

never occur separated from the pronoun termination; this may be explained by saying that in common conversation the ideas are never separated.

## Numerals.

The Numerals are almost identical with those used by the Maliseets, and closely resemble Otchipwe numerals; one is *nāookt* in Micmac and *newkt*, as given by Montague Chamberlain in Maliseet. One section of the Otchipwe tribe uses *ningo* or *ninko*, and another *bāshik*, for the first numeral, the former word resembling *nāookt*, and the latter *bānook* which is the name given by the Micmacs to the first lake on a river. It is worthy of note that those sections of the Otchipwe tribe which do not now use *ningo* for 'one,' still use a compound of the word *ningotwasswi* for six, the first finger of the new hand,—for counting was done on the fingers and toes, as with our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, who made a 'score' on the beam after each twenty toes and fingers had been enumerated and they began over again or on a new man. Notice too that the Eskimo always began the new score by counting the digits on a *new man*, as their word for 'a score,' twenty, is the same as their word for man; and picture five men standing up in a line to represent a hundred. The numeral 'six,' and the teens, in Micmac differ entirely from those of kindred languages, while 'five' the last finger on the first hand, is almost identical throughout; it is *nan* both in Micmac and Maliseet, while it is *nanan* in Otchipwe and *nīanan* in Cree.

Baraga gives a separate chapter of twenty-three pages to the study of Otchipwe numerals where but a limited space is available for that purpose here.

### Cardinals

One, *nāookt*  
 Two, *taboo*  
 Three, *sēst* (*nās*)  
 Four, *nāoo*  
 Five, *nan*  
 Six, *usookum*