

*scoll* passed about ; and, as a still better illustration, Calderwood says that drinking the king's *skole* meant the drinking of his cup in honour of him, which, he adds, should always be drank standing. In more modern times, however, drinking-cups have been formed of various materials, all of which have, at least in regard to idea, a preferable and more humane foundation than the one from which we derive the term. Thus, for many centuries past, gold and silver vessels of every form and pattern have been introduced, either with or without lids, and with or without handles. In the last century it was very fashionable to convert the egg of the ostrich or the polished shell of the cocoa-nut, set in silver, into drinking-vessels.

Various tankards were in use, among which we may mention the Peg-tankard and the Whistle-tankard, the latter of which was constructed with a whistle, attached to the brim, which could be sounded when the cup required replenishing (from which, in all probability, originated the saying, "If you want more, you must whistle for it"); or, in more rare instances, the whistle was so ingeniously contrived at the bottom of the vessel that it would sound its own note when the tankard was empty. The Peg-tankard was an ordinary-shaped mug, having in the inside a row of eight pins, one above another, from top to bottom : this tankard held two quarts, so that there was a gill of ale, *i. e.* half a pint, Winchester measure, between each pin. The first person who drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin, the second was to empty to the next