

6
Howv to chuse, ride,

trayne, and dyet, both Hunting- Hor-
ses and Running Horses: with
all the Secrets thereto belong-
ing discouered.

An Arte neuer heeretofore written by any
Author.

Also a discourse of Horsemanship, wherin the
breeding, and ryding of Horses for seruice, in a brieft
manner, is more methodically set downie then hath been
heeretofore: with a more easie and direct course
for the ignorant to attaine to the said
Arte or knowledge.

*Together with new additions for the cure of Horses disea-
seases, of what kinde or nature soener, and also new in-
structions for hunting or running Saddles, Snaffles,
Shoes, and other implements, neuer
published before.*

Bramo assai, poco spero, nulla chieg gio.



L O N D O N

Printed by E. A. for Ed. White, and are to be solde
at his Shop neere the little North doore of Saint Pauls
Church at the Signe of the Gun, 1606. f



To the Right worshipfull and his
 singular good Father, Ma. Robert Markham,
 of Cotham in the County of Nottingham,
 Et quise.



Haue (Sir) in this Treatise of
 Horse-māship, gathered together
 my liues experience, most humble
 offering the same to your patro-
 nage, as a worke nothing at all worthy your re-
 uiewing, but carrying the name of Horse-man-
 shipe which you haue alwaies fauoured: I ra-
 ther presume of kinde acceptation. If I haue
 erred, none better then your selfe can correct
 me: if my worke be perfect, there is no
 mans aplause can better please me.
 How euer it be, yours it must
 be, and I my selfe for euer
 will be

Your obedient Sonne:

Jarvis Markham.

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To the Gentlemen
Readers.

TH E winde (Gentlemen) standing in the mouth of my Caue, hath blowne my loose papers into the world, and cannonyzed mee as foolish in Paules Church-yard, as Sybilla was wise in Cuma: I haue written of a subject, which many more thē most excellent in the same Arte haue intreated. If therefore their perfections shall withdraw your eyes frō my labour, imagine it to be but a Parēthesis intruding it selfe amongst their workes. And when you haue ouer read it, you shall finde it to detract nothing, but as a ready Hand-maide, endeouour to bring their pleasures to effect, and discover that which hether to hath bin obscured. If therefore I shal finde grace in your sights, my thanks shall bee, that this my Treatise, shall teach you how to preserue your Horses from tyring, which otherwise in the midst of your pleasures, would giue ouer shamefully.

I. M.

A Table



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this Booke.



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CHAP. I.

Of breeding of Horses.



It is but ignozance and selfe will (the bred-
wedded Parents of that vglye monsterer-
ro2) which hath blinded our English He-
roes, from regarding in these latter times,
that moste excellent and praise woorthy gift,
the breeding, ryding, and trayning vp of
Horses, which in all ages hath beene moste commendable:
because of all thinges moste commodious, and of Beasts
in nature to man the nearest. The dead cinders of which fa-
mous qualitie, if my young experiente (yet in the Widowes
arnes, scarce readie for his first swathing clouts) may revine
again, in the private mindes of those that shall view my la-
bour, I shall holde my paine an eternall pleasure, and my
selfe fully satisfied.

And first as touching the breeding of Horses, there is
two thinges chiesly to be regarded, first the situation of the
ground, next the fertillnes of the soyle whereon they shoulde
bee bred. The ground most excellent for this purpose, ought
to bee on the knole or height of a Hill, being of such quanti-
tie, as may suffice to beare the number of your race Mares
and Fillies: yet not all one entyre Close, but divided by
strong fencing into thre: neyther is it of necessitie that they
lye all on one knole, if they lye on diuers it shall not be hurt-
full. The first for your Mares to soale in and nurse the foales
being

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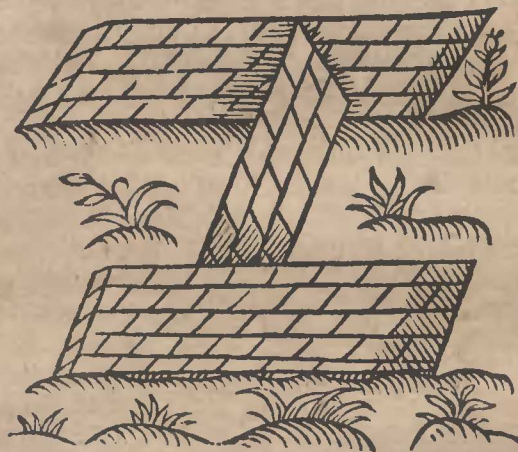
being falne. The second for the wintering of your Mares and Foales. The third for your Colts being weaned and bratone from their Dammes. For the first, I would haue it a ley ground, with hie ridges and deepe furrowes, and if it may bee, full of great Hole-hilles, that your foales by scoping and galloping thereon, may be brought to such nimblenesse, strength, and true footemanshippe, that they shall not onely haue a most excellent braue trot, but also during their liues, (not being strayned too young) they shall be free from that foule vice of stumbling.

This ground I wish should lye open of the East, that the morning Sunne may rise thereon, which dooth not onely reuiue and bring a lust to your foales, but also ads such a strength to their backes, and such a firme knitting of their loyntes, that they shall bee more readye for the Ryder at thzee yeares olde, then others (bredde contrarilye) at six. For the watering place in this Close, I would haue it some Pond, which is fedde eyther by some fresh Spring, or some running Riuer, so as your fence stand betweene the Riuer and your Mares: my reason is, because it is the nature and proprietye of Mares, to couet to soale eyther in the water, or as neere as they can possible get.

For shelter in this place, I would haue none more then the ordinarye fencing which compasseth the ground, for to haue other were but needlesse, because by experience I haue found it, that those foales which haue falne in March, and haue bene most weather-beaten, haue proued alwaies the largest and stoutest in the Ryders handling. And thus much for that part of ground where I would haue Mares to soale in. Now for the second, where I would haue your Mares and Foales, wintered, I would haue the situation of it in all thinges like the first, onely the watering place there, I would haue some fresh Riuer if it might bee conveniently, as wel for the purenesse & soundnesse of the water, as also for sauing the annoyance of Ice, which is perilous for the legs & loyntes of young foales. For your shelter in that place, I would haue

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haue it thus made, in the highest part of the close, I would haue you make a walke of Stone in length 24. foote, in height 4. foote, and at eyther end with a crosse-wall 14. foote in length of like height with the other, according to this figure.



This being made, the two endes standing North, and South, that the open sides may lye of the East and West, I would haue made within, Racks of such height, that your foales may with ease reach them, and vnder them Paungers, to throwe now and then into Chaffe, Cozne, or Carbidge, which no doubt will bring your foales to beare most gallant foze-hands, sith it onely raiseth by a good crest, and also makes them puissant and harde Horses for ser-vice.

On the toppe of this house or shelter, I would haue layd over-layers of wood in manner of a houel, that thereon may bee stackt your Hay and Winters provision, eyther light Cozne or wilde Dates in the straw, which is the onely thing that euer I haue found by practise or reading, as a chiefe nutriment for foales.

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Now for your third Close, for your weaninges, I would have it (if possible) likewise ascending, having some rounde, River or fresh Hande for watering: if there bee shelter of Trees or Bushes, if much availeth, neverthelesse, at some end of it, would I have eyther a close houell or house built with Rache and Danger, whereto in the winter they may at their willes repaire and finde both Hay and Garbidge, the Dooze being alwaies open to passe in and out at:

Lastly, for the fertillnesse of the soyle, I would have it a rich blacke mould, so it bee not forced by manure, for I assure you by pzoofe, it is better to bzeede of a barrayne stonye ground, then of such a ground that is manured euerye yeare, for the Grasse thereof is neither sauery nor wholesome. And thus much for the choyce of your groundes, to bzeede vpon. Now it may bee objected to mee by some, that I wzonged my selfe in choosing of high groundes sith they bee neyther so fruitefull of grasse, nor so convenient for water as lower groundes bee. But my answer is, hee that bzeedes vpon lowe groundes that bee fruitfull and full of ranke grasse, and keepe his Hares onely for bzeede & not for woꝝke, shall finde by pzoofe, (as I haue done) that in the winter season, when they shall come to flooding, the most of his race Hares, especially those which goe ouer, shall hazard to dye of the rotte, which will as soone infect Horses, and Hares as Scheype, if they be not wzought: where contrary vpon high hard groundes, they shall be free from that infection.

Againe, Colts bzeede in lowe groundes, will alwaies bee weake pasterns and fatte chauld, the one thzough his wet treading and vncertaine soote-hold, the other thzough his grosse soode in Summer, and the abundance of lower fogge in winter: where the fresh ayze which is alwaies pure on the height of hilles will adde such life and spirit to your Coltes, that with their scoping and wilfull running, they will waste those cold congealed humours, which in lowe groundes turne alwaies to the Stangulion or Blaunders.

When

and trayning vp of Horses.

When you haue theretoꝝ your groundes seuered and bzed as I haue before wzitten, it then resteth that you stock it with Hares, which for their straine, colour and comely shape, will bee profitable to bzeede vpon, their straines (by which I meane their kindes or generations) I would haue from a plaine English bzeede of the Dam-side, their Spers being eyther Metropolitan Courser, Spanish Fenets, Turks, or Barbaries: the nature and pzoertie of all which Horses Grison hath wzit effectually.

For the colours of your Hares, I would haue them eyther brown dapple bayes, sayze dapple grapes, or bright white Lyards. For their shapes thus: of stature tall, but not monstrous, astery eye, a small head, a little eare, a firme mane, a strong thinne crest, a long necke, a bigge square bzeast, a broade backe, a flat legge, a straight soote, and a hollow hooft: to which when you haue attained, it shall then rest that you chuse a Stallion to match the beautie and goodnesse of your Hares: in choyce of which if I differ from other wzriters, make it no wonder, but pardon mee as well to wiste mine experience as they their iudgements: sith I haue made pzoofe, and scene pzoofe of all those Stallions they wꝝite of, yet finde them nothing so fit as another horse, which in our English Authoꝝs is obscured.

Maister Blundiuile, in his third Chapter where he compareth races together, adviseth him that should bzeede a strong Horse for seruite, to chuse for Stallion, eyther a Metropolitan Courser, a high Almaine, a Hungarian, a Flaunders, or a Friesland: for the first being a Courser, I allowe him as a moste singular Horse to bzeede on, for the second the Almaine, I disallow him as vnfitte, for he is grossly made of nature sloathfull, vnnimble, cowardly, and so intollerable: a burthen to himselfe, that he is moze ready in a charge to stand still then trotte. For the Hungarian, I like him not for a Stallion, hee hath so many bad shapes, as a great head, a narrow Postrell, a small pasterne, a full hooft, an empty belly, a pinne buttocke, and a long lank body.

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For the Flaunders and Friesland, they bee of all the worst, they be thicke, chub-headed, hollow eyed, long backt, flatte buttockt weake toynted, especially in the pasternes, alwaies ready to tye in a miles ryding: and so rough hayred about the fetlockes, that to mend their other defozmities in spite of the best keepers, they will neuer be without the paines and scratches.

Also Maister Blundeuile adviseth him that will breede Amblers, to choose for Stallion a Fenet of Spaine, or an Irish Hobbie: and for him that will breede Runners, a Barbarie or a Turke. Of these I well allow, for they bee good, albeit the Fenet is not so fitte for that purpose: for though hee bee of high pride and comely shape, yet be their paces weake and vncertaine, especially their ambles, in which they alwaies waue too and fro, carrying their bodies vncertainely.

Howe to come to the true Stallion, who for his brave trotte, and pure vertue of valure in the field, is a staine to all other Horses: whose comely and easie amble, may be an eternall instruction to all Aldermens Hackneyes, how to roche their Paisters into a sound sleepe, whose wonderfull speede both in short and long courses, may make our English Pickers hold their best runners but Baffles, who by nature hath all thinges perfect, nothing defedive: him I hold a fitte Stallion to breede on, and a fitte Beast for his Paister to hazard his life on, and this is onely the Courser of Arabia. A Courser I fearme him, because once hapning on an old writing of a Moncks, witten in parchement, about the meeting of Achilles and Hector, wzit that Achilles rode on an Arabian Courser.

This Horse of Arabia, is of a reasonable stature, neyther too hie nor too lowe, but byright and cleane fashioned, his head is small, leane and slender, his postrell (if he bee angled) wonderfull wide, his eyes like fire, readie to leape out of his heade, his eares sharpe, small, and somewhat long, his chaule thinne and wide, his thropell large, his necke

and trayning vp of Horses.

necke long, his crest high, thinne and firme, his backe short, his chyne a handfull broade and more, his buttocke long, byright and cleane, the sterne of his tayle, well nye so small as a mans finger, but in strength beyond any other Horse: the haire thereon so thinne as is possible: his legges are small and cleane, hauing no haire on his fetlockes. his bodye slender and round: in breefe, his cote in generall is so fine, that it is not possible almost in any part of him but his mane and tayle, to catch holde to pull off one haire. The collour of that Arabian which I haue seene, and which is euen now vnder mine handes, is a moste delicate bay, whome if you view in the sunne, you will indge him eyther like changeable Satine or cloath of golde.

This Arabian is of nature milde and gentle to his Ryder and keeper, but to strangers moste craell: they will bite like Malises, if you offer to strike them, they will rume open mouthed at you like a Dogge, and the more you strike the more they will bite, they feare nothing, the night and day is with them all one: and as those Gentlemen repozte that haue trauailed in these Countries, they ordinarily liue till fiftie and threescore yeares.

This Horse for a Stallion is peerelesse, for he hath in him the puritie and vertue of all other Horses. They bee so exelent for trauaile, that this Arabian (of which I haue the ryding) beeing trauaile from a parte of Arabia called Angelica to Constantinople, and from thence to the hitthermoste partes of Germanie by land, and so by Sea to England, yet was hee so couragious and liuelye, (hauing no fleshy on his backe) that by no meanes hee could be ruled.

Hauing gotten your selfe a Stallion of this Countrey, beeing young and lustye, which commonly are the best, or for want of such, (because they bee rare,) one of those which I haue befoze mencioned, I would wish you thus to breede. In the Moneth of March or Aprill, or from midde March till midde May following: for befoze and after these times,

Of the breeding, ryding,

times, I doe not allowe the couering of Mares. The Moon hauing newly changed, and finding your Mare ready for the Horse, which you shall knowe by her running too and fro, and by her pride, or else by prouing her with some bad ston'd Jade. I would haue you bring her in an euening into some emptye Barne or wast house, and then your Horse hauing been in the soile a weeke at least, put him to her and let him abide with her all night, and in the morning when the Sunne is vp, take him from her, and feede him well eyther with brace or Dates, and at night put him to her againe in like manner, and thus doe for thre or foure daies together, provided alwayes that you keepe your Mare during that time from any meate, vnlesse it bee a handfull or two of newe molne grasse once a day, but in any case no water at all: and in this order would I haue you one after one, (so there bee betwene every one thre daies at the least,) couer all your Mares, and you shall finde no way moze easie, surer, nor safer.

It may seeme in me a point of no lesse absurditie then arrogancie, to set downe this peremptorie resolution of couering of Mares, when Xenophon, Vegetius, Grison, and all our English writers, haue concluded and set downe precepts for the couering of Mares to be abroad, and that the Stallion should runne with them in open places: to which opinion I am cleane opposite. If therefore my reasons & practise shall be found in equall Ballance with their former iudgements, I doubt not but the censures of the wiser, will allowe me, though the ignozant carpe at my writings.

My first reason therefore is, that that Horse which can be kept within the boundes of a Dale, Kapie, or quick-sette Hedge, hauing a faire prospect and libertie to looke ouer the, hee I say is not worthy to be bred of, for it dooth not shewe that he is of a gentle or good disposition, but of a fearefull, dull, heauie, and weake nature: neither can he bee a true Arabian Neapolitan, nor of any good strain, for no Horse of good courage (much moze they) will be kept but within
some

and trayning vp of Horses.

some walles, ouer which they can by no meanes looke, and euery one that will endeuour himselfe to breed a good horse, cannot haue a walled ground, but were it so that euery one had a walled ground, yet shall you finde many inconueniencies. First, (for I haue noted it) many yeres if your Mares bee in lust or pride, you shall bee in venture to haue neuer a Colt-foale, for your Horse being hot and at libertie, in two or thre of the first dayes hee will so disorderly spend himselfe, both on the Mares and for want of foode, (for Stallions will neuer eat much amongst Mares) that beeing weake & the Mares in pride, they will be so much too strong for him in conception, that you shall breed onely fillies.

Againe, running amongst your Mares, some will bee ready, some vnready, in so much, that the Horse being couragious, hee will couer the ready Mare so oft, that those which will be ready to be serued after, shall eyther not hold at all, or else bring forth weake and vncomly foales. Also it is the nature and property of the Arabians and Neapolitans, to be so extreamly furious and hot of the Mares, that if they be at their owne liberties, they will neuer leaue couering till they haue killed themselves, and then in time of seruice shall the want of such a Horse be found: as I could shew an number of instances were it not needles. To remedy which anoyance and losse and to be sure of as good, or rather better Coltes, I wissh you onely to vse the way before described.

Your Mares beeing thus couered, I would haue you take a diligent regard, that in the Monthes of September and October, they may by no meanes be chased nor stirred, for then are their foales principally in knitting, in somuch that any small straine will make them shut and cast their foales, which is very dangetous. Also haue regard that in those Monthes no ston'd Jades may come at your Mares, for they will by nature couet the Horse, but if they take him, they will presently cast their foales: and thus much touching the couering of your Mares.

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It shall now therfore be expedient to treate somewhat touching the byring up of your foales, & weaning them. After your Mares have foaled, I would haue you let them run in some fresh pasture, that thereby they may haue stoe of milke, to keep your foales in lust and pride, & in no case to take your foales from them for the space of a yeare, but let them continually run with thier Dams, vntill it bee some baggage foale that is not worth any thing: for the weaning of them as some doe at Martimas or Christmas, is such a weakening and plucking back of their strength & groweth, that they hardly recouer it in two yeares after, as I haue found often by proofe. Besides, the weaning of them so early, and forcing them to liue eyther of Hay or grasse, which at that time is but vnfauery fogge, fillles them so full of cold humors through their raw digestion, that they cannot but be incident both to the strangle, the woymes, and great inflamations in their heads, whercof they commonly dye, vntill they haue present remedy: for if they haue but grasse to feede on wher the daies & nights are sharpe & stormy, they being weake and tender, will rather pine then graze, insomuch that for want of foode they fall away, and so being in pouertie, are subiect to euery disease.

But some will say, when the weather is sharp they may be soothered wth Hay: I answer, y^e their teeth (being tender) wil be so set on edge, that they can by no meanes endure to eate hay, especially so much as shal suffice nature: but were it so as they were able, yet is it so drye a foode of it selfe, that it yeelds but small nutriment to a foale of halfe a yeare olde: Where, to the contrary going with their Dams, & hauing such shelter made as aforesaid, their food wil be so wholsom, being for the moste parte milke, as neyther the coldnes of the grasse, nor drynes of the hay, of both which they will sometimes feede, shall be any anoyance to them, but rather serue as physick helps to keep them sound, & withal, you shal haue this commodity: the sucking of your foales so long, wil keep your Mares so bare & lowe of flesh, y^e when the time of the yeare comes,

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comes, they will be so fitte and apt to receiue the Stallion, as you can any waies deuise or wish, whereas if their foales be drawne from them, and they themselves haue liberty to feede without eyther trauell or working, they will grow so grosse, that by reason of their extreame fatnes, the Nature or place of conception will be so straitned, that they wil eyther not holde to the Horse, or holding, bring forth but small foales. And thus much I haue thought good to write, as touching your groundes to breed on: the choyce of your Mares and Stallion, the ordering of them both, and the byring up of your young foales. For other things which I haue omitted, as touching the speciall markes of Horses, their complexion and colours, their sundry kinds, their natures and dispositions, I referre you to Crison or Blundevile, who of those things haue writt sufficiently.

It resteth therfore that I speake as touching the weaning of your foales, which I would wish in this order. Your foales hauing run with your Mares the space of a yeare, or within a moneth, in so much that they are ready to foale againe, I would wish you to draw them from their Dams and locke them in some close house for a night: then in the morning to take them, and to glue each of them two or thre slippes of Hauen, and so let them rest two or thre houres after: this Hauen is a moste Soueraigne Medicine for the woymes, which will be moste abundant in young foales, insomuch that if they haue not present remedie vpon the first drawing from their Dammes, they will many times suddainly drop away and die.

Hauing thus doone, I would haue you to put them in the close for the purpose before prescribed, where they may runne vntill they shall bee found fit for the Yaddle: provided alwaies, that they be neyther within the sight or bearing of their Dammes for a weeke and more, nor that your silly foales be suffered to runne with your Coltes, but be kept in seuerall.

Of the breeding, ryding,

CHAP. 2.

The art of ryding.

How young Colts should be handled, tamed, ridden, & made perfect both for service and pleasure.



When your Coltes haue attained the age of thre yeares olde and the vantage, which is from Aprill or May till Martilmas or Chylmas, it were good you daine them vp into some close house, where hauing good strength of men, you may haulter them, which I would wish to bee done with all the gentlenesse and quiet meanes that may bee. When your Colte is once haultered, then offer to leade him forth into some Court or Close, where when hee comes, there is no doubt but (not hauing bene in hand before) hee will bee vnrueley, and offer both to runne away and plunge, which when he couets to doo, suffer him even as farre as your chace haulter wil giue him leane and then with a good strength even in his running or leaping, giue him such a twitch backe, that you make his necke readie to cracke againe: or else pluck him vpon his buttockes, and faile not but as oft as he strives to break away, so oft doe you pluck him backe with these suddaine straines and twitches, the commoditie whereof is this.

If he be a Horse of a thicke, short and strong fore-hand, and withall of wilfull and haughty courage, this straying and ouer-maistering him in the haulter, will make him so plyant of his necke, and so tender of his head, that fearing the like correction he will neyther offer to breake from his keeper when he shall leade him, nor indanger his Ryder, with that villanous quallitie of running away. Moreover this manner of conquering him with the haulter, wil bying him to such a sensible feeling of correction, that when hee shall

and trayning vp of Horses.

shall come to weare the Austole Chaine or Cauezan, al which be many degrees, beyond the haulter in crueltie and terroz, his Ryder shall finde him so obedient to his hand, that hee shall place his head where hee list, and in one weekes trayning rule the Colt how hee list.

But if he be a stullen Jade that will neyther run nor leape, but nely hang backe, then let some standers by with long poles or goades beat him and pukke him, till you make him leade vp and downe gentlye, not forgetting but to make much and cherrish him, when you shall finde him obedient and plyant to your will. This done, let him bee sette vp in the stable, and pull off his chace haulter for feare of galling his head too much, and put on a flatte colloz of double leather. Let his keeper bee alwaies tending and doing some what about him, eyther rubbing or clawing him in one place or other, where hee shall finde him most ticklish or dainty: still giuing him kinde words, as ho boy, ho boy, or hol-la loue, so my nagge, and such like teatmes, til he haue won him to his will that hee will suffer him to dresse him: take vpe his legges and picke him in euery place: provided alwaies, (and let both his Ryder and keeper holde it as an especiall rule of good Horsemanship,) neuer to doe any thing about a colte, eyther suddainly, hastily, or rudely. but come to him softly, to doe euery thing about him leysurely, and be careful not to fright him with so much as an euill word: for when vnskillfull Horsemen will come to their Horses with suddaine motions, and violent furies, that makee Horses learne to strike, bite, to start at the saddle, to refuse the bydle, and to finde boagards at mens faces. Therefore let all thinges be done with lenitie and discretion, and yet not so void of correction, but that if hee be a Stubborne Jade, which though will and churlishnesse will withstand his Ryder, you may with a sharp red correct him making him as well vnderstand when hee offendeth, as when hee pleaseth.

When your Colt is thus in the stable made gentle, that

Of the breeding, ryding,

hee will be currid, rub'd, pickt, cold, cloath'd, scopt, shodde and ledde vp and downe, eyther to the water or from the water, al which a paineful man may easily perfoyme in one Moneth, then would I haue a Saddle brought to him, in the gentlest manner that may be. First let him smell to it, then let it rubbe his shoulder, then his side, then his buttocke, and so by degrees set it on his backe, not falling, set it on and take it off many times ere you let it rest: alwaies cherishing him.

When it is so seated on his backe, then let one on the farther side of the Horse deliuer you the girthes, and gird it on, first so slacke as he may scarce feele them, then by little and little, draw them straiter, and straiter, till you feele the Saddle so firme that it cannot stirre: then with your hand clappe vppon the Saddle, at which if he startle, with faire words encourage him, and clappe harder, not desisting, but one while clapping, another while shaking the Saddle, till you finde in the Colte a carelesse regard of the noyse, that hee will neyther shrink nor stirre for any thing you doe about him. Then take a Trench or watering Snaffle, but the Trench I rather preferre, and annoint it with honnye and Salte, then put it in the Colts mouth, calling the raines thereof ouer the Saddle pomel: yet in any case not so strait as eyther it may draw in the Colts heade, or force him to strine against it, but let it lye in his mouth, that hee may worke and play vppon it at his pleasure.

In this sort let him be trim'd every day, for the space of a weeke, and so walkt abroad in his keepers hand, that he may be acquainted with the Saddle, with the Bit, Stirropes and other implements about him: which being done effectually, his Rider may with more surety and boldnesse venture to backe him, which I would wish and haue solloved in this order. Let him be saddled as I haue befoze set downe, but with great care, so that the saddle may neyther slippe side-waies, sozward, or backward, but stand firme in his place.

Then

and trayning vp of Horses.

Then Take a Pistole of wyethen yron and put it on his head, so as it may lye iust vpon the strength of his nose, neyther so low as it may crush the tender grissell of his nostrils, nor so hye, that it may by the correction, bee afterwards any blemish to the Horses face: then take a martingale of strong leather, three fingers broade, made in this forme following.



Let the one end thereof bee buckled to the girthes, betweene the Horses legges, the other ende to the leather of the Pistole, but yet so slacke, that the Horse may haue no more but a feeling of the Pistole, when he shall lert or throw his head aloft: then put on his Trench, and let his Keeper walke him faire and softly forth to some new plowed peece of ground: where after you haue paused a space & cherisht the Colte, make offer to put your foote into the Stirrop, at which if he finde fault and refuse to abide, then chase him awhile about his keeper, on that new plowed ground, and then cherisht him, and come to him againe and offer the libe which if he refuse then, chase him againe and leaue him not till such time as he stand quietly, and suffer you to put your foote in the Stirrop.

