with a little preſſing, I took a drop thereof, and in it diſcover'd a mighty number of living Creatures. I repeated my obſervation the ſame evening with the ſame ſucceſs, but the next day I could find none of them alive; and whereas I had laid that drop upon a ſmall Copper Plate, I fancied to my ſelf that the exhalation of the moiſture might be the cauſe of their death, and not the cold weather, which at that time was very moderate.

In the beginning of *April* I took the Male ſeed of a Jack or Pike, but could diſcover nothing more than in that of a Cod-fiſh, but having added about four times as much Water in quantity as the matter itſelf was, and then making my remarks, I could perceive that the *Animalcula* did not only wax ſtronger and ſwifter, but, to my great amazement, I ſaw them move with that celerity, that I could compare it to nothing more than what we have ſeen with our naked Eye, a River Fiſh chaſed by its powerful Enemy, which is juſt ready to devour it: You muſt obſerve that this whole Courſe was not longer than the Diameter of a ſingle Hair of ones Head.

VII. *Scala graduum Caloris.*

Calorum Deſcriptiones & ſigna.

⊙		CAlor aeris hyberni ubi aqua incipit gelu rigeſcere. Innoteſcit hic calor accurate locando Thermometrum in nive compreſſa quo tempore gelu ſolvitur.
0,1,2.		Calores aeris hyberni.
2,3,4.		Calores aeris verni & autumnalis.
4,5,6.		Calores aeris æſtivi.
6		Calor aeris meridiani circa menſem Julium.
12	1	Calor maximus quem Thermometer ad contactum

		tactum corporis humani concipit. Idem circiter eſt calor avis ova incubantis.
14 $\frac{3}{17}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Calor balnei prope maximus quem quis manu immerſa & conſtanter agitata diutius perferre poteſt. Idem fere eſt calor ſanguinis recens effuſi.
17	1	Calor balnei maximus quem quis manu immerſa & immobili manente diutius perferre poteſt.
20 $\frac{2}{17}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Calor balnei quo cera innatans & liquefacta deferendo regiſcit & diaphaneitatem amittit.
24	2	Calor balnei quo cera innatans incaleſcendo, liqueſcit & in continuo fluxu ſine ebullitione conſervatur.
28 $\frac{6}{17}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Calor mediocris inter calores quo cera liqueſcit & aqua ebullit.
34	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Calor quo aqua vehementer ebullit & miſtura duarum partium plumbi trium partium ſtanni & quinque partium biſmuti defervendo rigeſcit. Incipit aqua ebullire calore partium 33 & calorem partium pluſquam 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ebulliendo vix concipit. Ferrum verò defervescens calore partium 35 vel 36, ubi aqua calida & 37 ubi frigida in ipſum guttatim incidit, deſinit ebullitionem excitare.
40 $\frac{4}{17}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Calor minimus quo miſtura unius partis Plumbi quatuor partium Stanni & quinque partium Biſmuti incaleſcendo liqueſcit, & in continuo fluxu conſervatur.
48	3	Calor minimus quo miſtura æqualium partium ſtanni & biſmuti liqueſcit. Hæc miſtura calore partium 47 defervendo coagulatur.
57	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Calor quo miſtura duarum partium ſtanni & unius partis biſmuti funditur, ut & miſtura trium partium ſtanni & duarum plumbi ſed miſtura quinq; partium ſtanni & duarum

		partium bismuti hoc calore defervendo rigescit. Et idem facit mistura æqualium partium plumbi & bismuti.
68	3 ½	Calor minimus quo mistura unius partis bismuti & octo partium stanni funditur. Stannum per se funditur calore partium 72 & Defervendo rigescit calore partium 70.
81	3 ¾	Calor quo bismutum funditur ut & mistura quatuor partium plumbi & unius partis stanni. Sed mistura quinque partium plumbi & unius partis stanni ubi fusa est & defervet in hoc calore rigescit.
96	4	Calor minimus quo plumbum funditur. Plumbum incalescendo funditur calore partium 96 vel 97 & defervendo rigescit calore partium 95.
114	4 ¼	Calor quo corpora ignita defervendo penitus desinunt in tenebris nocturnis lucere, & vicissim incalescendo incipiunt in iisdem tenebris lucere sed luce tenuissima quæ sentiri vix possit. Hoc calore liquescit mistura æqualium partium Stanni & Reguli martis, & mistura septem partium bismuti & quatuor partium ejusdem Reguli defervendo rigescit.
136	4 ½	Calor quo corpora ignita in tenebris nocturnis candent, in crepusculo vero neutiquam. Hoc calore tum mistura duarum partium reguli martis & unius partis Bismuti tum etiam mistura quinq; partium reguli martis & unius partis Stanni defervendo rigescit. Regulus per se rigescit calore partium 146.
161	4 ¾	Calor quo corpora ignita in crepusculo proxime ante ortum solis vel post occasum ejus manifesto candent in clara vero diei luce neutiquam, aut non nisi perobscure.

Calor

192 | 5 | Calor prunarum in igne parvo culinari ex carbonibus fossilibus bituminosis constructo & absq; usu follium ardente. Idem est calor ferri in tali igne quantum potest candentis. Ignis parvi culinaris qui ex lignis constat calor paulo major est nempe partium 200 vel 210. Et ignis magni major adhuc est calor, præsertim si follibus cieatur.

