

## An Account of four Books.

- I. *Traacts, consisting of Observations about the SALTNESS of the SEA: An Account of a Statical HYGROSCOPE and its Uses; together with an Appendix about the FORCE of the AIR'S MOISTURE: And a Fragment about the NATURAL and PRETERNATURAL STATE of BODIES: By the Honorable R. Boyle. To all which is premised, A Sceptical Dialogue about the POSITIVE or PRIVATIVE NATURE of COLD: By a Member of the R. Society. London, 1673. in 8<sup>o</sup>.*

**T**He Dialogue about *Cold* presenting is self first in the Body of this Book, though it be named last in the Title-page, we shall first of all take notice of the same in the Account we intend to give of these *Traacts*.

One of these Dialogists therefore having taken occasion from Mr. *Boyle's* History of *Cold* to express his wonder, that that Noble and Intelligent Author had in that History omitted to tell the Learned world, whether he asserts *Cold* to be a *Positive* quality, or a bare *Privation* of Heat; and another of them having conjectur'd the principal reason of that silence to be that Author's unwillingness to deliver in abstruse subjects a positive opinion before a compleat History of the *Phaenomena* be deliver'd; it being much safer to reserve that for the latter end, when the Nature of the thing inquired into may of it self result from the Considerations, suggested by the precedent matters of fact surveyed and compared together: These two, *I say*, having thus made an Introduction to this Discourse, the Author of it maketh it his business to examine all the weighty Arguments, alledged by *Gassendus*, seeming strongly to maintain the *Positive* nature of *Cold*; but yet in strict ratiocination found to be not cogent. Where the Author, among other particulars, shews, that those Bodies must be *Cold* as to sense, whose parts are less agitated than those of our Hands, and consequently Metals, Stone, Wood, and other Solid bodies, as also all unmingled Liquors we know, being heated by the fire, will grow cold again of themselves, because the adventitious motion ceasing by degrees, either upon the  
recess

recels of the igneous corpuscles, or the imparting of the extraneous agitation to the Air or other contiguous bodies, the Stone or Water, &c. will again have so much fainter an agitation, than that of a man's Sensory, as to be by him judged Cold. And if this already impaired agitation be still more and more lessen'd, the Body will still grow colder and colder without the help of any *Positive* cause; till at length the agil parts, that kept it warm or fluid, being quite expelled or disabled, the form of the liquor, *for example*, comes to be exchanged for that of Ice.

Several considerable Experiments of Mr. Boyle's being in this Discourse occasionally refer'd to, one of the Interlocutors mentions not only the particular scruples, but also divers *phenomena* of Experiments, that kept the same Gentleman from declaring himself about the Nature and Cause of Gold.

To this Dialogue are annexed three small pieces by Mr. Boyle;

The *first* contains two *Problems* about *Cold*, grounded on New Experiments; whereof one is, *How upon the mixture of two or three Bodies there should manifestly ensue a great and tumultuary agitation of small parts, and yet even during this conflict, not any sensible Heat, but a considerable degree of Cold be produced, and that even in the Internal parts of the mixture?* The other is, *Whence the vast force of freezing water proceeds?*

The *second*, delivers an Attempt to *manifest* and *measure* the great Expansive force of Freezing water, by three Experiments.

The *third*, recites a New Experiment about the Production of Cold by the Conflict of bodies appearing to make an Ebullition.

From these Particulars this Book proceeds to another *Traçt*, containing *Observations* and *Experiments* about the *Saltness of the Sea*.

