

translators were left to a large discretion. The diversity of judgment manifested in the selection of a corresponding Indian word is noticeable. Eliot (in Matt. vi. 11) has 'our eatings' or 'victuals'—avoiding a literal translation of 'bread': and so, in the earliest Montagnais version (21) of Massé,—about which another Jesuit father, Paul Le Jeune, in the *Relation* for 1635, has a story: a Montagnais disciple being questioned as to his religious life, professed to have "always remembered the best of the prayers which had been taught him" by the missionaries; "I asked this savage," says Le Jeune, "what prayer this was, that he preferred to all others? 'Thou hast told us many things,' he replied, 'but the petition which seemed to me best of all is: *Mirinan oukachi-gakhi nimitchiminan*, give us to-day our victuals, give us something to eat: *voilà une excellente oraison!*' said he." "I was not surprised," remarks the good father: "he who has been in no other school than that of the flesh knows not how to speak the language of the spirit."*

The root of *ni-mitchi-minan*—that of the primary verb 'to eat'—is found in the Quiripi version (15), Montagnais (v. 22), Chippeway (vv. 24, 27), Illinois (v. 37), and Potawatomi (v. 31). In Luke xi. 3, Eliot has *petukqunneg*, the common name for an Indian cake, meaning literally 'something rounded'; and with this correspond the Conn. versions (11, 12), Mohegan *iguogh* (v. 13), Shawano *tukwahh* (v. 35), *tuckwhana* (v. 33), and *tockquanimi* (34). The Abnaki versions (6-9) have 'baked corn'; the Delaware (16, 17) 'pone' or 'Indian bread'—literally, 'something baked'; one of the modern Cree versions (Archdeacon Hunter's, 20b) substitutes 'what we may live on,' 'what sustains life'; the Algonkin of Canada (23), Cree (18, 19, 20), Chippeway of Belcourt and Jones (25, 26), Ottawa of Baraga (28), Menomini of Bonduel (32), have dialectic forms of a name by which the northern Algonkins distinguished a wheat loaf of the European fashion—as 'something from which pieces are to be cut off,' that is, 'to be cut in slices,' not broken like the corn cake: Chip. *pakwéjigan*; and *pakwéjiganimin* 'loaf-bread corn,' i. e. wheat.

* *Relation de la Nouvelle France en l'année 1635*, p. 17.