xx yere, he neuyr tasteth his teeþ ne his tusshes ne neuyr lesethe hem but it be with strokis.[1] The boores grece is good as of oþere tame swyne and her flesshe also. Some men seyn þat by þe forlegge of þe boor men shul knowe how many yere he is olde, for he shal haue as mony smale pittes in þe forlegge as he hath yeeres, but I make non affirmacion vpon þat. The sowes leden about her pigges wiþ hem in to þat tyme þat þei han farowed, ii tymes and no lenger, and þan þei chosen her first pigges away from hem for be þat tyme þei bene ii yere old and iii Marches (*sic*) countyng þe first Marche þat þei were farowed inne,[2] and shortely þei haue al þe nature of tame sowes saff þat þei ne farowe bot onys in the yere and þe tame farewyn ii tymes. Whan þei be wrooþ þei rennen on men, vpon houndes and vpon beestis as þe wilde boor, And ȝif þe cast doun a man þei abide lenger vpon hym þan dooth þe boor, but she may not slee a man so sone as þe boor for she hathe non such tusshes as þe boor, but some tyme þei do moche harme with bityng. Boores and sowes goon to soyle gladly whan þei goon to hur pastures al day and whan þei come ageyn þei make sharp her tusshes and cutten agayn þe trees, whan þei frooten[3] hem and be come agayn fro þe soile *þat men calle a trip of a tame swyne is called of wilde swyne a soundre þat is to saye ȝif þer be passed a v. or vi. togidere.*

he never casts his teeth nor his tusks nor loses them unless by a stroke.[1] Their fat is good as that of other tame swine, and their flesh also some men say that by the foreleg of a boar one can know how old he is, for he will have as many small pits in the forelegs as he has years, but of this I make no affirmation. The sows lead about their pigs with them till they have farrowed twice and no longer, and then they chase their first pigs away from them for by that time they be two years old and three Marches counting the March in which they were farrowed.[2] In short they are like tame sows, excepting that they farrow but once in a year and the tame sows farrow twice. When they are wroth they run at both men and hounds and other beasts as the wild boar does and if they cast down a man they stand longer on him than a boar does, but she cannot slay a man as soon as a boar for she has not such tusks as the boar but sometimes they do much harm by biting. Boars and sows go to soil gladly when they go to their pasture, all day and when they return they sharpen their tusks and cut against trees when they rub[3] themselves on coming from the soil. What men call a trippe of tame swine is called of wild swine a sounder, that is to say if there are more than five or six together.

[1] At this point G. d. F., p. 61, adds: "One says of all biting beasts the trace, and of red beasts foot or view, and one can call both one or the other the paths or the fues." "Hon apelle de toutes bestes mordans les trasses; et de bestes rousses le pié ou les foyes; et puet l'en apeller et les unes et les autres routes ou erres."

[2] See Appendix: Wildboar.

[3] To rub, from *Fr. frotter.*

CAPITULUM 7^m^ VII.—OF THE WOLF AND OF HIS NATURE

A WOLF is a common beest I now and þerfore me nedeþ not to telle of his makyng for fewe men be *byyonde þe see* þe whiche ne haue seie some of hem. They ben in here loue in Feuer-yere wiþ þe femellis and þan ben Joly and don in þe maner as houndes doon and be in here greet hete of loue x. or xii. daies and whan þe buche of hem is most hoote ȝif þer be eny wolfes in þe contre þei goon alle aftir hur as houndes do after a byches whan she is Joly but she shal not be alyned withe noon of þe wolfes safe with on, she dooþ suche a wise that she shal lede þe wolfes vi or viii dayes withoute mete or drynke and without sclepe for þei han so grete corage toward hur þat þei han no wille to ete ne drynk, And whan þei byn ful wery she latteþ hem wel rest in to þe tyme þat þei ben ascleped and þan she claweþ hym with here foot, And wakeþ hym þat hur semeth hath loued her moost and moost haþ traueilled for hure love and þan þei goo a grete waye thennes and ther he alyned hure, and þerfore men seyn *by ȝonde þe see in somme contres* whan eny woman doþ amys that she is like to þe wolf bicche for she takeþ hure to þe worst and þe foulest, And to þe moost wreech, and it is soth that þe biche of þe wolf takeþ hure to þe foulest and to the moost wreche for he haþ moost trauaylled most goo and fastest[1] for hure þan oþere han and he moost poor, moost lene, and most wrecch, And þat is þe cause whi men say þat þe wolf seghe neuere his fadir, and it is soth somtyme but not alway for it falleþ þat whan she hath broȝt þ^t^ wolf þat she loueþ moost as I haue seyde and whan þe oþer wolfes awaken þei putt hem anoon in þe foot of hure, and ȝif þei may fynde þe wolf and þat bicche holdyng togidere al þe other shal renne vpon hym and slee hym and al this is soth as in this caas, But whan in al þe contre is but oo wolf and oo bicche of his kynde þan may not þis rewle be sothe, and somtyme by auenture of oþer wolfes be so sone awaked or so late þ^t^ ȝif þat wolf is nat fast with þe bicch or by auenture he hathe left hure and þan he fleeþ away from þe oþer wolpes (*sic*) and so þei sleen hym nat and so in þis cas þe first opynion is nat soothe, They may gete yonge welpes at þe yeeres eend and þan þei part away from here fadir and here modir, and somtyme or þei be an xii monyth

CHAP. 7.—OF THE WOLF AND OF HIS NATURE

A WOLF is a common beast enough and therefore I need not tell of his make, for there are few men beyond the sea, that have not seen some of them. They are in their love in February with the females and then be jolly and do in the manner as hounds do, and be in their great heat of love ten or twelve days, and when the bitch is in greatest heat then if there are any wolves in the country they all go after her as hounds do after a bitch when she is jolly. But she will not be lined by any of the wolves save by one. She doth in this wise that she will lead the wolves for about six or eight days without meat or drink and without sleep for they have so great a desire towards her, that they have no wish to eat nor to drink, and when they be full weary she lets them rest until the time that they sleep, and then she claweth him with her foot and waketh him that seemeth to have loved her most, and who hath most laboured for her love, and then they go a great way thence and there he lines her. And therefore men say beyond the seas in some countries when any woman doth amiss, that she is like to the wolf bitch for she taketh to her the worst and the ugliest and the most wretched and it is truth that the bitch of the wolf taketh to her the ugliest and most wretched, for he hath most laboured and fasted[1] for her and is most poor, most lean and most wretched. And that is the cause why men say that the wolf saw never his father and it is truth sometimes but not always, for it happeneth that when she has brought the wolf that she loveth most as I have said, and when the other wolves awaken they follow anon in her track, and if they can find the wolf and the bitch holding together then will all the other wolves run upon him and slay him, and all this is truth in this case. But when in all the country there is but one wolf and one bitch of his kind then this rule cannot be truth.

And sometimes peradventure the other wolves may be awake so late that if the wolf is not fast to the bitch or peradventure he hath left her he may fly away from the other wolves, and thus they do not slay him so in this case the first opinion is not true.

They may get young whelps at the year's end, and then they leave their father and their mother. And sometimes before they are twelve months

[1] G. d. F., p. 63, has: "Pource qu'il a plus travaillé et plus jeuné que n'ont les autres."