

VOCABULARY—Continued.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
Tea (dry)	Ni'bish.
Tea (liquid)	Ni'bish wa'bo.
Thwarts (of canoe)	Mitasóg.
Tobacco	Sé'ma.
Tomatoes	Kópústiyágun.
Tree	Mitík.
Turnip	Kádē'yab.
Upstairs	Pimi-á'gunk.
Venison	Washkeshwiyóth.
Vinegar	*Pinē'gān (from Fr. vinaigre).
Wall (of house)	Nē'yagwikwam.
Water	Nipi.
Wheat	Mi'siminēnuk.
Where	Andi kō'zkon? (where have you been?).
Whiskey	Skō'dēwā'bō (fire liquid).
Who	Wē'nen kin? (who are you?).
Window	Sābwā'gun.
Wolf	Māyínggun.
Wolverine	Pizhū.

In the above vocabulary the consonants have their ordinary English sounds.

The long vowels have the continental sounds; *e* is the sound in the English *left*; *a* the sound in *am*; *o* the sound in *not*; *u* the sound in *but*; *ā* is a sound approximating to this last, but not so short and dull; *d* and *t*, *b* and *p*, *k* and *g* often interchange. The accents are marked, but in the case of dissyllables the stress is often equally distributed. The same word is not always pronounced by the same individual in exactly the same manner.

The French and English loan-words, which occur in the vocabulary, are marked thus (*). As seen from a vocabulary of the Mississagas of Skugog obtained in 1888, the Baptiste Indians would seem to denote certain objects by names quite different.

ENGLISH.	BAPTISTE LAKE (1890).	MISSISSAGA (1888).
Bark	Tchígwē	Wígwás.
Bean	Witisá'in (pl.)	Mishkōdisimin.
Beets	Mi-kikadēyak (pl.)	Miskōtchí's.
Carrots	Kātēyá'bisun (pl.)	Osāwatches.
Fire	Ishkwedē	Iskētūk.
Hat	Tésēō'kwān	Wiwákwān.
Pepper	Tepwē'bun	Wá'sakon.
Potato	Patā'kun (pl.)	Opín.
Turnip	Kādē'yab	Tchis.
Window	Sābwā'gun	Wasá'djakan.

The Nipissing and Mississaga dialects, on the whole, however, closely resemble each other.