In it the Author, not being satisfied with the opinion of the *Peripateticks*, who derive the Saltness of the Sea from the Adustion of the water by the Sun-beams, and having answered the arguments alledged for that opinion (where, upon occasion, many considerable Observations and Experiments do occur,) delivers us his own sentiments about the Cause of that *Phænomon*, therein agreeing with the famous *Gassendi* and some other Modern Writers, *viz.* That the Sea derives its saltness  
from

from the Salt that is dissolved in it; which Saltness he takes to be supplied not only from Rocks and other Masses of Salt found either at the bottom or at the sides of the Sea, but also from Subterranean Steams and from the Salt, which the rains, rivers and other waters dissolve in their passage through divers parts of the Earth, and so carry along with them into the Sea. Here he takes occasion to speak of his attempt of distilling sweet water from Sea-water; which done, he *first* removes some Objections; *next*, considers of the Cause of the bitterness Joined to the Saltness of the Sea-water; *then*, takes notice not only of the differing Colors and other Qualities of the differing parts of the Sea, arguing, that 'tis not every where of an Uniform substance; but also of the Sea-waters capableness of Purefaction: To all which he subjoins divers Observations about the various *Degrees* of the Saltness of the Sea, and what himself observed and tried concerning the Saltness of our Sea and the *Gravity* of the Sea-water between *England* and *France*; concluding this whole Discourse with two suspicions; the *one*, that, at least, in many places, the Saltness of the Sea may continually, though but slowly, increase not only by the accession of that Saline matter, that is imported by Salt-springs, and that which Rivers and Land floods do rob the Earth of; but also by the Saline steams plentifully ascending into the Sea from Subterranean Fires: the *other*, that Sea-water may be render'd much more salt to the taste by volatil Salts, and yet be very little heavier.

Upon this argument follows a *Section*, that should have been subjoined to the *Relations about the Bottom of the Sea*, formerly printed, but was not then seasonably deliver'd to the Printer; And therein is contained an Inquiry about the Vegetation and Growth of Plants in sub-marine Regions; where occur some Observations, made chiefly of that Stony plant, *Corall*, as also a sort of Laurel-trees growing about *Manar* at the bottom of the Sea, and the famous *Maldivia* Nut, born by a sort of *Coco*-trees that grow so likewise, and are thence either torn off by the agitation of the water, or gather'd by the *Divers*.

After this follows a *Paradox of the Natural and Preternatural State of Bodies, especially of the Air*. Wherein the Author teaches, that as a Body, whatever state it be put into or kept in, obtain-

ing or retaining that state according to the Catholick Laws of Nature, cannot be denied to be in a *natural* state; so upon the same ground 'twill be hard to deny, but that those Bodies, which are said to be in a *violent* state, may also be in a *natural* one, since the violence they are presum'd to suffer from outward Agents, is likewise exercised no otherwise than according to the establish'd Laws of Universal Nature. This the Author exemplifies, and particularly applies to the state of the Air.

As to his Discourse of a *Statical Hygroscope*, and the Uses of such Instruments, he pitches upon a fine *sponge*, as that which is easily portable, and not easie to be divided or dissipated, and which by its readines to soak in water, to him seem'd likely to imbibe the aqueous particles dispers'd in the Air; which also, by its porousness throughout hath much more *superficies* in reference to its bulk, than any body not otherwise less fit for the intended use that came into his thoughts. It seems, our Author tryed divers other Bodies, as several Salts, Lute-strings, Cups turn'd out of light wood, white Sheeps-leather; but found none so convenient for his purpose, as a *Sponge*, which how he turn'd into a *Hygroscope*, is largely explained in this Discourse: To which are annex'd the various Utilities of Hygroscopes; as 1. To know the differing Variations of weather in the same month, day and hour. 2. To know how much one year and season is dryer or moister than another. 3. To discover and compare the changes of the Temperature of the Air, made by Winds, strong or weak; frosty, snowy, and other weather. 4. To compare the temperature of differing Houses, and differing Rooms in the same House. 5. To observe in a chamber the Effects of the presence or absence of a Fire in a chimney or stove. 6. To keep a chamber at the same degree, or at the assign'd degree of driness.

