Flaw, a strong and sudden gust of wind, Norwegian flage or flaag. The word is used by Shakspearc and Milton:

Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw.—Hamlet.

And snow and hail and stormy gust and flaw.—Paradise Lost.

And also by Tennyson:

"Like flaws in summer laying luty corn."

It is still in use among English seamen.

Foreright, an old English word used both as an adjective or an adverb to denote right onward.

"Their sails spread forth and with a foreright gale."

—Massinger, Renegade, V.

"Though he foreright

Both by their houses and their persons passed."

—Chapman, Homer's Odyssey, VII.

Hence it came to mean obstinate or headstrong. In Newfoundland it means foolhardy.

Frore, for froze or frozen. This is used by Milton:

"The parching air Burns frore and cold performs the effect of fire."

Glutch, to swallow. "My throat is so sore that I cannot glutch any thing." Wright and Halliwell give it as old English, in the same sense.

Gossip, originally Godsib, from God and sib, meaning kin or relationship by religious obligation, is still quite commonly used in Newfoundland to denote a god-parent. Sib, which in old English and Scotch denotes a relative by consanguinity, is used there exclusively to denote relationship formed by sponsorship.

Groaning cake. When a birth is expected, a cake is prepared called the groaning cake. Very soon after it occurs, with little regard to the feelings or nerves of the mother, a feast is made, particularly for the elderly women, of whom all in the neighbourhood are present. This is called the "bide-in feast," and at it the "groaning cake" is distributed,—bearing the same relation to the occasion that "bride-cake" does to a marriage feast. This is in accordance with the old Engl.sh practice and language, in which, according to Halliwell, groaning denotes lying-in. Heuce we have in Scotch groaning malt—drink provided for the occasion, and in old English groaning cheese, groaning chair and groaning cake. Judge Bennett supposes that the name of