An Accompt of some Books.

I. The DIVINE HISTORY of the GENESIS of the WORLD, explicated and illustrated, London 1670. in 40.

His Author (not thinking fit to give us his Name) taketh no small pains to explain in this his Book the Genesis of the World, as tis delivered by Moses, esteemed by him the only true Philosopher. In doing which, he yet professes, that he dissents not from the Pagan Philosophy out of a Spirit of Contradiction, or to flatter Christianity, but retains whatever of truth he hath sound therein, and all the aids of the same, whether they be Platonical Speculations, Peripatetical Ratiocinations, or Epicurean Sensations, and even Sceptical Caution it self; affirming, that he is Dogmatical only in such Positions, as he proves by the concurrence of Divine Authority, Human Argument, and Sensible Experiment.

In his Preface he seems not to be a little displeased to hear some Christian Philosophers affirm, that the very Essences and Formalities of all Elementary, Vegetative and Sensitive Natures, are only Matter and Motion.

In the Body of the Book he endeavors to demonstrate, that the World had a Beginning, and labors to disprove the possibility of the Worlds be-

ing ab aterno.

Then, he attempts to give us from the first Chapter of Genesis a Body of Natural Philosophy, discoursing of the Chaos, the Four Elements, Quantity, Number, Time, Extension, Figure, Porosity, Density, Rarity, Gravity, Levity, Rest, Motion, Place, Space, and Vacuity, (which last he rejects, shewing himself withal a great friend to Motion of Union;) surther of Generation and Corruption and the Processe thereof, together with a Scale and Order of all Generable and Corruptible Natures. Then he proceeds to treat of Heat, Light, Colours, the Air and its Elasticity; where he examines the Torricellian Experiment, not admitting that to be an Instance of Vacuity, but esteeming, that a great force of Introsuction (so he calls it) makes temporary pores and pervious passages; by which the Air passes through the Body of Mercury it self into the Tube, and thereby is so very much expanded.

After this he considers Cold, Sound, Meteors, Water, Odors, Sapors, the Flux and Reslux of Waters, presenting withel his Hypothesis of Tydes, and assigning certain Criteria, to try its truth by; which done, he goes on to treat of the Earth, and of what is contained in the Bowels thereof; handling also of Driness, Consistence, Magnetisme, and Electricity: Further he shews himself a great Favorer to the Rest of the Earth; and having taken great pains to assert the same whow successfully.

good

good Astronomers may judge) he passes on to discourse of Vegetables; then of the Celestial Bodies, and among them of Comets, which he supposeth to be made up of the Æthereal Essavia of the Luminaries, or the Constavia of the Æthereal matter; as Aereal Meteors are made of

Vapors.

Further, he discourses of the Formation of Fishes and Fowls; then, of Sensation, Imagination, Appetite; Beasts, Man, Human Body, Human Body, Human Body, Human Spirit, the mage of God in Man, and the Immortality of the Human Soul: where he represents Man as the Centrick Orbe of the whole World, making him the Abstract thereof, and that one Nature, which all other Creatures do circumferentially respect, relating to him one way or another, as so many lines in a Circle to the Center.

In the Close, he observes two things:

- 1. The Symmetrical and Uniform Chorography of the whole Masse of Matter, and of the several parts thereof, exactly adjusted according to the more or less Density of their Matter, and the more or less Activity of their Qualities; viz. the Super-ather (as he terms it) or the utmost Circumference of the World; and within that, the Ether; and within this, the Air; and within them all, the Terraqueous Globe, and inmost Center thereof.
- 2. The easie Comprehension of the Age of the World, according to the Mosaical Chronology; there being in that not above 150 Generations between Us and Adam, in regard that that Sacred Writing enumerateth, from Adam to Christ inclusively, no more than 76 Generations; and allowing 4 Generations to every Century since the Nativity of Christ, the Total will not exceed the number above-specified.
- II. FRANC. TRAVAGINI, Super Observationibus a se fa-Clis tempore ultimorum Terræ-Motuum, ac potissimum Ragusiani, PHYSICA DISQUISITIO, seu, GYRITER-RE DIURNI IN DICIUM. Lugduni Batavorum, 1669. in 40.

His Venetian Philosopher acquaints the Curious in this Book with some Observations, made by himself in two late Earth-quakes, and by others also, in the last about Ragusa, whence he thinks an Argument may be drawn to confirm, among other proofs, the Diurnal Motion of the Earth.

His Observations are, that in those Earth-quakes himself did sind, besides a subsulting perpendicular motion, sound by others, a concomitant Lateral one, from west to East; which latter he conceives was not caused by the former, (which he also endeavors to prove) but only discovered by it: just as the progressive Motion of a Boat, carried with a still stream, is not produced, but only made sensible, from an accidental check, to a person, that shall have been put in it assep, when it was at rest, but awakens, after it was made to swim down a still River 3. who will think himself un-moved, till the Boat meet with some stop, whereby for the time its course will either be hindred, or disturbed, and he made sensible of his being in motion.

He alledges divers other Observations, made of Rviers, suspended Bells, and Church-Lamps, which were all observed by himself and many others to have likewise the said lateral and vibrating motion. Whereupon he admonished his Readers, that they would, on the like occasions, take very particular notice of all the several motions in Earthquakes; and then consider with themselves, whether from such Observations, universally made, importing, that the Earth in Earthquakes is vibrated towards the East, and that that Vibration cannot proceed from its succussiation; (which is onely able to cause a perpendicular motion in the trembling Earth,) it may be validly inferred, that the Barth hath a Diurnal Progressive Motion from West to East.

III. QUESTIO TRIPLEX De ANNO MENSE & DIE CHRISTI NATI, BAPTISTATI & MORTHI. Auth. R.P. Michaele Seneschallo è S. J. Leodii, 1670. in 40.

