known him ſrom his youth, as a man of virtue and of very amiable manners.

*Short-Hand Writing.* See Stenography.

*SHORT-jointed,* in the manege. A horſe is ſaid to be ſhort-jointed that has a ſhort paſtern ; when this joint, or the paſtern is too ſhort, the horſe is ſubject to have his fore legs from the knee to the cornet all in a ſtraight line. Commonly your ſhort-jointed horſes do not ma­nege ſo well as the long.jointed ; but out of the manege the ſhort-jointed are the beſt for travel or fatigue.

*SHORT-Sightedneſs,* a certain defect in viſion, by which objects cannot be diſtinctly ſeen unleſs they are very near the eye. See Optics, n⁰ 155*.*

SHORTFORD, q. d. f*ore-cloſe,* an ancient cuſtom in the city of Exeter, when the lord of the ſee cannot be anſwered rent due to him out of his tenement, and no diſtreſs can be levied for the ſame. The lord is then to come to the tenement, and there take a ſtone, or ſome other dead thing off the tenement, and bring it before the mayor and bailiff, and thus he muſt do ſeven quarter days ſucceſſively; and if on the ſeventh quarter- day the lord is not ſatisfied of his rent and arrears, then the tenement ſhall be adjudged to the lord to hold the ſame a year and a day ; and forthwith proclamation is to be made in the court, that if any man claims any title to the ſaid tenement, he muſt appear within the year and day next following, and ſatisfy the lord of the ſaid rent and arrears : but if no appearance be made, and the rent not paid, the lord comes again to the court, and prays that, according to the cuſtom, the ſaid tenement be adjudged to him in his demeſne as of fee, which is done accordingly, ſo that the lord hath from thenceforth the ſaid tenement, with the appurte­nances to him and his heirs.

SHOT, a denomination given to all sorts of balls for fire-arms ; thoſe for cannon being of iron, and thoſe for guns, piſtols, &c. of lead. See Shooting.

*Caſe SHOT* formerly conſiſted of all kinds of old iron, nails, muſket-balls, ſtones, &c. uſed as above.

*Shot of a Cable,* on ſhip-board, is the ſplicing of two cables together, that a ſhip may ride ſafe in deep waters and in great roads; for a ſhip will ride easier by one ſhot of a cable, than by three ſhort cables out ahead.

*Grape Shot.* See *GRAPE-Shot.*

*Patent milled SHoτ* is thus made : Sheets of lead, whoſe thickneſs correſponds with the ſize of the ſhot required, are cut into ſmall pieces, or cubes, of the form of a die. A great quantity of theſe little cubes are put into a large hollow iron cylinder, which is mounted horizontally and turned by a winch ; when by their friction againſt one another and againſt the ſides of the cylinder, they are rendered perfectly round and very ſmooth. The other patent ſhot is caſt in moulds, in the ſame way as bullets are.

*SHOT-Flaggon,* a sort of flaggon ſomewhat bigger than ordinary, which in ſome counties, particularly Derbyſhire, it is the cuſtom for the hoſt to ſerve his gueſts in, after they have drank above a ſhilling.

*Small SHoT,* or that uſed for fowling, ſhould be well ſized, and of a moderate bigneſs : for ſhould it be too great, then it flies thin, and ſcatters too much ; or if too ſmall, then it hath not weight and ſtrength to pe­netrate far, and the bird is apt to fly away with it. In order, therefore, to have it ſuitable to the occaſion, it not being always to be had in every place fit for the purpoſe, we ſhall ſet down the true method of making all sorts and ſizes under the name of *mould-shot.* Its prin­cipal good properties are to be round and ſolid.

Take any quantity of lead you think fit, and melt it down in an iron veſſel ; and as it melts keep it ſtirring with an iron ladle, ſkimming off all impurities whatſoever that may ariſe at the top : when it begins to look of a greeniſh colour, ſtrew on it as much auripigmentum or yellow orpiment, finely powdered, as will lie on a ſhilling, to every 12 or 14 pound of lead; then ſtirring them together, the orpiment will flame.

The ladle ſhould have a notch on one side of the brim, for more eaſily pouring out the lead ; the ladle muſt remain in the melted lead, that its heat may be the ſame with that of the lead, to prevent inconveniences which otherwiſe might happen by its being either too hot or too cold : then, to try your lead, drop a little of it into water, and if the drops prove round, then the lead is of a proper heat ; if otherwiſe, and the ſhot have- tails, then add more orpiment to increaſe the heat, till it be found ſufficient.

Then take a plate of copper, about the bigneſs of a trencher, which muſt be made with a hollowness in the middle, about three inches compaſs, within which muſt be bored about 40 holes according to the ſize of the ſhot which you intend to caſt: the hollow bottom ſhould, be thin ; but the thicker the brim, the better it will re­tain the heat. Place this plate on a frame of iron, over a tub or veſſel of water, about four inches from the wa­ter, and ſpread burning coals on the plate, to keep the lead melted upon it : then take ſome lead and pour it gently on the coals on the plate, and it will make its way through the holes into the water, and form itſelf into ſhot ; do thus till all your lead be run through, the holes of the plate, taking care, by keeping your coals alive, that the lead do not cool, and ſo ſtop up the holes.

While you are caſting in this manner, another perſon with another ladle may catch ſome of the ſhot, placing the ladle four or five inches underneath the plate in the water, by which means you will ſee if they are defec­tive, and rectify them.

Your chief care is to keep the lead in a just degree of heat, that it be not ſo cold as to ſtop up the holes in your plate, nor ſo hot as to cauſe the ſhot to crack : to remedy the heat, you muſt refrain working till it is oſ a proper coolneſs ; and to remedy the coolneſs of your lead and plate, you muſt blow your fire ; obſerving, that the cooler your lead is, the larger will be your ſhot ; as the hotter it is, the ſmaller they will be.

After you have done caſting, take them out of the water, and dry them over the fire with a gentle heat, ſtirring them continually that they do not melt ; when dry, you are to ſeparate the great ſhot from the ſmall, by the help of a ſieve made for that purpoſe, according, to their ſeveral ſizes. But thoſe who would have very large ſhot, make the lead trickle with a flick out of the ladle into the water, without the plate.

If it ſtop on the plate, and yet the plate be not too cool, give but the plate a little knock, and it will run again ; care muſt be had that none of your implements be greaſy, oily, or the like ; and when the ſhot, being ſeparated, are found too large or too ſmall for your pur-