

Here is an example: *lām* is "house" in the dialect of the Sk-qō'mic; the same word is found as *llem* in the dialect of the Çatlō'ltq and Pentlatc. The former call "house" also *āya*, a word of doubtful origin. The Snanaimuq use the reduplicated form *lū'lem*; the Lk'ungen change *m* into *n*,—as is the case throughout in their dialect—and have the word *ā'ten*. A comparison of a few such words is given in the following list which is the first complete enumeration of the Canadian dialects of the Coast Salish:—

ENGLISH.	LK'UNGEN.	SNANAIMUQ.	SK-QŌ'MIC.	Sİ'CIATL.	PE'STLATC.	ÇATLŌ'LTQ.
Angry		tā'teyak	tā'yēk	tā'tayak	tā'yak	(qā'qadjam)
Basket, strap for carrying	siŋgā'teŋ	ts'neten	tei'm'aten	k'ātla	(k'ā'tla)	(k'at'lā'a)
Blanket		ē'ts'em		ē'ts'em	ē'tsamē'n	ē'tsam
Boat	sne'quilt	sne'quilt	sne'quilt	ne'quilt	ne'quilt	ne'quilt
Bone	sts'am	etgam	cā'ŋ		ciā'ŋ	qan'cin
Breast	tsŋgatł	s'ē'les	s'ē'lēnes	alē'nas	skēmā's	aiē'nas
" female	sk'ma	sk'ma	stak'oc'm	k'emō'o	sk'emā'o	(tsū'mten)
Brother, elder	cā'itł	setlā'etēn		setlā'atēn.	(tlē'wēt)	(nō'utł)
" younger	(sā'itēn)	sk'ā'ek	sk'āk	k'ē'eq	k'ē'eq	k'ē'eq
Call, to		k'ā'it	k'ā'it	k'elā'tan	k'ā'letēn	k'ē'iatēn
Cedar	qpā'i	qpā'i	qā'pai	sqpā'ē	t'ā'camai	qepā'ē
Chief	siā'm	sī'm	siā'm	(hē'wus)	(hē'wus)	(hē'gus)
Copper plate		sk'oc'les	sk'oc'les		sk'oc'ls	k'ō'k'oc's
Crow	sk'koāta	k'elā'k'ā	k'elā'k'ā	k'elā'k'ā	kyēkyā'kya	kyēkyā'ka
Cry, to	qō'ā'm	qām	qām	qā'qawum	qā'wan	(tlō'quit)
Drink, to	k'ōā'k'oa	k'ā'k'a	(tāk't)	k'ō'k'oa	k'ō'ok'oa	k'ō'ok'ō
Eat, to	ē'tlen	ā'tlētēn	ē'tlētēn	ē'tlētēn	ē'tlētēn	ē'tlētēn
Eyebrow	sā'ŋen	cā'man	tsō'man	qō'mētō	qō'map	qō'man
Full	selā'tsetł	sel'ts.	siē'tē	letē'et	litē	yitē
Good	āi	āi	hā'atl	ai	aiē'tō	āi
Grandson	ē'ēngas	ē'mag	ē'mats	ē'mag	ē'mag	ē'mag
Herring	stlā'aget	slā'wat	slā'wut	(sk'āpts)	(sk'ō'lk'am)	tlā'agat
House	ā'lēn	lā'lem	lām	tlēm, e'luwem	tlēm	tlēm, (ā'ya)
Hungry	k'ōā'k'oc	k'ōā'k'oc	quō's	k'ōā'k'oc	k'ōā'k'oc	k'ā'k'ats
Island	itcās	skqā	s'ā'ek's	skuē'ktsaag	ekqā'as	ku'çais
Jay		equl'ts'as	keā'os		kya'ekyae	kua'ekuae
Kelp	k'ōā'āi	k'ām	k'ōm	skō'mēt	k'sā'am	k'ō'mēt
Large	tēk	sī	hē'iē	tē'iē	tī	tī
Mountain	sŋgā'nit	smānt	smā'nēt	smānt	smā'nit	(tā'k'at)
Mouth	sā'sen	cāçen	tsō'tsen	qō'sin	qō'çin	qō'çin
Otter		sk'ātł		k'ā'k'atl	k'ā'k'atl	k'atl
Relations	teā'dja	yā'yits	siā'i	yā'ya		djā'dja
Rib	lu'kwaq	lau'aq	lō'naq	lō'uq	lō'aq	(yiq't)
Scar		sk'ē'itł	sk'ak'ē'itł	sk'ē'iyētl	k'ā'yētl	k'ā'djētl
Snake, a fabulous	sē'ntlk'ē	s'ē'etlk'ē	sē'noatlk'oi	(ā'lhōs)	(ai'lhōs)	(ai'lhōs)
Snow	ŋgā'k'ē	mā'k'ā	mā'k'a	(sk'ō'mac)	(aq)	(k'ō'māi)
Tongue	tē'qsetł	tē'qçatł	mēk'ā'lqsatł	tē'qçuatł	tē'qçuatł	tē'qçuatł
Water	k'ōā'a	k'a	(stāk)	(s'ē'wuç)	(s'ē'wuç)	k'ā'ea
Wave	(sk'tlē'lak'ēn)	hā'yēlak	yō'yaek	iō'lak	iō'lak	djō'nak

A study of the vocabulary of the Çatlōltq shows that they borrowed a great number of words from their northern neighbors, the Kwakiutl. It shows also the peculiarity of

<sup>1</sup> Words derived from separate roots are placed in parentheses.