

The writer has not as yet been able to discover by what authority this assertion is made, but, having had his attention drawn to the subject, has gathered together some information which may prove of interest and value.

A search through a dictionary for "child-words" is but too often labor lost or nearly so. For example, the "Arawak-deutsches Wörterbuch" contained in the Bibliothèque Linguistique Américaine¹ yielded only the following:

Awáwa (Väterchen, Papa).—Papa. The ordinary Arawak word is *iti* (Vater, Vaterbruder, Mutterbruder).

Jája (Hängematte).—Hammock. The usual Arawak word is *uk-kura* (*ukkurahü*) or *hamaka*.

Seessuban (sich setzen, sitzen).—To seat one's self, to sit down.

The usual Arawak word is *abaltin* or *aballatin*.

While among the Mississaguas of Scugog, Ontario, in the summer of 1888, the writer was able to discover only two words used specially by children: *tētē* (= father, papa) and *dōdō* (= mother, mama). These words (sometimes with interchanged significations) occur very frequently, with more or less modified vocalism, as the names for "father" and "mother" among primitive peoples,² and may not ineptly be compared with our own English *dada*, etc. From the Rev. Allen Salt (a Mississagua) two other words were obtained: *Tup-pe-ta*.—Greasy. The ordinary word is *pemedáweze* (it is greasy). *Num-na*.—Sweet. The ordinary word is *wéeshkoóbun* (it is sweet).

A careful examination of the Algonkin Dictionary of the Abbé Cuoq³ has yielded the following "child-words," which the writer has extracted and arranged alphabetically:

Bobo.—Hurt. Used by parent to child. *Andi bobo?* Where are you hurt? The word is borrowed from French *bobo*.

Djodjo.—Used: 1) by child wishing to be suckled, 2) = mama, mother. In the latter sense it is used not merely by children but also by grown-up persons, who often say *ni djodjo* (my mother), *ki djodjo* (thy mother), etc., instead of the usual *nin ga*, *ki ga*, etc. Cuoq considers *djodjo* to be a child-word for *totoc* (*totosh*, teat, breast).

¹ Tome VIII, Paris, 1882. See pp. 104, 120, 153.

² See the list given by Buschmann in *Verh. der Berl. Acad. des Wiss. a. d. Jahre, 1852*, Berlin, 1853; also Uméry in *Revue Orientale et Américaine*, VIII (1863), 335-338, and Wedgwood, *Dict. of Engl. Etymol.*, 3d ed., 1878, li-iii.

³ *Lexique de la langue algonquine*. Montréal, 1886.