Mettal, and preſently glides it along with it ſelf to the Springs orifice, and from the moment of the *Sulphur* and Acide *Salt's* meeting and contact begins a mutual action and reaction upon one another which never ceaſeth, till both are imperceptibly ſpent, and blended into a new Body, which then the water lets fall, and we call an Earth, Ochre, or *Sediment*: After the production of which Ochre, the Medicinal vertues of the immature *Sulphur* is lockt up into the inſeparable embraces of the Acide *Salt*, and ſo is loſt, or at leaſt diſappears. But this mutual action and reaction may laſt, till the Waters iſſue out of the Earth, and for ſome ſmall time longer, and ſo long their Medical vertues are to be imparted, and no longer.

This, *Sir*, is the Hypotheſis of *Tachenius* (if I rightly apprehend him) which I ſend, not to have it Juſtle out the more received one, or any other that may be propoſed; but that it may have its Tryall, and accordingly may live or dye. I could alledge more in its behalf, eſpecially in the particular of ſuch a Body, as we commonly call an *Ochre*; reſulting from divers Experiments of Vitriol: but I have treſpaſſed too much already to hope for pardon from any, but *&c.*

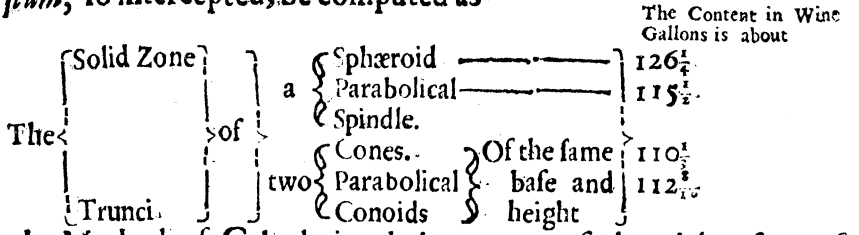
An Accompt of two Books

I. *GUAGING EPITOMISED, by MICHAEL DARY. London, Printed by* W. Godbid *1669. upon one* folio *page.*

A Table of *Squares* and Cubes is of general uſe, but more particularly in *Guaging*, for taking away *Proportional* work in computing the Contents of Brewers Tuns from inch to inch, or by as great portions as you pleaſe; or for making the Tables of Gallon-meaſure for Mr. *Oughtreds* Guage-Rod: Yea each kind of Table doth much expedite the *Guaging* of *Caske*, as may be ſeen in this Printed Sheet of Mr *Dary*, wherein he ſuppoſeth, that a Beer or Ale-Gallon contains (according to the late Eſtabliſhment by Law) 282. Cubical inches; a Wine-Gallon, according to cuſtom and Experiment, 281. Cubical Inches: And he takes an Example (of a *Canary* Pipe) whoſe diameter at the $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Bung}\\ \text{Head}\end{matrix}\right\}$ is $\left\{\begin{matrix}32\\ 22\end{matrix}\right\}$ inches, and Length 44 inches.

And

And if you ſuppoſe the Heads of ſuch a Cask to be two Plains erect to the Axis, and alike remote from the Center, cutting off both ends of the figure produced, then, if the middle *fruſtum*, ſo intercepted, be computed as



the Method of Calculation being very eaſy by either ſort of Tables, and of great affinity in all theſe figures. And whereas the Learned have commonly ſuppoſed, Cask to be the midle *fruſta* of *Spheroids*, and given Rules accordingly for Gaaging them, thoſe ſuppoſitions, as Vintners and others upon experience aſſert, are found too much to enlarge the Capacity, ſo that a *Canary* Pipe, that is reputed to hold about 126. gallons, upon Experiment hath been found to contain but 116. gallons: And to determine, what figure is moſt proper to be admitted, ought to be built upon ſuch an Experiment as this;