In hujus Tabulæ columna prima habentur gradus caloris in proportione arithmetica computum inchoando a calore quo aqua incipit gelu rigescere tanquam ab infimo caloris gradu seu commune termino caloris & frigoris, & ponendo calorem externum corporis humani esse partium duodecim. In secunda columna habentur gradus caloris in ratione geometrica sic ut secundus gradus sit duplo major primo, tertius item secundo & quartus tertio, & primus sit calor externus corporis humani sensibus æquatus. Patet autem per hanc Tabulam quod calor aquæ bullientis sit fere triplo major quam calor corporis humani, & quod calor stanni liquescentis sit sextuplo major & calor plumbi liquescentis octuplo major & calor Reguli liquescentis duodecuplo major & calor ordinarius ignis culinaris sexdecim vel septemdecim vicibus major quam calor idem corporis humani.

Constructa fuit hæc Tabula ope Thermometri & ferri candentis. Per Thermometrum inveni mensuram calorum omnium usq; ad calorem quo stannum funditur & per ferrum calefactum inveni mensuram reliquorum. Nam calor quem ferrum calefactum corporibus frigidis sibi contiguis dato tempore communicat, hoc est calor quem ferrum dato tempore amittit est ut calor totus ferri. Ideoq; si tempora refrigerii sumantur æqualia calores erunt in ratione geometrica, & propterea per tabulam logarithmorum facile inveniri possunt.

Primum igitur per Thermometrum ex oleo lini constructum inveni quod si oleum ubi Thermometer in nive liquescente locabatur occupabat spatium partim 10000, idem

idem oleum calore primi gradus seu corporis humani rarefactum occupabat spatium 10256 & calore aquæ jamjam ebullire incipientis spatium 10705 & calore aquæ vehementer ebullientis spatium 10725 & calore stanni liquefacti de fervientis ubi incipit rigescere & consistentiam amalgamentis induere spatium 11516 & ubi omnino rigescit spatium 11496. Igitur oleum rarefactum fuit ac dilatatum in ratione 40 ad 39 per calorem corporis humani, in ratione 15 ad 14 per calorem aquæ bullientis, in ratione 15 ad 13 per calorem stanni defervientis ubi incipit coagulari & rigescere & in ratione 23 ad 20 per calorem quo stannum deferviens omnio rigescit. Rarefactio aeris æquali calore fuit decuplo major quam rarefactio olei, & rarefactio olei quasi quindecim vicibus major quam rarefactio spiritus vini. Et ex his inventis ponendo calores olei ipsius rarefactioni proportionales & pro calore corporis humani scribendo partes 12 prodijt calor aquæ ubi incipit ebullire partium 33 & ubi vehementius ebullit partium 34 ; & calor stanni ubi vel liquescit vel deferviendo incipit rigescere & consistentiam amalgamatis induere prodijt partium 72, & ubi defervendo rigescit & induratur partium 70.

His cognitis ut reliqua investigarem calefeci ferrum satis crassum donec satis canderet & ex igne cum forcipe etiam candente exemptum locavi statim in loco frigido ubi ventus constanter spirabat & huic imponendo particulas diversorum metallorum & aliorum corporum liquabilium notavi tempora refrigerij donec particulæ omnes amissa fluiditate rigescerent & calor ferri æquaretur calori corporis humani. Deinde ponendo quod excessus calorum ferri & particularum rigescentium supra calorem atmosphæræ Thermometro inventum essent in progressione geometrica ubi tempora sunt in progressione Arithmetica, calores omnes innotuere. Locavi autem ferrum, non in aere tranquillo sed in vento uniformiter spirante ut aer a ferro calefactus semper abriperetur a vento & aer frigidus in locum ejus uniformi cum motu succederet. Sic enim aeris partes æquales æqualibus temporibus calefactæ sunt & calorem conceperunt calori ferri proportionalem.

Ca-

Calores autem ſic inventi eandem habuerunt rationem inter ſe cum caloribus per Thermometrum inventis & propterea rarefactiones olei ipſius caloribus proportionales eſſe recte aſſumpſimus.

VIII. *An Account of Books.*

Profluvia Ventris: or the Nature and Cauſes of Looſeneſſes plainly diſcovered, their Symptoms and ſorts evidently ſettled, the Maxims for Curing 'em fully demonſtrated, and all illuſtrated with the moſt remarkable Methods and Medicins of all Ages; and with ſome Practical Obſervations concluding every ſort. By William Cockburn, M. D. *late Phyſician of his Majeſties Fleet, F. R. S. and of the Colledge of Phyſicians,* London, 1701. *in* 8°

IN this Book, the Author enquires into the Nature and Cure of thoſe Diſtempers; and that he may the better avoid the perplexing number of ſorts that are commonly found in Books of Phyſick, he has ſuppos'd himſelf abſolutely ignorant of what has been ſaid formerly, and endeavours to diſcover the moſt general mark of Looſeneſſes; and proceed, by that, to find as many more as may be uſeful to diſtinguiſh them in proper ſorts, and that by marks taken from obſervation and the Stools themſelves. Thoſe ſorts he gives proper names to, and thoſe eſpecially they have obtain'd among ancient Authors.

In this method, he diſcovers only the *Diarrhæa*, *Lienteria*, *Paſſio Cæliaca* and the *Dyſenteria*. Having ſettled theſe after this manner, he proceeds to diſcover by his own ob-