Then would I haue you heaue and lift halfe a dozen times, still making proffers but not getting vp: all which if he abide, cherisht him exceedingly, and then raising your selfe, getts halfe way vp, which if he suffer, then the next time

Of the breeding, ryding,

time get gently into the Saddle. and leate your selfe quietly without mouing or stirring. Place your body vpright, your eyes betweenc his eares, your legs straight out without spurres, and your rodde vpright by your shoulder, leass if you shold holde it lowe befoze his eyes it might braede in him some affright or amazement, which were a grosse erroz in a hoxses first backing.

Being thus mounted & well placed, let his Keeper offer to lead him sozward gently, which if hee doe quietly (as there is no doubt but hee wil) then let the Keeper lay of his hand, and let his Rider mildely put him sozward, not con-ting to haue him keepe any one way or sozrowe, but suffering the Colte to goe as himselfe shall best like, sometimes over-thwart, sometimes endwaies, or else as hee shall bee disposed: obseruing this rule alwaies, to carry a gentle vpright hand of the Colte, nether so hard that it may by any meanes eyther mooue stay in him, or sozce him to finde faulte at the correction, or tozite his mouth or necke: nether so slacke, that he may eyther winne the head of you to put it betweene his soze legges, which they will most commonlye couet, or make pzoffer to runne away by reason of too great libertie, which to the best Hoxses is most natural. Therefore I say carry a gentle hand, so as you may haue a feeling of the Colte, and the Colte no moze but a perfect say of your hand, vnlesse extremitie compell you. And because the hand is the onely instrument, and chiefs guide to bring a Hoxse to his perfection, I will befoze I goe anye further, shew both the vse of the hand in the first backing and also the carryng of the raines.

Being seated in your Saddle as is befoze mencioned, take the raine of your bzidle and folde the one side ouer the other, making each side of an euen length, and so shozt that you may haue the Colts head at commaundement, the lay on both your hands, the one a handfull distant from the other, and doe not draw your hands to the Saddle pommel, or plucke them close into your bodies, but place them ouer the

and trayning vp of Hoxses.

the midst of his crest, pulling his head still vprward and aloft not drawing it in as to bring him to an vniformitie of raine, or that shall be but a marring of his mouth, and the first rule to bring a comely soze-hand to an eue shote: but as I said, list your hands still vprward, suffering them alwaies to goe and come with easie motions, onely to this end, that you may gather vppe his necke to the bittermost height, that arte or nature will by any meanes suffer it.

Now soz as much as some Hoxses, haue naturallie such good soze-hands and such comely raines, that the Rider needeth little labour and lesse arte, as soz example, hee that hath a long large vpright necke, a wide chattle and a datntz mouth, other some so imperfectly framde by nature, that though the Rider vse extreame industrie and much art, yet if he haue not the verze ground and absolute knowledge of hoxsemanship, hee shall neuer bring him to staidnes, comeliness or good show, as those which be stout neckt, narrow chauld, thicke headed, and deade mouthed. And sith these contraries, must haue contrarye meanes to bring them to their perfections, because lenity to him that is dot and stubborn, will from a little, bring him to rust nothing doing, and crueltye to him that is free, apt and courageous, is the hie way, not onely to marre him, but also to kill him: and because the onely art of Ryding consisteth in the making of a comely, staid, and well fashioned raine, I will heere sett foztwne the manner, how they ought both kindes of them to be trayned and taught, drawing all the natures, dispositions and vmozs of Hoxses, into these two heads or branches, Dulnesse and freenesse.

Under this woze Dulnesse, I conclude such as be heauie naturde, slowe, vnapt, churlish, alwaies craving correction, restie and sozgetfull: Under this woze freenesse, I conclude those that be light, nimble, courageous, & apt, that wil catch a lesson from his Rider ere it be fully taught him, and so alwaies ready soz moze then can hee put vnto him, therefore I will beginne first (because they aske moze labour

Of the breeding, riding,

and arte) with those kinde of Horses which I feared best.

Having backt your horse as is before prescribed, & made him to receive you off and on at your pleasure, which may be done in a day or two, then enter into the nature and disposition of the Horse, (which who so cannot finde, let him neither proesse nor expect to be a Horseman,) then finding him to be of nature dull and untoward, neyther apt to proud pace nor raine, in any case neyther offer him lesson nor Ring, but being mountes on his backe, and having pausde & settled your selfe, thrust him out into a good round trotte, the length of twenty or forty scoze, all the way with your hands working vp his head aloft: and then offer to stoppe him, by drawing in your hand more firme and hard then you were wont in the working vpp of his head: at which if he offer to thrust down his head, and will not stay, thrust him forward as sacre againe. and then offer him the stoppe, provided alwaies you keepe him in a swift trotte, in which if he prooue soathfull, as no doubt hee will, then reuine him with a sharpe rodde, with your voice, and with the ierting of your legges and bodie forward at once.

If at the second offer, hee refuse to yeelde in his head or stoppe, then at him the third time the fourth and the fifth, till you haue trotted him a mile or somewhat more, then turne him homeward, and exercise him after the same manner, which peradventure will the first day nothing at all preuaile with him, but bee you carelesse & in any case & rine not with him, or seeke by strong hand to overcome him, for so you shall marre his mouth, teach him many knauish qualities, and no more make his head nioone then a great Make: but take him out the second day, and then trot him fourth two miles, and alwaies in twelve scoze, or scoze, or twentieth scoze, as you finde your ground or feele your horse, offer him the stop, which if he refuse, make him not, but take him out the third day, the 4. and 5. increasing his travell as his daies increase. And if you finde in him abilitie of body and strength, to which you must haue great respect, & onely

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and trayning vp of Horses:

an untoward stubbornnes and vnaptnes, hinders what you goe about, then spare not to laboz him two or three houres together about the felbes, til by this your laboz & toile you make him yeeld to your hand, which you shal no sooner perceiue but immediatlye make much of him, cherrish him, light scd his back, & giue him grasse or greene cozne if there be any neare you: and faile not but exercise him thus for a weeke or a fortnight, in which space you may make him so well acquainted with your hand, that whensoever you shal but straine your bzidle raine, he will yeeld and stop at your pleasure. It may be the first day you trot him fourth you shal finde him of such a gentle mouth, that at y first proffer hee will stop, yet couet to haue his head betweene his legs and trot but sliuently and like a Jade: which if hee doe, thee looke what franell I prescribed you for the stop, imploy the selfe same, onely to the raising vp of his head, to the bringing of him to lightnes, to a faire trotte and forwardnesse of way, which no meane that euer I tryed or saue, will so soone bzing to passe as this.

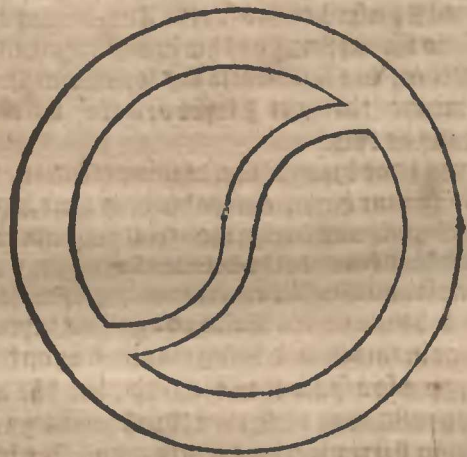
When you haue brought him to this perfection, that hee will yeeld to your hand, carrye his head aloft, and trotte fourth both lightly and freely: then shall you endeavour (having gotten his necke, to the vttermosse height,) to bring down his nose and muzzle that it may rest vpon his throppe, and so haue a perfect stasde and gallant rayne, which you shal doe in this maner being mounted vpon his backe and having pausde a space, then draw vp your had, at which if he offer to yeeld or goe back, then thrust your legs out stifly vppon your stirrop leathers, and that will stay him: then loke whether your Martingale be straffe or slack, if you finde it slack, then let some footman standing by draw it straiter yet in any case not so straite, but so as the Horse may rest vpon it and no more, then trot him fourth into some gravelled earth or new plowed ground, but y gravelled earth I rather preferre, because it is more surer fote-holde, and not so laboursome to trauaile on: being come thether, looke whether

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Of the breeding ryding,

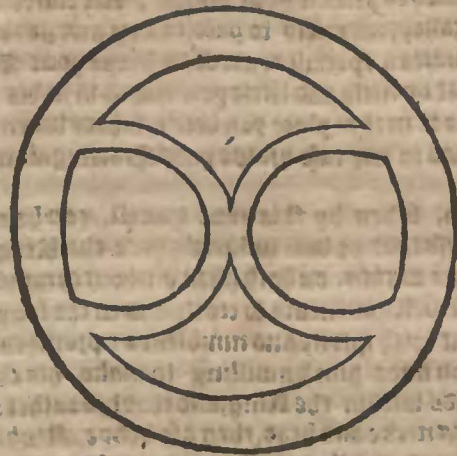
ther your Partingale continue his former stiffness or no, which if it doe not, (as there is no likelihood it will,) then draw it againe to his former straitness, and then put forward your Horse, and upon a soft and easie foot-pace holding his heade upright, and his body straight, marks out a large Ring, being at the least forty yards in compass, about: in the which walke him upon your right hand three times, then drawing the right hand raine a little more firme, and laying the calfe of your left legge closer to his side, pace out within your ring two halfe circles, the first on your right hand, the latter on your left, which will be a plaine Roman S. in this forme following.



This doone, then walke about your large Ring three times on your left hand, & then change within your Ring as you did before, observing for your left hand your left raine and your right legge, then will your large Ring have two whole Ringes within the same, as this figure following sheweth.

Then

and trayning vp of Horses.



Then on your right hand walke him other three times, (because you must holde it for a general rule in horsemanshippe, alwayes to end on that hand you begunne) and so trotte him straight forward twenty yardes, and there stop him and cherrish him: which done, draws in both your hands even together, and make him goe backe apace or two, which if he refuse to doe, then ease your hands & pull them in againe so gently as may be, never ceasing, but letting them come and goe till hee yeeld and goe backe, which I am sure he will instantly doe, unless he be a wonderfull unrulie and rebellious Fide: which if he be, then must you have a footman to stand by, who with a cudgell beating him upon the nose, and you with your rod beating him upon his fore-legges, enforce him perforce to goe backe, which when hee dooth immediately cherrish him, and then taking compass enough for feare of making him weake neckt, turne him about, and downe the same narrow pace him to the Ring againe, where you may exercise him in his lesson as you

Of the breeding, ryding,

you did before. In this manner would I have you for foure or five daies to practise your Horse, not suffering him to trot or gallop, but onely to pace, to stop and goe backe, having alwaies a speciall regarde to keepe your spartingale stiffe, that by little and little you may win in his head, till you have it in that place you desire, & here when it is, then stay, and in any case drawe your spartingale no straighter.

Now, when by this your travell, you have brought your Horse that he will willingly pace the King, & make his change within, on both hands without compulsion, then may you well adventure to trotte him in the same, making him doe it with spirite and nimblenes: provided alwayes that if you finde him unwilling to make his changes on both hands within the King, and that hee rather covets to moove his necke and head, then his bodie, all which should goe even, and equally together, then make your changes in this manner.

When you would have him turne on your right hand, drawe your left raine straight, and so holde it, then moving gently your right hand raine, lay the calve of your left leg close to his side, & with your rod on the left shoulder, make him come in on your right hand as your selfe would, and so likewise for your left hand by the like contrarie meanes, which when you have found by experyence to prevaile, and that by this meanes and exercise, he will both pace and trot this King with good courage, (which you must chiefly respect,) and that he will make his stop close and well, and at the motion of your hand retire, which in any spone thes practise (at the most) you may at ease performe, then shall it be requisite you teach him to galloppe the same ring in this sort.

First when you come into the field, as I have before prescribed, gently pace him about your King, that he may thereby know about what he goeth: then put him to his trotte, and let him trotte it with great life, till throug-

and trayning vp of Horses.

King him forward with your tsete and bodie, till you make him gallop: then having gallopt a stroke or two, drawe in your hand, and make him but trotte againe: then having trotted a while, make him gallope somewhat more then he did before, and then trotte and thus increase your gallop by little and little, as first a stroke or two, then halfe the King, then three parts, and at length all the King round about, but by no means for a day or two let him galloppe your changes.

And note here, that although I sette you downe this abrupt manner of beginning to gallop, yet notwithstanding, in this as in the rest, you must observe your three times on a hand, as to pace once about, to trot once, and gallop once, or to pace the one halfe of the King, trot the other, gallop an other, and then pace againe, as your owne discretion shall moove you, till you finde in your Horse (through this manner of instruction) such a readines, that but mooving eather your legge, bodie, rod or voice, hee will instantly take his galloppe: which being perceiv'd, as no doubt but you shall within three or foure daies ryding, then may you take this order.

When you beginne in the morning first pace him thrice about your King on your right hand, and then changinge do as much on your left hand, then change againe, and trotte thrise on your right hand, and thrise on your left: then gallop thrise on your right hand, thrise on your left, and thrise on your right hand againe, then gallop straight south-right fortye paces or more, and thereby drawinge your hand even firme, and at leysure, make him stop and stand still a while, then put him backe two or three paces, and let him stand still without mooving for a good space, neether doe you your selfe eather strike your legges or bodie, but onely with your hand, voice, and the bigge end of your rodde, clawe him and make archy of him, thereby to encourage him in his well dooing: And after this sorte and manner (as I have here prescribed) would I have you exercise him

Of the breeding, ryding, & use

him for thre weekes or a Moneth. if you finde him dull or untoward.

Now, for that sundry obseruations are to be obserued in this lesson, I will so farre digresse from my purpose, as first to let you vnderstand them. Note therefore that in this lesson as in all other, you must haue an especial regard that your Horse carry a gallant rayne, his head round and lofty without eyther thrusting his nose out like a Pigge, or putting his head betweene his legges like a fearefull Beare-whelp, which you shall not bring to passe by haling or pulling at his mouth but by keeping his Matingale stiffe, and by feeding his mouth with a gentle hand, & alwaies comes and goes with sweete motions. Note that when you gallop him on your right hand, & if hee eyther come not in, so round as you would haue him, or if hee throwe his hinder parts out of the King as many Horses will, that then you correct him, by beating him on the flanke on the left side, with the inside of your left legge, which if it preuaile not, then with your spur strike him, & also with your rod on his left buttocke, which wil in once or twice going about, make him glad to keepe his King: and so for the other hand, vse the like meane on the other side.

Note that when you make your changes on eyther hand, in which you draw your Horse into a straight compass, that then you pull your bridle raynes more straight then before: and putting the calues of your legges close to your Horses sides, you lett them forward againe with a good strength, not ceasing but so to doe, till you come againe into your large King, the effect whereof is this: the hanging of the calues of your legges to your Horses sides, will in his galloppe make him raise vp his lower partes, and then the setting of your legges forward, will (as yet on your Horse, that not staying, his hinder legges will follow his fore-legges in such a maner, so that as if hee were taught to beate an artificiall trot, even with such nimbleness, strength, and comely grace will he make his changes: and

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and trayning vp of Horses.

by this meanes when hee shall bee taught to make his turnes, you shall finde him more apt, readye, & a thousand times more free from any maner of vice belonging to that lesson.

Therefore in this, vse great labour and diligence, especially in keeping iust time with your legge and hand, for if eyther your leg and hand goe so very fast, that the Horse cannot keepe time with you, or if your motions be so slow, that the Horse must stay for you, or if in stedd of the calue of your legge you giue the spurte, then bee you assured, you doe not make but marre, for as the one dooth helpe, the other dooth correct: and the difference betwixt them, who cannot iudge,

Nevertheless, if the Horse be dull and stubbozne, of which kinde I must intreate, for in them is the depth of art to be tryed, and that you finde the calue of your leg wil not quicken him, then it shall be needfull that you vse the euery stroke of both your spurres, which hauing reuiued him, the vse the calues of your legges, and as oft as he wareth beuie and dull, so oft vse your spurres and rodde, and not otherwise in this lesson. Note that when you gallope your Horse forth-right in the euen forrow to giue him his stop, that a little space before you steppe him you thrust him out with more force and courage then before, that thereby in the stoppe, he may couch his hinder loynes the closer, and make his stoppe more firme and comely. Note that if in the stoppe he will not couch his hinder loynes, but will altogether trust to his fore legges, which is both vnsecure and vncomely, that then you chose such a peece of earth to ride vpon, as your euen forrow may be descending downe the knole of some hill, where in the depest descent, you may obserue alwaies to make your Horse stop, by which meanes you shall both make him to feelde his hinder parts, and also if the ground where by chance you shall ride him, be loose and vncertaine, rather then he will quier-shoote his ground, he will stop vpon his buttocks.

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Of the breeding, ryding,

Note that when ou make your Horse goe backe, If he thrust his hinder partes out of the furrow and goe crookedlie, that then with the calue of your legge on that side which he swarueh on, you correct him, in which if he persist, then vse your rodde, yet but in gentle sorte, and sometimes your spurre, and that but sildome.

After thus your Horse can pace, trotte, and gallop your King, and make his stoppe in good sorte, which be well assured hee doe perfectly and readilpe, ere you offer him any new lesson: it shall be necessaric that for a grace and beautifying of what hee dooth, that then you teach him to aduance befoze: which as it dooth adorne, so dooth it carry great profit and commoditie, & therefore you may bring him vnto it in this manner. Ride him into some beaten hie-way which is eyther grauell or sandie, and there trot him forward a dozen yardes or there about, and then make him stop, and in the stopping, giue him the calues of both your legges euen together and also your voice, by letting your tongue parte sharpelie from the roofof your mouth, together with the noyse of your rodde shaken in your hand, which at the first will peradventure moue in your horse a stamering or amazement, but be you carelesse, and trotte him forward againe as farre as you did befoze, and there offer him the like stopps, and the like motions, at which if he refuse to aduance, and offer to runne backe, then thrust him forward with your legs, and sollicite him, till you make him take vp but one of his legs, which when you perceiue, immediately cherrish him, and let him pause a space, then trotte him forward, and doe as you did befoze, continuing this manner, till you finde your Horse vnderstandeth your meaning.

But what for want of vse and nimblenesse, he wil not perfozme or doe it according to your minde, when this you finde, which you shall perceiue by his lifting vp of one leg, or by aduancing of both vpon compulsion or great correction, then shal you labour him in this lesson, alwaies correct-

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and trayning vp of Horses.

ing him when he is vntoward, and cherrish him when he giueth any shew of likelyhood, to perfozme your will, till such time as you haue made him, that he will vpon y mouing of your leg to his side, aduance himself befoze, carrying his head in his true place, and taking his legs vpon euen together, in such sorte as the true arte of Hozsemanshippe requires.

When thus he will aduance, then shall you exercise him to stoppe vpon foot pace and to aduance withal, after that, vpon his trotte both slow and swift to stoppe and aduance: and lastly, vpon his gallop to stop and aduance. Now for such notes & obseruations, as are to bee obserued during the teaching of this, I will heere set downe. First note that when you stoppe your Horse, and compell him to aduance, that you doe not hang vpon his mouth, or presse it too soze, for that is the ready way to spoyle all, and make him runne away, but onely carry such a gentle firme hand, as may no more but stay him from pressing forward, nay let your hand be such, that he may rather haue libertie to presse forward a pace or two, then by your extreame pulling of him, that he may haue his mouth duld: and by that meanes, not onely to winne the head from you, but bee as new to beginne, as if he had neuer been haultered.

Note, that if he chaunce (being at the first ignozant of your meaning,) to presse forward two or thzee paces, that then you make him retire and goe backe, iust so much as he went forward, that thereby he may know hee did offend, and therefore after dread to doe the like.

Note, that if in a dayes riding or two, or thzee, you cannot bring him to that perfection you would, that then you be not discouraged, but continue your labour, for those Hozses that are the slowest of conceite, and hardest to vnderstand their Ryders meaning, being once brought to know what they must doe, are alwaies the surest holders, and euer after, the perfectest perfozmers of any lesson, whatsoeuer.

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Note

Of the breeding, ryding,

Note, that if he eyther aduance too hie, or when you would not haue him, as the best mottald Hozles most commonly will doe, that then with a good cudgell you beate him vpon the fore-legges, or with the great end of your rod, betweene the eares correct him, and vntoubtedly he wil reforme that abuse.

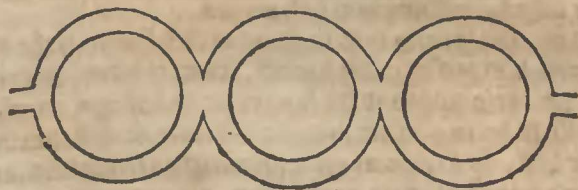
Note, that after he will aduance perfectly and in order that then in euerie stop when you make him aduance, that you make him to doe it twice, thrice, and sometimes fouoe times together, without intermission, & then to stand still, the profit wherof you shall finde, when you come to teach your Hozse to doe the Courat Capriole, and such like faults of pleasure, to which this is the perfect path-way and guide.

Now for asmuch as I am in matters of seruice, I will follow that purpose, and heereafter come to thinges of pleasure. When your Hozse can absoluteiy well doe all these lessons befoze mencioned, which by continuall trauel, vse, and exercise, you may bring him vnto, for in any case you must offer no new lesson till the old bee moste perfect, least by making a confussion in the hozles sence, and for want of true conceite and vnderstanding: he be brought to doe iust nothing, as many vnskilful Hozsemen doe at this day, who will strue to make their Hozles gallop their Ringes, stop, turne, aduance, goe backe, and all in one morning: neuer considering, that a Hozse is a Beast, whose capacity can conceiue no moze then a Beast, which absurditie I wish the wiser sort to eschew.

Having therefore as I said, your Hozse perfect in these lessons, especially that he will gallop the King befoze specified, which King in effect, containeth all other Rings vsed by our English Riders: yet neuertheless I would haue you practise your hozse in one other King moze, which albeit as touching the making of a hozse readie and perfect, it hath no moze vertue then the former, and that what hozse seener can gallop the first, must of force consequently with
moze

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moze ease gallop this, yet for becaue this in seruice is in dayly and houely vse, as wel in charging and anoying the Enemy, as in safe-garding the Riders person from shotte, or suchlike mischiefes, I will heere set it downe as a lesson as needefull as any other whatseuer, teaching it by the tytle of galloping the fiede, the figure wherof is this.



The manner of bringing your Hozse to doe this lesson, is thus: first marke out vpon your right hand in a farrre foote-pace, a King of a reasonable size, being about a three yards oer euerie way, then another on your left hand opening to the former, and so making your Ringes still forward, make a third on your right hand againe, which done, put your Hozse into his galloppe and as you did pace the Ringes, so let him galloppe them backe againe: and then putting him straight forward twenty or forty yards, make your stop and aduancement, thus would I haue you euerie morning when you bring your hozse forth to teach him.

After you haue trotted and gallopt your King first of all mentioned, finding him of sufficient strength and abillitye, after some little rest and ease, let him galloppe these latter Ringes, which I tearme galloping the fiede. And note that for any certaine number of turnes in this lesson, or any other certaintie whatseuer (saue the carrying of his head, which must alwayes keepe his true place in al lessons) there is none to be respected, but all to bee referd to the Riders

Of the breeding, ryding,

ders discretion. Therefore the Ryder must haue a great regard, that in this lesson bee put not his Horse beyond his strength, or force him to gallop, longer then he shal find the Horse of himselfe willing to presse forward: for if he be gner-foyle, and brought to a wearines and sloth, he will not onely learne to prooue restie, but also being young and tender, put footth splints, spauens, ring-bones, and such like soule diseases to bying him to lamenes.

Note that for any vice incident to this lesson (if the Ryder haue him perfect in the former,) there is none, because in effect, these rings and the former ring is all one, saueing that they be in a larger manner, which is more easie: and in the first, is a certaine order and method to be used, and in these none, but onely a confusion, yet a care of true time keeping. Note that when your Horse can perfectly wel gallop the field, that then you shall not neede to exercise him in it aboue once in a weeke.

Now hauing thus farre continued my purpose, I will consequently forward to the other lessons, in which there is more arte, and greater curiositie. And first of all hauing your horse perfect in these lessons before prescribed, you shall then teach him to turne readily on both hands, and for that there bee sundrie manner of turnes, as some Straite, some large, some close, some loftie, I will shew you how to bying your Horse to doe them all perfectly. First therefore, you shall teach your Horse to make that turne which wee tearme (not hauing any apt Engllsh word) Incauallare, to lap one thing ouer another.

This kinde of turne, is the ground of all other turnes, and by it, the rest are attained to with more ease: this manner of turne, is to keepe your Horses hinder partes firme in a place, and make him come about with his foze-partes, lapping his outmost foze-legge ouer his inmost as hee turneth, in this fozte. Trot your Horse straight downe some euen farrow, and there stoppe him, and stand still awhile, then drawing by your bytoble raine somewhat firme, yeeld your

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your bytoble hand a little, but so little as may be, towards your right side, then with the calue of your legge on the left side, and your rod on his left shoulder, make him (so standing) without any larger compasse, to turne his foze partes that way which his hinder partes were, which if he doe willingly, cherrish him: and then making that halfe circle a complete round one, let him as he stood before. Whns as you did on your right hand, doe so likewise on your left, using the like helps with your right legge, and your rodde on his right shoulder, then cherrish him: and so doing the like on your right hand againe, that you may end where you beganne, light from his backe, and giue him a handfull of graffe if there be any neare you.

