

value, and (2), it is applied rather contemptuously to young fellows between 16 and 20. Where we would apply to them such a term as *hobbledchoys*, a Newfoundlander would always call them *bedlamers*. Judge Bennett says, "I have often had them so described in court. A policeman will say there were a lot of *bedlamers* standing at the corner, and accused was one of them," etc. There is sufficient resemblance between the two classes to account for the use of the same name, but how this came first to be applied to either does not appear.

Again for their work on the ice they have their own terms. Thus a cake of ice is uniformly known as a *pan* of ice, and to *pan* is to gather to one place a quantity say of seals. This last, however, seems a survival of an obsolete English word meaning to join or close together. Ice ground fine is known as *swish* or *sish* ice, but broken into larger pieces is called *slob ice*, to either of which also might be applied the term *lolly*, in common use on the North American coasts. When by the pressure of sea and storm the ice is piled in layers one upon the other, it is said to be *rafted*. Large cakes of ice floating about like small icebergs are called *growlers*. Through the melting of the part under water they lose their equilibrium, so that sometime even a little noise will cause them to turn over with a sound like a growl. Hence their name. Driven by high winds they acquire such momentum that they carry destruction to any vessel crossing their course. One year so many accidents occurred from them, that it was known as the year of the *growlers*. The process of separating the skin of the young seal with the fat attached is called *sculping*, and the part thus separated is known as the *sculp*. This is also known as the *pelt*, in seal hunting that term always including the fat attached, though in hunting on land it is used to denote the skin alone. To these we may add *swatching*, watching open holes in the ice for seals to come up to shoot them, simply a corruption of seal watching.

Being so much engaged with the sea, all their expressions are apt to be colored by life on that element. Thus a person going visiting will speak of going *cruising*, and girls coming to the mainland to hire as servants will talk of *shipping* for three months, or whatever time they propose to engage.

Independent of the sea, however, they have a number of words which seem to have been formed among themselves, some of which may be regarded as slang, but which are in common use. I notice the following,