Most Creatures drink little or nothing there, as Hogs; nay, Horses in Guanaboa never drink; nor Cows in some places of the Mand for fix months; Goats drink but once perhaps in a week. Parrots never drink, nor Parrokets; nor Civet-Cats but once a month.

The hottest time of the day to us, is Eight in the Morning, when there is no Brife. I fet a weather-glass in the window, to observe the weather, and I found it not to rife confiderably at that time, but by

two of the clock it role two inches.

Venice-Treacle did so dry in a Gally-pot, as to be friable; and then it produced a Fly, called a Weavil, and a fort of white-worm. So did the Pilula de Tribus produce a Weavil.

I shall conclude with an Observation of a strange Quality of a piece of Land: There is in the midst of the Island a Plain, called Magotti Savanna, in which whensoever it rains (and the rain passes along the Island before it falls there) the rain, as it settles upon the seams of any garment, turns in half an hour to Magots; yet is that plain healthful to dwellin; and an hundred, that have feen the thing, assured me of it.

Infinite might the observations be, if I had alwaies enjoyed my health, for the speculative Philosophers; almost every thing there being new, and Nature being luxuriant in her Productions in those parts: But I shall not trouble you with imperfect Memorials, &c.

So far this curious observer; whose laudable Example may both quicken and direct other Travellers in the Particulars, to be taken no-

tice of in their Voyages.

Extract of a Letter, written by Mr. Sam. Colepress to the Publisher. containing an Account of some Magnetical Experiments; as also of an excellent Liquor made of Cyder-Apples and Mulberries.

Prefuming, what e're tends to the farther discovery of the Magnetick vertue, will not be unwelcome to you, encouraged by a hint, given in Pag. 423. of your Phil. Transact. I shall not scruple to relate to you two or three Experiments of mine own, performed in the presence of Sir William Strode.

F. I took a Loadstone unpolish'd, which attracted but meanly; and I heated a Lath-nail glowing hot, nimbly applying the North-pole of the faid Magnet to it, which quickly took it up, and held it suspended a great while, till I put down both the Magnet and Nail.

2. I took the same stone, and cast it into the Fire, letting it remain there, till it was thorow hot, altering its colour from black to red, and

being

being red-hor, I applied the North-pole to another Lath nail cold, and untoucht before, which it took up but faintly, yet held it suspend-

ed for some time,

3. Two or three daies after, I took the same Loadstone, and found that it attracted then as strongly, as before it was cast into the Fire. Whence I inferr'd, that the Fire somewhat lessen'd its Attractive faculty, but did not deprive the Stone of it.

Cyder-season approaching, I know not how to conceal from the delicate and curious Cyder-drinker (though I my self find the pleasures of all liquors in one, even that of sountain * This Gentlemans water *) the notice of a liquor as commendable, as constant drink is spring yet rare. It is a composition of the Juyces of good

Cyder-apples and Mulberries, producing the best tasted and most curiously coloured liquor, that many ever saw or tasted. Of which the experiment may be easily made by those that are furnishe with Mulberry-trees, without any confiderable cost.

An Account of Some Books.

I. The HISTORY of the ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON, for the Advancement of EXPERIMENTAL Philosophy, by THO. SPRAT.

T was indeed highly surable, that the History of the Royal Experimenting Society should be dedicated, as the Candid Author of it hath done, to that King, who is the first of all the Kings of Europe, that confirmed this Noble Design of Experiments, both by His own Example, and by a publick Establishment.

The Discourse it self, which is modest and elegant, is divided by

the Author into these three general Heads:

The First gives a short view of the Ancient and Modern Philosophy; and of the most Famous Attempts that have been made for its Advancement, by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Gresians, Arabians, Romans, of old; and then, by several New waies of Philosophy, in the compass of our memories, and the Age before us, representing what hath been attempted by the Modern Dogmatists, the Revivers of ancient Sects, the. late Experimenters, the Chymists, and the Writers of Particular Suljetts: All which he deduceth, to the end, that by observing, wherein others have excelled, and wherein they have been thought to ful, he might

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