Zymologia physica. Or a brief philosophical discourse of fermentation, from a new hypothesis of acidum and sulphur. Whereby the phoenomena of ... hot-baths ... are solv'd ... With an additional discourse of the sulphur-bath at Knarsbrough ... / [W. Simpson].

Contributors

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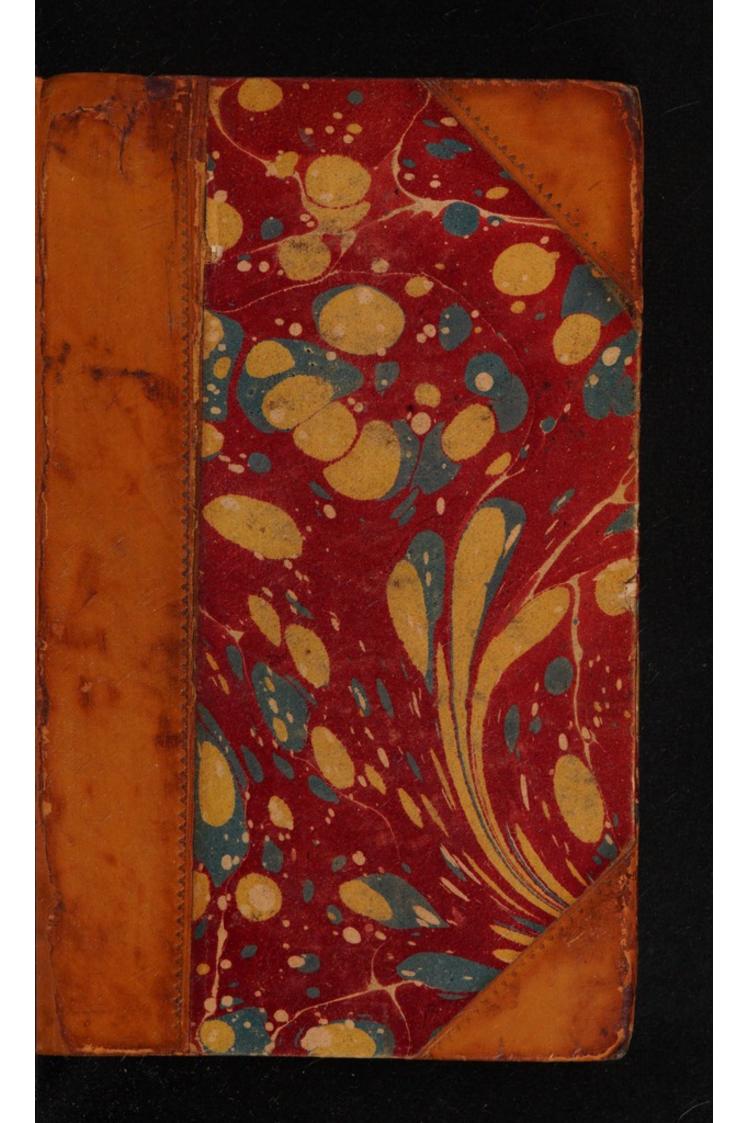
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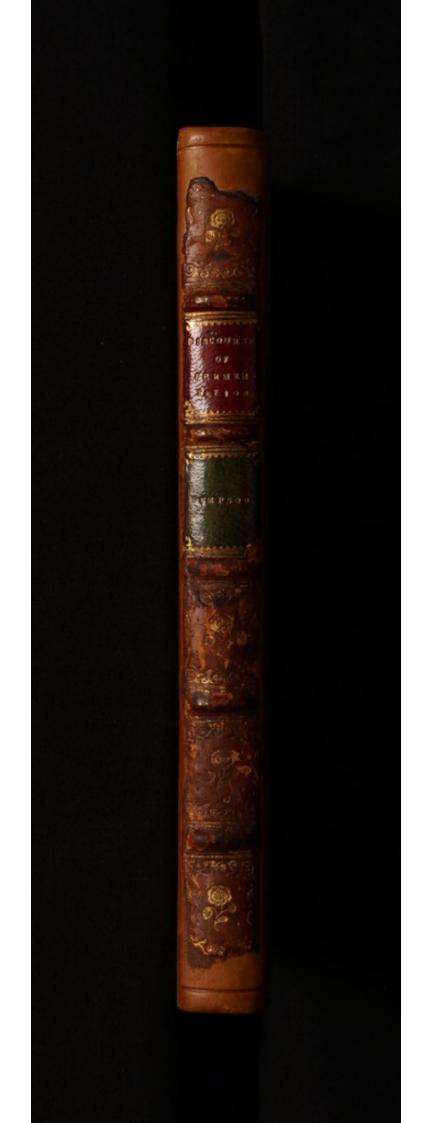
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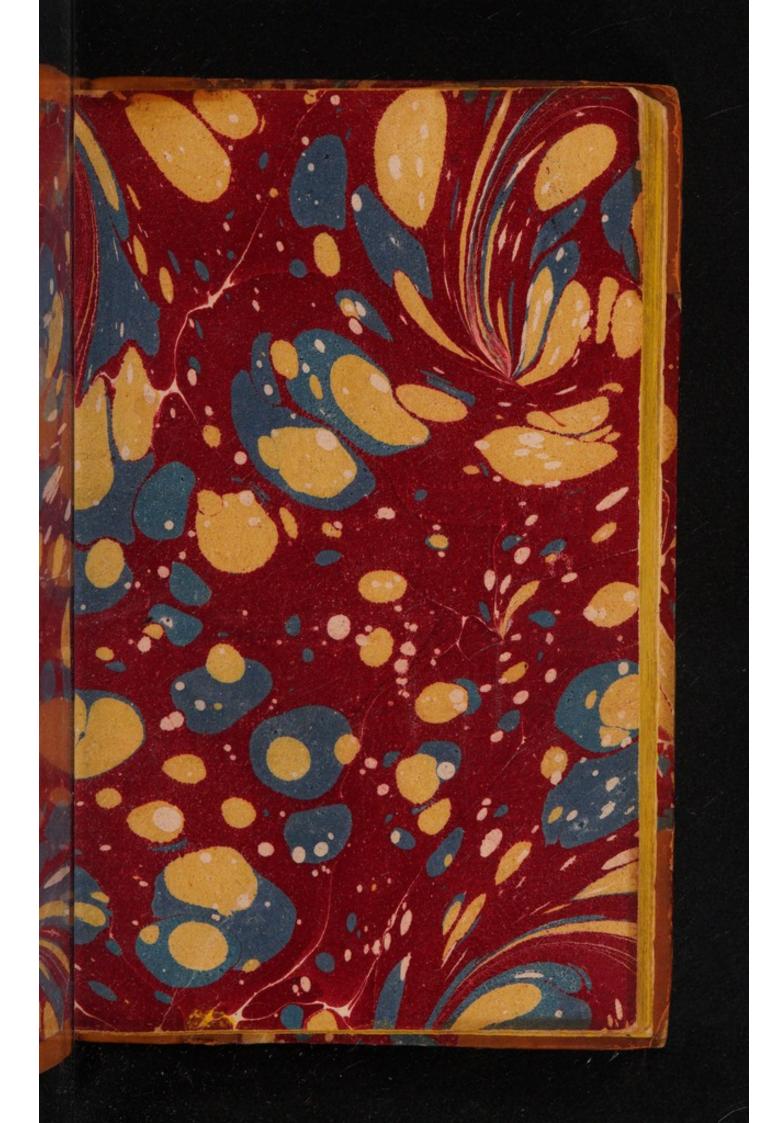




