

Colloquial expressions, which are not regarded as quite correct, are the following :—

tinā'mū, 'butter.'
nī'tlkō, 'bell.' Lit. 'iron, metal.'
tlāō'kwē, 'eleven.' For *t'āwōt'laō'kwē*. And so with 'twelve,' &c.
āqkīnk'ō'kō, 'match.' For *āqktē'mōtl*.
kitki'nkā, 'medicine man.' For *nī'pik'āk'ā'kā*.

PUNNING AND WORD DISTORTION.

The Kootenay Indians are certainly acquainted with the art of punning, and the Indian A'mElū took great delight in repeating over and over again the distortions of certain words. Following examples will show the nature of these puns :—

For <i>pāpā</i>	he would say frequently	<i>pāpī'yā</i> .
" <i>sā'wa'skō</i>	" "	{ <i>sā'wa'tkō</i> ; <i>sā'wa'skō</i> ;
(spec. dragon-fly)	" "	{ <i>sā'incasū'kw'</i> ; <i>sā'wasē'ko</i> .
For <i>g'ō'tcāte</i>	" "	<i>g'ōca'tkō</i> ; <i>g'ōtla'tskō</i> .
(chipmunk)}		

The Indians are very much amused at the mistakes made by whites in trying to learn their language, and laugh long and heartily at their expense. A few of these errors which came under the writer's notice might be chronicled here.

For *kānkū'ptcē*, 'bread baked in a frying-pan,' was said *tānkū'ptcē*, which reminded the Indians of *t'ānk'ūts*, 'grouse,' and set them in a roar of laughter. The same effect was produced by—

<i>qā'qas</i> , 'skunk,'	said for	<i>qā'qā</i> , 'crow.'
<i>ā'qām</i> , 'pine,'	"	<i>A'qī'ām</i> , 'Fort Steele.'
<i>inī'sin</i> , 'horsefly,'	"	<i>inī'simīn</i> , 'rainbow.'
<i>kū'pī</i> , 'owl,'	"	<i>kū'pōk</i> , 'woodpecker.'

Even the seemingly trifling mistake of saying *ā'qkōtla'kpēk* for *ā'qkōtla'kpēh*, 'leaf,' was provocative of much merriment.

BORROWED WORDS.

There appear to be but very few borrowed words in the Kootenay language. These are as far as ascertained

From Nez Percé *sūāpo*, Kootenay *sūyū'pī*, 'white man.'
 " ? *Klikatat nooksi*, 'otter,' Kootenay *na'ksak*, 'marten,' or *vice versa*.
 " French *le capot*, Kootenay *tlī'hāpō* (*ālī'hāpō*), 'coat.'
 " Chinook jargon *Bo'sten*, Kootenay *Bo'sten*, 'American.'
 " " *Kindjāte*, " *Kindjāte*, 'Canadian.'
 " French *de la soie*, Lower Kootenay *dlā'swā*, 'silk.'
 " a Salishan dialect, *stā'tlām*, canoe.

APPENDIX.

SHUSHWAPS. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The measurements of the three females here recorded were made at the mission of St. Eugène, where they were attending the mission school. The measurements of the Shushwap Antoine were made at the penitentiary of New Westminster, B.C., by Dr. F. Boas, and were kindly placed at the writer's disposal by him. From so few cases nothing absolute can be determined. The stature of the women resembles that of the Kootenay women, and the cephalic indices of the three individuals are practically identical 84 (or 82 on the skull), the index of the male being 82.9 (or 80.9 on the skull), all being brachycephalic. These data go towards strengthening the view that the Shushwaps resemble the coast tribes (see 'Report,' 1890, p. 632). The females belong to the colony of Shushwaps on the Columbia, within the Kootenay country.