So walking him vp and downe a while for his ease, you may take his backe againe, and doe as you did before, increasing still his turnes, as you see him increase in perfectnesse and willingnes, till such time as you haue him so readie, as vppon the motion of your legge and hand, he will stie about so swiftly and so oft, as you shal epyther offer or desire. Now for obseruations and notes in this lesson, these be they: first you shall vnderstand when you offer him this lesson, if he refuse vppon the moouing of your legge & hand to turne, and will eouet to reare, or doe such like disorderly acts that then vppon the first proffer of such disorder, you do but slacke the raines of your bytoble, and with your hand vpon his crest keepe him downe, offering him againe to turne, which if neuerthelesse hee will not, then drawe the right side raine somewhat straiter, then the left, yet in any case, not so much that his head may goe a hazzard breadth before his body, but moue altogether, at which if he make any stick, then to your rod on his left shoulder, giue him a good iert that may make him stie, and doubt not but he wil then turne, which when he offers, immediately follow him with your hand and leg till he haue gone halfe about, where you may then pause to cherrish him. Note furthermore, that if hee refuse to moue his foze-partes and offer to come about

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about with his hinder, that then you meet his hinder parts so measuring, with your rodde and vpon his buttocke correct him, making him keepe his hinder parts firme and fast: if your rodde be not a correction sufficient, then may you vse sometimes your spurte in his flank, both which, if you finde preuaile not, then must you cause him to pace out a little narrow King, not about a yard or a yard and a halfe ouer-thwart, which you must make him treade one while on one hand, another while on another, sometimes by the space of a quarter of an houre, sometimes more: and lette him doe it continually on his foot-pace, and not on his trot. This shall bring him to great lightnes on his fore-partes, and make him repose such trust to his hinder, that you shall bring him vnto the incauallare, as your selfe would wish or desire.

Note that if he doe it willingly on the right hand, and not without compulsion on the left, that then you alwaies beginne and end on your left hand, as you did before on your right. Note that when you turne him on your right hand, if hee doe not bring his left legge over his right, but bringes it sometimes short, sometimes vnder, and so shortly vnsauouredly, that for such offence you vse no other correction: but still to labour him the more in this lesson: for by such labour hee shall come to vnderstand his fault, and by the knocking of one of his legges vpon another, correct himselfe enough for that vice.

Note that the more hee lappeth his outmost legge ouer his inmoste, the better and more comely shall his turne bee. Note that the more you follow him in his turne with your hand and legge, the further you compell him to lap his legs one ouer another. When therefore your Horse can set this close turne vpon the ground, both swiftly and in perfection, then shall you proceede to teach him to beate a large King fornelostilpe, which at this day amongst our english horsemen is moste in vse, and it is to bee don in this manner following.

You

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You must pace out a little narrow King, some 4. yardes or thereabouts in compasse, and vse to walk your Horse in the same, vntill such time that you perceiue him so readie, that he will pace it willingly, carrying his head and bodie both firme together not offering to flie out, or vse any disorderly motion: which when you finde, then shall you as you walke him about the ring, on your right hand, wth your voice and calue of your left legge, and withdrawing your h^{and}le raise a little more firme, cause him to aduance, which so soone as he dooth, immediately by the thrusting of both your legs forward againe, make him pace forward as he did before, & in his pacing cherrish him, that hee may vnderstand he did your will: then having paced a while, make him aduance againe, & doe in all thinges as you did, before. Thus may you doe three or 4. times on your right hand, and then make the like King on your left hand, and with the helpe of your right leg, doe in this as in the other, not forgetting to make your ending on your right hand, as you did in other lessons. But by the way note this, that in any case you doe not end vpon your aduancement, but vpon his pace or trotte, for if you doe, you shall bring him to a restie qualitie, that vpon his aduancement, he wil stand still whether you will or no. When he will therefore pace this King, and with the helpe of your legge, aduance and goe forward, then shall you as soone as hee hath aduanced and gone a step forward, make him aduance againe, and so pace the ring about, and doe the like at your second going about, which if he doe in good order, you shall then cherrish him but not stand still, for in this lesson, horses will correct to stand & be slothful. When this is perfect, then make him aduance & goe a step or two forward, three or foure times together, increasing this lesson still by degrees, till through your daily labour & vse, you bring your horse to y^e perfection, that as you couch your leg to his side, so wil he aduance, and as you thrust forward your legges, so wil hee follow with his hinder legges euen together, beating the King

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with

Of the breeding, ryding,

with such advauncements round about, both so oft, so large, and so straits as your selfe will, & keeping that time with his legges and body. that you doe with your legs and hand. And this is knowne, that the chiefest arte and grace in horsemanshipp, is true time keeping.

Note that in this lesson, if the Rýder be discret, and will take time and leysure with his horse, there wil happen no vice, vnlesse it be such as are before specified in the former lessons, together with corrections due for the same. But if the Rýder be an vnskillfull man, which wil force his horse to doe that in a day which should aske a fortnights labour, then be you sure there wil happen moze mischieses in this one lesson, then in all the other mentioned before: as restinesse, running away, writhing his head awry, checking at the bydle, and such like: the least of which will aske a Monethes worke to reclaime them. And sith they come rather through the vnskillfulnesse of the man, then eyther the vnfortunoness or badde disposition of the beaste, I will heere omitte them, meaning to treat thereof in an other place.

Note that this turne of all other turnes is moste beautiful, moste gallant, and moste assured and strong, both for man & horse, it is most in vse in seruice, especially in that manner of fight, which our English Souldiers learne fighting at the croope. Note, that if in this turne you finde your horse at any time sloathful, or that he wil leave before you would haue him, that for such offence, you vse the euery stroke of both your spurres, and a little to checke him in the mouth with your bydle hand, which is a present helpe: yet would I not haue you vse it oft, but at some special times, when other corrections faile.

Heere could I spend a greate deale of wast paper, and moze idle time, in telling you of sundrie other turnes: and in distinguishing of halfe turnes from whole turnes, & whole turnes from double turnes: heere could I speake of y^e turnes which Cruxon calleth Volta raddoppiata, also of that which

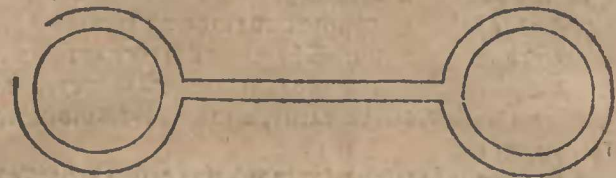
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he calleth Lacrambeta, and our English Riders Chambeta, & when I haue doone, to conclude of nothing else but that which I haue before set downe, for why, all commeth but to that end and perfection. Therefore sith they be so needlesse, I will let them passe, and come to those of her lessons which are fit for a Horse to learne, and are found moste necessary in seruice.

Haunting your Horse perfect in what is before expressed, you shall then teach him to manage truely, iust and well: I neede not heere to interpret vnto you, the signification of this word manage, neither how needefull a lesson it is in seruice, because both are sufficiently doone in an other moze absolute Authoz. Of manages there be thre kinde, manage with halfe rest: manage with whole rest, manage without rest, for the two former kinde of manages, I finde no reason why a man should bestowe any particular labour to traine his horse onely vnto them, sith they be of no such vse as the last is, neyther doe they carry the like grace that it doth. And for mine owne part, sith I vse them but as introductions or guides to the latter, and sith euery Horse that can manage without rest, can manage eyther with halfe rest or whole rest, I will heere conclude them all thre in one, vnder the title of managing without rest.

To make your Horse therefore to manage perfectly and well, you shall take this order: bring some into some grauelo hse way, of breadth sufficient for a large King, and long enough for a managing course, you shall first on your right hand pace out a King containing the circuite of ten or twelue yardes compasse: hauing markt that out so as you may sufficiently discern it, pace then your Horse straight forward, some fortie or fiftie yardes, and there on your left hand, marke out another King of like compasse to the first, according to the manner and order of this figure following.

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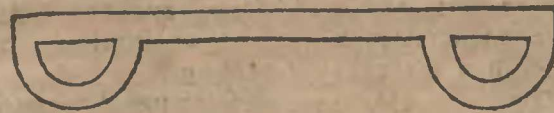
This doone, put your horse into his trotte, and make him trot downe your even furrowe to your first King, at which when he comes, make him stop & advance, and then immediately vpon his aduance, thrust him forward & make him trot about your right hand King, then trot downe the furrowe to your left King, at which when you come, first stoppe and advance, and then trot about the King and so backe againe, not suffering your horse by any meane to stand or stick vpon his aduancement, but presently to goe forward withall.

In this sorte exercise your Horse two or three dayes, after which time, I would haue you when your horse hath trotted your King about, to put him into a gentle galloppe, and to gallop downe the straight furrowe to the other King, where, vpon your gallop make him stop and advance, and then trot the other ring about, and so gallop backe againe, stopping, aduancing, and trotting about the King. After he will doe this perfectlye, you shall then make him hauing gallopt downe the furrowe & made his stop & aduancement to gallop the ringes also, in which I would haue you exercise him a weeke at the least.

This weekes exercise will bring your horse to such perfectnes, that hee will doe all this of himselfe without any helpe of his Rider: that beeing perceived by you, you may then safely aduventure to bring those your Kinges into a more straitte and narrow compasse according to the forme of this figure following.

Every

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Every day making them lesse and lesse, til such time that you bring it into so small a ring, that as soone as you haue stop, (which stop must not be perceiued by the standers by) you immediately ease your hand againe, & putting him forward with your legs, turne him round as it were in the Incauallare, saue that this must be done more softly: and so hauing made this turne on your right hand, gallop backe to your left ring, and doe the like on your left hand, continuing these turnes, no longer then you shall finde your Horse to do it with a good grace and courage. This kinde of manage, is of all lessons in horsemanship most needefull and artificiall, for in it, your horse must stop, aduance and turne, all in one instant.

Note, that in this lesson about all other, your horse must vse the least disorder with his head or body, but in it keepe his rayne moste perfect and gallant: therefore during the time that your Horse doth manage, be sure to carry a more strong and sure hand then in any other lesson. Note that in managing you must keepe as iust time in your gallop as in your turne, and that the time you keepe in each, bee all one. Note that as in your turne, you draw by your bzible hand, to make your horse stop, and ease it againe to make him goe forward in his turne, so in his galloppe you must draw by your hand, to keepe his head in his true place, and also ease it againe to sweeten his mouth, and make him to ride with more pleasure. whereas if you holde your hand alwaies in one stay, you will not onely dull and make dead his mouth, but also make him ride displeasantly, and when you offer to stop him, make proffer to bryake away with you. Note that in this lesson, you carry your bodie straight & byright, your legges in their true place, your rodde as it were your

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swoyde, on the right side of your heade, and be carefull that you vse no vncomly motion, for any vnseemelineffe in the man, is a disgrace to the Horses dooing.

When your Horse can make this manage, you may then if you please, make him manage in a larger sort, which is very comely in this manner. Pace out a King of five or sixe yardes compasse on your right hand, and then pacing downe the furrow as is befoze said, marke out another on your left hand of the same compasse, then put your horse into a gentle galloppe, and being come to your right hand King, there making a sleight kind of stop & advancement, force your horse to beate the King about, in such sorte as I showed you befoze where I tell you how to make your horse to beate a large turne softly: helping him with the calves of your legs, your hand & your rod, then gallopping downe to your left King, doe the like there. This kinde of manage, though it bee somewhat moze painfull then the other, yet if the Horse be of metall that dooth it, it carrieth such a good grace, that to the standers by which shall behold it, it will be wonderfull pleasing.

Now when this is perfected, it resteth that you teach your Horse to passe a swift and strong cariere, which you shall doe in this manner. Being come into some gravelled hie way, the length of a good cariere, which should be measured according to the disposition of the Horse, yet sith it shall not be a misse to sette downe some certaintie, I think sixe scoze yardes a bette fitte carriere, as well for the heauie drag Horse, as also for the puissant and fine mettald beast: for as the one may runne it without wearines, so the other may show in it his puissance and swiftnes. Being come (as I said) into such a place, first pace your Horse twice or thrice about a small King, and then trotte him forward sixe scoze yardes, at the end whereof pace another King, and then setting your horses head straight downe the way hee came, make him stand still a good space, during which time, looke that his body stand straight & firme, which whē you have

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hane found it dooth, then giuing him your bziode hand, bending your body a little forward, & thrusting out both your legges with a good strength, force him suddainely with a good courage, to enter into a swift gallop, which with the euen stroke of your spurres, encrease, till he be at the very uttermoste speede he can runne, in which continue him, till he come to your first King, where, by drawing vpp your hand hard and firme, make him stoppe vpon his buttockes, and then with the helpe of your legges, make him aduance twice or thrice: then trotte him about the King, and stand still a good space, cherrishing him, and no moze.

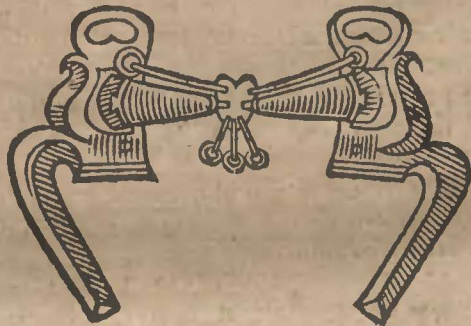
Note that when you start your cariere, to make your Horse doe it with greater life & courage, you may vse the helpe of your voice, by crying how or hey verie loud. Note that when you start your cariere, it is not good to spurte your Horse, for feare you make him parke out behinde, plenge, or vse other disorder, which such vtolent corrections done suddenly, will bring a Horse vnto. Note that the cariere would not bee pac'd aboue once in a fortnight at the moste, nor so oft neither, if your Horse bee not come to his full growth.

Thus much haue I thought good to write as touching the instructing of horses to matters of seruice, for moze then I haue befoze sette downe, is needelesse in seruice, and if he doe any thing else, hee is not fitte to serue vppon. Heere I could trouble you with a long discourse of other Kings and other manages, as namely the Caragolo, the manage resembled to the letter S. or that called Serpeggiare, with others: yet sith there is no Horse but if he bee perfect in what is befoze written, must of force doe the at his pleasure, because there is no alteration of arte, but onely change of forme, I meane heere therefore to omitte them, wishing those that are desirous to vnderstand them, to looke into Master Claudio Cortes his woorkes, a man pccetlesse in the art of horsemanshippe, who of those matters hath written absolutely.

And

Of the breeding, ryding,

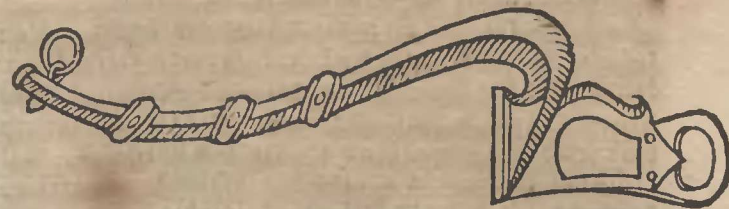
And now to pursue my former purpose, having your Horse ready in all these lessons, belonging to service, that he will doe them vpon his Trench and Bartingale in perfection, carrying his head round, comely, and in good forme, you shall then bitt him, in this manner. Take when hee standeth in his pride, and carrieth his head in the most gallantest fashion, and then measure him from the neather lip, to the fore-point of his Shoulder, which is equall with the height of his breast, and take a plaine smooth Cannon Bit with a flying trench, whose cheekes may bee of the same length, after the manner of this figure following, and put it in his mouth.



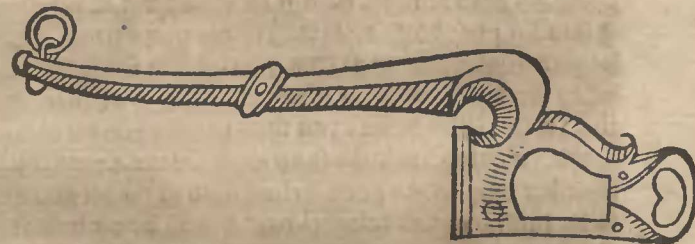
Yet by the way note, that according as your horse is of fashion, so must the cheek of your bitte carrye his proportion: if your horse bee in shape grosse, that is, short neckt, thicke chauld, and hard mouthed, you shall then have the cheek of your Bitte, made vpon thzee degrees, according to this figure following.

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But if hee be of fine shape, as long necked, wide chauld and gentle mouthed, then shall the cheek of your Bit bee made vpon one degree, according to the manner of this figure following.



The difference and nature of these two cheekes is this: the first, which standeth vpon thzee degrees, bringeth in y^e m^ulde of the Horse, and maketh him perforce raine well, that otherwise would thrust out his nose ilfavourecly: the reason wherof is, because it carryeth a greater compasse then any other Bitte, in somuch that a Horse cannot rest vpon it vnlesse he v^olue in the neyther parte of his head: where as the second that standeth but vpon one degree, kee-
peth

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perth a Horses head upright and aloft, neyther doth it suffer him to thrust out his nose, but correcteth him if at any time he covet to put his head downward.

A horse that is short neckt and narrow chould, reason telleth you, cannot couch his head in so good a place as hee that hath a long necke and a wide chould: because alwaies in a good rayne, he must hide his thropell or weison within his chaule: therefore if you shall set him vpon a bit, that dooth not carrye great compasse in the cheeke, as of three degrees at the least, you shall never place his head wel: because the straightest cheeke will keepe vp his necke, & thrust out his nose, and he should haue his necke forced to yeelde, and his nose kept in.

So the contrarie sort, if to a Horse of large long forehand, you put a Witte of much compasse, you then bring downe his neck and put out his nose, by reason of the compasse of the cheeke, which he cannot chuse but follow, where as he should haue his necke kept vp straight and stiffe, and onely his head brought downe to answer it. Therefore as I said, bit your horse according to his proportion. It shall be good that for a day or two, you let him stand vpon his bit in the stable, to play & feele the kirbe, then after for other two or three daies, you shall in your hand trot him abroad, making his kirbe somewhat strait, & rayning him so as hee may haue a good feeling both of the bit and kirbe. After this, you shall take his backe, and being well seated and hauing pausd a while, take vp your bitte raines into your left hand, and holde them in this manner: put your little finger and your ring finger, between the two raines, and lay your thombe in vpon the raines, opposite to your fore-finger and greate finger, the brayne of your thombe being turned toward your Saddle Pomell: then take the left rayne of your flying trench, & lay it vnder your thombe, carrying it somewhat more straiter then your bitte rayne. When in your right hand in which you carry your rod, carrie the right hand raine of your flying trench. In this maner
pace

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pace forth your Horse, bearing him most what vpon your flying trench, for three or foure daies offering little or no labour, vntesse it bee trotting forward, or pacing & trotting the Rings, and stopping: all which you must put him vnto in gentle manner, for feare of distemperring his head. And as you finde him frame himselfe to his Witte, so by little and little, let him feele it every day more then other, till such time that you finde, hee both vnderstandeth the bitte, and hath his head well stayed thereon.

When may you every day exercise him in all the foresaid lessons, with all those helpes and corrections before mentioned, till you haue him in that perfection, that without any other helpe saue the offer of your hand, he will doe what you shall require.

Note, that the true place where the bitte should lye in the horses mouth, is about the tuske of his neyther chappe: as for any other quillet or stratageme in Horsemanshippe, which the curious are desirous to vnderstand, I refer them to Maister Blundeuiles Booke, which will instruct them sufficiently.

Nowe, to come to those lessons, which though they bee needlesse in seruice, yet show they great arte in the Ryder, together with much strength, courage, and nimblenesse in the Horse, and those I tearme lessons of pleasure, because they be more pleasing to the eye, then necessary for any vse: And first of all to make your horse bound aloft, you shall thus instruct him. Hauing him well staid vpon his Witte, that hee is both certaine of head and mouth, you shall trot him forth into some euen sandie way, and hauing trotted him a dozen yardes, you shall stoppe him, and open his first or second aduancement, giue him the euen stroke of your spurres, at which if he will not bound, strike him againe the second time if that preuaileth not, then trotte him forward againe, and doe as you did before, continuing this maner of labour, till hee leape with all his foure legges from the ground, which so soone as he doth, immediatly make much

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of him, and vpon his first bound, let him be set vp in the stable, tha he may ther. be encouraged the next time, and the better vnderstand what your will is. Then haue him out the second day, and doe as you did the first, and increase his leapes as you see him increase in vnderstanding, till hee bee so perfect, that vpon the offer of your spurre, he will rise on all foure.

Note that if he rise not so hie with his hinder partes as with his fore partes, that then you accompany with the euen stroke of your spurres, a good lash with your reb vnder his belly, and neere vnto his sheath or yard. Note that if in bounding he doe not keep his ground, but presseth forward, and doth not fall where hee riseth, that then so much as he presseth so:ward, so much you make him retire back, by beating him vpon his fore knees, and then being in the former place, make him bound againe.

Note that when your Horse wil bound aloft lustily and well, you shall make vse of it thus. When you gallop your Horse before any assembly, as soone as you haue made your stoppe and aduanced, if then for a clo'e you make him bound, it will be very comely. And in your manage, if you make your turne onely with boundes, it will bee verie seemely. When you beate a large turne, if for a close or ending, you make your horse bound on all foure, nothing can bee more seemely, and then to stand still: thus much for bounding.

Now for the Coruet, you shall doe it thus: Ryde your Horse downe some descending ground, and hauing trotted two or thre yardes, stoppe him, and make him aduance twice or thrice together: then put him forward halfe so far as before, and there make him aduance three or foure times together. In this manner make him goe a steppe or two and aduance, till of himselfe hee will raise his hinder parts and in speed of going forward, stand aduancing both behinde and before of an equall height. When hee wil doe this well, then may you vpon his third aduancement, giue

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gine him the euen stroke of your spurres, to make him bound aloft, which manner of salte, our English Ryders tearme the gallop galiard.

Another manner of leape there is, which we cal the Capriole, or Coates leape, it differeth nothing at all from the Coruet, but that your Horse in it must presse more forward then in the Coruet, and raise his hinder partes a great deale hie. Therfore you shall teach your Horse to doe it as you taught him the Coruet, adding therunto this one helpe more, that is to turne your rodde in your hand, so as the point thereof, may bee iust ouer the midd of your Horses buttockes, then set your hand fast to your side, and alwaies vpon his aduance, as you put him forward with your legge, so hit him vpon the buttockes with your rodde, which will force him to raise his hinder partes, obseruing to keepe that time with your rodde, that you keepe with your hand and legge. And thus for the making of a Horse for service or pleasure, I haue shewed both my practice and experience.

There is also an other salt or lesson, which is both comely for a stirrer, & also right profitable & necessarie for a horse for service, and that is a kinde of side going both the fore partes and hinder partes of the horse moouing in equall fashion, epyther standing or assaulting the enemy as the rider is disposed, not at any time turning a whorle back, or giuing aduantage to the partie y^e is incoantred: It is side going is thus taught, you shall as in y^e last which is cal'd y^e Incaudare, make your horse lay one leg ouer another, as thus for example: if you would haue him goe aside on the right hand, you shall make him laye his narre fore legge ouer his far fore legge, and then with your rod (the point thereof being turned to his nar buttock) with a smal tert or two and the cal'e of your left legge layd close to his narre side, you shall make him answerably mooue his hinder partes, so as his body may stand vpright and euen, which done, you shall not in any wise omit to cherish him, that he

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may thereby vnderstand your meaning, which by practise bring apprehended, you shall finde him so obedient that you can no sooner lay to your legges, but hee will est-
swaie moue his bodie, which when you doe perceiue, you may then double his lesson, and wherso hee went side-ways one pace, you may make him goe two, and after three, and so increasing, till with the motion of your bodie or legges, hee will goe sideling, so farre or so little away as you please, euer keeping a true proportionable measure in the motion, without eether extraoꝝdinarie swiftnesse, or too dull slownesse, and thus with the selfe contrarie helps you may bring him to the same motion on the left hand also, soe till he be perfit on both hands, hee is ready on neyther. Now when you haue accomplisht your desires in this: it then followeth, that you make him Couruet sideling, which being a moze quicke motion, and fuller of liuelie spirit, dooth with moze nimblenesse and quicknesse eether aboide, or assaile the enemye, and it is onely to bee taught thus: After your Horse will perfectly Couruet and goe sideling at your pleasure, you shall then when you Couruet him, if you would haue him Couruet to your right hand, holde your right legge stiffe vpon your stirrope, without mouing any way, and then with your bodie somewhat leaning to your right side, let the calfe of your left legge fall to your Horses side, and instantly perke it forward againe, so that the Horse may finde no helpe but on the contrarye side to that on which you would haue him passe, and if heerein you finde not his hinder-partes to come on so fast as his fore-parts, you may with your rodde turned backward to the contrarye side, quicken and reuise him till you finde him accomplish your will in all thinges, and euen in the selfe same manner with the contrarye helps, you may make him to Couruet to the left side: this motion dooth carrye with it a great grace and comelynesse, where by it is pleasing in the sight of Princes, and assuredly it is most necessarie and profitable

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ble in all seruices, where Horse with Horse, or foote, shall at any time encounter: soe where ground will not giue leaue eether soe for passage or retiring, it may bee spacious inough soe a sidelong avoidance, which through the ignorance eether of the man or horse, should it bee done by turning I see not how the man should escape without killing, so that till this lesson bee perfectly learnt, I holde the horse utterly rude and vncobby.

CHAP. 3.

How to chuse a Horse for Hunting, how to traine him thereunto: and also how to dyet him hauing made some great match or wager.