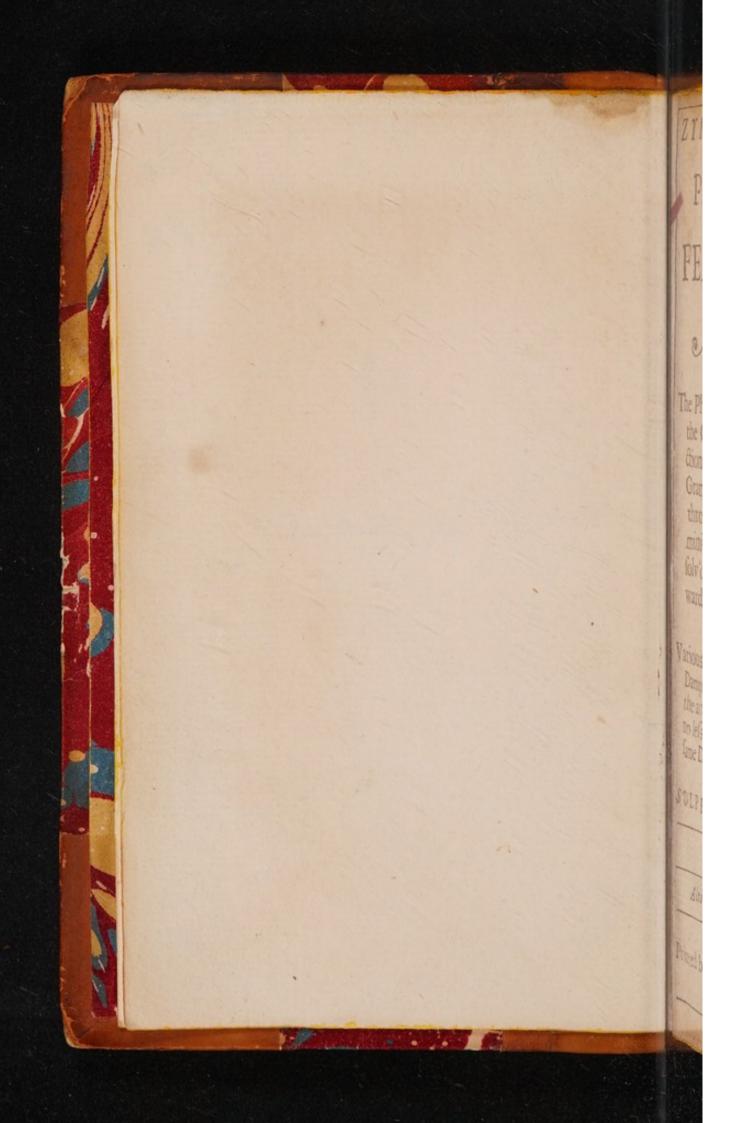








SIMPSON, W.



9=1-6 4 ZYMOLOGIA PHYSICA.

Philosophical Discourse

FERMENTATION,

From a new Hypothesis of

Acidum and Sulphur.

WHEREBY

The Phoenomena of all natural Hot-Baths, the Generation of Minerals, the Production of many Acidula or Spaw-waters, the Grand apparances of Heat, Fire, and Light, throughout the triplicity of Natures Dominions, in the productions of Bodies, are folv'd from the intestine duellings and inward collisions of the foresaid principles.

Whereby alfo

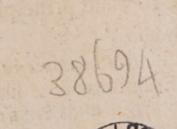
Various other subterraneal Phonomena, as Damps, Earth-quakes, Eruptions, &c. likewife the apparances of Mereors, &c. and divers other no less remarkable then entertaining, are from the same Doctrine of Fermentation genuinely solv'd.

With an additional Discourse of the SULPHUR-BATH at KNARSBROUGH.

By W. SIMPSON, M. D.

Altiora engitando nobilitatur mens humana.

LONDON, Printed by T. R. & N. T. for W. Cooper at the Pelican in Little-Britain, 1675.





то тне Right Honourable

THE PRESIDENT & FELLOWS

OFTHE

ROY AL SOCIETY.

The following

DISCOURSE

OF

FERMENTATION

Is most Humbly

Presented

BY

THE AUTHOR

W. SIMPSON.

TOTHE Prefented BY HTUAR



THE

PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

E that attempts any thing that is new, whether in Natural Philo-fophy, or other Sciences, ought with the fam'd Archimedes, to beg a sure footing; and he that builds had no less need to lay a good Foundation, least in the former he be driven back, and in the latter, the fabrick by over-hanging, indanger its fall by its own weight. What care I have taken herein, I am now likely to run the hazard of thy carping or candid interpretation, the common fate to all Books.

We here present to thy view, (Candid Reader, if such thou art) a small Scheme (such as it

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is)

The Preface

is) of the principles of Nature, which though few, yet probably very teeming: We offer here a little draught of those pregnant mechanical agents, Nature (we suppose) useth in the Formatations and Transformations of all bodies, drawn as near as we can to the life; which at present we have compriz'd into this Epitomiz'd bulk, least by the swelling of its Volume, thou Shouldst conjecture its Title before thou readest I have been not a little cautious in its name. the modelling this small Plat-form, (though perhaps not without its Chinks and Chasmes, discernable to a curious prying Eye) by which (if it take) a larger draught probably may afterwards be drawn; having endeavoured to calculate this Physiological Scheme, according to the meridian of an inquisitive searching Age.

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When I had well nigh finished another piece, intituled Lithologia Physica; as also another, which bears in its front Halologia Chymica, (both writ in Latin) two as considerable Subjects (I mean Petrisication and Salification) as I could then pitch upon, both grounded upon a different Hypothesis then was yet extant: before (I say) I had compleated the two foresaid Tracts, it came into my mind, to give a little comp natious account of a new Hypothesis I had of en rum nated upon, which I thought I could not better do, then by undertaking thereby to solve some of the most remarkable and entertaining Phoeno-

To the Reader.

bibach

for here

chapical the For-Phodies, which it Phoenomena of Nature, such as are natural Hot. Baths, the generation of Minerals, the appearances of Heat, Fire and Light, &c. which therefore we made the subject matter of this ensuing Discourse: and do therein ever and anon, refer to what we write in those other mentioned pieces.

And when I had well nigh finished this small tract, I began to look about me, and to consider on which of the Philosophers side I was (seeing they by their various and different Hypotheses are apt, instar Audabatum, to fight in the dark) I could not tell of a good while, till at length I considered, that the great Hypocrates himself has given touches Tach.84. thereof, while in his Book de Dicta Jord. he tells us, Constituuntur tum om-114. De Dicla nia animantia, tum homo ipse ex duobus, igne & aqua: And that our Doctrine doth coincide with his contenen-

our Doctrine doth coincide with his contenentia, contenta, & impetum facientia: The contenentia are vala & viscera: The contenta are Fluids, viz. Water the material principle of bodies: The impetum facientia are Ferments, or Acidum and Sulphur put into an intestine collision or Fermentation: And as he tells us all things are made of Fire and Water; and that these two are sufficient for all generations: so he adds, that Fire gives motion, and Water nutrition: which how it agrees with our Hy-

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pothesis,

The Preface

pothesis, let the ensuing Discourse speak for it

felf.