To this is subjoined a *New Experiment* and other instances of the *Efficacy of the Air's Moisture*, not only upon Men's Healths, but upon subjects far less tender, and less curiously contrived, than Humane bodies, as Wood, Strings of Musical Instruments, Metallin pipes, Vitriolat Marcasites, and Ropes; of which last the Author makes use for an Experiment to shew, not only in general, that the Moisture of the Air may have a considerable Efficacy, but to assist us to make some estimate in *known measures* of the mechanical force of the Aerial moisture.

II. *Principia & Problemata aliquot Geometrica, anté desperata, nunc breviter explicata & demonstrata; Auth. T. H. Adalmesburienfi. Londini A. 1673, in 4<sup>o</sup>.*

**T**He famous Author of this Tract having entertained the Reader with some Generals, concerning the Subject, Principles and Method of Mathematicks, and with his Doctrine of *Ratio*, as also his sense of Algebraical operations, together with two Chapters of Quadrate Figures, Quadrate Numbers, and Angles; undertakes to confirm his former Doctrine; 1. Of the *Ratio* of the Circumference to the *Radius* of a Circle; 2. Of Mean Proportionals; 3. Of the *Ratio* of a Quadrat to the Quadrant of a Circle inscribed in it; 4. Of Solids and their Superfices: To which last he subjoins another Method of demonstrating Solids and their Superfices by their Efficient causes. Which done, he concludes the Book with a Discourse touching Demonstrations; the principal and most frequent cause of Fallacies in the Mathematicks; and the Notion of the word *Infinite*: Complaining very much, that Geometry hath received its greatest prejudice from those, that discourse of a Line without Latitude; that take the side of a Square for the Root of a Number; that understand not the true nature of *Ratio*; and that speak unfavourably of *Infinity*. Which accusations how well they are grounded, we must leave to competent judges to determine.

III. *An Idea of a Phytological History propounded; together with a Continuation of the Anatomy of Vegetables, particularly prosecuted upon Roots; and an Account of the Vegetation of Roots grounded chiefly thereupon. By Nehemiah Grew M. D. and Fellow of the R. Society. London, 1673, in 8<sup>o</sup>.*

**T**His Learned and Inquisitive Author, after the publication of his first endeavors about the Anatomy of Plants, (of which an Account was given in *Numb. 78.* of these *Tracts*,) being resolved upon a further prosecution of them, hath given us the *Series* of his Thoughts and Observations following thereupon in this his Second Book, distributed in three Parts.

The *first* contains the Author's *Idea* or Design of a Phytological History, tending to the improvement of the knowledge of Vegetables: In order whereunto, *five* general Means are by him propounded. The *first* is a particular and comparative Survey of whatever is of more *External* consideration about

Vegetables, as of their Figures, Proportions, Seasons, Places, Motions. The *second*, a like Survey of the *Organical* parts by *Anatomy*, and how that is to be prosecuted both without and with a Microscope; together with the particulars to be observed, and what from observation made is probably attainable, *viz.* That from thence we may come to know, what the Communities of Vegetables are, as belonging to *all*; what their Distinctions to such a *kind*; their Properties, to such a *species*; and their Particularities, to such *particular ones*. The *third*, such another Survey of the *Contents* of Vegetables; of their several kinds, as Spirits, Airs and Vapors, clear Saps, Milks, Oyls, Gums, Sugars, Salts, &c. Of all which he would have observ'd their Receptacles, Motions, Qualities, Consistence, Colors, Smells, Tasts and Faculties chiefly residing in such or such a Plant above others. All these to be further examined by Contusion, Agitation, Frige-faction, Infusion, Digestion, Decoction, Distillation, Arefaction, Affation, Uffion, Calcination, and by Composition with other bodies, and by Compounding the Experiment it self. A comparative prospect of all which ways of Observation being taken, by it at last the Communities and Differences of the Contents of Vegetables may be discern'd; the manner of their Causation and Original partly be judged of; and wherein it is that the Essence of their several Natures and Qualities consists, in some measure comprehended: And consequently both from the knowledge of their particular Natures, and the Analogy found betwixt them, we may be enabled better to conjecture and try, what any of them are or may be good for. The *fourth* means, a like Survey of the *Principles* as well as the Contents of the *Organical* parts: Whence will be attainable a further knowledge of the Modes of Vegetation, and of the Sensible Natures of Vegetables, as also of their more recluse Faculties and Powers. The *fifth*, a like Survey of those Bodies, either *from which* these Principles are derived, or *wherewith* they have any communion, which are *Earth*, and all solid receptacles; *Water*, and all liquid receptacles; *Air*, and *Sun*. All which our Author concludes with putting the Question once more, *viz.* In what manner these *Principles* are so adapted as to become capable of being assembled together in such a Number, Conjugation, Proportion and Union, as to make a Vegetable body? For the comprehension whereof *he saith*, we must also know, What are the

