<page>050v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f106.image</image>

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<id>p050v\_1</id>

<head><al>Small birds</al></head>

<ab><al><fr>Benarris</fr></al> sing <tmp>at night</tmp> if they are left <env>in <fr>serain</fr></env>, but they are better for fattening for fine tables than for singing. <al>Chaffinches</al> are prone to becoming blind, &amp; their eyes become swollen at the <tmp>beginning of August</tmp>. <al>Goldfinches</al> like <pa>lettuce</pa> seeds very much, &amp; often one catches them in <env>gardens</env> on seeded <pa>lettuces</pa> with two <tl>lime-twigs</tl>. But because such regular fare would be too expensive for them, they are ordinarily fed with <pa>hemp</pa> seed. The <al><fr>passe solitaire</fr></al> is cleansed with a <m><al>spider</al></m>, which one needs to give to it <ms><tmp>once a week</tmp></ms> in order that it does not become <fr>gaillardisse</fr>. The <al>calendra</al> is cleansed with <m>dry mortar</m>, composed of <m>lime</m> &amp; sand for keeping it from becoming <fr>gaillardise</fr> &amp; fattening too much. <al>Young small birds</al> are cleansed with the same <m>dry mortar</m>, by putting some pieces in their <tl>cages</tl>. The <al>cuckoo</al> lays in the nest of <al><fr>benarris</fr></al> otherwise called <al><fr>verdaule</fr></al>. This <al>bird</al> is very simple. I have heretofore given leave to two, which <tmp>after several days</tmp> returned to their cage. For feeding young <al>goldfinches</al>, one needs to <tl>pestle</tl> <m><pa>almonds</pa></m> with <del><m>pith</m></del> a very little amount of <m><add>bread pith</add></m> and <m>l<pa>ettuce</pa> seed</m> or <m><pa>hemp</pa> seed</m>. If it is for <al>linnet</al>, some <m><pa>rapeseed</pa></m>.</ab></div>

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<id>p050v\_2</id>

<head>Curried <m>steel</m> and <tl>files</tl></head>

<ab>The <m>steel</m> that <pro>blacksmiths</pro> &amp; <pro><m>iron</m> workers</pro> commonly use is not refined like that from <pl>Germany</pl> or <pl>Biscay</pl>, which is reduced in hardness <del><fr>p</fr></del> in a bath of a <m>molten iron</m>, but <del>only</del> among the <m>iron bars</m> which are transported in flat ingots from the <env>forges of <pl>Foix</pl></env> &amp; elsewhere, there is a harder &amp; whiter &amp; finer kind than the other, as it comes from the <env>mine</env>. And the <pro>workers</pro> choose it &amp; use it like the other <m>steel</m>. And because it comes from <m>common iron</m>, they call it <m>strong iron</m>. But it is not as excellent as <m>purified steel</m> like that from <pl>Germany</pl> &amp; <pl>Biscaye</pl>, which is sold in <ms>small beads</ms>. Some curry <m>steel</m>, giving it a heating, then temper it <del>&amp; <m>water</m></del> in a large quantity of <m>water</m>, then forge it. &amp; <m>fine steel</m>, which is brittle, breaks and crumbles, &amp; <m>iron</m> allows itself to be stretched. Thus they separate <m>the finest steel</m> <del>&amp;</del>, which with another heating they reduce to a mass. The <pl>Germans</pl> make their <tl>files</tl> from <m>strong iron</m>.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-bottom</margin>One applies <m>steel</m> to tools <del><fr>dess</fr></del> not on both sides, but underneath the part where one sharpens &amp; whets them. &amp; in this part, they must be of <m>very <fr>doulx</fr> iron</m>.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-bottom</margin><pl>Levantines</pl> refine our <m>steel</m> because their country does not provide them with any. And they reheat it in a <tl>pot</tl> with <m>bitumen</m>, &amp;c.</ab></div>