So that it appears that Fermentation in our sense, is the same with his Spiritus impetum faciens with his to not be save. Fire hid in bodies, Its also the same with that Atherial matter, the Panspermion of other abstruce Philosophers, that divinioris aura particula implanted by God (the Parent of Nature) in Water; which from seminal originals, produce, by a genuine expansion, all concrete bodies: its likewise the same which the noble Helmont calls semina rerum. Those indeed to counda semina rerum, which as the Poet goes on,

Vivaci nutrita solo, ceu matris in alvo, creverunt.

And by the more recent Spagirical Physiologists its called Spirit, or a combination of Spi-

rit, Salt, and Sulphur: Its what Tachenius intends by his Acidum

p. 40. pinguæ & filius solis, &c.

And lastly, (to name no more) its what in a more plain dialect has been represented to us by the Poets from the ancient sage Philosophers, where one of them saith,

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concipiunt; & ab his oruntur cuncta duobus.

When I had viewed the many high roads and broad tracks (distinguished by the first tracers, and bore their names) at the first sight each feem'd large enough, and promised a fair passage into the beautiful Garden of Nature. But I found, that as often as I took along them, though I went on pretty merrily at first, because the path was well beaten, store had gone that way, yet I had not gone long, ere I perceiv'd still they ended and spent themselves into a wide barren Common, where I was ever and anon bewildred, and at a loss whither to turn: so that amidst fuch difficulties of Rocks, Precipices, Hillyplaces, &c. I was glad I got safe off: at length I espyed a little narrow way that had been little beaten, so that the footings of those who had tract it was scarce discernable; and it lay off from all the rest of the broad paths: so that (after I had try'd in vain most of the rest) I took into that, kept in it as well as I could, which was difficult to do from its foresaid narrowness, and its being unbeaten: and although I now and then deviated, yet I found I was not stray'd so wide, but that with some trouble I got. in again; and following this path, it led me directly

The Preface

rettly into the amiable Garden of Nature: where, what contemplation I made, what prospects I took of those curiosities and rarities I
met with, let this ensuing discourse give some
foretasts, which as it finds admittance into the
World, may give incouragement to publish more.

And here I might take the liberty to asure the World, that nothing doth give a man a fairer prospect into the inward recesses and secret retirements of Nature, nor doth offer abetter view into Natures Land-skips, nor doth more open the Cabbinet of her choicest rarities, then that most admirable Mistress of Arts and Sciences, the noble Chymia, that clavigera arcanorum natura, which gives admittance into the surprizing Arcana of Nature, whose entertaining Phoenomena in her genuine encheiresis, are such as may strike admiration (not to say amazement) in the Artist: I mean not here that Burious brood of swarming Chymists, those fumivenduli, who fill the World full of Smoak and Noise, who are but indeed the blemishes of that noble Mistress; the spots in that solar Beauty, the foils that set off the Lustre of the legitimate Sons of Art, who will shine with an oriental Lustre amidst such empty Clouds.

He indeed that would be a diligent searcher of Nature (thereby to become useful in his generation) must not disdain the soiling his Fingers with Coals; nor think it below him to converte

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To the Reader.

with the meanest of mechanicks, but may take time to wipe his Fingers while he is refining his notions, and restifying his contemplations by remarking the obvious Phoenomena of his or

others works.

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If this Essay hold good, as its probable in the main it may, it will in great likelyhood be as an introduction to further and more clearer discoveries in the knowledge of the hidden mechanical agents, imploy'd by the divine hand in the fabrick of all bodies: and gives great probability of being an in-lett into a better understanding of the causes and efficients of Discases, and their Cures, then at the first can easily be apprehended: and in general may be as a foundation towards further improvements in all manner of Physiology or Natural Philosophy.

We would not presume to say, that all other Hypotheses ought to truckle (far be it) but shall leave the Peripateticks quadriga of Elements, with their sirst and second qualities, their matter and form, &c. The Epicurean cr Corpuscularian Dostrine, founded upon Matter, Figure, and Motion, the Figures depending upon those of round, quadrate, acute, cylindrical striate, &c. of Atoms, making a pleasant Methematical Scheme, adorn'd by the curious notions of Cartesius and others: The quinary of the late Spagyrists, The ternary of the Chymists (although that in a genuine acceptation is the most

plun-

The Preface

plausible) The Binary of the Tachenians, &c. But shall I say, leave each of the foresaid to the judicious, to compare with this, and to judge of according to their worth and intrinsick value.