*Principles* of these Principles : which though they may lye in a great abyſs of obſcurity, yet they are not by him judged to be altogether undiſcoverable.

So far the *firſt* part of this Book. The *ſecond*, being a Continuation of the Anatomy of Vegetables, particularly proſecuted upon *Roots*, and premifing ſomething conſiderable as to their Figures, Motions (where he notes the motion of Deſcent to belong to very many other kinds beſides the Bulbous) and Ages; it proceeds to the ſeveral Parts of a Root; as 1. the *ſkin*, its external Accidents and Original, its Compounding parts, the one Parenchymous, conſiſting of bubbles, the other Lignous, conſiſting of Tubulary veſſels. 2. The *Bark*; its Original, and external Accidents, its Compounding parts, likewise Parenchymous, and Lignous; which latter conſiſts of Succiferous veſſels, conjugated into Threds, but no where inoſculated, nor ramified, but diſtinct as the fibres of a Nerve, which veſſels are of various kinds, denominated from their contents, as Lymphæducts, Lacteals, &c. 3. That *portion of the Root within the Bark*, of the like compoſition with the former, and its Lignous part compounded of Succiferous and Air-Veſſels: Where the ſtructure of the Bark, and, more viſibly, of this portion of the Root, is compared with that of a *Muſcle*; and the Air-veſſels with *Nerves*: Concerning which latter veſſels he obſerves with the Excellent *Malpighi* (who, about two years ſince, preſented the *Royal Society* with his Manuſcript upon the ſame ſubject, the Anatomy of Plants) the *Spiral* poſition of their parts; adding to that Obſervation, that that *Spiral Zone*, as Signor *Malpighi* calls it, is not one abſolutely entire piece, but conſiſts of two or more round and perfect Fibres ſtanding collaterally together. 4. The *Pith* not common to all Roots; its Original, parenchymous Nature and Texture, like to a *Rete mirabile* or an infinit number of ſmall fibres admirably complicated together; its contents being ſometimes a limpid Liquor, ſometimes a vaporous Air. And ſo much of the *ſecond* part.

The *third* contains an Account of the *Vegetation* of *Roots*, grounded chiefly upon the foregoing Anatomy. Where our Author having ſoberly weighed, that all true Philoſophy neceſſarily afferts a God, and ſecures our Veneration of Him, and of his Providence, and Laws, conſiders *Nature* as one Univerſal Monarchy, viſible, as in all other particular Oeconomies, ſo no leſs in that of *Vegetables*, if we take notice, *That* the Soil is prepar'd by

