<page>091r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f187.image</image>

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<id>p091r\_1</id>

<head>Grafting</head>

<ab>Every tree that has coarser marrow, <add>the graft</add> is awkward to <del><fr>estre</fr></del> cut <add>well</add>, because there is a danger of wounding the marrow, &amp; if it is wounded at the point of juncture, it takes uneasily, like from the <pa>vine</pa>, from all <pa>peaches</pa> &amp; <pa>apricots</pa>.</ab>

<ab><pa>Apricot trees</pa> have a very thin bark, &amp; thus one needs to graft them onto young trees which do not yet have thick bark, like on shoots of <pa>prune trees</pa> &amp; <pa>almond trees</pa>.</ab>

<ab>The grafts scarcely <del><ill/></del> take if the cut of the tree is dampened. One needs then to graft in <env><fr>serain</fr> &amp; mild weather, &amp; not too cold &amp; windy</env>.</ab>

<ab>Old wood that one leaves to graft is necessary if one grafts on a tree that is already made &amp; of good size, because being such, it tightens the graft more, &amp; if it is from young wood, it is so compressed that it cannot profit. But old wood resists the compression of old wood <del>than the young</del> better, because it is harder than the young. But if the graft is all of old wood, it will never hold beautifully, but turns fragile &amp; short &amp; slow to grow.</ab></div>

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<id>p091r\_2</id>

<head>Molding with <tl><m><al>cuttlefish</al> bone</m></tl></head>

<ab>Guard against keeping them <env>in a damp place</env>, for they are well prone to getting moist. If your medal is small, cut the <m>bone</m> in two then even it out with a <tl>knife</tl>. And on a <tl>hooked <m>rooftile</m></tl>, well dry &amp;well smooth &amp; covered with <m>pulverized <pa>willow</pa> charcoal</m>, rub &amp; smooth the two half <tl><m>bones</m></tl>. Thus they absorb this <m><pa>willow</pa> charcoal</m>, which makes them release them, guard against removing anything. Then on a <tl>counter bone</tl>, that is to say a lump of <m>brick</m>, smoothed to the size of your <tl><m>bone</m></tl>, place your medal, &amp; then on this one, place the <tl><m>bone</m></tl>, &amp; press well with some other piece of the same size above. And for the second time, mold it, but before, <fr>ponce</fr> on top with <m><pa>willow</pa> charcoal</m> &amp; blow gently, then press as before, and it will come out neatly. If it is for a spoon handle, one needs two whole <tl><m>bones</m></tl>. All cast work is brittle &amp; subject to breaking, because the <m>metal</m> expands when cast, &amp; retracts &amp; condenses when <tl>hammered</tl>. That is why, one ought to retrace the cast thing with a <tl>chisel</tl>, &amp; in this way the <m>metal</m> retracts, and let it thus <fr>escrouir</fr>. If the piece for molding is of high relief, first trace the <tl>mold</tl> &amp; the cavity with a <tl>pen-knife</tl>, to make way for the medal &amp; then mold. And if the medal has two sides</ab>

<ab><margin>left-bottom</margin>Before casting, heat the <tl><m>bones</m></tl> in order to make them lose only the coldness &amp; dampness.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-bottom</margin>When the <m>lead</m> gets too hot, it calcines.</ab>

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