houndis pat pei lese not her clees is pat pei soiourne do to hounds that they lose not their claws is that not to moche for in longee soiournyng bei lees they sojourn not too long, for in long sojourning here clees and her feet, and perfore bei shuld be they lose their claws, and their feet, and therefore lad iii tymes in be weke on huntyng and at be they should be led three times in the week a-hunting, leest twyes. If bei han soiourned to moch kitte and at the least twice. If they have sojourned too ye a litel of be clees ende wib pynsours, or bei much, cut ye a little off the end of their claws with goo on huntyng so þat þei mow not breke her pincers ere they go hunting, so that they may not clees in rennyng. Also whan bei be at soiourne break their claws in running. Also when they be men shuld lede hem out euery day a myle or ii at sojourn, men should lead them out every day vpon grauel or vpon right an hard pathe bi a a mile or two upon gravel or upon a right hard revere syde bicause pat her feet may be harder, path by a river side, so that their feet may be hard. houndes somtyme ben refraied 1 as hors, whan bei Hounds also sometimes be chilled as horses when han ronne to longe and comen hoot in some watir they have run too long, and come hot in some water, or ellis whan bei come to rest hem in some cold or else when they come to rest in some cold place, place pan pei goon al for uome and may not ete then they go all forenoon and cannot eat, nor ne may not wel go þan men shuld late hem blood cannot walk well, then should men let blood on on the iiii legges of be forlegges in be joyntis the four legs. From the forelegs in the joints within withinne the legge, of be hynder legges men shuld the leg, from the hinder legs men should let blood in lat hem blood in be voynes bat gon ouerwerte the veins that goeth overthwart above the hocks abouyn be hokkes in bat ober side, and in be on the other side, and in the hinder legs men may hynder legges men may wel see cleerly be veynes pat I speke of an also in be forleggis, and bus he shal be hool and zeue hym oon day soppes or sum ober bingges comfortable to be morowe or anober till the morrow or other day. The hounds also day. Houndes also the han a siknesse in here have a sickness in the yerde that men calleth the yeerd bat men calle Cancre and many byn lost canker, and many be lost thereby. Men should perby, men shuld take soche an hounde and hold hym fast and vprightes and bynde hys inoute and his iiii legges also and pan men shuld take pe yarde bakwarde ny the ballokis and put hym vpward and anober man shal drawe wel be skyn in maner bat be yarde may al come out and ban a man may take away be Cancre wib his fyngres for if it were take away be Cancre with his fyngres for if it were take away men myght sheerde hym and þan men shuld wassh it with wyne mylk warme and ban putt berynne hony and salt by cause pat be syknesse shal not come agayn, and ban putt ayen be yeerde withinne his skynne as it was bifore, and euery weke bat be siknesse come not agayn and take it alle way out if oughte come perto in to be tyme bat it be hool. And in be same wise a man shuld do to a bitche if suche a siknesse were itake in her nature. And in bis siknesse many houndis and bitches deyen for defaute of pise cures wherof alle hunters han not ful knowyng. Some tyme þei han a siknesse þat þei mowe not pisse and byn ilost therbi, and also whan bei mowe not scombire 2 ban take the Roote of Coolwort 3 and put it in oyle doliff and putt it in his foundement, so that he leue some of be eende without in so moche bat it may be drawe out whan it is nede. And if he may not be hool perby make hym a Clistre as men doon

well see clearly the veins that I speak of, and also in the forelegs, thus he shall be whole. And give him one day sops or some other thing comfortable take such a hound and hold him fast and upright and bind his mouth and his four legs also, and then men should take his yerde backward by the ballocks and put him upward, and another man shall draw the skin well in manner that the yerde may all come out, and then a man may take away the canker with his fingers, for if it were taken away with a knife men might cut him. And then men should wash it with wine, milk warm, and then put therein honey and salt, so that the sickness shall not come again, and then put again the yerde within the skin as it was before, and look every week that the sickness come not again, and take it always out if aught come thereto until the time that it be whole. And in the same wise a man should do to a bitch, if such a sickness were taken in her nature. In this sickness many hounds and bitches die for default of these cures, whereof all hunters have not full knowledge. Sometimes the hounds have a great sickness that they may not piss, and be lost thereby and also when they may not scombre.2 Then take ye the root of a cabbage and put it in olive oil, and put it in his fundament so that ye leave some of the end without, so much that it may be drawn out when it is needful. And if he may not be whole thereby make him a clyster

<sup>3</sup> Cabbage.