Rain, Sun, Wind, Air, and their several successions; *that* the parenchyma of the Bark of the Root, standing in the Soil thus prepared, receives the watry parts of the Soil; *that* the Skin strains the water and renders it more pure; *that* the sap thus strain'd, yet being compounded of heterogeneous parts, and they received into the said parenchyma, they will now ferment; whereby being yet further prepar'd, they will more easily insinuate themselves into all the Bubbles of that parenchyma, which being in no place openly and visibly pervious, but every where compos'd of an infinit number of small *bubbles*, the Sap therefore is not only fermented therein, and fitted for separation, but, as it passes through it, is every part of it *strain'd* an hundred times over from *bubble* to *bubble*. But then how the Sap thus *fermented* and *strained* is further distributed to the *Organical* parts, receives a tincture from the Fibres, passes on to the Succiferous and Air-vessels, nourishes them, is transmitted into the Pith, and there yet more kindly digested; in a word, How the whole progress of Vegetation is performed, is amply explain'd by our Author, and would take up too much room here to particularise. The Discerning and Candid Reader will find in the perusal of the Book it self abundance of Instruction in that matter; besides the explication of a great variety of *phenomena*, occurring in the contemplation of Vegetables; as, Why the Organical Parts are void of Taste, Smell and Colour. Whence the Succiferous Vessels are tough, and the Parenchymous parts friable? How the said succiferous Vessels grow in length, cylindrical, and hollow; the Lactiferous, how and why wider? How the Air-vessels are form'd? How the Parenchymous parts become fibrous, and the Fibres disposed into Bubbles? How all stitched up together? Whence the situation of the Air- and Succiferous vessels; whence the Motion of the Air-vessels towards the circumference of the Root; and whence many of the succiferous left behind the Air-vessels in the Pith? How Roots come to be variously sized and shaped? How the Pith made as the Root thickens? Whence the Root long, whence ramified, whence Cylindrical or Pyramidal? How Roots are variously moved, as in a level, or perpendicularly? How they grow deep or shallow? How variously aged? Whence the Contents of Vegetables are various? The Content of the Parenchymous fibres, the Pith, the Lymphæducts, the Lactiferous and the Aerial Vessels? The Content of a Vine, of Corn, &c. Whence so little oleous, of others more, &c.

All



All which is concluded with excellent Observations of the Odors of Vegetables, of their Colors and Tasts : And the whole piece illustrated with seven *Tables* of Cutts, representing the *Figures* of several Roots, as the Author had view'd them both with the naked Eye and the Microscope ; together with an Explication of these Figures.

IV. Thomæ Bartholini *ACTA MEDICA & PHILOSOPHICA* Ann. 1671. & 1672. Hafniæ, 1673. in 4<sup>o</sup>.

**I**N this curious Book are contained 139 Observations, amongst which we shall here take notice of these following ;

1. The opening of Arteries, used in Eye-pains, Cataracts of Eyes, and divers other cases, with good success.

2. The Anatomy of a Horse of his Majesty of *Denmark*, the mouth of which, being yet alive, was suddenly grown so stiff and so closed, that it could not feed, and so pined away and died. Upon the death whereof, immediately the muscles of the neck and shoulders, that were tense and hard whilst the horse lived, became flaccid : In whose stomach, and between whose Guts and *Peritoneum*, were found abundance of small white and black worms, some living and some dead : Besides, its *Heart* was of an unusual bigness, and very hard on the left side, with a great *polypus* in the ventricles thereof ; and the *Lungs* very small, hard, discolour'd, immoveable even by an immitted syringe. More-over it had between the Muscles of the *abdomen*, and those of the neck, on both sides of the *aspera arteria*, store of an unusual water. Whence it was concluded by the Learned *Dr. Simon Pauli*, that the corrupted blood of this Horse and the extravasated *lymphæ*, having vellicated the Muscles, and withall the too streight bridles, used on this horse, having compressed the glanduls about his neck, and perhaps the horses sweat having been too suddenly suppressed, this *tetanus* or stiffness had been occasioned.

3. The Cure of the Dropfie and the Stone in the Kidneys by Bier brew'd of Oaten malt, and fermented with Birch-water and *Daucus*-seeds.

4. The Cure of the Dropfie by decoctions of the flesh of Hedge-hoggs, frequently tryed with very good success.

5. The Rarities in the Isles of *Fero* near Scotland ; among which is related, the living and feeding of whole flocks of sheep under the Snow ; the so exceeding abundance of Grass there, that it fattens Oxen to that degree as to make them yield an 100 pound

of

of tallow; and *the art of driving away and sinking Whales by Castoreum*, kept between the outermost boards of the fore-deck or other convenient parts of a Ship.

