PREFIXES—continued.

$k\bar{\imath}$ -	with certain parts of verbs	$k\bar{\imath}\bar{e}p$, dead ; $k\bar{\imath}\bar{e}k$, eaten.
$\left.egin{array}{c} kar{u}-\ gar{u}- \end{array} ight\}$	with adjectives and verbs	\(\begin{align*} & g\tilde{u}n'tlk\tile, \text{large}; & g\tilde{u}n'tlk'tl\tile, \text{big horn} \\ & \text{sheep}; & g\tilde{u}tla'skin, \text{to break in two} \\ & \text{with the hand.} \end{align*}
$egin{array}{c} gyar{a}\ kyar{a}\ \end{array} brace$	two together, junction (?)	(gyā'khāmā' Enam, junction of two trails; kyā'ninmi' tūk, two branches of a river, round an island.
itl- nā-	? demonstrative	itlhā'hak, very far; ā'qkitlnō'hōs, star. nā-ū'tē. woman; nāsū'kwēn, chief; nāhō'sān mēyi'thē, to-day; nāta' qa, now.
n-	with certain numerals and verbs	nō'hrē, one; ni'pinē, he is dead; ni'hinē, he eats; nipi'tlnē, he kills; nā'snē, there are two.
skik-	demonstrative	ski'k'k Enū'ksē, there is a lake; skik'- nū'k'sē, there is a stone; skiktlē'tsinē, he is sleeping.
t_{cem-}	9	tcemna'na, few; tsamā'kētl, very.
tlā	again	tlāna' qē, it returns; āi'n ōtlā enmi'sa.
tlit-	privative, negative	twenty-six. tli'them, vain, worthless: tlittlztl
tlō-	negative	blind; $tlittl\bar{v}'km\bar{a}$, dumb, speechless. $tl\bar{v}'n\bar{e}$ $k'\bar{a}'psin$, there is nothing;
witl-	large	tlūk'ā' psin, nothing. nitlkā'nē, it is large; gūni'tlkūgīā' kqō,
		whale; hō'witlki'nō, I shout; wi'tlīi'tinē, far; wi'tlīititinē, rich. yū'āki'nē, he rubs on; yōqua'qē, he
$egin{array}{c} yar{u}-\ yar{v}-\ \end{array} ight\}$	on, on top of, up	common to the top; $h\bar{v}'tsy\bar{u}q\bar{u}a'k'-n\bar{u}'n\bar{e}$, I climb the mountain; $y\bar{u}'tsihi'n$, to press the hand upon
yūnā-	many	'anything. $y\bar{u}'n\bar{u}h\bar{u}'n\bar{e}$, there are many: $y\bar{u}'n\bar{u}n\bar{e}$.
	and the second s	mitū'kinē, there are many rivers; hōyū'nāhē'k'namō' enē, I have many friends; yū'nāk'ä' psin, many things.

THE PREFIX ag.

The most characteristic prefix of the Kootenay language is the noun-prefix $\bar{a}q$, the signification of which I have as yet been unable to decide. In some cases it is omitted, and even in giving the most indefinite form some of the Indians did not use it in certain words, e.g.:

wā'tlona' kenam, tongue.

The following list of composition with $\bar{a}q$ - will indicate the manner of its use generally, and may suggest possible explanations of its proper functions:—

āqk, arrow. āqke', thwarts of canoe. $\bar{a}^{\prime}qk\bar{e}$, again, and. āqkā'tsko, gun-flint. $\bar{a}gk\cdot\bar{a}'tl$, cloud. $\bar{aq}k\bar{o}'n\bar{a}tl$, wild onion. āqkä'mē, gopher's hole āqktlom, bat. $\bar{a}qk\bar{a}'n\bar{v}$, cord. $\bar{a}qk\bar{u}'tla$, pipe-stem. āqktcā'mātl, knife $\bar{aq}k\bar{u}'tlak$, meat, flesh. āqk·āt, tail. $\bar{aq}ktl\bar{u}$, snow. āqk ā'tlē, son. $\bar{aq} k\bar{u}'tl\bar{a}m$, eel. āqkä'sāk, shore. āqktlō'māk, cotton-wood tree. āgkām, white pine. $\bar{aqk} \cdot \bar{e}'i$, hand. āqkō, spider's web. $\bar{aq}k\cdot\bar{u}n$, nose. āqk ōā'tlōwōk, birch tree. āqkā'nkō, smoke-hole of lodge. āqka'n, handle. $\bar{aq}kts\bar{a}k$, leggings. ūqk·a' nūk, ankle.

ā'qki: T mere It

āqkī ā'qk ā'qk ā'gkō āqkō āqkō āqkō āqki āqki āqki āqki āqki

āq āq āq ā'q ā'q ā'q ā'q

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