—

From radical *k'tēk* or *k'tsūk*, to pierce:

- auger, *k'tēnktlā'ink-ō'mōtl*.
 borer, *k'tsū'hāl*.
 fork, *k'tēū'kō'nē'mōtl*.
 sword, *k'tsū'kōtē'yāt*.

DIALECTIC DIFFERENCES.

It can scarcely be said that there are two well-marked Kootenay 'dialects.' Considered in the light of the fact that the entire grammar of the two tribes is the same, such differences as do exist between the speech of the Upper and that of the Lower Kootenays might better be termed 'provincialisms.'

The peculiarities of the Lower Kootenay language as compared with the Upper Kootenay are as follows:—

I. *Phonetics*.—The Lower Kootenays speak more rapidly and have a tendency to syncopate words, which retain a purer form amongst the Upper Kootenays. This is seen in the words for *coat*, *leggings*, *skunk*. In some cases monosyllables with long vowels are produced by the contraction of dissyllables, e.g., *tās* = *ta'qas* (enough). Certain vowel-substitutions are made. Thus, in all the Lower Kootenay words in which the suffix *-mē'yit* of the Upper Kootenay appears, it is uniformly pronounced *-mōyt* or *-mū'yit*. This *-mō'yit* is, however, occasionally heard amongst the Upper Kootenays. Another case of vowel difference is Upper Kootenay *ōpāt* = Lower Kootenay *ipāt* (white fish).

The *tl* (explosive *l*) of the Upper Kootenays is represented always in Lower Kootenay by *dl* (palatal-dorso-apical; see 'Report,' 1889, p. 802). Thus:—

Upper Kootenay.	Lower Kootenay.	English.
<i>tlē'nē</i>	<i>dlē'nē</i>	across
<i>ōnī'tlnē</i>	<i>ōnī'dlnē</i>	afraid (he is)
<i>gō'tlnā</i>	<i>gō'dlnā</i>	apple
<i>āqk-ō'tlāk</i>	<i>āqk-ō'dlāk</i>	beef
<i>wisē'yāt</i>	<i>wisē'yād</i>	sweat-house