

gard to L. Français or French Lake. It will show us one of the very few instances of the influence of a European over an American language.

Most of the maps call that sheet of water L. François, exhibiting through that now antiquated form of the word Français a conservatism probably based on ignorance. Brownlee's map calls it L. Francaie (*sic*), and Poudrier's L. des Français, all of which denominations are intended for the equivalent of the English "French Lake".

Now, it happens that the natives originally knew it under the name of *Nita-pæn* or Lip Lake, in consideration, probably, of its peculiar shape. Whence, then, comes its present name, and how is it that all the modern Indians call it *Neto-pæn*, French Lake? Simply from a misunderstanding, from the dullness of ear manifested by the early employees of the Hudson's Bay Company who, hearing that lake called *Nita-pæn* by the Indians and knowing already that *Neto* meant French, con-founded that term with *Nita*, and thus originated an error which has been perpetuated to this day even by people who have now forgotten the only name by which their ancestors designated that body of water.

Another misnomer of a somewhat different origin. All the maps of British Columbia give us two Tatla or Tacla Lakes, one of which lies just to the northwest of Stuart's Lake, while the other forms one of the sources of the Tsiikhoh, wrongly called Chilcotin River by the whites.

Now, it might be somewhat of a surprise to provincial geographers and travelers to learn that the Indians, who are supposed to have christened those lakes, know of no such names for them. I have forgotten the native name of the would-be Chilcotin Tatla Lake, but its northern homonym is Rhej-ræ-pæn or Burden Lake to the natives, while both Chilcotins and Carriers call That'ja (*th=t+h*, the apostrophe standing for the click; *tha*, water, *t'ja*, extremity) the upper end of a sheet of water, in the same way as they designate by Hwo'tat, "down below", or Thiztli, "it flows off" (or Thezlin, Theslin, according to the dialect) the lower end of any lake, that extremity thereof nearest to its outlet.