And onely shall refer to the computation of the unbyass'd Reader, whether an ingenious person may not be inabled to take a further prospect into the nature of things, and be capable of making better inspections into the insides thereof, and of taking larger measures towards a further and future improvement, then from any other yet extant: where, although I should be found wandering, yet would not (Candid Reader) despair of thy favourable aspect, and that upon the very foresaid reasons, viz. both of the uncothness and untractedness of the path, having neither guid nor leader, yea scarce any Land-marks, but what was set up by the indu-Strious labours of the Spagyrical Science, whose ne plus ultra Pillars are beyond our hopes of ever reaching.

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I would here once for all say, that I onely propound my Hypothesis as a modest Essay towards the further improvement of that noble Doctrine of Fermentation: For not being satisfied with any thing I have yet seen extant upon that subject, has given me occasion to search surther into the nature and causes thereof: not being content with a bare ipse dixit, or to sit down under the dogmatical placets of Authors, at the foot of such

To the Reader.

uch Gamaliels, gave my self scope to trace nature (if I could) in her more hidden paths and secret tracts.

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And indeed the onely right way of establishing any sort of Hypothesis, is first to procure a sett of paralel experiments, and to be furnished with a competent stock of mechanical Trials, which are so well to be contrived, as to accord amongst themselves in their most remarkable appearances; and this is to be observed in the erecting any Hypothesis, whether Physicks, Medicks, or any material branch of either, as the true basis to build upon, consulting in the one the experiments, in the other, the observations of ingenious persons, in order to the raising such a structure as will not easily fall, and of consirming such a Theory as will abide the test of after ages.

Now how ours of Fermentation square herewith, I must appeal to the judicious Reader; For after we had laid a great many of experiments together, and had found where, in their most observable Phoenomena they hit and concentred; by an induction I say of which particular experiments, conspiring in the reasons and causes of their main solutions, we began to propose to our selves an Hypothesis which might best suit therewith, and most genuinely result therefrom, and sound from its congenialness to the principles of Nature, not onely to hold good in those which at first sell under our consideration,

but

The Preface, &c.

but also in others which afterwards occurr'd to our thoughts, and that from the consonancy and consistency of Nature to her self in all her actions, both in the genesis and analysis of bodies.

And now, kind Reader, (that I may conclude) thou hast viewed the front, and pass'd the Portal, if thou has taken any pleasure therein, and art at leisure, my advice is, that thou forthwith enter, and I would lead thee by the hand into the building it self; consider the materials, look at the foundation, pry (though not too narrowly) into the cement, pass through every Room, observe the proportion and symmetry of the parts; and if thou canst not otherwise come to a resolve. in thy judgment, yet at least guess at the design from the contrivance of the plot : if thou fay it wants finishing work, we confess it, by acknowledging it to be the first, and therefore more rude draught: if thou say our Lights are too much shaded, we say so too, owning our weakness in that Art; if, that our Fires which should warm, dry, and do other offices to the Natives, are too much clouded with fumes, we will not contend: onely beg of thee, by putting things into a just ballance, to weigh them well before thou pass thy feverest judgment, and thou wilt oblige him to concern himself further in the like matters, who remains Thine

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The Authors more earnest occasions not permitting him time to wait upon the Press, hath occasioned some literal mistakes; and although small ones, yet will not the exact curiosity of the Author pass them by, but that I must lay them open to the view, and crave the Correction. But more especially I beg yours and the Authors excuse for a more considerable mistake by me committed, in returning to the Printer a wrong Paragraph in page II. an attonement for which I have endeavoured to make, by giving you the corrected one, which you will find Printed at the end of this discourse.

VAI. E.

D'Age 17. l. 13. minglable, p. 30. l. 2. viride aris, 1.7. incorporated, p. 37. l. 21. hewing, p. 42. 1. 10. cork'd, p. 44. l. 28. patent, p. 51. L.7. bilious, p. 36. l. 17. are pleurifies, l. 28. Lefore gentle add feafonable, p. 61. l. 27. maternal, p. 62.1. I. invigorating, 1 25. thrns, p. 63. 1. 3. duellings, 1. 5. 22tali, l. 17. leffas, p 69. l. 24. temper'd, p. 71.1.13: of r. upon, 1. 23. barm, p. 72. l. 17. Rye, 1. 22. your r. yea, p. 73. l. 20. their r. the, p. 74. l. 29. fat r. fall, and florid r, loft, p. 76. l. 20. maturations, l. 24. neutral, p. 77. l. 1. there r. thereof, p. 79. l. 15. wood. r. woad, p. 80. l. 2. Urinous, p. 85. l. 21. with r- which, p. 87. l. 17. Tabes, p. 88. l. 4. dele world, l. 28. closing, p. 98. l. 4. a ter closing add with, p. 105. l. 6. intence'd dele d. p. 113. l. 7. fpring r. syringe, p. 118. l. 5. intromission, p. 121. l. 12. breath'd, p. 123. l. 18. globuli, p. 139. l. 24. dyfcrafie, p. 142. l. 6. tinge. Sulphur-Bath, p. 25. l. 11. folvent.