Having in mine owne iudgement all sufficiently discouered in y first impression of this treatise the things necessarie both soe the trayning dyeting, ryding, and ordering of the hunting Horse and the running Horse, yet soe as much as I am giuen to vnderstand that there bee some too curiously wise, which willing to shew their owne wits by contradicting other mens knowledges, haue iudged in mee & my writings two haynous errors, first a neglect in me y I haue not moze amply vplated of the severall natures & plerions, & dispositions of Horses, applying to enery such different humoꝝ or quallitie a precise & espetiall dyet. Secondly a too bold generallity in me to approue that excellent soe all horses, which my self haue experienced but in some, which imputations to cleanse my selfe from & to shew the grossenes of too vaine curiositie, I haue thought good to make this mine Appologie, & the rather that I may thereby soe testifie those who willing to come to the vnderstanding of this knowledge way by such stumbling oppositions eether by distrust be made to desist from their pꝛayse, or by too fearefull doubtfulness rest vnassured in that which cannot bee made moze certaine by

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by anye contrarie praise. And first for my neglect or omission in the natures and complexions of horses, two strong arguments did perswade me not to bee too lanish in spending much time on that subiect, first, forasmuch as moze cannot bee said touching that matter then is mooste Schollerlikely and Philosophicall. Written by that famous man Grison, and excellently translated into English by Maister Blundevile, in so much that in mee there should haue but appeared folly, eyther to haue copped ouer another mans discourse, or by paraphrasticall alteration to haue seemed to know moze then I knowe is within the compass of my knowledge: againe, I haue not found at any time within my practise, any especial note or rule which should binde me in the dycting of hunting-horses, or running horses, to haue any precise regard to their complexions, vnllesse it be in case of sicknesse, or in the administering of any matter phisicall, as Scowzings, Sweats or Clisters: and touching al them, I knowe I haue both deliuered the nature of the potion, the operation and working, and the temper and qualitie of the horse, to which each seuerall medicine shall be administered: and what needefolnesse is there of any larger discourse of natures and complexions: besides, I am well assured, I haue wholly deliuered what is to bee administered to a fatte horse, what to a leane: and what moze necessarie rule can a horseman desire when the substance of this arte of which wee intreate, is nothing else but how by purging a fat horse from his purline, vncleanenesse, to bring him to a puritie of winde and greate abilitie of body: or by adding to a leane horse strength and good nutriment, make him coequall with his contrarie in euery qualitie: Now I might I knowe (as indeede it is) haue vnder the title of the fat horse haue giuen notice of the Rader, that I meant the flegmaticke or the melancholly horse, and vnder the title of the leane horse, the Sanguine or the cholericke horse: but mine intentions ever being to better mens vnderstandings, with knowledge, and not their mouthes, with words

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words for discourse, I thought fittest vnder the playnest heads, to discourse the playnest way. I would the secrets of this arte, the ignorant thanks being to me in this case of moze estimation then the praise of the curious, which respect not the common profit. Thus the Reader may see that al be I doe not by plaine words, set down the complexions, yet I doe not omit that which is needfull for any of their qualities: but some wil alleadge (with good colour) vnder these two words Fat & leane, cannot wel be vnderstood the foure complexions, for say they al horses which be scard in body, & goe in fertill grounds, must of necessitie be fat, yet all are not flegmaticke or melancholy: and likewise all horses which are put to extraordinary labour without rest, must necessarily be leane, yet not all Sanguine or Cholericke. To this I thus replye, men must not iudge leane Horses by their trauaile, nor fatte Horses by their feeding, for hee onely is accounted a fatte horse that with labour eyther increaseth his flesh, or holdeth one and the selfe faine in extraordinarye fashion, which sheweth dolnes in condition & coldenes in nature, and hee is a leane Horse, which by moderate exercise loseth his flesh, which sheweth an angrie heate, & a liuely fury: these complexions also I haue in some sort touched where I shew the way how to ride the hunting Horse, and running Horse, for indeede the complexions and dispositions of horses, are neuer moze to bee considered then in the ryding: and well I am assured I haue sufficiently set downe the Carragers and notes whereby a simple man may by ryding his horse, at full discover both his nature & property, signifying by the face and well tempered Horse the Sanguine and Cholericke, and by the dull and soothfull the flegmaticke and melancholly: thus howeuer I haue been censured for my neglect or omission, I hope I haue made it plaine, that mine error was but their mistaking, & that if they wold haue considered my plainnesse, they might easely haue vnderstood their owne curiosities: Now for my second sayt, which is a generall

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generall applicacion of one dyet to all hozses, I thinke I am therein mistaken: for I doe it not but to the qualitie of the hozse haue apoztioned my receites, the bread for Hozses onely excepted, for in it I doe allow no alteration, knowing most assuredly, that it dooth agree withall complexions, and euen as I haue not heard of any Physitian that hath forbidden his patient the eating of Panchet for anye obstacle found in his complexion, so would I not wish any hozseman to alter these foods already prescribed for any doubt, which eyther heere tofore hath bene or heereafter shall be raysed, nothing being therein contayned which is not absolutely good, full of perfit nutriment and without any great quantitie of grossenes or sollyd vncleanes: neyther haue I knowne, or doe I knowe at this houre anye Hozseman, how skillfull or how curious soever hee would seeme to bee that hath eyther altered the receipt of bread making, or can yeild me a sufficient reason for any euill therein contained: that a hozse may surfet of bzeade, I know it, but that fault is the indiscretion of the giuer, not of the thing giuen, so I haue knowne a hozse surfet of grasse, yet was it the foode of the first creation, and questionlesse most excellent for all foure footed beastes, of what nature or complexion soever. So to that all men should not be imitatores, or hang their vnderstanding vpon my small experience, it was never mine ambition, onely to them that knew nothing, I sent these assaies or tastes to reallise their vnderstandings, that being made capable of some knowledge, they might with better bouldnesse & assurance search into more excellent mens dooings: my rules being but as Grammer rules, to enable them for a better vniuersitie: to which if they shall attaine by moanes of this smal schole, by me the first of anye man created, I shall thinke my labour well employed and no time mispent in the wryghting. Wherefore to procede, it followeth.

As hether to I haue shewed my experience in the trayning and bynging to perfection greate Hozses, meete eyther

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ther for seruice eyther in the wars, or the pleasures of great Princes. so heere I will declare, (since not any else hath vnderaken the like Treatise) my knowledge in the dyeing & ordering of Hozses, which we tearme Hunting hozses, because y pleasure we inioy by them. is in the following of Houndes: an arte euery way equall with the former, and as necessarie in some kinde of seruices in y wars, (especially vpon desperate exploiters to be done suddainely, or vpon occurrents or discoveries, or any other kind of seruice wherein eyther the toughnes, or swiftnesse of a Hozse is to bee tryed, as the former. Yet sith the former hath bene alwayes of higher price, and more searcht into, & sith what Hozse soever is perfect vpon his bit, and well can performe all those lessons mencioned in the former Chapter, must of force be perfect vpon his snaffle, and if his spaißer so please, hee after made a Hunting-hozse: where contrariwise, if a Hozse be from his beginning traynd to a continuall loose kinde of gallop, as Hunting-hozses are. he wil aske great labour and arte to be sette vpon a Bitte, and made good and gallant.

I will therefore, not make them two artes, but one, making this: iter, an appender to the former, concluding him (in my foolish iudgement) not an absolute hozseman, which hath not vnderstanding in them both: for if he haue arte to make his Hozse ponde of gate and countenance, and so nimble, light, and deliuer, that with his round turnes and quaint saltes, he amazeth the ignorant beholders, yet wantonly arte so to dyet him, that he neede not feare eyther melting his grease, breaking his winde, or soundring him, all which are done instantly if he be vncleanse, without anye shew of extremitie, what availeth his former skill? Or if he haue arte so to dyet his Hozse, that if he be ridden whilst he is able to sette one foote before an other, if he haue al the grease molten within his body, if he be in that extremitie, y some suppose he cannot possibly liue an houre, yet within two or thzee houres after, be so fresh and contagious as

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If he had neuer been laboured, if he haue this arte, I say, yet want arte, to make his Hoyle haue eyther faire countenance, comely gate, or any agilitie or nimblenesse with his bodie: insomuch, that the moste honozable & puissant beast in the woꝛld, is made to show like the most dul & vnseemly creature, what auaileth his arte in dyeting?

Some will say (yet but the ignozant) that the trayning and dyeting of those which I tearme Hunting-hoyses, is the onely marring & spoile of good Hoyses: For, say they, this extream chasng and ryding of them, makes them lame and vnsounde and this curious dyeting them, makes them so tender, nethe, and sickelye, that they be good for nothing. Inmmitating here in a Philosopher, who seeing a Gentleman extreamely troubled with the Tooth-ach, caused all his owne teeth to bee dyatwne out, for feare in after time hee should finde the like paine, saying all men were subiect to that disease: so they, hauing scene some one lame olde hunting hoise, presently conclude all are subiect to the like infirmitie, therefore not necessarie any should hunt.

For mine owne part, extream ryding as I much disallowe as any man: yet in great wagers, where the Hoyses value is farre exceeded, I see no reason but (for tryall) they may well bee put to extreamitie, and if they be well dyeted and cunningly ridden, not one hayre worse afterward, although I wish such extreamitie, should bee as much forborne as may be. For this slander of lamenesse raysed vpon hunting-hoyses, I thus confute it, that there bee some & many hunting-hoyses lame: I not deny, yet so; every such one lame hoise, I will finde twenty more lame, that neuer knew what hunting meant, so that Hunting Hoyses be not onely lame.

Againe, it is well knowne, especially to those that haue skill, that Hunting Hoyses are neuer lamed through their immoderate ryding or labour, if they haue a good keeper: but now and then through greedines of sport, & ouer hastines, when they ouer-teach and fall, they many times chance

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chance vpon a straine, by which they halt a little, or otherwise in a leape or slippe, may happen mischance, which is very seldome, or rarely seene. Where, on the contrary parte, who is so simple that he knoweth not, if a Hoise be kept in the stable and want exercise, his hooues will strayten, his sinewes drie vpp, and he proue lame & vncurable: Who knoweth not that traualing in y by way, will beate a hoise, make him put out windgalles, and lame him certayne? What travelling Hoise is hee that wil not stumbe, and if hee stumbe hee may fall, and if he fall, why not consequently proue lame as well as a Hunting hoise?

Your great Hoyses which are for seruice, whome to traine and bring to perfect, cuerie one almost of any gentlemanly disposition, will endeuour himselfe vnto: Why those I say are as subiect to lamenesse as any hunting-hoise whatsoever: for there is neuer a turne you sette, if it bee artificiall, but it straines your Hoyses backe & hinder loynes, as much as a Hunting-hoise straineth himselfe in running our a furling of the deepest earth. With then all Hoyses are as subiect to infirmitie as Hunting-hoyses, why not then the hunting hoise as tollerable as any other Hoise?

Now for this vnworthie blame, they impute to the dyeting of Hoyses, you shall see how grosse their ignozance make them coniecture, first they shall see in the sequel, that there is no meate, drinke, or any other thing whatsoever appointed for a Hunting-hoise, but it shall be good & sufficient reasons, bee proued moste excellent, & most healthful for the hoise, then consequently it must be tollerable. Some will say this dyeting is but newly come vp, and that men, whose nature is to bee greedy of novelties, being newly-fangled, are inamoꝛed with this vaine toy. Their forefathers neuer knew what the dyeting of hunting-hoyses meant, yet they had good Hoyses. As though former blindness should banish ensuing knowledge. Or because Adā & Eue, (who were the Parents of all Parents) were naked, (saue for Fig leaues,) therefore we should refuse to weare cloathing:

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thing: this were wonderfull absurde. There is no arte, but the more a man wadeth into it, the more substantiall and intricate he shall finde it, & bee forced to crie with Aristotle, *ὄνσ ενσὺν μισερε μείτ ηε depth and end of arte is vnsearchable.*

Now that all men may be the more willing to endeavour themselves to haue insight in this arte of dyeting, beholde what profit ensucth thereby. First, there is no disease nor infirmitie in a Horse, especiallve within his head or bodye, which be secret and vnseene, and therefore moste dangerous and most fall, but a man skillfull in this arte, shall both discern it befoze it come to ex treamitie, and also recure it.

This maketh a horse long winded, tough, harde, and stoute, in so much that a poore pag of sixe or seauen pound price, well trayned and dyeted, will not onely tire, but also kill outright, a Courser worth a hundred pound, if he be fat and foule fedde: whereas if such a Courser were in good dyet, he would tye twenty such pags. Some paraduenture will allow of dyeting, but dislike the sport of hunting, soz look what contrarieties are in mens faces the like may be in their fancies: therefore I say it is not necessarie, that hunting-horses onely be dyeted, but other horses as well: yet most they haue extraordinary ryding, because in dyeting, exercise is as needefull as meate. But soz such as neither loue hunting, nor haue occasion to ride farther then from Market to market, they may set their horse to a bottle of hay, & glue him pease pulse. The reason why men vse their dyeted horses to the hunting of the Hare, is because it is a swift chase, and a continuing sporte: yet not without some stoppes & staies, in which a Horse may take winde and reuiue himself againe, which thole from whom I learne my experience, tearme defaults in the Dogs, and sobbes soz their Horse.

Moreouer, the crie of the Dogges, is as pleasant to the horse as the man, and addeth to him both a courage to run, and a willingness to continue his labour: whereas to gallop

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lop a Horse by and downe the field after nothing, makes him wearie of his labour: and willing to giue ouer ere hee haue in a manner doone any thing. Thus much in defence of this arte, which the ignozant contemne, and now to my purpose.

When you make choyse of a Horse to trayne to hunting, as neere as you can, let him haue these properties, shapen, and vertues. First, soz his inward part, which is his mind, disposition, and mettall, let him be of nature gentle, louing, and familliar to the man. Let him not be disposed to dogged sullenesse, to strike or to bite: let him be of quicke & liuely mettall, but not hot nor firy: soz they bee neuer good: then soz his outward shapen, thus if it may. Of colours these be the best. Browne duple Bayes, bright Bayes, Dapple grays, or white lyards, or blackes, so hee haue eyther white rache, white starre, or white foote. His head if he be somewhat bigge, but not monstrous, so the chauld be thin and wide, it is the better. A small pick eare, or if it be long and stand vpright like a fore, it is a good token of mettall and toughnes.

His fore-head would bee broade, hauing as it were a rising bunch in the midst like a Hare: soz to bee playne smoothfaced, which we tearme Mare-faced, is ill favoured, and a signe of no induring spirit. His eye would bee large and bright: his nostrilles very wide, soz that is a token of long winde. If he bee bearded all vnder his chappes like a Goate, it is passing good, soz that is a signe of great swiftnes and goodnes. In generall, all his head would be leane, soz if it bee full and fat, doubtles the horse is dull & vnspirity: His thropell or wind-pipe, would be big to a mans feeling and straight to his eye, soz if when he raineth, it haue a bent like a bowe, which we call Cock-throped, it is verie ill, & a signe of great straitnes of wind. For his lymen in general, they would be big, cleane, flat, straight, and verie short be- twixt ioynt & ioynt, especiallve betweene the pasterne & the hooft, soz if he be long in that part, he must of force be weak there.

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there, and if he be weake footed, he can not possibly endure any wette earth, yet some that be a little sickle-hoght pzoons very good. His bodie would be round and large, & his ribs would stand a little outward. In brief, the longer your horse is from the eare to the sterne of his tayle, the better it is so that his chiefe length consist not in his chine, but in his hinder loynes, depth of fore-hand, and length of necke: so otherwise, to bee long backt, is a signe of weakenes.

When you haue gotten a Horse as nere as you can to these shapes, looke that before you traine him to hunting, he bee at the least past foure yeres olde, & going on his fist, and that he be well wayed, & lightly trauid. This doone, you shall thus traine and dyet him: Having taken him frō grasse at Wartholme wtide or thereabouts, (so then the pride and strength of grasse is gone, and the flesh they get after, is but vnfound and nought, being exceeding fat, as a Horse that is sound must needes be, hauing run al Summer,) take him and sette him by in your stable, which stable must be made close and darke, yet with such windowes and lights, as at your pleasure you may let in y fresh aire. and make it so coole and warme as you please: the reason why it should bee close and darke, is, that when your horse hath endured a dayes labour or hating, being set in a close stable, as soone as he hath filld his belly, hee will lye downe and take his rest, as well on the day as night, which is as wholesome as any meate hee can eate: where if the stable bee open and light some, vnlesse he be an olde beaten horse, he will not lye downe.

Let the planchers of your stable, be laid euen and leuell, not as many doe, hper before then behind, which maketh that your Horses can neuer stand at ease, but resting altogether vpon their hinder legs, pzooue often lame behinde. Neither can they lye but at much paine, which causeth them sildome to take rest. Let the ground & your planchers be of an equall height, that if your horse at any time goe backward off your planchers, yet that he may stand equally

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qually both before and behind. Let your manger be made close, with bozdes onely, and not lyned within with eyther lime or plaister, for the smell of lyme is suffocating and vnwholsome, and plaister will yeeld great stoz of dust, which is moze vnhealthfull. Let there be no mudde wall within your stable, y your Horse may reach vnto with his mouth, for by nature they will couet to gnaw & eate them downe, and nothing can bee worse for a horse. Having sette your horse (being verie fatte, and new taken from the grasse) in such a stable, lay your hand vpon his side neere to his short ribbes, and there you shall feele his fatnesse, which will bee vnder your hand very soft and tender: which whē you feele, be you well assured all that fatte is naught: for being so loose and soft, the smallest traualle that may bee will melt it, and then being molten before it be hardened by good dyet, the outward fatte falleth into the horses legges, & maketh him haue wolne legges, and lame, neuer to be cured, which secrete but few at this day vnderstand: and the inward fat which is within his stomacke, bagge, and guffes, putrifies, and breeds those diseases which kill the Horse outright, though it bee halfe a yere, or perhaps thre quarters of a yere after. In somuch that the owner, who hath next best skill to discerne such a chaunce when it is hapned, noz arte to giue him any medicine to purge him of that grosse matter, saith he dyed suddainely he knoweth not of what, whē himselfe long before, had willingly giuen him his death, which mischiefe to auoide, you shall use this meane.

First for two or thre dayes, you shall let your horse stand in the stable vnclouthed, and giue him nothing but wheate-straw and water, thus a day, morning and evening, bearing leude therinto in his keepers hand, til you see his dung (which at the first will bee a darke black greene) be cleane changed to palish yellow: then may you (not hauing before laid any curry combe on him, but onely rubbe him morning and evening with a hard wispe) both currie him, rubbe him, picke him, and dresse him, and also cloathe him

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him in a simple cloth made of sack-cloth, and let the surfin-
gle be stoppt round about with bigge soft wispes, as well for
warmth as ease of the horse.

This shall you doe every morning verie rarelye, as by
sire of the clocke, then put a small snaffle in his mouth, and
lighting vpon his backe, walke him a fayze foot-pace to some
faire water or rundle, being at least halfe a mile, and there
water him, and so walke him home againe, and set him vp,
that done, take a quarter of a pecke of Dates, sift and
dust them well in a small sine, and then sweeping the Chan-
ger cleane, giue them him, then put a sheaf of wheate straw
well chrest into the Racke, and putting downe his litter
vnder him, let him stand so till one of the clocke in the after
noone: at one of the clocke in the after noone come to him,
and turne vp his cloath, and with a hard wispe, rub downe
his necke, face, buttockes and legges, then sift him two or
thre handfulls of Dates more, and so turning downe his
cloath, let him stand till thre a clocke, at which time come
to him, and first put away his dung, then shake vp his lit-
ter, and after you haue vncloathed him, curry him & dzesse
him in this sorte.

First, after you haue curried him all ouer with your
curry combe, which rayseth vp the dust, then shal you with
some dead horse tayle nayled to a stick, dust him, and strike
away that which the curry combe hath rayset: then take a
wispe of straw wretched hard together, and with it rubbe
him cleane ouer, especially his legges, which the more they
be chaste, the better and more nimble will the horse be, then
take a hayze-cloath, and with it rub him ouer, for that will
cleanse away the dust, and keepe his coate smooth & cleane.
Then wette your hands, but not too much, and with them
so wet, rubbe him all ouer, especially his face, which must
chiefly be kept cleane: this rubbing him with your wette
hands, will leaue vpon him neuer a loose hayze, nor anye
other filthy thing.

Then with a cleane cloath that is not dusty nor soule,
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though it be course, clense him all ouer, for it will make his
coate shine, insomuch that you shall almost discern your
face therein: then looke about his eyes and if you see any
great hayzes growing about them, either aboue or beneath
as all horses haue, pul them away, for they be perillous for
a horses sight. Then take out his yarde, which of it selfe
will gather much dirt and filthines, and with your hand
clense it, then combe downe with a wet maine combe his
maine and tayle, and so cloath him vp and stop him round:
then as you did befoze, take his backe and vpon a gentle
foote-pace, walke him forth to his water, and bying him
home againe, giuing him two or thre handfull of well sif-
ted Dates, then if hee haue no wheate straw in his tack,
put him a little in, and then throwing downe his litter, let
him so stand till it be eight a clocke at night, at which tyme
come to him, and after you haue turned vp his cloath rubb
him, and chaff his legges, giue him a handfull or two of
Dates, and a fresh sheafe of wheate straw into his Racke,
and more new litter, and so let him rest till the next moz-
ning.

In this sorte keepe him for the space of thre weekes or
a moneth, onely with wheate straw and Dates, putting
him to no further trauaile then the fetching of his water,
in which space, you shall see his belly will be cleane taken
vp, and he will shew himselfe comely and gaunt, and you
shall feele his fatnesse more firme, hard, and sad then it was
befoze at his first taking vp: which alwaies the harder it
is, in better case is your horse. Now, if your horse bee
such a grosse feeding beast, that his fatnesse and purlinesse,
rather increaseth with this manner of keeping, then ought
at all deminisheth, as some horses, who will feede as long
vpon straw, as if they had hay and prouender, which we
call kettie horses: or if you haue made promise for anye
match, so that you cannot well stay to take such long time
as in truth you should, or as arte would require, then to
inseame your horse the sooner, you shall vse during this
first

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first moneth. so to ride out your horse euery night, two houres after Sunne sette, & abide abroade with him thres houres at the least, not exceeding foote-pace, which we call night aydings.

And if this be done along a some kinor ste, it is the best, because the sharpe ayze which cometh from the wa-ter, is colde and pearcing, and neuer a one of these euening, but takes as much of a horse, as if hee had endured a dayes hunting: whetefoze I admonish all keepers, not to ayze their horses in the night, but with great discretion, because it byings him lowe, & weakens a horse very much. When you haue ayzed your horse thus, and byought him in, let his legges be well chafte and rubb downe, and then give him his Doates, & so let him rest till morning, not forgetting, but alwaies when you haue byought in your horse, to picke his foze-feete cleane, least any pibble stones or grauell should be got within the shoe, or woyme into the hoofs.

After you haue spent your first month thus, onely in faking by his belly and hardning his flesh, then shall you beginne to cleanse him in this sorte. In steede of wheate straw which befoze you gaue him, you shall giue him hay, and the courser such hay is, the better it is (so it be sweete and well gotten) so the horse will not feede on it so grossly as otherwisse he would: and a horse will many times bypon very sweet & fine Hay, eate so much that he wil break his winde. Having thus changed his straw to Hay, you shall then adde vnto his Doates, Bzeade: which bzead shall be thus made.

Take a strike of Beanes, two peckes of wheate, and one pecke of rye, grinde these together, sift them and knead them with water and warme, and so bake them througely in greate loanes, as a pecke in a loafe: and after they are a day olde at the least, your horse may feede on them, but not befoze. Some peradventure, that neyther loue this sorte of hunting, nor make any care of a good horse, will ima-
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gine this Bzeade far too collye, and say that common Wakers horse-bzeade, which is made of naught but Bzanne and wheate chysell, shall doe as much good: but if they did know how many inconueniences is found by this common horse-bzead, they would (without doubt) alter their opinions.

First, the substance wherof it is made, is but Bzanne or Chissel, and this Bzan is nothing but the outmost shale or huske of the Corne, the meale and strength wherof is taken away: now whē the vertue is bereft, what remains but a drie haske thing, without eyther nutriment or spirit? And what can that I pray you preuaile with a horse that must endure extream labour? When they kneade it with nothing but colde water, which makes it so heanie and sad, that it lyes in the stomacke of a horse, and neyther turnes to good blood, or any other nutriment, but onely to putrifaction, and grosse humors, which commonly come to the Anticor, consumption of the lunges, paine in the liner, the yellowes, and diuers other such like diseases, all which bee mortall.

Againe, Bzanne is extream hot and drie, therefore the horse that shall feede thereon, it will enflame his blood, scalde his stomacke, and bzeede in him many filthy diseases: as the scabbe, Itch, or farcin and such like. Some againe will aske me, sith I disalow this common Bzeade, why in the other Bzeads I bidd them take Beanes, & not Pease? My answere is, because Beanes are a more strong and cleane foode then Pease, and lesse purly, and the meale they make is a great deale finer.

If they demaund why I put the wheate: my answere is, because it is comfoztable and full of spirit, it bzedeth in a horse last, courage and liuelinesse. If soe what purpose the rye, then soe this, because the two former graines be of great strength, and altogether binding, therefore I put in the rye, which is altogether loosening and scowling, that being toyued with the former, it keepeth the horse coole and

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in good temper in his bodie. Now why I kneade it with warme, that is to make the bread light and fine, that it may be easie of digestion, and not lie to long in the horses stomacke.

Having such breade as this, and having taken away your wheate strawe, you shall then alter your Horses exercise in this manner. Carelye in the morning, by five or sixe a clocke, after your Horse be dyest and trimmed, sift three or foure handfuls of Dates cleane, & geve them him, which so soone as he hath eaten, then immediately bydle him up and tie him to the bare Racker, then saddle him, and after he is saddled, thowwe his cloth over him, and so let him stand till the Hounds be ready to goe forth a Hunting, at which time take his backe, but in any case no spurres on your heeles, but onely a switching rodde, and so goe forth with them, and spend that day in hunting, till three or foure of the clock in the evening, provided alwaies that you gallop him not but onely thwart and crosse, from Hill to Hill, to make in with the dogges, exceeding not his trotte at anye time: and this order see you daylye obserue for a fortnight at the least.

When you have thus spent the day, and are come home, see that there be ready in your stable fresh litter enough, the set him typp, and tye him in his bydle to the bare Racker, and all to rubbe and chafe him, insomuch that if hee bee eyther wette with sweate or any other thing, you leave him not till he bee as dry as may be, then unsaddle him, rub his backe thowoly, and with al hark cloth him by warme, and stoppe him round with hard wispes: then picke his feete cleane, and chafe his legges, and so let him stand on his bydle a quarter of an howre, after which time come to him and give him a handfull of Dates, and halfe so much hemp-seede mingled together.

This Hemp-seede is the moste gentlest & easiest coloring that can be giue to a Horse, the vertue wherof is this. If in the former dayes hunting you have eyther dissolved a

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ny grosse humors in the Horse, (as labour will alwaies do) or melted any of his grease, it will cleanse and bring it away from the Horse, as you shall perceiue the next morning by his dung, which you should alwaies regard, and look vnto very much, for it will be greasie, and full of stumie matter.

Having thus giuen him Dates and Hemp-seede, bydle him againe, and let him stand so half an houre, or an houre. After which time vnbidle him, and put into his racke a little bottle of Hay, like a halfe-penny bottle in an Inne, and let him for an houre or thereabouts, eate his hay, the give him such a quantitie of bread as your discretton shall thinke fitte: neither so much as you may cloy him and make him refuse it, nor so extreame little that you ease his hunger nothing at all.

When let him stand having Hay in his Racker, till nine of the clocke at night, at which time come to him, and rubbe him well all ouer, then having faire water in the house, water him: then sift him foure or five handfols of Dates, and mingle with them a good quantity of Bread, and give it him. When shaking his litter about him, leave him for that night.