His Author undertaketh to prove in this Chronological Treatife not only the Year and Month, but also the Day and Hour of the Nativity of Christ, and of his Eaptisme and Death. In the doing of which he maketh diligent research of all Writers of Chronology in general, and then examins preticularly the Variety of their Opinions concerning the Subject under Consideration; discovering much Industry and Learning in all these Inquiries.

IV. HERMANNI GRUBE, M. D. Commentarius de Modo SIM-PLICIUM MEDICAMENTORUM FACULTATES cognoscendi. Hasniz & Francosurti, 1669. in 80.

this Very Book and Argument; by which it appeareth, that this Author is not contented with Aristotle to enquire, Why bitter or strong-sented Medicaments and Plants do mostly purge, and fragrant ones provoke to urine; nor with Galen, to find out their Vertues by the Colour, Smell and Taste, but proceeds to particular Experiments, and examines also, How and upon what account the Vertues of Plants are discoverable by the Smell and Taste; descending to the consideration of the several Particles, Figures, and Pores, upon which the diversity of those Sensations depends; and super-adding the Experiments of sober Chymists, and the Principles of the Gartesian Philosophy, to those of Aristotle and Galen.

Mean while the Learned Bartholia commends very much the knowledge and use of simple Native Medicins, especially prepared of Domestique Plants, and directs to such at home, as may perform the part of Exoticks. Vhine he specifies the use of European Dock instead of Rhubarb; of Elder instead of Sena; of Cumphry instead of Mechoacan; of Iris instead of falap, &c. For Purgatives he finds at home Green Barley, the Powder of St. Fohn's Wort, &c. He taketh our Wallents to be a Succedancum to Nutmegs; the Root of Angelica to Costus; Scondium or Penny-Royal to the Distance of Crete; the Sup of Fire, to Opobalsamum; the Geranium Moschatum, or sweet-sented Cranes-Bill, to the Indian Musk, &c.

Having done this, he maketh a Reflexion on the Indicatures taken from Plants by their Tatte, and observeth, that though much may be thence collected, yet Experience is the Chief Master of all: where he distains not to recommend even to great Phy-

sicians the use of simple Medicins made of Herbs, used by plain Countrey-men, Nurses, Farriers, coc. affirming, that the chief of the Antient Physicians, as Colfus,

Scribonius, Marcellus, Diescorides and others have done fo.

He taketh notice, First, That the external likeness in some Plants is not to be altogether despised; affirming, that from thence it was discovered, that our Assumod, like to Guaiacum, is conducive to the Lues Venerea, and other Maligne Diseases. Secondly, That neither the outward Signature is to be totally neglected; since the Antients thereby did first discover, that Hypericum was good for wounds; Pulmonaria for the Lungs; Saxifraga, for the Gravel, Wilnuts for the Distempers of the Head. Vyhere he notes, that these signes do not so much respect the parts of the Body, as their Distemper.

He conclude the with observing, that those Plants which afford Salts of the like Figure, seem to evince a likeness in their Vertues. Upon this accompt he compareth together Wormwood and Pellitery on the Wali; Baulm and Fennel; Licerish and Capillus Ve-

neris; Rosemary and Eug. offe. &c.

The Treatise it self, to which this Bpist'e is an Introduction, is directed to Medical Practice, and enlarged with divers useful Observations for the sake of young Physicians.

V. DE LACTE LUN Æ Dissertativ Medica, Johannis Danielis Majoris, Ph.

His Book came but very lately to our view; And that the extravagant Name of its Subject may not take off fober men from confidering it, we shall at the very first tell them, that by this affected word of Lac Luna nothing else is meant here, than Flores Argenti, or a fine white porous and friable Earth, insipid and without scent, disfoluble in water, and tinging it with a milky colour, and sometimes raising a kind of ebullition in it; sound commonly in Silver-Mines, and in them sublimed and sticking to the roofs of the rocky Hills; having a drying and abstersive quality, and therefore good against the afflix of sharp humors in ulcerated parts; serving also for an excellent Cosmeticle. All which particulars are at large deduced and discoursed upon by the Author; who observeth, first, That Gesner in his Book of Fossis taketh good notice of this Mineral Earth; and affirms it to be found in the Mountains of Helvetia, especially that, which is called Mount Pilat. From whom he thinks that others, as Boethina a Boot, Olaus Wormius, Aldrovandus, Galceolarius, and others, have taken the hinc.

secondly, He maketh the matter of this Earth to be the Metallick Vapors of Silver-

Ore, by some sermentation raised and sublimed, and then condensed.

Thirdly, Having commended its Abstersive and Cosmetique quality, he giveth this sollowing Recipe;

Last. Lunæ Drachm. VII.

Lacca Virginian. vel Florentin. Drachm. I.

Moschi optim. gran II. vei III.

Misc. exacte fiat pulvis subtilis.

which Powder, he faith, when 'tis to be used for the sace or hands, may, for more conveniency, be moistened with some Essence of Benzoin, Rose-water, or Orange water; whereby the skin shall acquire a natural and florid whiteness, without any denger of mischief.

Fourth'y, Inquiring into the particular places of the Generation of this Earth, he affirms it to be found, as in the above-named Mountains of Helvetia, so in the Mines of New Spain, and about the Mexican Bay, as also about Perusium in Italy, in an Isle near Hamberough, called Heilige Land, belonging to the Duke of Holstein, and in Silesta near Brusnitz.

Errata, In Numb. 58. p. 1186. l. 17. r. to remove, p. 1192. l. 12. r. at Franchin. p. 1200. l. 16.r. before noon.

In Numb. 59. p. 1041. l. 19. r. Pupilla which dilates, p. 1045. l. 20. r. pipe, I took