

De Urinis, Pulsibus; de Missione Sanguinis; de Febribus; de Morbis Capitis; & Pectoris: Opus Laurentij Bellini: Bononiæ 1683.

THe Author dedicates this book to his Master Seignior *Redi*: and, in his Preface to the Reader, mentions another peice he has before him, [concerning the nature of sensitive beings, and by what necessary means they operate;] the titles of several of the chapters in it, are here premised; as a tast of that, of which we hope in a little time, to have a more full enjoyment.

In his Treatise of *Urine*, he writes of it first in general, and in its natural state; his way of examining it, is by evaporation, which gives us a very salt, thick, and black Sediment, that tinges of a Golden colour; and which, (by the addition of as much water as was evaporated off) may be reduced to a liquor not (easily) to be distinguisht from the natural Urine.

From whence he concludes, that the principles of Urine are *Salt, Earth, and Water*, and that the Fluidity, Saltness, and Colour of it, depend on the proportion of the latter to the two former. 2 He writes of the preternatural Urine: 3 Of judgment to be made from the inspection of Urine: 4 He comments on some places of *Hippocrates* concerning this subject.

In his second tract he treats of the necessity, the nature, and the several sorts, of pulses; he shews how great regard *Hippocrates* had to the pulse, tho some moderns would persuade us to the contrary; and gives *Gallen's* account of it.

In his Treatise of *Bleeding*, he proves 1st. that in the time of Bleeding, the blood runs faster then ordinary, in the Artery that answers to the Vein opened.

2 That the motion of the Blood after bleeding, is swifter then before it, slower then in it.

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3 That

3 That, in bleeding, the blood acquires a new disposition, (which may on a sudden give occasion to a distemper) sometimes evacuations are stopt, sometimes caused, and an irregular Pulse oftentimes becomes regular; a natural Pulse less, and swifter.

4 He explains how *Lezpothymies* happen in bleeding on the account of fear, or the emission of too much blood, and several other ways.

5 He says that one great effect of bleeding, is, the bringing down into the greater channels, what before stuck in the *Capillaries*, and that this is more or less, in proportion to the quantity taken off, and the largeness of the stream.

6 If a part affected requires bleeding, he says, tis generally best to open a vein of the side opposite to that part.

7 He proves that the circular motion of the blood is swifter in *Arteriotomy*, than in *Venesection*; that the former cools sooner than the latter, and prevails more towards the bringing off what ever is lodgd in the *Capillary vessels*.

8 He says the best bleeding is at some little Artery, the blood being brought to the part in a greater quantity than ordinary, by Friction, Bathing, Cupping, &c.

9 He tells us what things may supply the place of bleeding, as Abstinence, Alteratives, &c. Such of them as act in a violent manner he calls *Stimuli*, of which he treats, first in general, then in particular, as of the sudden plucking out of Hair, the wresting of Fingers, Titillations, Smells, of the *Epicrussis* of Galen, the *Fricationes*, *Sinapismi*, the *Dropax Compositum*, *Cauteries*, *Issues*, *Setons*, and *Blisters*: He treats of Medicaments in general; shews how far *Purgings*, *Cerecloths*, *Plasters*, *Liniments*, *Cataplasms*; how far *Mercurial Inunctions*, *Sudorifics*, *Diuretics*, *Vomits*, *Expectorating Medicines*, how far *Aphlegmatisms*, *Sternutatories*, and *Repellers*, have the same effects with *Bleeding*, and at last concludes that no one of them cures with that safety and expedition which accompanies *Bleeding*.

10 He says the safest time to Bleed in Feavors, is at the *declination*.

11 He proposes some problems for the finding out the just quantity of Blood, which may be taken from any person without injury.

In his discourse of Feavors, he gives the several divisions of them, then describes them as they appear to the senses, giving an account of the *Antecedentia*, the *Conjuncta*, and the *Succedentia* of each of them; after which he enquires into the nature and causes, of Feavors; proving that they arise from some fault of the Blood, either as to its Motion, Quantity, or Quality, but most commonly from a viscid Mater, lodgd in the Capillary Vessels, and so causing a Coldness, Shakings, &c. afterwards sinking into the greater Vessels, and there causing heats, &c. sometimes returning to, and lodging again in, the Capillaries as in Agues.

In his tract *de Morbis Capitis*, he speaks of the *Apoplexy*, of which he gives the *Antecedentia*, the *Conjuncta*, and the *Succedentia*; he explains the Symptoms, enquires into the causes, and at last gives the definition of the distemper: In like manner he discourses of the *Carus*, *Coma Somnolentum*, *Lethargus*, *Coma Vigil*, *Phrenitis*, *Paraphrenitis*, *Mania*, *Melancholia*, *Paralysis*, *Convulsio*, (where he explains the nature of *Horrors* and *Rigors*) and of the *Epilepsy*: He discourses of *Pain* in general, the several sorts of it, and in particular of the Pain of the Head; of the *Vertigo*, *Catoche*, *Incubus*, and of *Catarrhs*.