<sup>1</sup> Chilled, from Fr. refroidir. <sup>2</sup> Scumber, to dung.

pat alle pise pingis be boilled togidre in watire al pat watire porgh a streynour, and perto putt and do so iii daies and ban aftir ii tymes eueryche

to a man of Malowes 1 and beetes and of Mercurie as men do to a man, of mallows, 1 of beets, and of an handfulle of eueryche, and of Rve and of sence mercury, a handful of each, and of rue and of incense, and that all these things be boiled in water and putt, and putt brynne wibinne and lat passe and put bran within, and let pass all that water through a strainer, and thereto put two drachms ye ii dragmes of agarite 2 and of hony and oyle of agrimony 2 and of honey and of olive oil, and all dolif, and al pis togiders put in his erys 3 and he this together put into his anus and he shall scombre. shal scombire, and pan take v. cornys of Cata- And then take five corns of spurge 4 and stamp them pucia and stampe hem and tempre hem with and temper them with goat's milk or with broth, gootis mylk or with broth and put it in be and put it in the hound's throat to the amount houndes throote be mountenaunce of a verfull, of a glassful. And if he may not piss take the And if he may not pisse take of lekes be leaves of leeks and of a herb that is called horeleeues and of an herbe pat is clepid marrubium hound 5 and of motherwort 6 and of wall pellitory 7 album 5 and of modirwort 6 and of peritorie 7 and and chickweed 8 and of nettles and parsley leaves morsus galline and of netlis and percel leeues, as much of the one as of the other, and stamp them as moche of pat oon as of pat oper, and stampe with swine's grease therewith, and make a plaster hem and swynes grece perwith, and make a play- thereof, and make it a little hot, and lay it upon the stire perof, and make it a lityl hoot and ley it hound's yerde and along his belly, and that which vpon be houndes yeerd and along be his bely, is hard to understand ye shall find at the apothecary's, and pat is hard to vndirstond ze shul fynde the which know well all these things. Also to att apoticaries be whiche knowyn wel alle bise the hounds cometh sores, that cometh to them pingis. Also to the howndis commen botches pat under the throat or in other parts of the body. commen to hem in her prote or in oper parties Then take ye of the mallows and of the onions and of be body ban take ye of be manys and of be of white lilies,9 and cut them small with a knife, vnnanys and of be white lilies and kitte hem and put them in a ladle of iron and mingle these herbs smal with a knyf and putt teb in a ladil of whereof I speak, and lay them upon the sores, iren and menge bis erbis bat I of spak, and lay and that shall make them rise, and when they be som vpon be botches and bat shal make hem risen, slit them with a sharp knife. And when they ripe, and whan bei be ripe slitt hem wib a sharpe be so broken, lay upon them some good drawing knyff and whan thei be so broke lay vpon hem salve, and he be whole. Sometimes the hounds good drawyng salue and he shal be hool. Som- fight and bite each other, and then they shall take tyme be houndes sizten (sic) and biten eche ober sheep's wool unwashed, and a little olive oil, and and pan ye shul take shepis wolle vnwayssh and wet the wool in the oil, and lay it upon the hound's a litel oyle dolip and wete be wolle in be oyle and wound, and bind it thereupon, and do so three lay vpon be houndes wounde, and bynde it vpon, days, and then after twice each day anoint it with

<sup>2</sup> Agarys. G. de F. d'agret, probably agrimony, Lat. agrimonia. The whole plant has a slightly aromatic smell, and is bitter and styptic, and was much valued in domestic medicine; a decoction of it being used as a gargle and the dried leaves as a kind of tea, and the root as a vermifuge.

<sup>4</sup> Euphorbia resinifera, common spurge, exudes a very acrid milky juice which dries into a gum resin. Still used for some plasters. Was used internally as a purgative in dropsy like Elaterium, externally as a stimulant and counter-irritant.

<sup>5</sup> Marrubium vulgare. G. de F. marrabre blanc, Eng. white horehound. This species is rather rare in Britain, but is common on the Continent except in the Northern regions. It enjoyed a great reputation as a stimulating expectorant employed in asthma, consumption, and other pulmonary affections.

6 Leonurus cardiaca. G. de F. Artemise, Eng. Motherwort, Mod. Fr. armoise. A plant allied to the horehound as a vascular stimulant and diuretic and a general tonic, employed in dropsy, gout, rheumatism, and

<sup>7</sup> Parietaria. Eng. Wall pellitory. An old domestic remedy. It was supposed to be astringent and cooling, and used locally for inflammation, burns, erysipelas, and internally as a diuretic. It grows on old walls and 8 Morsus gallinus.

<sup>9</sup> Lilies. The white lilies here mentioned are probably Lilium connalium (lilies of the valley). In an old book of recipes I find them mentioned as an antidote to poison. (Haus und Land Bib. 1700.) They have medicinal qualities, purgative and diuretic in effect. Dried and powdered they become a sternutatory.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mawes. G. de F. mauve, Eng. mallows, Lat. Malva sylvestris and Malva rotundifolia. These plants have a mucilaginous and somewhat bitter taste, and the leaves are used as an emollient and demulcent medicine, a decoction of them being employed in cases of irritation of the pulmonary and of the urinary organs, and poultices made of them are very frequently employed to allay external inflammation. Mod. Eng. malive, Anglo-Sax. Maleve, mealewe. Mrs. Wedgewood shows that the Arabs still use mallows for poultices to allay irritation. (Skeat's Dictionary.)