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Philosophical Discourse

OF

FERMENTATION.

CHAP. I.

E shall not here ravel into the opinion of others concerning this great doctrine of Fermentation, which whether we look upon in a more large sence, as the very Basis of Natures workings in the formations and transformations of Bodies, or in a more strict, limiting it (as some Authors do) to the bare confinements of some animal and vegitable juices: If the former, it might come in competition with all other forts of Principles, laid down in the various kinds of Hypotheses by divers Physiologists, whether Peripateticks, Epicureans, Cartesians, (which is but the latter polisht) Paracelsians, Helmontions, Willesians, Tachenians, &c. and so night. require a larger discourse then here we intend: If the latter, we stint and straiten Nature in her more ample work of generations, making

making her square to our strait-lac'd and byassed notions: We shall in neither sence, I say, take an occasion to examine the Opinions and Judgments of others, referring that task to another place. But shall without any unnecessa-

ry Prologue fall to our intended work.

Only we would premise, that whereas the Corpuscularians (who are now the most recent Physiologists) suppose matter under the consideration of motion and figure, to be the competent Elements and Principles of Bodies, we shall anon shew, that by the power of Fermentation, one part of matter mechanically indivisible, may for ought we know be splitt and sub-divided by a subtile comminution into 1000. perhaps 10000 parts: now whatfoever figure these (not almost but altogether) unimaginable minute parts have or may be supposed to have, yet can fignifie nothing in the fabrick of Bodies, till they jump together again or coincide into a stricter compage: So that such parcels of matter as come nearest to a mechanical division, or at least come nearest to be perceptable to the acutest Organs of our Sense, fortified by artificial contrivances, are such as we ought chiefly to look after, and to consider as principles in order to the genesis and analysis of Bodies.

Nor are we to look at the Elements of Bodies as confin'd to fuch narrow limits, that thence of necessity they should be pent and

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thrust up into indivisible figur'd points: So that matter under the notion of figure, as of round, square, cubes, &c. in Physically indivisible points, cannot truly and in a genuine Physiological sence, be reputed the Elements of bodies: For the reason, suppose, of extension of matter in the concretion of Bodies, confifts, (we conjecture) chiefly, if not folely, in a coagulating texture of plyable parts of matter, wrought up before while in succo Soluto, by Fermentation: and not only extension but divisibility of matter previous to extension in the production of concretes, we ascribe to the same cause: so that whatever the Corpuscularians, attribute to motion, divisibility, and figure or size of particles of matter in order to make up the Elements of Bodies, we see no other cause but to ascribe to matter, viz. (water or watery particles) set into a Fermentative motion, which without any more ado, performs the whole business, as we shall in the sequel of this discourse illustrate, this being premis'd.

The Method we intend to infift upon and to trace in order to the right understanding, and towards prosecuting the due improvements of the doctrine of Fermentation, according to our Hypothesis, will be first to explain what we mean by Fermentation, giving as concise a definition as the nature thereof will admit; next, to signific of what large extent it is in the B 2 whole

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whole round of Natures workings, which will be elucidated by an induction of particulars, viz. how the Phanomena of hot Baths, the production of Minerals, the origin of some Acidula, or Spaw maters, the grand apparances of Heat, Fire, and Light, throughout all Concretes, whether in the familie of Minerals, Animals, or Vegitables; also how many other sorts of Phanomena, obvious in the large field of Nature, may without straining be solv'd from the true principles thereof, consonant to Nature in all her

workings.

In the handling of the first, we may take leave to say, That Fermentation in the true genuine sence thereof, is nothing else, but an intestine Collision or mutual wrestling betwixt Acidum and Sulphur, put together by Nature, (or by Art in imitation of Nature) and set in a combating motion, in order to the production of some Concrete, or to some other equivalent end, whereby, if not interrupted, in liquid juices, heterogenities are separated: whose first on-sets are sometimes, especially in the Embrio-State of some things, slow and indecernable motions, whilst in other Stades they pass through, they arrive at more brisk frettings, and yet heightened, may sometimes arise to actual flagration, as we shall shew afterward: And that nature (as we shall anon shew) useth these two as the grand mechanical principles in the productions of all concretes, whether whether mineral, animal, or vegitable, and that too not onely in their concretions, but reductions, in their genesis, but analysis evolutions and revolutions; weavings and unweavings,

windings on and off in all Bodies.

