

of the ring, for instance the form of a frog, of a calf, of an ox, and that it had thus become a custom to reckon a particular object as worth so many oxen, another as so many calves, or so many frogs, meaning thereby certain known weight of gold" (Leigh Hunt's Journal).

**Hoga** (Anglo-Indian), to work, to do. "That won't *hoga*," that won't do.

**Hog and hominy** (American). *Hog* is pork, and *hominny* is maize or Indian corn scalded, so that it is white as rice, to which it bears when boiled a great resemblance. As pork and *hominny* are the two cheapest articles of food in the United States, the term is very generally used to express plain, common diet.

**Hog, hogged** (binders), said of a book which has the back bulging out, from the binding having given way.

**Hogminny** (old slang), a very young girl very depraved; one who makes a free present of her person. From "Hogmena," Christmas and New Year's presents.

**Hogoo**, strong smell. This word, a corruption of the French *haut goût*, is given as slang by Hotten and others; but it is to be found in a dictionary, 1748, as a recognised word.

**Hogs** (American), a term sometimes applied in jest to the inhabitants of Chicago. (Old), to drive *hogs* to market, to snore.

I'gad he fell asleep, and snored so loud that we thought he was driving his *hogs* to market.—*Swift: Polite Conversation.*

**Hogshead, to couch a** (old cant), to lie down, go to sleep. The phrase explains itself, *hogshead* being a term for body.

**Hog, to** (American), to cheat, humbug, to do for, to break.

"Go," he said, "go, my son, and *hog* the public" (he meant "knock 'em"); but the old man was allers a little given to slang).—*Artemus Ward: Boston.*

This is probably derived from *hogged*, or broken, as applied to steamboats. It agrees with the Anglo-Indian *hoga*, to do, but probably by mere accidental coincidence. (Common), to have sexual intercourse with a woman.

**Hog, to go the whole.** So universally used as to be a recognised phrase. To do a thing, good or evil, thoroughly and completely. This term became very common in America about 1834. It was applied to those who approved entirely of General Jackson's measures. It is said to be derived from a story in a poem which was to be found in most American school reading-books, of the declaration of Mahomet that there is a portion of the swine which no true believer should eat. But as they