As soone as you come to him the next morning verpe carely to dyesse him, the first thing you doe, look what dung hee hath made, if it be greasie, darke coloured, and soule, then it is a signe the horse is soule within, full of glut and putrefaction: if it be well coloured, that is to say of a pale yellow, having no grease in it, then it is a signe that your former dayes hunting, did take nothing at all of him, but that his grease remaineth in his body vntasted: wherfore the next day you may take the moze of him, yet not somuch that you force him to gallop.

The second thing you looke vnto, must bee whether hee haue left any prouender in the manger vnto eaten or no, if he haue left any, then shall you sweepe it away and bydle him up, giuing him no meate at all till night that he come from hunting, for 8 daies gentle exercise and fast, will get him a stomacke,

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Romacke, and makes him eate his meate with lust & greedines.

If he haue eaten all cleane and left no pzoinder, then shall you giue him thre or foure handfals of Dates, or else some bread, (whether of them you please) to eate whilst you are dyelling him.

Lastly, looke in the Kacke what Hay hee hath left, if hee haue left neyther Hay nor pzoinder, then the next night giue him the same quantitie of Hay, but a gooddeale more pzoinder, so; it is a signe hee had not befoze halfe enough. If hee haue eaten vp all his hay, yet left his pzoinder vneaten, (which is commonly the pzoportie of a great feeding Horse,) then the next night giue him but halfe so much hay, and the same quantitie of pzoinder as befoze, that not hauing hay enough to fill his belly, hee may be forced to eate his pzoinder, or else fast: which if he doe one night or two, before he will not the thirde.

When dyelle him, saddle him, and haue him abzoade, vntill him in all pointes according to the manner afoze-said. pzoinded alwaies by the way, that during the time of this fortnight, you may euerie morning, eyther befoze you goe out, or as you goe, water your horse, so that you suffer him not to drinke full so much as he wold desire. Having spent this fortnight thus, the next fortnight following you shall aduenture to gallop him a little after the dogges, but in a wise no mayne out-right chase, but gently now & then for twentie or thirtie score, and no moze without a sob, and let it bee vpon an ouer-thwart ground, I meane plowed lands, or lay lands hie rdyed.

Moreover let him gallop so softly and leysurely as you can possiblie make him: first, that hee may thereby learne how to vse his legges and bodie nimbly. Secondly, that hee may strike his furrow cleane without stumbling, and lastly, that he may haue knowledge and vnderstanding of his owne faults, if he chance to commit any, and thereby seeke to ammend them.

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For any fault whatsoeuer hee chaunceth to committe in galloping vpon a deepe earth, in any wise you must not spurre him, so; if you doe, you shall vtterly spoyle him for euer being good hunter, the reason hereof is this: a young horse that hath neuer berne vnto gallop on daipes, wil at the first be rashe and halts, and put himselfe sooth moze fiercely then he can possible continue, then toying a little weake, he will snapper and stumble, or else ware soathful: so; any of which faults if you spur him, he will be thorough terror of the correction, rushe so hastily forward without regard, that neither vnderstanding his error, nor knowing how to mend it, he will increase it: and so where he would stumble but once, peraduenture stumble 3. times. Whereas if you haue no spurres to torment him with, but that he may take his owne leysure, & when hee stumblith both see the occasion, and feele the paine thereof, which is twice so soze to him as to the man, and far moze loath is the horse to fall then the man to haue him, he will become so cunning, that the deepe earth and the plaine sheddowes will bee all one to him: nay, in that hee findeth his Ryder will let him take leysure and time thereon, he will rather comit the daip then the plaine, and so; a surety, cunning pzoenalety farre moze then speede on a deepe earth.

As for his dyet this fortnight, let it be in all thinges like the former fortnight: both the same meate, the same scowring, and the same times dely obserued. Now after these two fortnights are thus passed, which is the former month makes iust two months, you shall the, perceiuing your horse to be still fat and soule, which you shall vnderstand both by the thicketesse of his ribbe, by the grossenesse of his riske or clacke, (which will be full and thicke in your hand) and also by his chaule, which you shall feele both fat and full of little knots at the roote of his tongue, which stoppeth his winde, put him to greater excremitie: that is to say, you shall then hunt moze soundly, following the dogges at the heales, yet with such discrety, that you put not your horse

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so aboue a three quarters speede, for feare you ouer-toyle him, noz make him giue ouer befoze he knoweth what hee dooth.

The first day you hunt in this sozte, (through which extraordinary toyle he cannot chuse but sweate much outwardly: which wasteth his outward grease, and by his inward heate, dissolue the glut and filth which cloyeth his guttes and stomacke) being come home, and hauing sette him vp in the stable, let him be exceedingly rubbd, chafed, and made drie, then if you giue him no scowring that night, it shall not matter, but the next morning so soone as the sun is vp, hauing kept your horse fasting an houre, then giue him this scowring.

Take Rosemary and let it bee chopt verie small, then take a dish of swete Butter, and worke the Rosemary and it well together, then make good round pellets thereof and put them into your horses mouth, and make him swallowe them: so doone; put on his bzidle, and being well clothed & stropt round, both with his owne cloath & a single blanket, take his back and walk him soozth into some close or fielde, for halfe an houre or little moze: then bring him in and tie him vp, and you shall perceiue within an holze after, or thereabouts, he will grow to be exceeding sicke, but haue you no feare at all, for it is an excellent signe. When you see him so sicke, bee sure to haue a warme Masse ready, made with water and wheate-meale, Mault, or Bran, no moze then shall collour the water, and giue it him to drinke. As soone as he hath drunk, giue him Hay into his racke and so let him stand al that day and night, being sure that you prouider him soundly both with bzeade and Dates.

This kinde of scowring, though there be a number of other scowrings which heereafter I will sette you downe, yet I haue alwaies found it of moste vertue and profit. It purgeth the horse of all manner of glut, bulenesse and bad humors.

If his grease haue beene molken a moneth befoze, it will

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will bring it away in his dung in great aboundance, to the admiration of those which hath not seene the like befoze, whereas if it should remaine, it were either certaine death, or if nature were so strong to erpell it, it would bzeake out into some sicke disease. The next day after this scowring thus giue, take your horse forth on hunting, yet in any wise neyther put him to gallop noz any straine, but onelis trotte him after the dogges that he may take the ayze, gette him a stomacke, and recover such lust & courage, that loke what you did that day you put him to extremitie, he will doe twice so much the next time you shall there-unto constrain him.

In this sozt twice a sozt-night, for two soztnights together, would I haue you hunt your horse thoroughly after the dogges, leauing no chace vntinne, and then resting him a day after, vse him according to the manner afoze-sayd: and the other daies let him but play and sport himselfe after the Dogges, as well to acquaint him with the sport as to increase his winde and kepe him in bzeath. Some will demaund, since I would haue a horse thus heated after the dogs thrice in a soztnight, why it may not as well be done without dogges in some plaine ffeild, or ffeilde, where a man may gallop him till hee sweat, as much or a little as one would?

I answer, it is not so good for diuers respects: first, when a horse is heated after the Dogges, he hath choice of many earthes to runne vpon, one while he gallops vpon deepe plowed lands, another while vpon plaine Pastures or ffeildes: one while vpon lay lands that haue hie ridges and deepe furrowes, another while vpon beaten highwaies or common tracts: which change of earth brings a horse to running, speede, nimblenes, and toughnes.

Secondly, the beate a horse taketh after the Dogges, hee taketh kindly and in good sozte, for if the dogges run a mile, without default, stoppe, stay, or double, it is verie much: noz, you shall haue them in the same sozte, five sozte,

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and lesse. make stops & defaults, all which gine into your horse new heath, strength and courage, so that he will be more willing to run, then you will be to have him: whereas if you should give him his heat all in a maine chase, it wold be both wearisom, painefull, and unwholesome to the horse: for suddaine heats are alwaies perillous, and in steede of incouraging your horse to take pleasure in his gallop and to increase in toughnes, you shal discourage him, and make him faint and tye, and peradventure whilste he bee verpe cleane, hazard the breaking of his winde.

Whilste the cry of the dogges is pleasant unto the horse, and he will of himselfe couet to follow them, being in full cry. And lastly, the seeing of other Horses to skope and gallop with him, will be an incouragement, and an increasing of your Horses willingnes. Now by that time this thyr month is thus spent, your horse will bee cleane in his body, wel winded, and in good strength, so that you shal both have an insight what he is able to performe, & also adinge rightlie of his truth, which when you are accertained of, then you may, accordyng as your fancy and discretton serves you, either hunt him privately, or match him for some great wager publicly.

If you doe match him for any great wager, and thereby doe ouer-match him, though no body can bee blamed but your owne fortune, yet since there be many helpes in matching, which may much avayle, I will as nere as I can, by lesse let the downe first vnderstand, it is not good to let your horse ride any match til he be past 6. yeares olde, and full 7. for till then he cometh not to his full strength, groweth and perfection. Secondly note, that accordyng as your Horses disposition is, so make your match, or els wilfully be a looser: wherfore if you finde him vnder slow, & of little speede, yet wonderful true & tough, the make your match to followe the Dogs so long as you can, as till 3, or 4 of the clocke, that in that space you may with earnest riding, and having good eyes, to keep your aduersarie within his law

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lato, which commonly is a horse length or two: as you agree, so foyle the Horse that rides against you, that whē you come to run the Wilde-goose chase, you may have as much speede as hee, which if you perceiue & knowe your horse to be true, if then you loose, impute the fault epyther to bad ryding, or to a false iudgement in your horses disposition.

Also in this match, get your lato in the Wilde-goose chase, which is moste vsuallye twelue scores to be twentye scores, that if your aduersarie chance to haue more speede then you, yet with your truth and toughnes you may recover him: for that Horse that lets another ouer-runne him thwentie scores at the first in a Wilde-goose chase, it is pittie he shold euer be hunter.

If you finde your Horse to bee wonderfull strong & swift, yet not so tough that hee will indure to toyle out a dayes worke with extremite, then wold I adwise you, not to make your match to hunt the hare after the Dogges, but rather to runne trayne sentes made with a Catte, in which strong sent a Dogge will alwaies be in default, and the longer you conclude such traynes, to be the better for you. Also the shorter late you make for the winning or loosing the match, the better hope you shall haue of winning: and withall, see you conclude to haue the leading of the first traine, all which when you haue agreed vppon, then chusing such earth as your Horse may shew his speede vppon, and hauing the swiftest and best sented Dogs you can get, giuing them as much space before you as you can, try if you can win the match with a winde, of which if you faile, then is your match in a great doubt, if your aduersarie bee tough.

Wherfore seeing that your speede failes, then loyter after, and keepe your Horse as fresh as you can, that coming to the Wilde-goose chase, taking the leading, see if with skippes and turnes you can foyle him that rides against you. In which skippes, the turning of the Horses must be much smaller, as the goodnes of the Horses: & for that

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those sayes shew both a teady horse, and an artificiall Rider, I will teach you heere how to doe them.

The Wilde-goose chase being started, in which the hindmost Horse is bound to follow the foremost, and you hauing the leading, hold a hard hand of your Horse, and make him gallop softly at great ease, insomuch, that perceyuing your aduersarie strime to take the leading from you, suffer him to come so nere you, that his horses head may well nie touch your horses buttocke, which when you see, clappe your left spurte in your horses side, and wheele him suddainely halfe about on your right hand, and then take him vp againe, till such time that he become to you againe: thus may you doe of epyther hand which you will, and in neuer a one of these turnes but you shall thow him that rides against you, at least twentie or thirtie yards behind you, so that whilst you ride at your ease, he shall be forced continually to come by to you vpon the spurtes, which must wearie the best horse in the world.

If your Horse be both swift and tough, yet thicke winded, that is, that he cannot runne long with a winde, but if he want scales or sobbes, that he will faint or peelde, then your best play is, vtterly to refuse the Wilde-goose chase, and onely to make your tryall after the Dogs, though such tryalls bee the longer in making. These necessarie helps in matching being onely considered, and hauing made your match with good descretion, prouiding alwaies to haue a month for the keeping of your horse, you shal then thus order and dyet him.

First, beholding your horse to bee lustie and full of life, hauing a cheerefull countenance, willing to play in your hand, and perceyuing by your former labour, that hee is in resonable case for ordinarye hunting, yet not so verie pure and cleane as he should be for a match, for the least imperfection that may bee in the bodie, is the losse of the wayer, and for a man to keepe him in that temper al the yere, were but so costly and so little purpose, sith a man may alwaies

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In a months space, (if hee bee any thing cleane,) make him fitte for a match, then for the first weeke, seede him mooste what vpon that breade before prescribed, and let him haue Dates but now and then for a change of meate: yet let him haue such store of them both, that he may alwaies haue the one or the other lying in the manger before him. If hauing fed him in the morning, you finde any at noone, sweepe it away, and giue it to some other horse, and giue him fresh, so likewise doe either at euening or night, or at other times. For this first weeke and the second, looke that you hunt your Horse very sore, and giue him strong scowzings: of which scowzings, sith there bee diuers of sundrie natures and operations, I will before I goe any further, sette them downe together with their vertues, wishing you to apply them thereafter, least in mistaking of them as many doe, you rather hurt then profit your Horse.

Wherof first, as touching these two scowzings before mencioned, the one of Hempte-seede, the other Rosemary & butter: These two are of all the easiell, for they search nothing of themselves, but onely purge away such matter as is before dissolved. As they purge the bodie, so they perfume the head, open the pipes and make cleere passage for wind, therofore they be the best for fat Horses.

There is another, which is Warlike Stamp and lapt in rooles of Butter, and so giuen to the Horse: this scowzing onely purgeth the head, breaketh the steame, and preserues a horse from any disease that cometh of colde: therofore it is to bee giuen to a Horse that is epyther thicke winded, or subiect to take colde. Butter and Saunders mingled together, and made in pellets, is of the same vertue that this is, and worketh the same effect, onely it is of moze strength and force. When is there Salet-oyle and Bilke mingled together, and so luke-warme to be giuen to a Horse, this purgeth the stomacke & entrailes of all grosse matter, and molten grease, therofore it is good for a fatte Horse. Also some vse to giue this scowzing to a Horse that is new taken

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ken from grasse, as soone as hee is brought into the house. And there is Sallet-ople and Pusshadine to be giuen together, this is of the same vertue that Sallet-ople and Pilke is, save that it is some-what moze comfortable, soz as it purgeth, so it strengtheneth, therefore it is to be giuen to aicke and a weake Horse.

If you giue a Horse Mustard-seede in his pꝛouender, it is very good, soz though it cleanseth the stomacke little or nothing, yet it purgeth the head exceedingly: therefore to be vled to the same horses you vse Butter or Barlike.

Lastly, and the chiefest scowzing of all, is this. Take the leaues of Bore, and dꝛy them at the fire till you may crush them in peeces, then mingle with them Wilmstone beaten to powder, and giue it your horse in his pꝛouender, yet very discretely, as by little and little at once, least your Horse take a loathe at it, and so refuse it. This purgeth the head, stomacke and entralles, of all manner of filthinesse, leading nothing that is vnfound or vncleane: it cureth the colde, it killeth the wormes, grubbes, or bots in a horse, and it neuer abateth, but increaseth courage and flesh. Therefore it is to be giuen epyther to a soule horse or cleane horse, but chiefly to a cleane horse, because it will pꝛeserue him from any foulness.

This haue I sette you downe sundꝛy scowzings, with theiꝛ naturas, vse them accordingly, and you shall perceiue theiꝛ vertues. A fortnight of your moneths keeping being spent in sound hunting, as is aforesaid, in which I would wish you to haue a certayne knowledge of your Horses goodnesse, and hauing vled such scowzings as you finde to be streit to the state of your Horses bodie, which when you perceiue to leaue theiꝛ working, and that there cometh nothing from your Horse but cleane excrementis, without grease or stinkes, then may you be certayne and well assured, that your Horse is cleane within, sounde, and without any manner of imperfection, epyther of winde or vscase.

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When shall you the second fortnight, endeavour to continue the aforesaid cleannes: and to augement his strength, courage, and abilitie. you shall soz this fortnight, make him Bzead in this manner. Take of Weanes a Strike, of Bar-meale two peckes, of Wheat heate two peckes, and of Rye two peckes.

All these being ground together and finely sifted, let it be knoden with new Ale, the Barne and all being beaten together in the fatte. If you put the whites of Egges into it, it will be the better, and the moze wholesome soz the Horses winde. These being well knoden together, let them soz an houre, or thereabouts, lie in the kneading tabbe, that it may haue time to swell: then let it be wꝛought vp and baked in great loanes.

With this bzeade and with Dates, see that you feede your Horse extremely, euen so much as hee will eate. As soz his exercise let it be thus: soure or siue times in a week, let him goe forth on hunting, yet in any case let him not gallop especially to straine himselfe aboue twise a weeke, at þ most. If hee be such a mettie horse that you perceiue he feedeth to o fast, and that you feare he will wepe pursue, then may you once or twise a weeke about foure a clocke in the evening, after you haue trotted after the Houndes all day, sending your Houndes home, bzeake into a maine chale with your Horse, and so giue him a good sound swate, which so soone as you haue giuen, then take him by both in good lust and courage, walke him softly by and doloure, sometimes trotting, sometimes cucking, till you haue cooled him well, and then carry him home, and set him by in the stable.

In this wise exercise your horse, till it bee within thꝛee daies of your match, during which thꝛee daies, let your Horse take his rest, save that you may, if you will, walke him forth to gette him a stomacke, if it faile him, as it is likelie it will: because soz thꝛee thꝛee daies, you must night and day watch with him, making him to eate all the meate

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he eateth, out of your hand. And when he hath eaten a little, offer him a little dish full of water to drinke, and then giue him more bread, than offer him more water, and in this manner feede him till he be full. Then let him take his rest and lye down, and alwaies when he riseth doe the like, and in this sort feede him till his match day: prouided alwaies that you let him haue Hay in his Racke, and let him be ledde to the field, bequeathing the rest to God, and good fortune.

CHAP. 4.

The Secrets and Arte of Trayning and dycing the Horse for a course: which wee commonly call running Horses.

The difference betweene the Hunting horse befoze mentioned, and the horse for a course is great, therefore the Arte of more esteeme, and the secrets more worthy disclosing.

The first, (which is the hunting horse) hath his vertue, consisting in long & weary toyle, this other in quickens of speed & sodaine furie. And as y^e one requirerh a whole day for his tryal, so this other in comparison, must dispatch in a moment. For the choice of your running horse, it nothing differeth from your hunting, save that you may dispence with sundrie faults in this horse for a course, which may not be tollerable in a Hunting-horse, as for example. If your Horse be long & loosely made, that is, not so short and closely knit together as a hunting-horse should be, yet for a course he may be excellent, and in short races shew great swiftness. Also if he be small lymbde and weakely toynted, although these faults vtterly disalowe, and mislike, yet shall you finde many Horses of a wonderful speed, to entertaine these infirmities.

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Power, when you haue a Horse, whose shape, countenance, and demeanour promiseth assurance of great swiftnesse, and you addicted onely to that pleasure or exercise, in this sort shall you traine and bring him thereunto. First being fatte and fatte taken from the grasse, or bought in the Market, see that in all pointes you dyet, dresse, & order him, as is befoze prescribed for your hunting-horse the two first moneths, onely let his exercise not be thereafter, but in this manner.

Euery morning and euening ride him into some sayde Meddowe, Pore, or Heath, and there for halfe an houre, gallop him gently vpon the hand, euen so softly as you can possibly make him sette downe his feet: but if he be so furious that he wil not gallop at his ease, but with too great vehemencie, then shall you make him galloppe ten yardes, then trotte as much, and in this sort gallopping one while, & trotting another, exercise him till he vnderstanding your minde, fall of himselfe to a gentle, light, and easie kinde of gallop: which attained to, practise him therein for two months, not by any meanes putting him to matter of force or extremity, nor euer suffering him to vnderstand his owne speede: but that all hee dooth, hee may doe with lust, courage and strength, still pressing & striving to do more then he doth. The benefit of this exercise is this, the ground being so plaine, smooth, hard & firme, without eyther feare or stumbling, or doubt of too great toyle, and your labour so moderate, your horse shall learne a true nimble stroke, and withal, so couch his body therunto, that when you shall neuer so little force him, he will launch out himselfe in such wonderfull manner, that what strength and nature may possibly bring to passe, arte shall assist in the highest degree that may be.

Whereas if you should exercise him vpon overthwarts and deepe grounds, first as the toyle would be so weary some, that for want of ease he would rather loyter then increase in swiftnesse, so would the vncertainty, and vneuen-

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nesse of the earth so alter and break his stroke, that not finding meanes to lay his body to his length, or to launch out his legges to the advantage of great speeds. hee shall bee made to frame himselfe to a short idle gallop, which albeit hee may be able long to endure, yet will be so slowe, that it will breed little profit for a swifft course. Some may make answer vnto me, and say: that soasmuch as I instruct them vpon the plainest groundes, not to exceede the slowest gallop that may bee, that thereby I shall as well wout my Horse to plenes and to a short stroke, as if I did exercise him on the deepest oze-thwarts.

My reply is this: vpon the faire plaine groundes, galloping my horse at this case, if at any time I list (as many times it must be done) to make him spring into some good round speede, I shall both find the ground so fit for the purpose, and my Horses willingnes so great, that the more I offer, the more he shall desire: where on the other parte, if vpon oze-thwarts I shall offer it, neyther will the ground serue unless a man will wilfully break his necke: nor long can the Horses strength indure it, bee he of neuer so greates abilitye. Having trained your Horse in this sort euening e morning, for the space of two months, keeping him in good hunting dyet, and finding his speede and towardnes to encrease, as there is no doubt but it will, then being at the least six yeres olde, you may adventure to course him more thorowly. And if eyther pleasure or necessity vige you, eyther runne hell courses or wager. If you doe make any match, haue great respect to the nature and property of your horse, for if you exceede his abilitye, there is no doubt but you shall loose wilfully: therefore in this manner regard it. If your Horse be quick, hot, and drie, then is it impossible he should be tough, hard and durable: wherefore for him, the shorter, harder and plainer your course is, a great deale the better. Yet if it haue as we tearme thē, eyther in-witthes, vp-witthes or downe-witthes, that is, either running within the side of a hill, climbing vp a hill, or descending down a hill, it much anal-

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letb, as well for recovery of his winde, as the maintenance of his strength and courage. For a hot Horse that runnes of an even lettel, unless hee be exceedingly straight held in, will not onely spend himselfe too outragiously, but also runne himselfe out of winde wilfully, which once too farre spent, is a course verie hardlye recovered: whereas if hee haue eyther dissent or climbing, nature teacheth him as well to bee his owne fauourer, as arte in his Ryder to be his Governour. If your horse bee still and heauie of himselfe, slowe starting, alwaies rather crawing, then off of free-will offering: such Horses I say be tough, strong, and durable, or else for nothing but a Colliers coalesacke profitable. Wherefore for such horses, the long, deap, & tedious course, is mooste available, because what want of speed looseth, truth and toughnes may recover. Having made a match, be alwaies well advised to reserue a month at the least to dyet and make your horse fit in: nay, if he haue not bene before in dyet for a course, if you reserue six weekes, it shall be better, because a horse newlye entred into so strict a dyet, will for the first fortnight mourne, and fall away exceedingly, that a month will be little enough to recover his strength and bring him to absolute perfection: wherefore for his diet and keeping, let it be in this manner.

First looke vpon him, and as nere as you can by his dung, thickenes of his ribbe, cleanness of his chawle, and other externall partes, iudge in what temper and state his bodie standeth, and how farre he is eyther out of case or in case for the running of a course. Some Horses will runne best when they be hie and full of fleshe, which is the worst and least to be trusted: others when they be but in indifferent case, & somewhat poore to look vpon, which is the best, and mooste to be esteemed: of which of these kindes your horse is of, your experience in the training must glue you knowledge. As for them both they haue but one manner of dyet, saue that you must haue this care, if hee that runneth bye be poore, then must you in his dyet pamper him, & get him

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him into lust and strength, making him to endure no more labor than you are forced unto for preservation of his wind, and let your strongest scowring bee a sweet mash of manl, which as it scowzeth, so it strengthneth and comforteth: to him you may spare sweats and night apzings, or any other thing that abateth his strength or flesh.

If that horse which runneth best, lowe and poore, be hye and fatte, then to him must you vse the contrary meane, which means I will expresse in a large manner, shewing the true arte of dyeting in him, because hee craveth all the helpes that may bee: wishing you to vse the same manner to all running Horses of what nature soever, onely referring to your discretion matters of extremitie.

Having therefore made your match, and taken such sufficient time as in good discretion shall be requisite, enter well into the consideration of the state of your Horses bodie, which finding to be strong, full of lust, and couragious, though his great fatnes: yet by that meane so purse, kettle, and thicke winded, that he cannot shewe that wonderful speed & goodnes, which otherwise he would demonstrate, thus enter him into his dyet. First next his skinned, lay a sayze linnen sheete, because Horses naturallie love to be sweetely kept, and the more neate they are, the more proud and pleasing to themselves: next the sheete lay a blancket or two, and over them a housing cloath of Canvas or sack-cloath, binde these close before your Horses hest, and then girde him on with a Surkingle, stopping it round about with little wispes.

This doone, let your stable wherein hee standeth be made darke, close, and warme, having continually greates store of litter lying about him, the reason for these fore-mentioned things, is this. First for the linnen sheete, as it is neate and pleasing to the horse, so it carrieth this commodity, when nature shall so vehemently strue in the beast, as what though his extreme fatnesse, vnnaturall warme keeping and continuall rest, hee shall (as many times

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times he will) break into great sweats, insomuch as when you come to him, you shall finde him all of a water, the linnen being next the skinned, even as the force of nature shall leaue his working, so will the linnen dye, and be no further annoyance: whereas if the wollen should lye next his skinned, it would not onely force him to sweat vnnaturallie, but also lesser & continue his sweats till it turne to faintnesse, and then as the sweats proceeding of naturall causes, strengthneth, comforteth, and maketh cleane the bodie, so those being forced, weakeneth, dulleth, and maketh faint every part and member.