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Only, First with this difference in the threefold Kingdom of Nature, that the the acids of vegitables be different from those of animals, and both from those of minerals, retaining a specifical difference amongst themselves, whereby they constantly keep up the bad e of their distinction in their several Classes, yet all are in a true (and not metaphorical) sence, acids, the like may be said of their sulphurs, which are truly (and not analogically) Sulphurs.

And Secondly, with this difference amongst the same Acids and Sulphurs, as they are considered under the notion of the genesis and production of Bodies, from what the same are in the right understanding of the analysis, reductions and unwearings of Concretes. that nature hereby is every where uniform to her felf, and that too from the confonancy and barmony of her principles: We tay therefore and shall prove in the series of our following discourse, that there are no concretions of Bodies, as they affume their birth from the legitimate broodings of nature in all feeds and feminal offiprings, without the concurring efficients and principles of Fermentation, which

as they are hid and close shut up in the very primordial seedlings of things, and are known to us only a posteriori (inasmuch as they are indiscernable a priori, but by an intuitive knowledge) yet ex unque leonem, we may easily take their measures from those Scantlings

we can trace in their footings.

Now for the better rendring our Doctrine of Fermentation intelligible, viz. how nature by the foresaid principles set to work in the very primordials of things, goes on (if not interrupted) in a linear process towards the productions thereof, we shall begin with the mineral Kinzdom: where we shall illustrate the veracity of our principles of Fermentation, by thence solving the Phenomena of hot Baths, the productions of minerals, and other subtervaneal apparances, as they will in course fall in our way.

In order to the right understanding of hot Baths, and to demonstrate they have their original from Fermentation of mineral juices, our method will be to lay down two positions, the first whereof is, that there is no hot Baths without Sulphur. The Second, That an Acid is necessarily requisite in all mineral Fermentations; and that all Acids so concern'd, are either native or super-induc'd, also to shew what we mean by Sulphur, and how hot Baths differ chiefly according to the difference of their Sulphurs: And which amongst them are not

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Cions of Bath Then to shew how from the foresaid principles put together into an intestine collision and Fermentation, the waters that pass through them, must necessarily become hot, and this is then to be consirm'd by an induction of mechanical Experiments, also to shew how sulphur by Fermentation, becomes comminuted volatiz'd, and capable of solution in Water, as happens in all hot Baths, and to signific a paralel betwixt mineral and vegitable Fermentations, &c.

CHAP. II.

S to the truth of the first position, viz: I that there is no hot Bath without Sulphur, appears, because as there is no heat without Fermentation of mineral juices (I mean as to subterraneals) as we shall make evident afterwards, so no Fermentation without sulphur 5 For although indeed from mixtures of Acids and Alcalies, (whether fixt or volatile) Fermentation and Heat doth necessarily result: yet because they are artificially produced; and next, because it will be difficult to find out the fources of these beats, and the true genuine causes of such Fermentations, from the variety of those efficients, I mean alcalies: for notwithstanding there be plenty of alcalizate B 4 alcalies,

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By Sulphur I do not confine my self in my Hypothelis to that particular mineral Concrete call'd Sulphur or Brimstone, which although that be a Subject in whose concretion more plenty of that matter I call sulphur is interwoven, or rather coagulated, then in any other: yet by that term, I do not only mean what is flammable in that body; but also the like anologous fla rable matter in other minerals or metals, as to minerals whether in Antimony, native Cinnaber, Arsneck, Auripinmentum, Marcasites, Pyrites, Succinum, Ga ates Lythanthrax, &c. As to metals in Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, and Quick-filver, or in both, viz. Vitriols, which are metals, especially Mars and Venus reduced into that form by the help of mineral acids; I say I do not only mean what is flarable in the foresaid Bodies, or may be separated in a combustable matter: But also I include all bitumen

bitumen and unctuous matter; whether reposed in Earth, stones, or the like: As to which sulphurs, even in all combustible Concretes, we know not that ever they appear sincere, but always more or less complicated with their connate acids, and upon every sort of Fermentation, (as we shall shew more afterwards) whether in the slow or quick, low or high degrees thereof in vegitation, animation, mineralization, ignition and slagration, they continually wind off, and do tenues evanescere in auras.

And also in the fore said Bodies wherein sulphur predominates, or is separable, an acidum is plainly discoverable to be the inmate or companion thereof, as is obvious by the burning of Brimstone, the Sulphur of Antimony, &c. which by condencing the sumes, give an acid Spirit (which whether all combustible matters amongst animals, vegitables, and minerals, will yell peculiar sorts of acids, I may elsewhere treat) yet because the Sulphurous principle hath the preheminence in such concretions or unctuous Liquors, we shall therefore discourse of them under the notion of Sulphur.

