be smale tethe speke not I, be whiche byn like I, the which are like other boar's teeth. The two harme, and also þei þer callen his tusshes aboue gres1 for bei ne seruen of no bing but for to make at þe bays euermore þei smyten her tusshes togidere for to make hem sharpe and better kitte. Whan men hunten be boor comonly bei goon to pe soile and soilep hem in pe drit and zit pei be hurt be soile is here medecyne. The boor bat is in hys iii yere or litel more passed is more perilous and more swift and more harme dob ban an olde boor as a yong mane moor þan an old, but an hold boore wil rather be dede pan a yonge for he is prudder and more hevy and deyneb nat to flee for raber he wil renne vppon a man ban flee and smytethe grete strokes but not so perilously as a yonge boor. A boor hereth wondire wel and cleerly and whan he is hunted and commeth out of be forest or of be bussh and he is so huntyd pat he must voyde pe contre pan he is ful sore a drad to take the playn contre and leve be forest2 and perfore he puttep his heued out of pe woode or he putte out his body and ban he abydeb bere and harkenep and lokep about, and takep be wynde in euery side and 3if bat tyme seeb ony thyng be whiche myght lette hym of his way bat he wold goo than he turneh hym agayn in to he wode and pan wil he neuer more come out poo al pe hornes and al the halowyng of be world were bere. But whan he hathe vndir take be way to go out he wil spare for no bing bat he ne shuld holde his way porghout, Whan he fleep he makeb but fewe turnynges but it be whan he wil turne to a bay and pan he rennep vpon pe houndis and vpon pe man, and for no strooke ne for wounde pat men doon to hym be playnneth nat ne crieb not but whan he renneth vpon be men ban he manesseth strongly gronyng. But be while he may defende hym silf, he defendeb hym wibout playneng and whan he may no lenger defende hym self, ther ben fewe boores that ne playnnen hem and cryen whan bei be ouyrcome to be deeb,3 as obere swyne doon and aftir hur pastures were hard or neyssh men beren hem not to be kirre4 neibere bei bene not juged as be hert and obere beestis of venerie with grete payn a boor may leve

anoper boores teth the twey toysshes aboue serue tusks above serve for nothing except to sharpen of no thyng saue for to make sharpe his ii neiber his two nether tusks and make them cut well and tusshes and make hem wel kittyng and men men beyond the sea call the nether tusks of the byzounde pe see callen pe nether tusshes or pe boor boar his arms or his files, with these they do great his armes or his fylis wip be which bei doon grete harm, and also they call the tusks above grinders,1 for they only serve to make the others sharp as I have said, and when they are at bay they keep be obere sharpe as I haue seyd, and whan bei be smiting their tusks together to make them sharp and cut better. When men hunt the boar they commonly go to soil and soil in the dirt and if they are hurt the soil is their medicine. The boar that is in his third year or a little more is more perilous and more swift and does more harm than an old boar, as a young man more than an old man. An old boar lets himself be killed quicker than a young one for he is proud and heavier and deigneth not to fly, and sooner he will run upon a man than fly, and smiteth great strokes but not so perilously as a young boar.

A boar hears wonderfully well and clearly, and when he is hunted and cometh out of the forest or bush or when he is so hunted that he is compelled to leave the country, he sorely dreads to take to the open country and to leave the forest,2 and therefore he puts his head out of the wood before he puts out his body, then he stops there and harkeneth and looketh about and taketh the wind on every side. And if he seeth anything that he thinks might hinder him in the way he would go, then he turneth again into the wood. Then he will never more come out though all the horns and all the holloaing of the world were there. When he has taken the way to go out he will stop for nothing but will hold his way throughout. When he fleeth he maketh but few turns, but when he turneth to bay, and then he runneth upon the hounds and upon the men. And for no stroke or wound that men give him will he complain or cry, but when he runneth upon the men he menaceth, strongly groaning. But while he can defend himself he defendeth himself without complaint, and when he can no longer defend himself there be few boars that will not complain or cry out when they are overcome to the death.<sup>3</sup>

They drop their lesses (excrements) as other swine do, according to their pasture being hard or soft.

But men do not take them to the curée 4 nor are they judged as of the hart or other beasts of venery.

A boar can with great pain live twenty years;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From the French grès, grinding-stone or grinders. <sup>2</sup> G. d. F., p. 60, has "fortress" instead of "forest."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> After the word "death" full stop should occur, for in this MS. and, singularly enough, also in the Shirley MS. the following words have been omitted: "They drop their lesses," continuing "as other swine do."

4 To the kirre, or curée, is a mistake in our MS. and the Shirley MSS. G. d. F., p. 61, says "a l'assemblée."