<page>107r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f219.image</image>

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<id>p106v\_2</id>

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<figure>

<id>fig\_p107r\_1</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5RFFFT3hSbnlGaVU></link>

</figure>

as heavy as before, and like a moderately thick paste &amp; that it is not so easy to handle, as when it is liquid. It is a sign that it is cooked enough, which you will know when it also throws big bubbles or exhalations in the middle &amp around, as long as a finger. Seeing it in this state, remove it from the fire for it is heated enough, because if you were to reheat more, it would be too much &amp would not set as well. For, when it becomes red &amp overheats &amp it loses its strength &amp spoils the sand. Leave it to cool before mixing it within the other sands. And when it is cold, mix and mold, for as soon as you will use it after its cooking, the sooner it will set.</ab>

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<id>p107r\_a1</id>  
<head>Catching <m><al>lizards</al></m> and <m><al>snakes</al></m></head>

<ab>Take a stick and attach a string at the end, which has a <del>knot</del> <del>eyelet</del> slip <add>eyelet</add> at the end. And, being two to three, to distract the lizard while whistling, approach the eyelet of his neck, and when his head is inside, pull. The lizard is more tedious to catch by hand than the serpent &amp; bites without letting go &amp; grips like pincers.</ab>

<ab>Snakes can be caught by hand, provided that it is covered by a thick woollen cloth, for the teeth of the snake stay in the cloth, &amp; cannot pierce like they would with a linen. The dangerous ones are recognisable by their blue eyes &amp; <del>asses</del> deep azur. They hardly ever bite in water, which crayfish catchers experience.</ab>

<ab>The <m>sand</m> mixture is of two thirds of <m>plaster</m>, pulverized &amp; reheated as said, &amp; of one part of <m>tile</m>, reddened <del>et p pre</del> <add>in a good fire</add>, after the first cooking &amp; then finely pulverized, and of <m><fr>alum de plume</fr></m>, half of brick, namely two full crucibles of plaster, one of brick &amp; a half of <fr>alum de plume</fr>. There can never be too much <fr>alum de plume</fr>,<del>s</del> for this is what gives bond to the sand, and because it does not burn, it makes sand withstand the fire without cracking and bursting. Otherwise, without it, the sand would not withstand. This sand, thus composed, is proper for all metals, but if you want to use it for gold, it needs more <fr>alum de plume</fr> <del>&amp;</del>,than the above mentioned composition, and mix in some crocum ferri, and for it is this one that attracts gold.</ab>

<ab>It is necessary that all <m>sand</m> with which you want to cast, withstands the fire well, that is to say that it withstands <del>abon</del> <del>c</del> a great firing without getting spoiled.</ab>

<ab><fr>Alum de plume</fr> is uneasy to crush, and it does not pass through the sieve. Thusly one ought to grind it finely on <m>marble</m>. And the one, white <del>que v</del> in powder form, that <pro>apothecaries</pro> sell, is good. It is better finely ground <del>su</del> in the mortar by pestling &amp;dragging the <fr>pinon</fr>, thus you will render it very fine.</ab>

<ab><m>Crocum ferri</m> must be set ablaze in a <pro>glassworker</pro>’s furnace for four days.</ab>

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