In his treatise *de Morbis Pectoris*, he writes of the *Intermissio Pulsus*, *Asphyxia*, *Leipthymia*, *Syncope*, *Virium*, *Inbecillitas*, *Palpitatio Cordis*, *Peripneumonia*, *Pleuritis*, *Inflamatio Diaphragmatis*, *Empyema*, *Tussis*, *Vomica Pulmonis*, (where he mentions a *Vomica Sympathica*, proceeding from a thick glutinous blood, settled in the Lungs; with which distemper (the Author says) he himself

felf has formerly been troubled) He difcourfes alfo of the *Hemoptoe*, *Difficilis Refpiratio*, and the *Angina*; in all which he obferves the method of the former tract, and is very copious in explaining Symptoms; but contents himfelf (chiefly) with Theory, as well in this, as in the two preceding difcourfes.

An account of a Book Entitled [Memoirs for the Natural History of Human Blood, especially the Spirit of that Liquor: by the Honorable Robert Boyle Efq; Fellow of the Royal Society London. 1683.]

THe honourable Author well known to the World, by his noble Birth, and Learned Writings, having formerly obliged us with feveral experimental Hiftories, befide many other elaborate difcourfes; Is now pleafed to ingage us farther to him, by giving us rules, how to frame, and by bringing in a great flock of materials for, a Natural Hiftory of Human Blood, and the fpirit of it, in doing which, he obferves this method; the Book being divided into four parts, in the firft of thefe he lays down fome Rules, concerning the way of compiling the natural Hiftory of any particular Subject; where he propofes, that whatever occurs, concerning the Subject to be treated off may be rankt under feveral *Orders*, or *Classes*, agreeing in the general names of *Titles*: the firft or *Primary*, order, the Author would have to confift of fuch *Titles*, as fhall comprehend the whole matter of the Subject, as it appears at firft view: but when the matter of any *Primary Title* encreafes on your hands, it will be proper that *That* alfo fhould be divided, according to its own nature, into feveral fubordinate Branches, or *Secondary Titles*

And

And further he says it will be useful that a Mantissa should be subjoyn'd to the first Edition of the Titles, consisting of *Paralipomena*, (or such things as might claim place under some one of the Titles, but were omitted,) and *Addenda*; (or such things, as could not conveniently have been brought in under any one of the Titles, and yet belong to the Subject :) Pursuant to which method the Author gives us the Titles of the *first Order*, for the Natural History of Human Blood of healthy Men; and has also chalkt out a way for the natural History of Urine.

The 2 part contains miscellanious Experiments, and Observations, about Human Blood, referable to some one of the Titles of the first Order: thus he treats of the heat of Human Blood freshly emitted; of the Inflamability; of the Specific Gravity; of the Volatile Salt, of Human Blood, and its figure; of the two Cyls; of the fixt Salt, (which is like Sea-salt,) of the *Terra Damnata*; of the proportion of differing substances Chymically obtained from Human Blood.

The 3 part contains promiscuous Experiments and Observations, about the *Serum* of healthy mens Blood.

The 4th part contains the History of the Spirit of human blood begun; and is a summary of the History of volatile Salts in general; under these (secondary) titles.

1 Whether human blood may be so ordered by Fermentation, or Putrefaction, as that in Distillation, a Spirit, either Urinous, or Vinose, may ascend before the Phlegm?

2 Whether Spirit of human blood be really any thing, but the volatile Salt, and Phlegm well comixt?

3 Of the species of saline bodies, to which the Spirit of human blood is to be referd.

4 Whether Spirit of human blood be differing from Spirit of Urine, and other Spirits that are call'd *Volatile Alcalies*?

5 Of the quantity of Spirit containd in human blood, whether accompanied with its serum, or dried ?

6 Of the consistence, and specific Gravity ;

7 Of the Odor, Taste, Color, and transparency ;

8 Of the Dissolutive Power, of Spirit of human blood ;

9 Of the tinctures that may be drawn with Spirit of human blood :

10 Of the Coagulating Power ;

11 Of the Precipitating Power, of Spirit of human blood.

12 Of the Affinity between Spirit of human blood, and some Chymical Oyls, and Vinose Spirits :

13 Of the Relation between Spirit of human blood, and the Air.

14 Of the Hostility of the Spirit of human blood to Acids, whether they be in the form of Liquors, or Fumes.

15 Of the Medicinal virtues of the Spirit of human blood applied Outwardly, and 16 Inwardly.

After which there follows the Appendix, where among other things, under the Title [of the several ways of distilling human blood] which may be lookt on as one of the Primary Titles, the Author gives an account of his success in the distilling three portions of dried blood, each with a different Additament, as which Quicklime, Calcind Tartar, and Oyl of Vitriol.