For the many cloathes before prescribed, they are for two causes, first to be a helpe to nature, and an occasion now and then to sweate as hee sleepeth or takes his rest, if hee be extreme foule, and moste abundantly full of grosse vmozs: for otherwise the selfe sweates will not chaunce. And in this manner of dissolving these vmozs, is most naturall & wholesome. The second cause is, a Horse being pestered, and as it were loaden with many cloathes, when hee shall come to be stript naked and eased of them, will finde himselfe so light, nimble and to deliuer, that in his course hee will shew the uttermost abilitie hee can possiblie. Again, being kept so warme in his cloathes, when hee is naked, the colde ayze will be so piercing, that whereas otherwise a course of three or foure mile, would thrust him into an extreme faint sweate, by this meane, such a course shall but maintaine a naturall heate, without sweate or faintnesse. For the darkenes of the stable, I have rehearsed a reason in the former Chap. therefore in this place I will yeelde no other but this: because the horse shall not distinguish the day from the night, but being kept darke, take his rest in both. My reason for the much litter I would haue him continually stand vpon, is this. First, because it will defend him from the colde dampnes of the earth, which is wonderfull vnnaturall. Secondly, because hee shall not defaine and holde his vyne longer in his bladder than will
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lively nature would, which if he haue liffet vnder him, hee will not doe, but if he want, vndooubtedly hee will: because naturally Horses will refuse to pisse vpon the bate plaunchers.

Lastly, because it will occasion him to lie downe and take his rest, when otherwise he would not: and hee that will expect his Horse should take great toyle abroad, must provide that hee may rest at home. These foresaid reasons being well considered, you shall consequentely see that the Paunger wherein your horse feedeth, be kept swete and cleane without dust, filth, or anye other excrement of uncleannesse.

Also haue regard that his racke be cleane, without cobwebbes or other annoyance, & that there bee not any Spurd wall nere him to bite and gnawe vpon. For his ordinary meate in his Racke, it shall be nothing but whote straw well threst, given by a Ghease at once, morning and evening: and thus much for these generall things: now for other particular matters, they shall ensue in order.

First, when you come to your Horse in the morning, (which would bee if hee be a very fatte Horse, an holwe or two before day, if leane not before sunne-rise, if neyther fat nor leane, then after day, and before sunne-rise.) put your hand vnder his cloathes, and feele about his flankes and ribbes: whether hee bee wet or drye, that is, whether he haue sweat y night in his cloathes or no: if you finde hee haue, and is not sally drye, then leaue him, and let him rest vntill such time as naturally hee drye of himselfe. If hee bee drye ere you come, or haue not sweate y night, then see that his cloathes bee well girt about him, and take a bridle and snaffle, the snaffle beinge washt eyther in Beere or Ale: and having bridled him, lead him forth in your hand to y height of some hill, and there walke him vpp and downe for the space of an houre or more, not by anye meanes pulling or compelling him to leade, but suffering him to goe how and which way he list.

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If he offer to stand still, stand you still with him, if hee offer to goe, goe you, if hee couet to lie downe, doe not hinder him, but in all you can further him thereunto, and with the bridle (if hee cannot) helpe him to tumble over and ouer. If he be desirous to play, run vp & down, & scope with him in your hand: and thus in all things follow his minde that he may vnderstand he cometh abroad, not to do your wil, but his own, if he be ston'd, lead him where some other Horse hath dunged before, and let him smell thereto, which will presently make him to dung himselfe, by which means you may emptye his belly at your pleasure. After you haue thus wasted an houre or little more, lead him home again, and set him vp, this wee call aying of a Horse, the reason and profit wherof followeth.

To a fat Horse that is ayed before day (though the sharpnes of the ayre, cold dew, and discomfozt by want of day or sunne-shine,) it abateth his flesh, and drieth vp purlines, it refresheth him if he be dull, and causeth courage: it getteth him a stomacke, it greatly increaseth his wind, and addes a great desire vnto him to runne and scope. If hee be leane, and ayed in the pleasantnes of the morning, & sayre sun-shine, it prouoketh pleasure, & maketh a Horse proud in himselfe: by reason wherof his strength (which want of flesh decayeth) is the sooner recovered. For as aying before day diminisheth flesh, so this augmenteth, it keepeth him from loathing his meate, so y you can hardly clove him, but his stomacke will bee ready to receiue meate as oft as you offer it him: which is the chiefest thing to be regarded in a running Horse, because they will ordinarily take such loathings to their meate, that they will refuse what cure you make proffer of, and is no way to bee remedied but by aying: this kinde of aying helpeth the Horses wind, and giues him desire to endure labour.

If your Horse bee in good state of body, neither too fat nor to leane, then the aying him after day, and before sun-rise, shall keepe him in that state, and neither abate nor in-

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crease his fatnes, but onely help his wind, p:esette his stomacke, and make him willing to endure his course the better. Being ayzed and sette vp, after his legges haue bin wel rubb and chafed, vnbrydle him, and giue him the quantitie of a penny wheaten loafe, or as your discretion shall rule you, (for in these quantities your owne witte must be your goner nour) of that bread which is last prescribed for your Hunting-horse in the former Chapt. which as soone as hee hath eaten, leaue him sweet wheat-straw in his racke, shut vp your stable windows and the doore, and let him rest till it be twelue or one of the clocke in the after noone, at which time, after you haue put away his dung & made your stable cleane, vncloth him, and dresse him as is befoze expressed in the former Chapter, and then cloth him vp again as he was befoze: hauing due regard, that during the time he is naked, you let him not stand still, but be working or doing somewhat about him: for whilst a Horse dooth eyther curre himselfe, or hath the keeper labouring about him, so long the Horse will neuer take cold.

When you haue finished your dressing, leade him out in your hand to the water, and let him drinke his fill. Now for that there is great diuersity in waters, as namely some smal, some strong, some feeding, some scowring, I will shew you which water is for which horse. First for the fat horse, the smallest water is best, as that whose spring issueth frō the Roche, and runneth vpon stone or pebble, which to the eye is pure and cleere as Crystal. For the leane horse the strongest water is good, as that which runneth from some dungbill, or that which issueth from some common sewer, so it be refind and sweetned by his course of running, or the Riuer into which is cast much Garbidge, blood, or other excrementes.

For the Horse that is in good state of bodye, as neyther too fatte nor too leane, a meane betweene these would doe well, as the sandie pond water, which is fedde by a fresh spring, or that which issueth from eyther chalyke or lymestone.

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Stone: for that water which I tearme small, as indeed it nourisheth little, it altogether scowzeth and clenseth both the bodie and raynes, it p:eseruethe a horse from the stone, and helpeth paine in the kidnies: it is to the taste both vnpleasant & vncomfoztable. These waters I call strong, are binding, pleasant, comfoztable, and full of nutriment, yet being taken excessively, breede many bad vmozs, as floure of bad blood, head-ache, dimnesse of sight, and greate purfinesse.

Those waters which are a meane betweene these two extremitie, are the best, and mosse wholsome, therefore to be had mosse in vse, & the other two but as phisick helpe in time of needs onely. And thus much touching waters particularly, now in generall thus. The lesse water your horse drinketh, the better, so that nature through too much brought be not inflamed: for by drinkeing you may kil your horse, by want you can neuer hurt him. And sith I am thus farre entred into the treatise of water, I will in generall shew the discommodities that growe, by letting your horse drinke vnauidisedly.

First, if befoze you course your horse, you let him drinke in his course, you shall not onely hazard the breaking of his wind, but also assuredly endager the incozding or burking him. Besides, in such a case, hee can neither shew speede, truth, nor any goodnes. If after he hath courted and is hote, you let him drinke, you shall eyther founder him in his bodie, (which is a mortall disease,) or else so suddainly coole his greafe, that it will clap to his heart, and cloy him so, as either he will die instantly, or else consume and wast away in short time after: which manner of death, vnskilful horsemen attribute to guiltlesse diseases, therefore in such a case, there is no other remedy but strong scowzings and comfoztable pashes.

If after you haue courted your Horse, and rested him two or thre houres, you then in the house give him colde water, you shall so sozce him to quier and shake, that hee

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will bee in danger of a feauer or worse infirmity: which shaking, if at any time you see your horse vble, immediatlye take his backe, and trotte him vpp and downe till he bee warme, or else with a good rodde in the stable, chafe him till hee leave trembling. And thus much for the discommoditie of water.

Now to returne backe to my purpose, after your Horse hath drunke and is set vp againe, his legges being well chafe and rubb, let him stand halfe an houre vppon his bridle, which time beeing expired, giue him the like quantitie of bread as you did in the morning: or if you find he eateth his bread with no good appetite, you may giue him five or sixe handfulls of Dates, well dusted and sifted in a fine sieve, suffering him so to rest till five of the clock in the evening. At five of the clocke come to him, put away his dung with your foot, and giue him of bread or Dates, which you finde he hath moste minde vnto, as you shall perceiue by offering him first a little, of the one, and then of the other, such like quantitie as is before prescribed: vpon which let him rest till it be two or three howres with him darke night, at which tyme bridle him vpp, and leade him forth to ayze, doing in all pointes as you did in the morning, saue that as in the morning you leade him to the height of a Hill, so in the evening, you must leade him to the valley neere the edge of some running Riuer, where he may receiue the ayze of the colde water, which is sharpe and pearcing, working many good effects in your Horse. This manner of ayzing is for the fat horse.

The leane Horse would be ayzed halfe an howre or an howre before Sunne-set. The Horse who is in good state of body, would be ayzed after Sunne sette, and before day part. The reasons for which, are before dilated. Now after you haue brought your Horse in from ayzing, & hauing chafed his legges well, giue him the former quantitie of bread, and so let him rest till the next morning, obseruing to spend all the next day in euerye point like this. It may
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hee objected to mee by some of our strict keepers, as I knowe diuers of that minde, that this manner of dyet is too grosse, and that it will rather nourish then any way diminish glutte, fatte, and portinesse: yet when they shall with good iudgement consider the want of Hay, and the extremitie of his carelpe and late ayzings, and way them in equall ballance with his soode, they shall find it no deale at all too much.

Having therefore spent two daies in this sort, the third morning, in stead of ayzing him, leade him in his cloathes to the place appointed for his course, where whē you come to the stake, let him smell vnto it, and if hee will (as manie will couet) let him rubbe himselfe thereon, and so leade him to the place of start, obseruing to leade him with great lesore & care, forcing him as much as you can, both to dung and stake. If all the way you leade him hee refuse to stake, then being come to the place of start, vnloose his suringle, and breake all the wispes vpon the ground vnder his belly, then by whistling gently with your mouth, procure him to stake, which vndoubtedly he will doe instantly, if hee haue not pist immediatlye before. When he hath pist, vnbind his cloathes and thrust him backe with your hand euen to his buttocks, and so gird on your saddle: then do your selfe piste in your horses mouth, which will giue him occasion to worke & ride with pleasure, and so get vp into the saddle.

In which when you are seated, let some person for that purpose appointed, (who hauing a spare horse to carrie your Horses cloathes after him.) Strippe the cloathes from his buttocks, of which when he is disburthened, saye and gently start him in his course, and make him runne it ouer couragiously and speedily. When you are come to the end of your course, turne your Horse gently about, and bring him to the stake, where let him a little pause and smell a while, to giue him vnderstanding that there is the presired end of his labour, to which knowledge he will attaine in short space. What doone, gallop him gently as may bee, to
meete

Of the breeding, ryding,

meete the man, who bringeth his cloathes, which presently throw upon him, and gird them with the suringle, then leaping upon his backe, pace him gently home to the stable. Where when you haue sette him vp, let his leges and body be well rubb, but no cloth remoued, then stop y surinle round about with great wispes, and so being tyed in his bridle to the Racker, and hauing good stoz of litter vnder him, let him stand thzee houres, or two houres and a halfe at the least, at the end of which time come vnto him and vnbzidle him, making him eate out of your hand two or thzee handfuls of Wheate-cakes, of that kinde of wheat which wee call Dollard Wheate, because it is without eares, that is, not bearded.

When hee hath eaten them, offer him a Pottage warme, made of ground maist and water, being both sweete and strong, which when hee hath drunke off, depart from him, and let him rest. At one or two of the clocke in the after noone, come vnto him, and if he be thozowe dzye, and the sweate hard baked vpon his hayze, let him be vnclothed, carried, rubb, and trimd, and so clothed vp againe warme as hee was befoze, giuing him a good quantity of bread to eate, and soz that day no water at all, because his Pottage must serue in steede of it, and a Horse soz a course is neuer to drinke but once in twentie-four houres. This doone, let him rest till within an houre of Sunne-sette, at which time lead him soozth to ayze soz two causes, the one because considering his course in the moyning, which was full of toyle and labour, it is necessariethat in his ayzing he take some pleasure, least wonted altogether to thinges vncomfortable, his courage decay, and hee grow dull and vnsprytie: Secondly, that you may haue great respect to his dung, and whether he void any gre alsoz no, which if hee dooth, then may you be well assured of his extreme foulenesse, and also vnderstand, that your last course did your horse great profit.

Having ended your ayzing, and sette him vpp, giue him

and trayning vp of Horses.

him both Bread & sweet Wheate-Straw, then let him rest, and as you spent these thzee daies, so spend your first soz-night, at the ende whereof, you shall come to haue almoste an absolute knowledge touching the state of your horses body, if you will be circumspect and diligent, as an excellent keeper ought to be.

If you perceiue by this soz-nights spending, that your Horse is reasonably cleane within, sound strong, and desirous to endure his course, yet through some little purines and straitnesse of winde, what his heart in willingness would performe, want of abilitie hindzeth, then in his second soz-nights keepe, you shall thus helpe it.

First let him haue Wheate-Straw in his Racker as he had befoze, also obserue the same houzes soz his ayzings, the same time soz his feedinges, and the same manner of dressing and watring him as in the sozmer soz-night: onely you shall alter his foode in this manner. When you giue him bread, let it not be the bread inencioned befoze, but bake him a batch in this sozte.

Take of fine Datemeale well dzyed, two peckes, of Beanes one pecke, of Wheate a pecke, and of Rye a peck, let these be ground altogether, and well boulted through a boultin cloath, kneade this meale with nothing but newe warme and the whites of Egges, putting thereto a pound and a halfe of sweete Butter y hath not been salted. These being well wrought and laboured together, let it be thozowly baked in great loaves. This breade is moze hartie and strong then the other, yet it dooth not cloy and feede so soze as the other dooth. It is quicke of digestion, openeth a Horses pipes, and increaseth winde.

Also during this soz-night, when you bring your Horse from ayzing, you shall giue him his Dates washt in this manner. Take two peckes of the best white Dates, and let them lie in the sunne soz the space of an houre or moze, which doone, lay them betweene two cleane cloathes, and with a couple of stiches, let them be thozowly heaten, then

Of breeding, ryding, and

fanne away the Whites from the Dates, which your bathing will drie off, and take the whites of a dozen or twentie Egges, and in those whites wash your Dates, which being thoro wylpe washed, drie them againe in the Sonne, and giue them to your Hozse according as your discretion pleaseth.

Of all foodes belonging to a running-Hozse, this is the lightest, finest, and mosse excellent for his winde. You may also if you please, (sinting your Hozse grose and kettie) in the morning befoze you ayze him giue him a new laid egge or two rawe at his mouth, which is verie Soueraine for a soule hozse. because it scowzeth the stomacke, and procureth long winde.

During this fortnight, let your hozse after euerie two daies rest, haue a course, yet in all, not aboue thre courses that may be soze indeede, and the rest in a playing manner, not exceeding a good round gallop. After euerie course let him haue a sweete spasse, because that will cleanse and scowze away all such filthinesse as shall by his courting bee dissolved. If your Hozse be either so old that you dare not well aduenture to course him so oft as you would, for feare of decaying his courage, or reuining of former straines, which might bring him to lameness: or if the weather bee such that you cannot course in it, or there bee any other impediment to hinder that exercise, which should bring your Hozse to perfection, and neuerthelcse, you are both compelled to hold your wager, and also finde your hozse in no good temper, you shall then to bring him to perfectnesse, giue him a sweate in his cloathes in the stable after this manner.

First you shall strippe him naked, then take a blanket and warme it hot against the fire, foulding it in manye fouldes: this blanket thus heated, wzappe round about your Hozses bodye next his heart, pinning the same very close and strait, then laye vpon him two or three other blankets, and two or three good thicke coverlets, girt these about

and trayning vp of Horses.

about him with a four single, and make them fast and close befoze his breast, then stoppe the four single round about with greate wispes of straws, and lay good stoz of litter vnder him by to the belly. In this manner let him stand a quarter of an houre, your stable being made so close and warme as is possible.

If in that space he beginne not to sweat, lay some moze cloathes vpon him: if all doe no good, then take him forth of the stable, and leape vpon his back, trotting him in some faire Court or close, till he begin to sweate, and then set him vp again, and lay a blanket or two moze vpon him. In this manner let him sweat for an houre, or an houre and a halfe, during which time stand by him, and with a cleane cloath, wipe away the sweate from his face and necke. When he hath sweate sufficiently, you shall coole him by little and little, as first taking away one cloth, and then within halfe a quarter of an houre another: and so one after one, till you haue lightned him of diuers, hauing great regard to haue some keeper with you, who with wispes and clothes, may all the while rub his face, his necke, his belly and flankes, till with his rubbing and the abating of his clothes, hee be come to be as drie as euer he was.

When he is thus dzyed, and cloathed againe after his vsuall manner, giue him a sweete spasse, and all the day after, feede him well with bread. These manner of sweates be the onely meanes that may be, to bring an extreme fat Hozse to cleannesse, and the best way to bring a leane hozse to such pouertie, that he will hardly be able to goe. As these sweates be violent, and of great force, so to a fat hozse that hath strength to endure them, they adde such lightnes, agilitie and pleasure, that they be wonderfull profitable: one of these sweates, doeth take as soze of a Hozse as thre courses, therefore the seldomer to be used: and the greater care to be taken in vsing them.

If your Hozse in this fortnight (being vnaacquainted with dyet, or boeing inwardly hot of himselfe) shall proue so

Of breeding, ryding, and

costive or bold in his body, that he can either hardly dung, or dung moze hard then you would haue him. which is a great signe of vnsoundnes, and sicknesse to ensue: then to remedie that impediment, and prevent danger to come, you shall when you bring him from aying, giue him his Dates, washt in strong Ale, the Ale beeing no moze but drained from them. & his kinde of foode is coole and cleansing, it is strong and hartie, yet dooth a little increase purgnesse, therfore moze fit for the leane horse then the fat, yet in time of neede conuenient for both.

If this washt meate p̄uaile not, but that his costiu- nesse continueth, then it shall bee necessarie for you, to giue him that scowzing of Butter and Carlike, mentioned in the Chapter of Hunting-horses, which assuredly will loosen any horse, yet but in a reasonable sort neither. And with all, as it maketh soluble the bodye, so it purgeth the head of impuritie, and increaseth wind. Yet beware you scoure not your Horse too much, for as to be too extreme costive, is an euill signe of sicknes, so to be too much loosened, is a signe of weakenes. therfore keep him in an indifferent temper, rather hard then too soft, so the colour of his dung bee good, which is pale and white, not red and bie coloured. And thus much for this second fortnight.

Now for this last fortnight, which is all you haue to keepe him in before you runne your wager, as I said before, so shall you now obserue the same howses for aying, the same times for feeding and dressing him, as is before mentioned: onely his water you shall giue at no certayne time, but alwaies when you see him, after he hath eaten a little, giue him a dishfull of water, and then let him eat againe, and then a little moze water: and in this manner let him haue his meate and water together, but haue care that hee haue no moze water then to quench thirst, not to glut his greedy nature.

For this fortnight, you shall let him haue no Wheat-Strawe, nor any other thing els in his Macker, and for his head,

and trayning vp of Horses:

head, you shall prouide a musell of Leather, or Canvas, made like a bagge to come ouer his mouth, with two holes before his nostrils for to receiue his winde, which being made fast at the top of his head, it will keepe him from eating his litter, gnawing the racke, & danger. or Waller about him, and your selfe shall be assured, he eateth nothing but what commeth from your owne hands. Into this musell you shall put thre or foure times euery day, Aniseedes finely beaten into powder, for your Horse to smell vpon, and now and then to licks on with his tongue, which is both wholesome, pleasant, and increaseth winde.

For this fortnight you shall not by any meanes suffer him to in eate the danger, because it may vsually be soule, and vncleane, although you rubbe it neuer so soze, but prouide to haue a cleane boule, which you may pour selfe diligently keepe neate and sweets, neither put all the meate he shall eate at one time in the boule, for feare of cloying his eye, and so consequently his stomacke, but put it in by little and little at once. Let his meate for this fortnight, be the bread last prescribed, and Dates washt in the whites of Egges. Course him in this fortnight as in the former, so you be sure he may haue two whole daies to rest in before hee runne for the wager.

Also the last course you giue him, let it bee in his clothes and let him not exceede a false gallop: may if hee halfe gallop, halfe trot, it shall not be amisse but profitable, for the moze gently you vse him that day, the moze willing he wil be the next time to accomplish your desire. The first thing you giue him to eate after euery course, let it bee a handfull or two of Wheate-eares, and a little mostard-seede sprinkled vpon them, to purge his head, and occasion him to nesse, which is verie soueraigne.

If in this fortnight hee shall drie inwardly, or growe sickly, and that you finde washt meate p̄uaileth not to remedie him, then you shall not by anye meanes giue him any scowzing, because whatsoeuer entreteth into the stomacke

Of the breeding, ryding,

make and scowzeth downeward, being compounded (as it must bee) of thinges in some sorte contrarie to nature, must of sorte weaken and drawe lowe your Horse, and then you shall want sufficient time to gette him into his former lust and courage againe: but you shall minister vnto him a glister of Sallet-oyle, Milke, and the decoction of Malloves, this will drawe his bodie into good temper, and both coole and comfort him.

There be some keepers which I knowe, that in such a case as this, will give their Horse a handfull or two of thrasht Rye or if it be at the time of the year, three or foure handfulls of forrage, which is the young greene blades of wheat or Rye, being sprung halfe a foote above the ground. I disallowe of neither of these, though for mine owne parte I have little vled them: therefore I referre the same to the discretion of them, which shall have occasion to imploye them.

In this fortnight, I would not have you give your Horse any sweate in his cloathes in the stable, vnlesse it be at the beginning thereof, for feare leaſt you thereby drawe him to greater weakenesse then you can recover. During this fortnight, you shall not let your Horse eat any crummes of breade, as well to auoide sthiness, as for that they be verie hard of digestion.

Now lastlye, as touching the day in which your Horse must runne for your wager, thus shall you vse him. First the night before, you shall give him but a verie little supper, so that he may be passing emptie in the morning, on which morrowe haue him out, and see him an houre or two before day, taking greate care that hee emptie himselfe thoroughly, whilst he is abroad, then bring him in, and after you haue well rubb all his foure legges, and annoynted them thoroughly, epyther with peates-foote oyle, Treane-oyle, Sheepes-foote-oyle, or Linseed-oyle, all which be the moste excellentest oyles that may be for a Horse, especially the two last. Then give him this foode: take a good bigge penny

and trayning vp of Horses.

pennie white Loafe, and cotte the same all out into foasses and tosse them against the fire, then steepe them in Muskadine, and lay them betweene hot cloathes, and being laide before the fire, drye them againe, and so giue them to your horse.

These bee so pleasant and comfortable, that your Horses emptines, (as hee must bee wonderful emptie when he goeth to his course) shall little agreee him. If you haue not this readie to giue him, if then you giue him halfe a peck of fine Matemcale well dyed, it shall be as good, for though it be not so pleasant, yet being so light a food as it is, it will both comfort his stomacke, and be soone digested. When he hath eaten this, put on his Hattel, give him great store of litter, and vnloose his sadingle, that his cloathes may hang loose about him, and so let him stand to take his rest, till the houre in which he must be ledde forth to runne his wager, not suffering any man to come within your stable, for feare of disquieting your horse.

When the houre is come in which you must lead him out, gird on his cloathes handsomly, biddle him vp, and then take your mouth full of strong Vinegar, and spiet it into your Horses nostrils, the strength whereof will search and open his pipes, making them apt for the recette of winde. This doone, leade him to the race, when you come at the end thereof where you must vnloath him, hauing the Vinegar carried after you, doe the like there, and so bequeath him and your selfe to God, and good fortune, Qui sera sera.

Of the breeding, ryding,

CHAP. 5.

Of Shoeing of greate
Horfes.

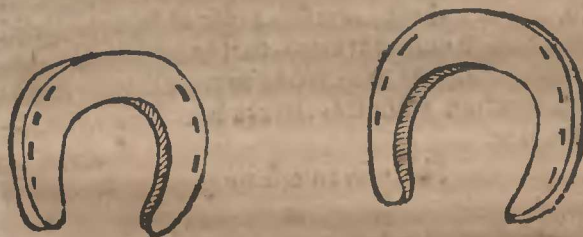


Was not resolved when I first vndertook
this treatise, to haue written any thing
at all, touching the shoeing of Horses, for
two especiall reasons: the first, because it is
the office of the Smith or Farrier, and not
of the Horseman: the next, because there is
something written abroad by Maister Blundevile, which
might give a reasonable satisfaction to the indifferent
Reader. But sith the nature of man is so covetous, that
where we promise a little, it assumeth much more, and is
ever discontented of any thing by wanting, which may a-
ny way appertaine vnto the Booke or title, and for that
I knowe the loathnes in men to lurne manye bookes for a
meane matter: as well as to escape the imputation of im-
perfitnes, which may bee laide vpon the booke for want
of this trifle, I thought good in a bryefe maner to showe the
manner and order of shoeing of Horses, which Horses I
meane are Horses eyther for service, trauell, or burden: for
other Horses which bee for the draught, I referre them to
the best experient Smiths or Carters, as things vnterly
beyond mine element. And first of al, to speak of the sound
and perfectnes of the Hoofe, I would haue the shoe turned
round befoze, of the thickenesse of better then halfe an inch
in bzeath, almoste thzee fingers, and beaten somewhat hol-
lowe in the Ball of the foot, but on the outside of the shoe to
fit so close to the foote that the smallest grauell may get be-
twixt. I would not in any wise haue any caukins at the heels
of the shoes, eyther for the fore feete or hinder feet, but one-
ly thicke sponges of full halfe an inch thicke at the least. I
would haue the shoe when it is set vpon the foot, the inside
th. re.

and trayning vp of Horfes.

thereof to stand even with the scote, not so much as one
hazze bzeadth too much out, or too much in, but both a lit-
tle equall, yet the outside of the shoe neare vnto the
heel. I would haue them to stand almost a straw bzeadth
more outward then the Hoofe: for by that meanes your
Horse shall goe at great ease, neyther shall his hoofe at a-
ny time binde or growe straffe, as manye times it hapneth
to the vtter lamenesse and spoyle of manye good Horses,
for the length of the shoe, let it bee ever full out as long as
the Horses heele, for if it be any thing short of his heele, it
is both dangerous for his pasterne, and perrilous for the
brynsing of his heeles, let not your shoe containe above
seauen hoales at the moste, and let them rather of the too
bee neare the heele, then neere the toe: As touching the
propozition of the shoe, it is to bee seene in this figure fol-
lowing.