Conceive a Caske to lye upon an Horizontal Plain with its *Axis* paralel thereto; and Perpendiculars on the outſide of the ſmooth boards of the Cask to fall, from the Head, Boung, and ſome intermediate point between, upon the Plain or Floore; and in like manner the axis to be deſigned: Then find out ſuch a curved line of ſome property, that may paſs thorough the ſaid Points, which conceive to have a rotation about the Axis-line: the round ſolid ſo made may be taken to repreſent the Cask; and in the Writings of *Geometers* divers Curves are to be found, that are capable of paſſing through ſuch Points and their round Solids meaſured. But if the Reader think this too nice and troubleſome, and that the *Spheroid* way is too great, and the *Parabolick* ſpindle too little, then the Author gives ſcope enough between; ſhowing how to contrive ſuch Rules, as ſhall beſt agree with Experience.

II. *HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES ANIMAUX PLANTES ET MINERAUX, qui entrent dans la Compoſition de la THERIAQUE D' ANDROMACHUS; par M. Charas In* 12. *A* Paris.

AS there are above 60 ſorts of different druggs, which are ingredients of this no leſs difficult than famous and uſefull Medicine, which was invented by *Andromachus*, Phyſitian to *Nero*; and as thoſe drugs are ſubject to be ſophiſticated, and require different preparations, ſo there are few men, that are ſufficiently skill'd to chuſe aright all thoſe ingredients, or dextrous and patient enough to prepare them well. The Author of this Book treats of this celebrated medicament, and not only teacheth the way of compoſing it, but interſperſeth many not in conſiderable remarkes touching the nature and vertues of all the Druggs, which compoſe it.

He is of opinion, that commonly there are committed many faults in preparing the Ingredients, of which the Theriack is made up. E. g. When the Vipers are prepared, the cuſtom is to whip them; thereby to make all the venom go to the head, which is cut off when they are ſufficiently enraged. They alſo boile the fleſh, thereby to draw forth what venemouſneſs may yet reſt therein, and their bones are caſt away as uſeleſs. Whereas he ſaith, that it being by Experience evident, that all the venom of the Viper is in his Teeth and Jaws, that whipping is not only to no purpoſe, but alſo dangerous, in regard that the Spirits being chafed and irritated may beget venom in the body, where was none. He aſſerts alſo, that the water, in which the viper-fleſh is boyled, carryes away all the vertue; and that the bones that are thrown away are no leſs uſeful, than the fleſh itſelf.

He takes further notice, that *Opium* hath not thoſe ill qualities, which many aſcribe to it, who teach, that it ſuffocateth the natural heat, and that there need no more than 3. graines to diſpatch the luſtieſt man: whereas he aſſures, that himſelf hath taken 6 graines of it without having been more ſtupifyed by it, than he uſed to be; and that inſtead of being debilitated, he hath found himſelf ſtrengthned by it. He adds, that he knows a man of a conſtitution delicate enough, who hath taken of it to 30. grains, and yet not found any troubleſome accident upon it; on the contrary that the Patient hath found himſelf ſo well after it, that he continued to take the ſame doſe twice or thrice a week.

He obſerves alſo, that whereas it hath been diſputed, what might cauſe the difference of Colour in the White and Black *Pepper*, ſome believing, that Pepper gathered before it was ripe, looked white, but became black in ripening; others pretending, that as the ſame Vine-ſtocks, which produce white grapes, do not bear black ones, ſo they are different plants, that bear Pepper of different colour; our Author affirms, that this diverſity of Colours proceeds thence, that the black Pepper is covered by its skin, which the white is bared of &c.

ERRATA *in* Numb. 51.

Pag. 1028. l. 7, *r*, by a bank of. *ibid.* l. 9. *r.* preſerve this bank. *p* 1039. l. 33. *r.* bottles well ſealed up.

Printed by *T. N.* for *John Martyn* Printer to the *Royal Society*, and are to be ſold at the *Bell* a little without *Temple-Bar*, 1669.