6. Divers Observations and Experiments made upon *Amberias*, that a whole *Cricket* hath been found swimming in it; that two *Gnats* have been seen in it in *coitu*; that Amber will not be softened when put into boiling wax, nor well dissolved in Oyl of Spike, or Turpentine, or Rock-oyl; but will in Oyl of Lavender, and other distilled oyles, as also in rectified Spirit of wine; which mixture, *he saith*, yields an excellent medicine. On which occasion this pretty Experiment is added, *viz.* That *Rock-oyl* being kept in an Alembic for three weeks, and at the end of them the Oyl by a stronger fire totally extracted, the remaining hardened and solid body will emulate Amber in brightness and the attractiveness of straw, &c; though it be much more brittle than genuine Amber.

7. An *Alga* or Sea-weed growing on the *Iseland* shore, that yields a kind of Sugar, extracted by the heat of the Sun, and used by the *Islanders* instead of Sugar.

8. A *viscus*, growing copiously on Almond-trees in the mountains of *Provence*.

9. A new kind of *Acetum*, with ease and speed and before any previous fermentation to be drawn out of the flowers of the herb *Gallium*, serving like runnet for coagulating milk; which will not succeed by distilling *Sorrel*, &c.

10. A way of melting *Regulus* of Antimony without fire by mixing it with *Sublimat*, thus; *℞ Reguli Antimonii optimi ℥jv, easq; in mortario vitreo marmoreo ve in tenuissimum redige pollinem, quod in charta munda sepone. In eodem mortario sed prius expurgato, Mercurii sublim. ℥xi; itidem comminue in pulvisculum subtilissimum, tandem pollinem utrumque in charta, bacilli querni vel fagini agitatione crebra, probe commixtionis ergò, conjunge. Tum pulveres bos ita permistos vitro quadrato minusculo, vulgari quidem, sed strictioris officii immitte, immissoq; bacilli frigidi extremitate latiori valide & continuo comprime, ita ut superficies pulveris ubiq; pressa in arcum cogatur. In iste premendo per semihoram & videbis bacillum tuum mox altè subire massam, eòq; factò vitrum incallescere & materiam vitro contentam extra oras ejus se evolvere, spumare, effervesce-re, fundi & totum cubiculum gravi vapore confundere.*

11. A way of making two Spirits, both cold to the touch, to flame when mingled together, thus; *℞ Spiritus terebinthinae Venetae*

*meta recens proleſti, ad frigus tamen nativum reduſti, uncias 4; quibus in ampliori vitro affunde Aquæ fortis generoſe itidem recentis, ſed & frigide, uncias 6; & agitando vas, ſub dio relinque, & intra horæ mediæ ſpatium, remoto operculo, ſpiritus Terebinthina, ab acidis Aquæ fortis particulis irritatus, efferveſcere incipiet, flammâmq; conſpicuam emittet. Quod tamen incaſſum tentatur, niſi in ſpiritibus recentibus.*

12. A contrivance of making water not boyl in the miſt of boyling water, by hanging a narrow-mouth'd glaſs, half full of water, in the miſt of an Iron kettle filled with water, whereupon the ambient water may by a ſtrong fire be made to boyl, when as the water in the glaſs, though it be hot, yet will not boyl at all, though ſome few bubbles be ſeen at the bottom, which do all vaniſh, before they come to the top.

13. That water frozen receives nothing extraneous into it ſelf, in regard it increaſes not in weight, as it neither decreaſeth therein: And that glaſſes with water do not break when frozen in the open Air, whereas they do when frozen within doers.

