<page>0121r</page>

<image><http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9059316c/f248.item></image>

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<ab>a sign that it has some humidity, &amp; if the flower also had some aquosity, it would rot. It also ought not to be <del>too</del> coarse, for with its heaviness it would weigh down the flower &amp; make it lose its form. Having thus chosen it as is needed, take a <tl>box</tl>, in which you first make a mound of the said sand, on which you will place? the stalk of your flower <del>so that</del> laid down so that the flower touches neither the bottom nor the sides of the <tl>box</tl>, but remains in the air. Then apply more <del>on</del> sand on the stalk in order that it remains firm &amp; fixed. Finally take the same sand &amp; with two <tl><bp>fingers</bp></tl> pulverize &amp; throw it delicately on the flower, <del>e</del> imitating in this the flow of an <ms><tl>hourglass</tl></ms>. And when the flower is as if <del>half</del> covered, strike your <bp><tl>fist</tl></bp> on the table where the <tl>box</tl> is set in order that the sand drops &amp; enters everywhere. Finally cover it all over and lay it thus, in the order of the other flowers, one over the other, as many as your <tl>box</tl> will hold within. This being thus arranged, expose it in <env>hot sun</env> for <ms><tmp>several days</tmp></ms>. And when the flower is dried, the sand that has always accompanied it &amp; tightened around it allows it only to contract, it shrivels &amp; shrinks. On the contrary, it needs to dry remaining in the same state as when you put it there. But to that effect take care you chose <pa>knapweed</pa>s, <pa>marigold</pa>s, the <pa>yellow meadow flowers</pa> called <la><pa>ranunculus</pa></la> or <la><pa>palta lupina</pa></la>, <pa>amaranth</pa>s, and similar flowers, such as <pa>broom</pa> and others that you will know from experience.</ab>

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The sand that <pro>goldsmiths</pro> use to rub <m>enamel</m>s and the white one that <pro>glassworker</pro>s use and any thin sand that does not set, you put through a <tl>sieve</tl> made of <m>horsehair</m> because it needs not be too thin. Then dry the sand well in the <env>sun</env> for <ms><tmp>several days</tmp></ms> in order to remove its humidity, and ventilate it as you would do with <m>wheat</m> so that the dust becomes separated from it. After taking that dust, well dried, use it as you know.</ab>

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<pa>Pansies</pa> are preserved in the same way.</ab>

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<head>For keeping fruits all <ms><tmp>year</tmp></ms></head>

<ab>One needs to pick them in <fr>serain</fr> &amp; <del>s</del> quite dry weather &amp; by the stem without <del>en</del> <sn>touching</sn> the fruit with your <bp>hand</bp>, and put them in <tl><m>glass</m> bottles</tl> that have a wide opening, like tall <m>glass</m> <tl>jars</tl> for preserves. Protect them with <m>straw</m> or something else so that they may not break, and seal them well with <m>wax</m> so that they may not breathe. And if they have <m>glass</m> lids well sealed with <m>wax</m>, it will be all the better. Put them in a <tl>case</tl> and put this in the <env>well</env>, or in the <env>cellar</env>, or in a vat or plot of <m>earth</m> full of <m>water</m>.</ab>

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Because wherever the <bp>hand</bp> <sn>touches</sn> them they will rot, and it is even best not to breathe on them. You can also put <m>vine leaves</m> with them.</ab>

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