<page>105v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f216.image</image>

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<id>p105r\_4</id>

<ab>Next, when it will be well <del><fr>b</fr></del> taken, cut the top of the tree that exceeds your tree, <del><fr>ne</fr></del> three or 4 <ms><bp>fingers</bp></ms> above the shield for the first time, and <del><fr>apr</fr></del> then, at the closest point, in order that is closed. But heed well that when you will make your shield no small hole remains at the back of the sprout, for this would signify to you that its root would be broken, &amp; your graft would never take; but make it so that the back is intact. This type of grafting is practiced <ms><tmp>from mid-May</tmp></ms>, so that the trees have already budded &amp; made new output, <ms><tmp>until the beginning of August</tmp></ms>, and so that the trees are in sap. <pa>Almond trees</pa>, which are naturally drier, lose their sap earlier, therefore those who want to graft onto them <pa><fr>mericotons</fr></pa>, <pa>apricots</pa> &amp; grafts of trees with pitted fruit, which are the best there, they are grafted <ms><tmp>in the month of January</tmp></ms>. Generally trees with pitted fruit, like <pa><fr>mericoton</fr> peaches</pa>, are grafted in clefts. One says that trees <del><fr>de</fr></del> grafted <fr>en piolet</fr> or <fr>escusson</fr> are later to bear fruit than those <fr>en fente</fr>.</ab>

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<id>p105v\_1</id>

<head>Gardening</head>

<ab>It would not be very scrupulous to cultivate in one's <env>garden</env> <oc>armols</oc>, <add>because</add>, when soup &amp; broth is kept a little bit cold, it creates <al>worms</al> in it.</ab>

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<id>p105v\_2</id>

<head><pro>Fountain maker</pro></head>

<ab>As you will see below in the discussion of the <pro>mold-maker</pro>, <m>reheated plaster</m> immediately mixed into <m>water</m>, &amp; and put on the joints of the conduits of fountains, <del><fr>s</fr></del> resists as much as any <m>stucco</m>.</ab>

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<id>p105v\_3</id>

<head>Catching <al>nightingales</al>

<add>See the 15th folio after this.</add></head>

<ab>For trapping them, one needs to observe their nature, the food that they like the best, &amp; the <tmp>season of their pleasure</tmp>. The <al>nightingale</al>, as long as it sings, maintains a territory for itself alone. Therefore approach making as if searching the ground for something. And taking some <al>worms</al> which come from old meal or from beneath <fr>mects à petrir</fr> or mills, <corr>which</corr> the <al>nightingale</al> is fond of, put some on your <tl>hat</tl> attached with a <tl>pin</tl> or otherwise, in order that it wiggles. And at five or six <ms>steps</ms> from the hedge where it sings, make a hole in the ground &amp; put in some <al>worms</al> and your <tl>device of little crossed sticks</tl>. It will be anxious for you to leave so it can go see what you have done, and seeing <al>worms</al> it will enter.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-bottom</margin>Some sell <al>nightingales</al> on trees.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-bottom</margin>The <env>coolness of <tmp>the evening and the morning</tmp>, near fountains &amp; shaded places</env>, are more appropriate for taking them.</ab>

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<id>p105v\_4</id>

<head><al>Nightingale</al></head>

<ab>It is necessary that the <m>iron</m> wire of its cage be of the thickest possible, in order that thinking of leaving, it will not be hurt. Cover, from the moment that it is taken, its cage with <tl>canvas</tl>. One needs to force feed it the first <ms><tmp>day</tmp></ms>, <del>giving it</del> taking it out from its cage into the <bp>hand</bp> &amp; opening its beak, &amp; with a <tl>small <m>wooden</m> pin</tl>, put it in its throat &amp; make it swallow. And continue thus until it is no longer opinionated. This is done for sustaining it, for if it would become thin it would die.</ab>

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<id>p105v\_5</id>

<head><al>Nightingale</al></head>

<ab>It is necessary for him to have a cage made in the <env>barn</env>, like those for <al>calendras</al>, doubled with <tl>green cloth</tl>, because he fears the <env>cold</env>. And for making him accustomed to eating when first he is put in the <tl>cage</tl>, one needs to give him <m><al>ants</al> with soil</m> at the bottom of the <tl>cage</tl> to make it accustomed to pecking <del><fr>puys luy</fr></del>, and give him <m>chopped <al>sheep</al>'s heart</m>, &amp; immediately some <m>eggs</m>, &amp; <m><al>mealworms</al></m>.</ab></div>