Shoes for a perfit hoofe.



CHAP. 6



Of breeding, ryding,

CHAP. 6.

Of Interfearing.

There bee many Horses, and many excellent Horses, which in trotting will interfeare, that is, will helw one hinder legge vpon another, somewhat aboue the pasterns, by which meanes they pꝛoue very many times vnable for travell, though otherwise of very good abilitie of bodye and courage: this fault is onely to be amended in the shoosing, and the manner of the shoe is to be made in this manner: first it must bee turned round as the former shoe for the perfet hooffe, and the out-side of the shoe, of the selfe same flatnesse and thicke-nesse, but the inside of the shoe, almoste from the toe to the heele, must not be a quarter of an inch broade, yet full an inch thicke or better, and it must be sette within the hooffe a quarter of an inch, or there about, and this kinde of shoe will cast the horses foote so much outward, that he shall hardly at any time touch, though he be many daies travelled, as touching the pꝛoportion of the shoe, it is to bee seene in this figure following.

Shoes for Interfearing.



But if y^e straitnes of his pace be found so exceeding great, that these kinde of shoes cannot altogether amend the same, it shall be good for you then to lay betwixt the inside

and trayning vp of Horses.

of the shoe, and the hooffe, a peece of soft leather which may be broader then the hooffe by a quarter of an inch, or thereabout, and it is doubtlesse that it will help that infirmity, which infirmite is soer incident to the finest trotting Horses, and those of the moste fiercest and deliuer spirits, for it is euer to be held for a rule in horseman-shippe, that the more comely a Horse trotteth, the more straste is the passage of his hinder legges, and the wider he goeth, the more vncomey he goeth to the eye, and somewhat more painefull to himselfe, respectallye in narrow tract waies, which be deep and strait as commonly is found, in the ordinarie roades of this land.

CHAP. 7.

Of Hunting Horses.

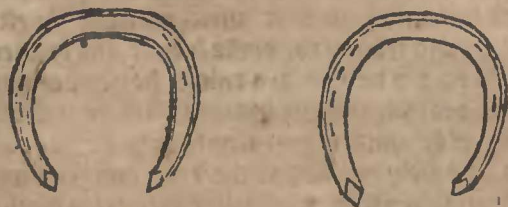


The shoes belonging to a Hunting Horse, are much different from those shoes before prescribed, which belong to the great horse, or the travelling Horse, because the hunting horse is put to a more violent exercise, a kinde of fury or madnesse being in all his doings, and therefore not to bee pestered with any weight extraordinary, or with any thing else, which may hasten on wearinesse, to which end the Horsemen of our times, haue thought it fit to shoe their hunting-horses with shoes made round like a halfe spoone, of the thicke-nesse of the best ordinarie shoes, but in breadth vnder halfe an inch at the moste in the broadest parte, with cauckins at the heeles made in the fashions of those sharpe catches, which clappe into lockes, and hold fast: as for example in this figure following.

N The

Of breeding, ryding,

The Hunting Shooes.



The reason why these shooes were thus made, was onely for nimblenesse and lightnesse, because the Horses whole exercise consistes altogether in galloping, or running, and it is intended that such galloping is eyther ouer deepe plowde Lands, or in soft wayes or else vpon greene Swarth, or heathe grounds, so that hauing but so much prou on his feete as will holde his hooves from the ground, it is sufficient, onely you must note that these kinde of shooes must be guttered round about a prettye depth, in somuch, that the nayles when they bee driuen in, may sinke vp to halfe the head, which will both keepe the shooe with more strength vpon the foote, and so be more easie, and with lesse danger in an ouer reach, hazard eyther the loosing, or the horses falling, the rather if the hinder part of the caulcons be beaten thynne, and so close to the Horses heeles, that he cannot easilye catch hold in ouer-reaching vpon the same. And thus much I haue thought good to write touching the shooing of the hunting Horse.

CHAP. 8.

Of the running Horse.

Now hauing thus farre discoursed of the manner of shooes, I thought it not fitte to omitte the fashion of these shooes, which belong to the running horse, or the horse for

and trayning vp of Horses.

for the race which differeth much from all other shooes in euerie condition. so: when you shooe your running Horse, or your horse for the race, you must thus cause your shooes to be made: first, they must be turned like a semicircle of the breadth of an inch, or thereabout, and beaten so thynne with the hammer: the holes of the shooe must bee made so little, as conueniently may be, and the nayles of a slendernesse, answerable to the holes: this shooe must be set onely vpon the toe of the horse, and not come to his heele, by thre fingers at the least or thereabouts, the reason of the shooe setting is to prevent ouer-reaching, which of all things, is moste dangerous, and soonest commeth to passe in a course, by reason of the violence therof, and the speedye passage of one foote after another. I my selfe haue seene some shooes for a running horse, which with the nayles and al, hath waide but thre shillings sterling, the fashion of the shooe you shall perceiue in this figure following.

Running Shooes.



Now you must haue an especiall regard, that so soone as your horse hath runne his course, or wager, & is brought home into the stable, instantly his keeper cause his shooes to be puld off, I haue knowne some that haue vsed to take the Smith with them to the race ende, and there to sette on their shooes, but I hold it in mine opinion much better to shooe your horse in the stable, the morning before he goe to runne his wager, that the shooes in his leading, euer take some setting on his feete, alwayes provided, that during the time you traine him, that he doe weare ordinary hunting shooes, for these kinde of shooes before prescribed, are onely to be woarne, but when hee runneth for some greate wager and not other wise.

Of the breeding, ryding,

CHAP. 9.

Of the Hunting or ruaning
Saddle.



Althoughevery good Sadler can better shew you the good hunting saddle, then I in my discourse describe the fashion thereof, yet sith I have been intreated to write something thereof, I will as briefely as I can, sette downe mine opinion touching the choosing thereof; and first when you goe to chuse a hunting saddle, or running Saddle for a wager, I would have you choose the lightest you can possible finde, the tree whereof should be made of old seasoned Sallowe, as of old harrowe bulles, or such like worne wood, and for his proportion thus: the points of equall heighth and length, the seate at least twelue inches in length, and not aboue foure or foure and a halfe in depth, the Stirrops to be put into strong Shiuls of Iron, and not to bee thrust through holes in the Tree, the Pannell to be of fine linnen, the stopping berees hayze, the girthes of wollen webbe, the Stirrops of round compasse, and where the sole of your foote should rest, to be rais'd vp rough like a rape fire or a grater, for holding your foote sure, and in any wisse let the seat of your saddle stand as stiff vpon the girth-webb as may bee: and thus much for the hunting or running saddle.

CHAP. 10.

Of the Hunting or running Snaffle.

The hunting Snaffle differeth from your ordinarie Snaffle in these properties. your ordinarie Snaffle hath playes, your hunting or running Snaffle hath none, for

and trayning vp of Horses.

for the playes occasioneth a Horse to much champing and foaming, which steppeth a Horses wind, that without doth not so: your ordinarie Snaffle is fastned in the middle vnto a small ring, the hunting or running Snaffle hath the two peeces plighted one within the other: your ordinarie Snaffle is made commonlye all of one bignesse, your hunting or running Snaffle is from the topnt made small and ruff growne even to the eye of the Snaffle: your ordinarie Snaffle is thicke and short, your hunting or running Snaffle is long and small, & ever the longer the better, so as the two checkes of the Snaffle dee meete and clappe together. And thus much for the hunting or running Snaffle.



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The approoued cure of Horses diseases.

CHAP. 11.

Of Sicknesse in generall.



A generall, sicknesse is an opposite foe to nature, warring against the agents of the bodys and minde, seeking to confound those actions, which vpholde and maintayne the bodys strength and liuely-hood: Who coveteth to haue larger definition of sicknesse, let him reade *Vegecius Rufus*, or excellent *Maister Blundeuile*, who in that hath bene admitably well-deferuing painefull. For mine owne part, my intent is to write nothing more then mine owne experience, and what I haue approoued in Horses diseases most auailable: and first of the feauer or Ague in a horse, though it be a disease sildome or not at all noted by our mechanicall horse farriers, who cure many times what they know not, and kill where they might cure, kneue they the cause: yet I haue my selfe seene of late, (both by the demonstration opinions of others better learned, and by the effects of the disease) some two horses which I dare avouch were mightily tormented with a feauer: though diuers Aeches had thereof giuen diuers opinions, one saying it was the bots, by reason of his immoderate languishment: another affirmed him to be bewitcht, by reason of his great shaking, heauines, and sweating: but I haue found it and approoued it to be a feauer, both in effect, nature, and quality, the cure whereof is thus: first let him bleed both in necke and temples, for the originall cause of a feauer, is surfet, breeding putrifaction in the blood: then when his shaking beginneth, take thre newe laide Egges, bzeake them,

of Horses diseases.

them in a dish and beate them together, then mixe thereto five or sixe spoonfulls of excellent good *Aqua vita*, and giue it him in a hozne, then bzidle him, and in some Close or Court, chase him till his shaking cease and he beginne to sweate: then set him vp and cloath him warme. And during the time of his sicknes, giue him no water to drinke, but befoze he drinke it, boyle therein *Mallows*, *Soyrell*, *Worsaine*, of each two or thre handfulls. As for his foode, let it be sodden *Barly*, and now and then a little rye in the sheate to cleanse and purge him, chiefly if he drie inwardlye and grow colliue. This haue I prooued vnesseuales for this disease, & also much auailable for anye other inward sicknesse, proceeding eyther of raw digestion, too extreme riding, or other surfet. Diuers haue written diuers Agues of diuers Agues, and I could prescribe receipts for them, but sithence I haue not bene experimēted in them al, I meane to omit them, intending not to excede mine owne knowledge in any thing.

CHAP. 12.

Of the Head-ache.

The Head-ache as most are oppinionated, proceedeth of colde and raw digestion, the cure is, take a Goose feather annopnted with *Oyle de bay*, and thrust it vp into the Horses nostrels, to make him neese, then take a wreath of Pease-straw or wet Hay, and putting fire therunto, hold it vnder the horses nose, so as the smoke may ascend vp into his head, then being thus perfumed, take a knife and prick him in the pallat of the mouth, so as he may licke vp & chaw his owne blood, which doone, haue great care in keeping his head warme, and doubt not of his recovery.

CHAP. 13

The approoued cure

CHAP. 13.

Of the Sleeping euill.

The sleeping euill in a Horse, differeth nothing from that which the Physicians call the Lethargie in men, for it prouoketh the Horse to sleepe continuallye, without desisting, robbing his memozie and appetite of their due qualities: the knowledge thereof is easilie knowne by his drowlinesse, and the cure in this sorte: Let one stand by him, and eyther with fearefull noyse or stripes, perforce keep him waking: then let him bleed vnder the eyes, and in the necke, and then take a leafe or two of the best Tobacco, which being dyed and beaten to powder, with a quill blow it vp into his nostrils, and giue him to drinke vinegar, salt, and mustard, mingled well together, to which if you put a little Honey, it shall not bee amisse: and also when he drinketh any water, put thereto eyther Fennell-seedes, Anny-seedes or Pepper.

CHAP. 14.

Of a Horse that is taken.

A Horse which is bereft of his feeling, moouing or stirring, is said to be taken, and in sooth so he is, in that he is arrested by so villanous a disease, yet some Fartious, not well vnderstanding the ground of the disease, consider the word taken, to bee stricken by some Plannet or euill spirit, which is false, for it proceedeth of two greates abundance of Sleme and cholles, stamboliz'd together, the cure is thus. Let him bleed in his spur vaines, and his best vaines, and then by foulding him in abundant number of clothes, driue him into an extreame sweat, during which time of his sweating, let one chase his legs with Oyle de Bay, then after hee hath sweate the space of two houres, abate his cloathes moderatelp, and thoro'lye, after hee is drye, annoint him all ouer with Oyle Petroleum, and in thwise or thrice dressing him he will be sound.

CHAP. 15.

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. 15.

Of the Stagers.

The Stagers is a drie disease, breeding frenzie in a Horse, which if it bee not instantly helpt, is mortall: the cure is thus. Let him bleed in the temple vaines, and then apply vnto his temples, cloth wet in the iuyce of Garlick, and Aqua vix mixt together: if you cross Garlick and put it in his eares, it is excellent: or if you slit his forehead, and loosening the skinne from the bone, taint it with Turpentine and Sallet-oyle, it will vndoubtedlye helpe him.

CHAP. 16

Of the Crampe, or convulsion of the Sinewes or Muscles.

A Convulsion or Crampe, is a forcible drawing together of the sinewes, sometimes vniuersallpe over the whole bodie, as I haue seene one Horse in my life time, and sometimes but in one part or member, as I haue knowne and helpt diuers. These Convulsions haue two grounds, namely, eyther naturall, or else accidentall: naturall, as proceeding of cold windie humors, ingendred in the bodie, and dispersed into those parts, worke there the effectes of greenance. Accidentall, is by wounding or pricking the sinewes, of which immediatly ensueth a convulsion. If it bee naturall, and the disease generally dispersed, then the cure is thus: digge a great deep hole in some old dung-hill, and there burie him all saue the head, so as hee may sweate there for the space of two houres at the least, then take him out, and annoint his bodie all ouer with Parroile, Turpentine, and Deares suet mingled together on the fire, and bathe his head in the iuyce of rue & Camomile.

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Then

The approoued cure

Then giue him to drinke olde Ale brewed with Sina-
mon, Ginger, Fenecreeke and long Pepper: of each thre
ounces. As for his dyet, let it bee warme Mashes, sodden
Wheate, and Hay, thorowly carded with a payre of wooll
cards: let him be kept verie warme: & ayzed abroad once
a day at the least. If this conuulsion bee not onelye in one
member, then it is sufficient if euerye day with hard ropes
of Hay or Straw you rub and chafe that parte exceedingly,
and apply there to a little quantitie of the oyle of pepper. If
the conuulsion be accidētall, proceeding of some hurt, wher-
by the sinewes is wounded or pyckt, then shal you incon-
tinently take vp y^e sinew so wounded, searching the wound
with great discretion, and cut it cleane in sunder, then shal
you endeuor to heale vp the same with such ynguets, plat-
sters, and balmes as shall bee heereafter mentio[n]ed in the
Chapters of wounds and vlcers, of what kinde or nature
soeuer.

CHAP. 17.

Of colde in the head.

The colde or colde in a Horse, is the mosse
generall disease that hapneth, and is the ea-
siest perceiued, both by his stopping, rattling
in the nose, and coughing, the cure thereof
is in this sorte: If it bee but newly taken
by some carelesse regard, and immediatlye perceined, you
shall neede no other remedie but to keepe him warme, and
euerye Morning and Euening after his water, to ryde
him soorth, and to trotte him vp and downe very fast til
his colde beake, and then gently to galloppe him a little,
which moderate exercise with warme keeping will quick-
lye recover him againe: but if the colde hath had long resi-
dence in him, and will increaseth, then you shall giue him
this drinke thre daies together. Take of strong Ale one
quart, of the best Treacle, vi. penny worth, of long Pepper
and

of Horses diseases.

and graines of each as much beaten to powder, of the iuice
of Garlick two spoonfuls, boyle al these together, and giue
it the horse to drinke, so warme as he may suffer it, and
then trotte him vp and downe by the space of an houre or
more, and keepe him warme, giuing him to drinke no cold
water

CHAP. 18.

Of watering eyes.

Watering eyes cometh mosse commonlye of some
strie or blow, and the cure is thus. Lay vnto his
temples a plaister of Turpentine and Pitch molten toge-
ther, then wash his eyes with White-wine, & after, blowe
the powder of burnt Alume into the same.

CHAP. 19.

Of blood-shotten eyes, or any other sore eye, comming
of rume of other humor.

For any sore eye make this water, take of the water of
Eye-bright, of Rosewater, and Malmsey, of each thre
spoonfuls, of Cloues fire or seauen beaten to fine powder,
of the iuice of Houselicke two spoonfuls, mixe all these
together and wash the Horses eyes therewith once a day,
and it will recover him.

CHAP. 20.

Of the Pinne and VVeb, and other
dimnesse.

For to cure the Pin, VVeb, Pearle, Felme, or other
dimnesse, vse this meanes following: Take of San-
diuere, the powder of burnt Alom, and the powder of
blacked Flint-stone, of each like quantitie; and once a
day

The approoued cure

day, blowe a little thereof into the Horses eye, and it will weare away any such imperfect matter, and make the eye cleere.

CHAP. 21.

Of the Halse.

A Halse is a grosse grissell growing vnder the eye of a Horse, and covering moze then one halfe of his sight: which if he has suffered, wil in short time perishe the eye: the cure is thus, Lay your thombe vnder his eye, in the verie hollow, then with your finger pull downe the lid, and with a sharpe needle and a thred take holde of the Halse, and plucking it out, with a sharpe knife cut it away the compasse of a penny, or moze: that doone, wash the eye with a little Beere.

CHAP. 22.

Of lunaticke or Moone eyes.

Of these lunaticke eyes, I haue knowne diuers: they are blinde certaine times of the Moone, they are redde, ferie, and full of filme: they come with ouer-ryding, and extrao'dinarie heate and ferie, the cure of them is thus: Lay vpon the temples of his head a playster of Pitch, Rozen, and Balsicke, molten together very exceeding hot: then with a little round yron made for the purpose, burne thre or foure holes an inch or moze vnderneath his eyes, and annoint those holes euery day with Hogs grease, then put into his eyes euery day with a feather a little Hony, and in short time he will recover his sight.

CHAP. 23

of Horses diseases,

CHAP. 23.

Of the Viues.

The Viues bee certaine kirkels, growing vnder the Horses ears, which come of corrupt blood, the cure is diuersly spoke and witten of, but this is the best meane which I haue tryed: if you finde the kirkels to enflame and grieue the Horse, take a handfull of Sorrel, and lay it in a But docke leafe, and roast it in the hot imbers like a water-n, then being taken out of the fire, apply it so hot as may be to the soze part, suffering it to lye thereun: the space of a day and a night, and then renue it, till such time that it ripen and break the soze, which it will in short space doe. When it is broken and the vilde matter taken away, you shall heale vp the soze place with the yolk of an Egge, halfe a spoonefull of Hony, and as much wheate-flower as will serue to make it thicke, plaster wise, which being bound therevnto, will in thre or foure daies heale the same.

CHAP. 24.

Of the bleeding at the Nose, or to stanch Fluxe of blood in anye sorte.

I haue knowen many horses in great danger by bleeding, and I haue tried diuers remedies for the same, yet haue I not found anye moze certaine then this: take a spoonefull or two of his blood, and put it in a Sawcer, and sette it vpon a chafingdish of coales, and let it boyle till it bee all dryed vp into powder, then take that powder, & if he bled at the nose, with a Cane or quill blowe the same vp into his nostrils: if his bleeding come of any wound or other accident, then into the wound put the same powder, which is a present remedie. Few horse-dung or earth, is a present remedie, applyed to the bleeding place: and so are Sage leaues, brused and put into the wound.

The approoued cure

CHAP. 25.

Of the bladders in a Horse mouth.

Some Horses will haue bladders like pappes growing in the inside of their lips, next to their great teeth, which are much painefull: the cure wherof is thus. Take a sharp paire of Sheares, and clippe them away close to the gum, and then wash the soze place with running water, Allome, and Honye bould together till it be whole.

CHAP. 26.

Of the Lampas.

The Lampasse is a thicke spungie fleshe, growing ouer a Horses vpper teeth, hindzing the conuention of his Chappes, in such sozte that he can hardlye eate: the cure is as followeth. Cut all that naughty fleshe away with a hot yron, and then rub the soze well with salt, which the moste Ignozant Smith can doe sufficiently.

CHAP. 27.

Of the Cancker in the mouth.

This disease proceedeth of diuers causes, as of vnnatural heate of the stomacke, of foule feeding, or of the rust or venome of some bit or snaffell, vndiscreetly lookt vnto: the cure is thus. Wash the soze place with strong Vineger, made thicke with the powder of Allom, two or three daies together, every time vntill it bleed, which will kill the popson & digoz of the exulcerated matter: then make this water, take of running water a quart, of Allom some ounces, of honey soure or five spoonefulls, of Woodbine-leaves, of Sage-leaves, and of Collombine-leaves, of each halfe a handfull boyle all these together till one halfe be cleane consumed, then take it off, & euery daye with this water warmed, wash the soze vntill it be whole.

CHAP. 28

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. 28.

Of the falling of the Crest.

The falling of the Crest is occasioned most commonly through pouertie: yet sometimes I haue seene it chance through the ill proportion of the Crest, which being hie, thicke and heaue, the necke thinne and weake vnderneath, is not able to support or sustaine it vp, how euer it be there is remedy for both: if it proceed of pouertie, first truce by good keeping to get it vp againe, but if it will not rise, or that the originall of the disease be in the ill fashion of the crest, then let this bee the cure: First with your hand raise vp the crest as you would haue it stand, or rather moze to that side from which it declineth, then take vp the skinne between your fingers on that side fro which the crest swarueeth, and with a sharpe knife cut away the breadth of verge nere an inch, & the length of foure inches, which doon stitche the skinne together againe with three or foure stitches, and by meanes of strings, weights, or other deuises, keepe the crest perforce leauing on that side, applying therunto a plaister of Deeres suet and turpentine, boyled together, till the soze be healed: and at the selfe same instant that by this manner of institien you draw together & straiten the skin on that side, you shal in this sozt give libertie to the other side, whereby the crest may the easier attaine to his proper place: Take a hot yron made in fashion of a knife, the edge being a quarter of an inch broade, and therewith, from the vpper part of his crest vnto the nether part of the same extending towards his shoulder, draw three lines in this forme: | | | and the same annoynt euery day with fresh butter, vntill such time as it be perfectly whole. By this manner of cure, you may make anye laue- eard horse, to be as pyicke-eard and comely, as any other Horse whatsoeuer.

CHAP. 29

The approoued cure

CHAP. 29.

Of Manginelle in the mayne or tayle, and falling of the hayre.

This manginelle in a Horses maine, proceedeth of diuers causes, as of rancknes of blood, infection of other Horses, pouttic or lowlines: it is discerned by the scabbednes of the place, & the Horses rubbing himselfe against euerie thing, the cure is thus: Take of Sparrowe one pound, of Quicke-siluer halie an ounce, & hauing kilde the Quicke-siluer either with fasting spettle or the iuice of Sage, mingle them together, till such time as the quicke-siluer be not discerned: then by a pan of hot coler, or in the heate of the Sun annoynt the Horse, and in thrice dressing he will be whole: yet befoze he be thus annoynted, I would haue him let blood in the necke, if the signe serue wel, if after the mangines is cured, his hayze be thinne, or by decay of nature still decrease, then first annoynt him with life Honnie, and after, for a weeke together, wash the place with strong Chamber-lye mixt with Ashes: and his hayze will increase.

CHAP. 30.

Of the Yellowes.

The Yellowes is a generall disease in Horses, and differeth nothing from the Yellow-jaundise in men: it is mortall, and many Horses die therof: the signes to knowe it is thus: Pull downe the lids of the Horses eyes, and the white of the eye will be yellow, the inside of his lips will be yellow, and his gums, the cure followeth. First let him bleed in the pllat of the mouth, that hee may sucke vp the same, then giue him this drinke take of strong Ale a quart, of the greens or dure of Geese strained, thre or foure spoonefuls: of the iuice of Salendine as much, of salfron halfe an ounce, mire these together, and being warme, giue it the Horse to drinke.

CHAP. 31

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. 31.

Of the Cords.

The Cords is a disease that maketh a Horse stumble, and many times fall, and they appeare in a Horses fore-legs, this is the cure thereof. Take a sharpe knife, and cut a slit cut at the tip of his nose, with the point of the gristle, open the slit being made and you shall perceiue a white string, take it vp with a Horses tooth, or some crooked bodkin, and cut it in sunder, then stich vp the slit and annoynt it with butter, and the Horse doubtlesse shall be recovered.

CHAP. 32.

Of the Farcion.

The Farcion is a vilde disease, ingendred of ill blood, flegmaticke matter, and unkindely feeding, it appeareth in a Horse like little knots in the fleshe, as big as a Hasell Nuttes, the knots will increase dailye and inflame, impostume, & breake: and when the knots amount to threescore, they will euerie night after breede so many more, till they haue ouer-ranne the Horses bodie, and with the posson, which is mightie and strong, soone bring him to his death. This disease is very infectious and dangerous for some Horses, yet if it be taken in any time it is easie to be tolpen: the cure therof is in this manner. Take a sharp Bodkin and thrust it through the neather parte of his nose, that he may bleede: or if you will, to let him bleed in the necke vaine shall not bee amisse: then feele the knots, and as many as are soft, launce them and let them runne, then take strong Eye-Lime & Allom, and with the same bathe all his sores, and it shall in short space cure him. There is also another manner of curing this disease, and that is thus. Take a sharpe lancet knife, and in the top of the Horses forehead,

The approoued cure

fore-head in betweene his eyes, make a long slitte euen to the skoll: then with a blunt instrument for the purpose loose the flesh from the scalpe a pretty compasse: then take Carret rootes cut into little thin round peeces, & put them betweene the skinne and the skoll, as manye as you can, then close vp the wound and once a day annoynt it with fresh Butter. This is a most sure & approued way to cure the Farcion. so; looke how this wound thus made, shall rotte, wast and growe sound. so shall the Farcion breake, Dye vp, and be healed, because all the poyson that feedeth the disease, shall bee altogether drawne into the fore-head, where it shall dye and wast away. The onely fault of this cure is, it will bee somewhat long, and it is a foule eye-foze vntill it be whole. Some vse to burne this sozance, but that is naught and dangerous, as who so pꝛoues it shall finde.

CHAP. 33.

Of the Mallender.

