

**SPURSHORES.** Very long shores, to support the wall-plate of the roof of a codstage.

**SQUID.** The inkfish. [*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*; of the cuttle-fish family.]

**SWING A NET.** A net is said to be at *swing*, when one end only of it is made fast.

**STEADY IN A RIVER.** A part where the bed widens, inclining to a pond, and there is no perceptible stream.

**STINT.** The dam made by beavers across a stream, to raise the water to a height convenient for their purpose.

**STOCK OF TIMBER.** A piece of timber, intended to be sawed.

**STOPPER-NET.** A large net for catching seals, which is made to fit the place in which it is fixed; the foot lies upon the ground, and the head floats on the surface of the water, by means of buoys. The farther end is made fast to an island (where there is one) or to the head-rope of a long net which is moored parallel to the shore, and the near end is raised or lowered at pleasure, by means of capstans. Several of these nets being placed at certain distances from each other, form so many pounds.

**STOUTER.** Very strong shores, which are placed round the head of a stage or wharf, to prevent them from being damaged by ships or boats.

**STRANGER.** A water-fowl of the duck kind.<sup>1</sup>

**TAIL A TRAP.** To fix it properly for catching an animal.

**THWART UP A BOAT.** To move a boat out of the reach of the tide, by the assistance of leavers, or bodily strength, when she is laid broadside to the shore.

**TICKLE.** A passage between the continent and an island, or between two islands, when it is of no great width.

**TINKER.** A sea fowl, "Razorbill." Pennant. [*Razor-billed auk, Alca torda.*]

**TILT.** A small hut.

**TILT-BACK.** A Back-tilt is a shed made of boughs, resembling the section of a roof; the back part is placed towards the wind, and a fire is generally made in front.

**TOM-COD.** Young codfish. [This term is used loosely of several

<sup>1</sup>The name *stranger* for a water bird is not used, as far as I can discover, on the Labrador coast at the present day, nor have I found the name among the vernacular names of water birds in use during Cartwright's day in England. Selby in his *Illustrations of British Ornithology*, 1833, Vol. II, p. 420, gives the name *strang* as one of the provincial names for the foolish guillemot, and Montague, in his "*Ornithological Dictionary of British Birds*," in 1731, 2nd edit., p. 502, also gives this word, spelt *straney*, for the same bird. It is perhaps not too far fetched to think that Cartwright refers to the same bird under the name of *stranger*, especially as it is common on the Labrador coast. The common or foolish guillemot or murre, *Uria troile*, and the very similar Brünich's murre, *Uria lomvia*, both occurred there in enormous numbers in Cartwright's day, and he does not refer to these birds on the coast unless under the name of *stranger*.