<page>120v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f246.image</image>

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<id>p120r\_3</id>

<ab>eats by itself. And to entice it better, you could add amongst the meat &amp; the egg some live mealworms, for it is very fond of them.</ab>

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<id>p120v\_1</id>  
<head><m>Crocum ferri</m></head>

<ab>It is excellent plastered on wounds to stop the blood. The best is made of <m>needle filings</m>.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-top</margin>  
<m>Crocum ferri</m> hardens molds, being reheated, &amp; <m>alum de plum</m>, as much as there is some, renders them softer &amp; <fr>doulx</fr>.</ab>

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<div>  
<id>p120v\_2</id>  
<head>Anatomy</head>

<ab> One needs to skin the animal &amp; boil it, or else skin it &amp; put it into good <m>quicklime</m>.</ab>

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<id>p120v\_3</id>  
<head>Making <m>silver</m> run</head>

<ab><del>If it is for a large work, <m>arsenic</m> &amp; pulverized <m>tartar</m> &amp; thrown on the melted <m>silver</m>, makes it run <del>If it is</del> and it suffices. But for fine work, one needs <m>aes ustum</m>, small filings <del>of latten</del> of copper, <del>du</del> <m>antimony</m>, <m>sublimate</m>, finely pulverized. <del>This</del> All of this makes a mass that does sour at all. If the <del>s</del> <m>plaster</m> is good, one ought not add <m>crocum</m> for <m>silver</m>, but one puts more <m>alum de plume</m>.@ It needs also some melted <m>common salt</m>, &amp; some <m>saltpeter</m> with the aforementioned drugs: <m>arsenic, tartar, aes ustum, copper filings, antimony</m> &amp;</del></ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>  
<la>Doubtful question</la></ab>

<ab>  
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A little <m>tallow</m> and <m>arsenic</m>.</ab>

<figure/>

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<id>p120v\_5</id>

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<ab>See the second folio following</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>  
Flowers can also be kept in their same beauty in distilled <m>vinegar</m> in a well-sealed vase which does not admit any wind, which should be well sealed with <m>wax</m> &amp; &amp; <m>mastic</m>. The residue of common <m>vinegar</m> makes carnations &amp; roses rot. If the <m>sand</m> makes dust, &amp; clings to the flowers &amp; does not easily come off with a <fr>pinceau</fr>, it is no good. The leanest is the best.</ab>

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<id>p120v\_6</id>

<head>Keeping dry flowers in the same condition all year</head>

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<m>River sand</m> washed by the current of the waters, is good once passed through a linen cloth to shake the powder.</ab>

<ab>This is a rare secret, &amp; which gives pleasure for adorning tables, rooms, &amp; cabinets out of season when winter denies flowers. Take heed, therefore, to <del><fr>ce</fr></del> pick them when they are in full vigor &amp; growing. For if you were to take them when their season is past, or when they are starting to wilt, they would not keep. Having thus chosen them, therefore, take <m>sand</m>, the leanest &amp; driest you can find, which should be very fine, like that which <pro>goldsmiths</pro> <del>use</del> use to work <m>enamel</m>, or like that for impressions. But above all it must not make dust, nor remain on the hand or leave a mark on it when you have pulverized it &amp; then poured it from your hand. For it is</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-bottom</margin>  
<figure>+</figure>

Make sure your box is well joined in order that the <m>sand</m> does not trickle out. Keep it uncovered in sunlight and remove it from the <fr>serain</fr>, &amp; the humidity of the night, &amp; cover it &amp; keep it in a dry place.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-bottom</margin>  
<del><fr>Que</fr></del>Take heed not to put the said flowers in big vases, for when one pulls out one, one needs to pull out all. </ab>

<ab>  
<margin>bottom</margin>  
Take good heed not to pick your flowers <del>w</del> in rainy and humid weather, but when the sun has been shining on them.</ab>

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