A Mallander is a pꝛeuish sozance and commeth of ill keeping, it is on the foze legs. in on the inside, at the bending of the knee, it wil make a horse goe stark and stumple much, the cure is in this foze. Call the horse, and with some instrument pluck off the dyse scabbe that will sticke thereon, and rob it till it bleede, then take blacke Sope, and Lime mingled together like a plasser, and bind it thereto for three daies, in which space you shall see a white asker on the foze, then take that off, and after annoynt it with Oyle of Roses or fresh Butter, vntill it bee thorowly cured.

CHAP. 34.

Of the Sellander.

The Sellander and Mallander spring both of one cause, but that the Sellander is on the hinder legge, in the

of Horses diseases.

the very bending of the ham. and will make a horse at his first coming out of the stable to pull his legges vp to his body: the cure is the same that is for the Mallander.

CHAP. 35.

Of the Screw.

A Screw is a foule sozance, it is like a splent, but it is a little longer, and is more commonly on the outside of the fozeleg. as the splint is on the inside, the cure is thus: Take two spoonefuls of strong Wine-vinegar, and one spoonefull of good Sallet-oyle, mingle them together, and euerie morning bessewe one horse in rubbing the sozance with it altogether downward till it be gone, which will not be long in going.

CHAP. 36.

Of the splent.

A Splent is a sozance of the least moment, unless it bee on the knee, or else a thorowe splent. both which cannot be cured: a Splint is a spongie hard grissell or bone, growing fast on the inside of the shin bone of a horse, where a little making stark the sinewes compels a horse somewhat to stumple: the cures are diuers, & thus they bee. If the splent be young, tender, and but new in breeding, then cast the horse, and take a spoonefull of that oyle called Petroleum, and with that oyle rub the splent till you make it soft, then take a scame, such as you let a horse blood withall, and strike the splent in two or three places, then with your two thumbs thrust it hard, and you shall see cruyt matter a blood come out, which is the very splent, then set him vp and let him rest, or turne at grass for a weeke or more: others for a young splint doe thus: take a hawell sticke and cut it square, and there withall beate the splint till it bee soft, then take a blewe cloath and lay vp

The approoued cure

pon the splent, and take a Taylozs pressing yron made hot and rubbe it vp and downe vpon the cloath ouer the splent and it shall take it cleane away. But if the splent be old and great and growne to the perfection of hardnesse, then you must cast the Horse and with a warpe knife slit downe the splent, then take Cantharides and Euforbium, of each like quantitie, and boyle them in Oyle de bay, and with that fill vp the slit, and reneue it for thzee daies together, then take it away, and annoint the soze place with Oyle de bay, Oyle of Roses or Tarre, vntill it be whole.

CHAP. 37.

Of the Ring-bone.

The Ring-bone is an ill disease, and appeareth befoze on the foote aboue the hoofe, as well befoze as behind, and will be swolne thzee inches broad, and a quarter of an inch or moze of height, and the haire will stare and waxe thin, and will make a Horse haul much, the cure is. Cast the horse, and with an iron made flat and thinne, burne away that grissell which annoyen him, then take Ware, Turpentine, Rozen Tarre, and Hogges greace, of each like quantitie, mingle them together plaister-wise, and with it cure the soze: this plaister will also cure any other wound or vlcer whatsoeuer.

CHAP. 38.

Of Windgalls.

Windgalls are easie to cure, they be little swellings, like blebs or bladders, on either side the ioynt next vnto the fetter-locks, as well befoze as behind, and they come through the occasion of great trauel, in hard, gravelly, or sandy waies. The

of Horses diseases.

The cure is. Take pitch, Rozen, and Balsicke, of each like quantitie, melt them together, and with a sticke lay it round about the Horses legges, and whilst it is hot lay flockes thereon: the nature of this plaister, is neuer to come away whilst there is any windgall on the Horses legs, but when they are dyed vp, then it will fall away of it selfe,

CHAP. 39.

Of Fretting.

Fretting is a sozance y commeth of Ryping a horse, till he sweate, and then to sette him vp without litter, where he taketh suddaine cold in his seete, & chiefly befoze: it appeares vnder the heele in the heart of the foote: for it will growe dunne, and waxe white and crumblie like a Pomys, and also in time it will show by the wrinkles on his hoofe, and the hoofe will growe thicke and byckle, he will not be able to tread on stoncs or hard ground, nor wel to trauell, but stumble and fall: the cure is thus: Take and pare his seete so thin as may be, then roste two or thzee Egges, in the hot Embers very hard, and being excreame hot taken out of the fire, crush them in his foote, and then clap a peece of Leather thereon, and splint it that the Egges may not fall out, and so let him run and hee will be sound.

CHAP. 40.

Of Foundring.

Of all other sozances, Foundring is soonest got, and hardest cured: yet if it may be pertetued in twentye and foure howzes, and taken in hand by this meanes hereafter prescribed, it shall be cured in other twentye and foure howzes: notwithstanding, the same receite, hath cured a horse that hath beene foundryed a yeare and moze, but then it was longer in byzinging it to passe.

The approued cure

paste. Foundryng commeth when a Horse is heated, being in his grease and very fatte, and taketh thereon a suddaine cold which striketh downe into his legs, taking away the vse and felling thereof. The signe to know it is, the Horse cannot goe, but will stand cripling with all his foure legges together: if you offer to turne him, he wil couch his buttocks to the ground, and some Horses haue I seene sit on their buttocks to saue. The cure is thus: Let him blood of his two breast vaines, of his two shackle vaines, and of his two vaines above the crownets of his hinder hooves: if these vaines will blode take from them three pyntes at least, if they will not bleede, then open his necke vaine and take so much from thence. Saue the blood, & let one stand by and stirre it as hee bleedes, leass it growe into lumps, when he hath done bleeding, take as much Wheat-flower as will thicken the blood, the whites of 20. Eggs and three or foure yolkes, then take a good quantytie of Bolcarmynacke, and apynte of strong Vineger, incozporate all these well together, and withall, charge his backe, necke, head, and eares: then take two long ragges of cloth and dip in the same charge, and withall, garter him so strait as may be aboue both his knees of his foure legges, then let his keeper take him out to some stoniz Cause, or high-way paved with stone, and there one following him with a cudgell, let him trotte vp & doونه it for the space of an hower or two, or moze: that done, sette him vp and giue him some meate and f. his drinke let him haue a warme mash. Some three or foure howres after this, take off his garters, and sette him in some Pond of water vp to the mid-side, and so let him stand for two howres then take him out and set him vp, the next day pull off his shoes, and pare his feete verie thin, & let him blood both of his heeles and toes, then sette on his shoes againe & stop them with Hoggs-grease and Waxanne boyling hote and splint them vp, and so turne him out to runne, and he shall be sound.

CHAP. 41

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. 41.

Of the Colte euill.

The Colte euill is a disease that commeth to stonde Horses, through rancknesse of nature and want of vent, it appeareth in his Codde and Sreathe, which will swell excretinglie, the cure is nothing, for if you will but euery day, twice or thrice drine him vp to the mid-side in some Ponde or running Riuer, the swelling will fall and the Horse will doo well. If the Horse be of yeeres, and troubled with this grieffe, if you put a Mare it is not amysse. Standing still in a stable without exercise, is a great occasion of this disease.

CHAP. 42.

Of the Botts.

The Botts are a kinde of wormes that lye in a Horses stomacke, and they be an inch long, white coloured, and red headed, and as bigge as a fingers ende, and they be quicke, and sicke fall in the stomacke, it appeares by the standing of a Horse: and by his suddaine falling downe and tumbling, and beating of himselfe. The cure is: Take a young Chickyn and kill it, and take the gutts out, and make the Horse swallow them, and hee will presently be well. The excrementes of a child are also very good, and cure in a moment.

CHAP. 43.

Of Wormes in generall.

Besides the Botts, there are other Wormes, which lye in the great paunche or belly of a Horse, and they bee shining of colour like a Snake. Sixe inches in length, great in the midst and sharpe at both ends, and as much

as

The approoued cure

as a spndle: they cause great paine in a Horses belly, as you shall perceiue by his continuall striking of himselfe on the belly with his foote, the cure is thus: Giue him two or thre mornings together new Milke and Garlick boyled together, or chopt halke in his prouender. either of both will serue: it killeth the wormes & maketh them to voyde.

CHAP. 44.

Of the Hyde-bound.

Hye-bounde is an ill disease, and cometh of two causes, epyther of two great labour and ryding fast with a continuall sweat, and then suddainly taking cold, which causeth the skinne to growe fast to his sides, or els of mistike and pouertie through vnwholesomenesse of his pasture, the signe to knowe it is easie, for his skinne will be so clunge to his body, that you cannot with your hand pull it from the bone, whereby, till it be losed, it is impossible for him to feede: the cure is, let him bloud: and if it be at the time of the yeere, giue him once a day the blades of young Cozne in a pretty bottle, and for his prouender giue him sodden Barly: but if you cannot get young Cozne, the will sodden Barly of it selfe, hauing Roze therof, lose his skinne, and let him sound.

CHAP. 45.

Of the Nauill-gall.

Nauill-gall is a sozonce caused with a bad Saddle, or with the buckle of some crooper, or such other, in the middest of his backe, iust opposite to the nauell, whereby it taketh the name: the hurt is dangerous, and of some thought incurable, but it is not so, for thus it may be cured: If it haue bene long hurt, and is full of dead flesh, as some it will be, which you may knowe by the blacknesse and spunginess thereof, take a sharpe knife, and cut it cleane
away

of Horses diseases.

cleane away even to the sound flesh, then applye this platter. Take the yolke of an Egge new laide, as much honey and Wheate-flower, as will make it thicke and stiffe, and warming it, lay it to the wound: and if the wound in the curing heale too fast or breed ill flesh, which you shall know by the rednes or spunginesse thereof, you shall then scrape thereon some Wardigrease, which will eat it away, and so by little and little cure the soze.

CHAP. 46.

For any gal'd backe in generall.



Of gal'd backs there are diuers kindes, yet all come moste commonly by the crushing of some ill saddle, Pannell, or male-pillion, the cure is this: If your Saddle haue but wrong your Horse backe, and not broken any hayze, so that it onely riseth vp in an hard swelling, then you shall neede to doe no more but lay vpon it some wet hay, or some rotten straw out of a dunghil, and so set on the saddle againe for all night, to keepe his backe warme, & the swelling will bee downe y next morning: but if it be not swolne, but onely the skin setled away, & is raw, then you shall lay onely to it the powder of Honye & lime: the manner of making whereof, shall be expressed in a chapter hereafter: this powder will drye vp and skin any wound, vlcere or impostume, so it be well incarnated befoze: and it is necessary y no horse-Paister be without it at any time, but if your horses backe be soze hurt, so that it is both sweld and impostumated, then must you take a sharpe knife, and launce it in the nethermost part of the vlcere, so y the matter haue issue downeward, for if you launce it aloft, then the matter that lies lowe in the hollownes cannot get out, but rests still, and fistulateth: when you haue launced the soze, if you finde the concavities deepe, then you shall make a tent of flaxe or cloath, and dip it in this salve following: Take of Deare suet, of Ware, of Tarre, and of Turpentine, of each thre ounces, and one ounce of Rozen, boyle
D. and

The approoued cure

and mingle all these well together, and withall, sent the wound, then lay vpon the head of the tent a broad plaister of the yolke of an Egge, Honny and wheate flower, if you see any dead flesh grow in it, then Hardgrease oz red leade will take it away, and thus dresse it morning and evening, till it be whole: the soote of a Chimney and sweet Creame is a present remedie for any small hurton a Horses backe.

CHAP. 47.

Of the Spauen, both bone and blood.

Dubtlese a Spauen is an euill sozance, and causeth a horse to halte principally in the beginning of the grief, it appeareth on the hinder legs wthtin, and against y^e ioynt, and it wil be a little swolne, & some horses haue a thoroowe Spauen, which appeareth wthtin and without. Of the Spauen there are two kindes, the one hard, the other soft: that is, a bone Spauen, and a blood Spauen for the bone Spauen, I hold it hard to cure, and therefore the lesse necessarie to be dealt wthal, except great occasion vjge, and thus it may be holpen. Cast the horse and with a hot yron slitte the fleshe that couereth the Spauen, in this sort:  and then lay vpon the Spauen, Cantharides, and  Euforbiu boyled together in oyle Debay, and annoint his legges round about, eyther with oyle of Roses, and with Vnguentum album camphiratum. Dresse him thus for thzee daies together, then take it away and for thzee daies moze lay to it onely vpon flar vnsteackt Lime, then after dresse it with Tarre till it be whole. The Cantharides and Euforbium, will eate and kill the spungie bone, the Lime will bring it cleane away, and the Tarre will sucke out the poyson, and heale all by sound: but this cure is dangerous, for if the incision be doone by an vnskillfull man, and he eyther by ignorance oz by the swearing of his hand, burne in twaine the great vaine which runnes crosse the Spauen, then the horse is spoyled.

Polv

of Horses diseases.

Polv for the blood spauen, that is easily helpt, for I haue knowne diuers which haue bene but newlye beginning, helpt onely by taking vp the Spauen vaine, and letting it bleede well beneath, & then to stop the wound with Sage, & Salt, but if it be a great blood spauen, then with a sharp knife cut it as you burnt the bone Spauen, & take the Spauen away, then heale it vp with Hogs grease and turpentine onely.

CHAP. 48.

Of the Curbe.

A Curbe is a sozance that maketh a horse to hault much, and it appeares vpon his hinder legges, straight be. binde vpon the cambzell place, and a little beneath the Spauen, and will bee swolne as bigge as halfe a Walnut, the cure is as followeth: Take a small Cozde, and binde his legges hard both aboue it and beneath it, then beate it, and rubbe it with a beaute sticke till it growe soft, then with a steame strike it in thzee oz foure places, & with your thombes crush out the bused filthie matter, then loose the cozde, and annoint it with butter till it be whole.

CHAP. 49.

Of the String-hault.

The String-hault is a disease y^e maketh a horse stitche by his legge suddainely, and so hault much, it cometh sometimes naturally, and sometimes causallye, by meanes of some great colde wherby the sinewes are straitened: the best cure therof, is to digge a pitte in some dung hill, as deepe as the horse is bie, and set the horse in it, and couer him ouer with warme dung, and so let him stand the space of two houres, then take him out & make him cleane, & then bathe him all ouer with Traine-oyle made warme, and it will helpe him.

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CHAP. 50.

The approoued cure

CHAP. 50.

Of the Millets.

The Millets is a griefe that appeareth in the fetlockes behinde, and causeth the hayze to shedde thre or foure inches of length, and a quarter of an inch in bzeadth, like as it were bare and ill to cure, but thus is the cure: first wash it well with strong lye, and rub it till it bleede, then binde vnto it Honey, vnslackt lime, and Deeres suet, boild and mingled together, this doe for the space of a weeke, and it shall be whole.

CHAP. 51.

Of the Paynes

Paynes is a soynce that commeth of bot ill vmozze, and of ill keeping: it appeareth in the fetlockes, and will swell in the winter time, and will send forth a sharpe water: the haire will vare, & the cure is thus: Wash them euery day twice or thrite with Gunpowder and Vineger, and they will be whole in one weeke at the moste.

CHAP. 52.

Of the Scratches.

Scratches will cause a horse to halt soze, and they come sonely by naughtie keeping, and they appeare in the pasternes vnder the fetlockes, as if the skinne were cut ouerthwart, that a man may lay in a wheat-straw: the cure is thus: Binde vnto them (the hayze beeing cut cleane away) blacke Sope and Lyne knode together, for thre daies, then lay that by, and annoint the place with Butter, and heale the soze with Hozes greace and Warre mist well together.

CHAP. 53

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. 53.

Of an Artaynt.

An Artaint is a griefe that commeth by an ouer-reach, as clapping one legge vpon another, or by some other hozes treading vpon his heeles, the cure is: take a sharpe knife and cut out the ouer-reach, that is, if it be neuer so deepe like a hole, cut it plaine and smooth, how broad soeuer you make it, then wash it with beere & Salt, and lay to it Hogges grease, Ware, Turpentine, and Rozen, of each like quantitie boyled and mingled together, and this wil in few daies heale him, be it neuer so soze.

CHAP. 54.

Of grauell.

Grauell is a hurt will make a Horse to hault, and commeth of grauell and little stones, that goeth in betwene the shooe and the heart of the foote, the cure is: take off the shooe, and let him be well pared, then set on the shooe againe, and top it with Pitch, Rozen, and Tallowe, and this shall helpe.

CHAP. 55.

Of acloyd or prickt.

Aclloyd is a hurt that commeth of ill Chaping, when a Smith driueth a nayle in the quicke, which will make him to hault, and the cure is, to take off the shooe, and to cut the hoose away, to lay the soze bare: then lay to it Ware, Turpentine, and Deere-suet, which will heale it.

The approoued cure

CHAP. 56.

Of the Scabbe.

The Scabbe is a foule Scurrife in diuers parts of a hozes bodie, and commeth of pouertye or ill keeping, or many times by going amongst Woods where they are infected with water bonghes: it is moſte incident to old hozes, which will die thereon, and chieſlye in the ſpring time when the new blood appears: for the cure loke in the 29. Chapter befoze.

CHAP. 57.

Of Louſines.

There bee Hozes that will be Louſie, and it commeth of pouertie, cold, and ill keeping, and it is oftneſt amongſt young Hozes, and moſt men take little heede vnto it, and yet they will die thereon, the cure is, to waſhe them thre moynings together in Staue-aker and warme water.

CHAP. 58.

Of Warts.

If a hozle there is a default that is neither ſozance, hurt, nor diſeaſe, and that is, if a hozle want Warts behinde beneath the Spauen place, for then hee is no Chapmans ware if he be wild, but if he be tame and haue bene ridden vpon, then Caueat emptor, let the byer beware, for hee hath both his eyes to ſee, and his hands to handle. It is a ſaying that ſuch a Hozle ſhall die ſuddainely, when he hath liued ſo many yeates as the ſpoone was daies olde at ſuch tyme as he was ſoaled.

CHAP. 59.

of Horſes diſeaſes.

CHAP. 59

Of Enterſayring.

Enterſayring is a grieſe that commeth ſometimes by ill ſhooring, and ſometimes naturally, when a hozle trots ſo narrow that hee helmes one legge vpon another, it appeareth both befoze and behinde, betweene the feete againſt the fetlocks, and there is no remedie but ſhooring him with ſhoos made thinne and flat on the outſide, and narrow and thicke within.

CHAP. 60.

How to make the powder of Hony and Lime.

Firſt take halfe a pynt of Hony, and as much fine byſſe byrme to kneade it with, as will make it as ſtiſſe as any paſte, then beate it ſlatte like a cake, and lay it on a Tyle-ſtone. then ſet it on a hot fire, and there let it bake till it be ſo hard that you may beate it to powder, then take it off, and when it is colde beate it to duſt in a Morter, and put it in a bladder, this will drie by and ſkinne any hurt whatſoever.

CHAP. 61

Of the Anticor.

Anticor, commeth of ſuperfluitye of euill blood or ſpirit in the arteries, and alſo of inflammation in the liuer, which is ingendred by meanes of too choyle keeping, and ouermuch reſt, which choaketh the viſceral power, and occaſion vnnatural ſwellings in the byſſe, which if they aſcend vpwart and come into the necke, they are iſtant death: the cure thereof is in this ſorte. Let him bleede ſo as he may bleed aboundantly, then with a ſharpe knife

The approoued cure

knife in diuers places cut the swelling: which done, sette a Copping-glasse thereon, and cuppe it till the glasse filled with foule water fall away of it selfe: then giue the Horse to drinke thzee mornings together, a pint of Walmesly well stirred with Cinamon, Lycoras, and a little Bezar Stone, and during his sicknes, let his drinke be warmed, & mingled with eyther Bzanne or Mault.

CHAP. 62.

Oftyled Horses.

If your Horse with too extreme trauell shall bee tyred, and brought to such weakenesse as hee is not able to goe, then it shall not bee amisse thus to recouer him: first let him be well rubd and kept warme, then spryt into his nostrils strong Wine, Vinegar, and giue him to drinke a pint of Strög sack: or if you can get it, hie or fire sponesfuls of Docto; Streuens water: which after he hath taken, it will so reuiue him, as within an houre or two after, you may boldly aduenture to trauell him a freesh.

CHAP. 63.

Of the euill habite of the stomacke.

If your Horse eyther by inward sicknesse, or by present surfet, growe to a loath of his meate, or by weakenesse of his stomacke cast vp his meate and drinke, this shall bee the cure for the same: first, in all the drinke hee drinckes, let him haue y powder of hot spices, as namely of Ginger, Anniseedes, Licoris, Cinamon, and Pepper, then blow vp into his nostrils the powder of Tobacco to occasion him to neese, instantly after he hath eaten any meate, for an houre together after, let one stand by him, and hold at his nose a peece of sower Leuen steeped in Vinegar, then annoynt all his brest ouer with the Oyle of Cinnyper and Pepper mixt together.

CHAP. 64

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. 64.

Of the Frush.

The Frush is the tenderest part of the sole of the foote, which by vmozs distilling many times downe from the legs, occasion inflamations in that parte, which may very easily bee perceined by the impostumation of the same: the cure is, first heauing taken off the shoe, pare away all the corrupted and naughty matter, vntill the soze looke rawe, then naye on a hollowe shoe made for the purpose, and take of soote a handfull, of the iuice of Houselicke and of Creame with the white of an egge or two, as much as will thicken the same: with this stay vp the soze, & splint it, so as it may not fall out, renewing it vntill it bee whole: but during the cure, haue regard that the soze foote touch not any wet, for that is much hurtfull.

CHAP. 65

Old Vicers or wounds.

The cure an olde Ulcer, as fistula, Gall, or Botch, or any new receiued wound, these are the best salues and messe approoued in mine experience: take of hony halfe a pint, of Deare-suet two ounces, of vngrease beaten to powder as much, boyle all these exceedingly well vpon the fire, then with the same luke warme, taint or plaister any venemous soze, and it will reuare it. If you take of Ware, Turpentine, Oyle of Roses, or hogs grease, of each like quantitie, & halfe so much Tar as anye one of the other simples, melt all these together, and being well incooperated together, eyther taint or plaister anye wound, and it will heale it. Also, if you take the greene leaues of Tobacco dyed, and put them into any greene wound, they will heale it: the ashes of Tobacco burnt, if they be strewed vpon any soze that is nere skinning, it will

The approoued cure,

skinne it perfectly, and also it will incarnate well, if the bl-
cer be not too deepe and dangerous. There be many other
salues, plaisters, and vnguentz, which I could set downe,
but since I haue experienced these for most effectuall, I
omit the others as superfluous.

CHAP. 66.

Of the Quatter-bone.

Quatter-bone is a round hard swelling vpon the
crown of the hooft, betwixt the hooft and the quar-
ter, and for the most part, groweth on the inside
of the foote: the originall effect thereof is the fretting of
grauell vnderneath the hooft, which burseth the heele, or
els by meanes of some stubbe, or the pricking of some
nagle, through the paine whereof the grissell is loosened,
breeding euill vnores, which be in deede the ground of the
Quatter-bone: it is to bee knowne by the Horses halting,
and by the apparant swelling to the eye of that part, which
in thzee or foure dayes will growe vnto a head and break,
euacuating great abundance of filthy matter at a little
hole, the cure is thus, Take a hott yron, made in fashion
of a kniffe, and with it burne out the flesh, in compasse of a
spoon. till you come to feele the grissell, then burne it out
too: then take Wardigrease, fresh Butter, & Tarre moul-
ten together, and dipping fine Towe therein, stoppe by the
hole, then lay thereon a Seare-cloth of Deere-suit and
Ware, & so let him rest for the first day: the next day, take
of Melrosarum, oyle of Roses, ware, & Turpentine, of each
like quantity, infuse them all on the fire together, and with
that salve dresse the soze morning and evening, till it bee
whole. But if you find any proude flesh to grow, then for-
get not to lay thereon some redde Lead, or Wardigrease:
and withall, haue an especiall regard, that the vpper parte
of the wound, heale not faster then the bottome, for feare
of fistulating.

CHAP.

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. 67.

Of broken bones.

I haue not for mine owne part had any great experience
in the broken bones of a Horse, because it chaunceth sel-
dome, and when it dooth chaunce, what through the hor-
ses brutish vnrulinesse, and the immoderate manner of
the act, it is almoste held incurable, yet for the Little expe-
rience I haue, I haue not found for this purpose any thing
so soue:aine, or absolute good, as the Oyle of Wandjagge,
which applyed, conglutinateth and bindeth together any
thing, especially bones being epyther shiuered, or bro-
ken.

R 2

Certaine



The approoued cure



*Certaine moste excellent receites
or Medicines.*

CHAP. 68.

To cure any extreame colde, or sicknesse
growne by colde.



If your horse haue taken any extreame
colde, or by occasion of anye extreame cold,
is growne into any desperat sicknesse, and
yet your necessitie such, as of foze you
must needes trauell him: you shall take a
pynte of good Sacke, and set it to the fire
till it bee luke warme, then take halfe a pynte of Sallet-
oyle, or soz want thereof halfe a pynte of sweet butter mol-
ten, and well sturd, byew them well together, and giue to
the horse with a hozne: after you haue a little trauelled
him, then cloath him, and set him vp warme in the stable,
put hay in his Macker, and prouinder in his spanger, and so
let him rest all night, the effect of this medicine is, he wil be
soz certaine hozzes extreame sicke, but that past, hee will
seebe earnestly, and soz mine otone part I neuer gaue this
medicjne aboue twice to one horse, and I did finde it of all
that euer I tryed the moste excellent, onely I did obserue
this: that if my hozse were naturallye giuen to any loose-
nesse

of Horses diseases.

nesse in his bodey, that then I did put a good quantitie of
Sugar-candy to the wine, this medicine is an excellent
scowzing after any heate or sweate, and may so be bled.

CHAP. 69.

A moste approoued medicine to cure
the Farcion.

Take of Aqua-vitz two spoonfuls, of y iuyce of hearbe
of grace as much, mingle them together, then take
plegants or Walles of flaxe or Toe, and seepe them ther-
in, and stop them hard into the Horses eares, then take a
needle and a thrid, and stitch the tips of his two eares toge-
ther, by meanes whereof he cannot shake out the
medicine, and vse him thus but three seue-
rall moynings, and it will kill any
Farcion whatseuer, soz it
hath beene often
approued.

FINIS.