4. A way of diſſolving Silver and Mercury into a liquor by a vegetable Sulphur, that is, by mixing 8 ounces of good *Aqua fortis*, and 2 ounces of Camphir beaten ſmall, and by putting them in a glaſs-vial upon warm ſand, carefully decanting after half an hours time the diſſolved oyl of Camphire from the *Aqua fortis*, and powring an ounce of it upon two drachmes of fine and thinly beaten ſilver, boyling it together for a quarter of an hour by a mild heat of aſhes; whereupon the Silver will plainly diſſolve into a liquor. The ſame will hold with *Mercury*, taking the ſame quantity of it and the Camphir-oyl.

15. An un-common way of diſſolving *Gold*, without adding common Salt or Sal Armoniac to the *Aqua fortis*, only by a double deſtillation of *Aqua fortis* from an equal quantity of Niter; by which preparation the *Aqua fortis* will not any more diſſolve *Silver*, but precipitates it into a powder, though then it convert *Gold* into a yellow liquor.

16. That even in well-purged *Mercury* there is harbour'd an Acid. Which was diſcover'd by putting ſome very pure copper-plates into a new long glaſs, wherein was kept very well purged Mercury, and by keeping them there three months, without any other heat but that of the Sun. Whereupon the glaſs, which had been kept very cloſe, being open'd all the ſaid plates appear'd to be cover'd with ruſt, though in the miſt of ſo noble a liquor.

17. The Anatomie of an Hedge-hog, in which was found a Muscle of a circular form embracing the *panniculus carnosus*, and reaching to the feet, tail and head of the animal, and thereby assisting it for a circular contraction at its pleasure.

18. Of the Womb of a Hare dissolving her own foetus; which our Author from Mons. *Steno* ascribes to a *menstruum* furnish'd by nature, and fit to prevent putrefaction. Whence some hope is rais'd for such women as retain dead children, if from other causes they abound not with putrid humors.

29. Of a poor Parisian Woman, which having for three years together taken no other food but *Spirit of Wine*, was thence burnt to ashes, when on a certain evening she sat down & fell asleep in a chair of straw.

20. That at *Copenhagen*, the Magnetick Needle did then vary 3 deg. 35 min. Westward; and that with the same Needle the variation at *Huenna*, being but 3 miles from *Copenhagen*, was found to be 2 deg. and 35 min. These observations were made by Dr. *Erasmus Bartholin* and Monsieur *Picard*, two able and accurate observers.

21. That by reason of the suspicion, which some considerable men entertain of the Variation of the *Meridian*, they have made in a convenient place at *Copenhagen* an accurate Meridian, for future observation and comparison.

22. That the *Normegians* make use with great success of *Tarr* of Fir-trees in Malignant Feavers, by drinking it in their bier: And that they employ the powder and moss of that Wood in very dangerous wounds; as also that *Pitch* is a present remedy for the Gout.

23. That an excessive fatness in a man of above 60 years of age was cured by Pills made of *Mercurius dulcis*, causing a great salivation: Where the Author notes from Dr. *Borrichius*, that, though it hath been already known, that a noysom *pituira* is discharged by the Salival glands, yet 'tis new, that the cause of two much fatness is carried off by the same way.

25. That a live Hedge hog being shut up in a great pipkin, and a flame made about it, the animal for a long while gave not any sign of pain; only it had contracted it self into the shape of a very round ball, shooting out his bristles round about, as if he would make them fight against the violence of the fire: which lasted a great while to the amazement of the by-standers, who took notice, that at length, all about him being red hot, and the flame striking upon his *panniculus carnosus*, and the bristles falling off together with it, the poor creature died with no other revenge than a slight grunting noise.

24. That the Humors of the Eyes of Gees and Hens, even the *Chry-stallin*, have been restored, together with the sight, without any art, by Nature alone, and that perhaps by the afflux of the nervous liquor of the animals.

*Errata in this Numb.* Pag 6121. l. ult. leg. DA RC. p. 6123. l. 39. leg. *predibunt*. p. 6124. l. 19. leg. *cadat radius*  
DE. *ibid*. l. 37. leg. *alterius* & c. p. 6125. l. 24. leg. 92. <sup>ac</sup> p. 6126. l. 16. leg. *Quod pro quid*.