Now to prove that Sulphur, either crude or volatile, is found in most, if not all known bot Baths, let us consult what Authors say heren: who have seen and made observations

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Thus in the aqua Aponensi that fam'd hot Bath near Padua, so much discours'd by Fallopius,

pius, certo collegi (saith he) &c. vaporemi Sulphureum in illa aqua Aponensi contineri, andl faith further, est aqua ferventiffima, & dumi calida est sapit sulphur & Bitumen, &c. The learned Dr. Ed. Browne fellow of the Royall Society in his Travels tells us his observations :: ' Sulphur (faith he) which is in great quantities in many bot springs, flyeth away con-' tinually, and is not to be found in them, iff the 'you boyle or evaparate the Bath-water: and therefore to discover it, I thought it more min rational to look out of the water, then into 'it; for upon many places which were over the the Baths, and received the Steams of thee bot water, I have seen sulphur stick: And to fatisfie my curiofity further herein, I caused who once a Pipe to be opened at Baden in Austria; through which the hot mater continually range and took with my hand from the upper parts of the Pipe, divers Boxes full of a substance we Carce to be distinguished from Flower of which Brim Stone.

Thus we see how Sulphur dissolv'd in these Baths doth sometimes precipitate along the sides of the Channells through which it runs, as also being volatiz'd doth pass away (I meam the purer part) in vapors or steams intensibly, till arrested by some particular bodies, it settless and sticks thereto: Thus the foresaid Author observed, 'That walking about one day in the lower Bath at Baden, and leaning over the

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Ballisters, perceived that his Buttons, and what else he wore that was Silver, were all turned yellow of a fair Gold colour, although he was at some distance from the Water: whereupon he tryed this Experiment, viz. of hanging money over the Bath at a soot distance, or at a greater, and found it coloured in a minutes time, and that which was nearer, in half a minute.

Next we are to consider how these Therma or hot Baths differ amongst themselves (which as we conceive) chiefly proceeds from the difference and great variety of Sulphurs or Mineral Bodies, wherein are wrapt up a diversity of sulphurs, through which they pass, and with which they are impregnated, together with some other mineral parts which they take in, either at the place of Fermentation, or afterwards in their passage. For Sulphurs (which we suppose to be chiefly concerned in all mineral Fermentations differ much amongst themselves, common Brimstone being different from that of Antimony, and that from the Sulphur of Vitriol, Pyrites, and other mineral Marcafites, all which are yet different from Arfenical sulphurs, and from bituminous matters, one fort or other of which are most what the predominant ingredient and mineral principle of these hot Baths.

Hence it is that some of these sulphurous.

waters, may with good success in order to the cure

cure of some diseases, be taken inwardly, others not, Those that may not, are generally fuch whose Sulphurs are Antimonial, Arsenical or Bituminous, or at least border upon such minerals as are allyed thereto; of which are the generality of hot Baths, and in particular those of our own Nation, of which the sommer set-shire being the hottest, are found altogether unfit for inward uses, are not safely to be drunk, inasmuch as they are impregnated (as I conceive) with antimonial, or perhaps bituminous Sulphur, or the Sulphur of some Pyrites or other Marcasite, a kin to Antimony or Bitumen, which lodgeth in the bowels of those great Mountains, at the Foot or Center of which those hot Baths break forth: for the acid which concurs necessarily (as we shall shew afterwards) to those Fermentations, as an indispensible principle, opens the body of thole sulphurs, or detains them whilst in fieri in their crude nature, and thereby renders them wholly noxious for inward use, as we could further illustrate, but that we hast.

Nor is Buxton Bath in Darby-shire (from the same cause, although in a remiss degree) sit for taking inwardly: inasmuch as that according to all probability, partakes of a bituminous Sulphur, and that I gather from the plenty of a bituminous or oylie substance, got out of the very Clefts of the Stones in the Peake, yea this bituminous or oylie matter is

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found in the very Pores, Clefts and Cavites of the stones themselves, as was communicated to me from the judicious, and my worthy Friend Mr. Jossop, whose Father (as he acquainted me) got two Spoonfuls out of one crevice in a Stone, which bituminous matter is lodg'd not only in those stones, but also in a fort of light lithanthrax : which rub'd (being a smooth polite body) is Electrical (as I have found by trial) which distilled, yields an oyle and acid spirit, almost like that of Amber, as the ingenious Mr. Fisher inform'd me he found by trial, yea the same bitumen is imbib'd into a fungus matter, which Dr. Lister supposeth (and that very likely) to be rotten wood long buried in the earth, into which this oylie matter or bitumen hath funk, which keeps (as I have found) continually moist, tho kept in a dry place. Ifay, its very probable that the Sulphurous principle of Buxton Bath, hath its determination from this fort of bitumen; And as to those Sulphurous waters which may fafely be taken inwardly, are chiefly the Sulphur-well at Knarsbrough, of which we shall further discourse in a Chapter by it self afterwards.

And as to the different degrees of heat in Baths, may proceed either from the more remiss or intense Fermentation of mineral juices, or from the different place of Fermentation, as it may be deep within the bowels of the Earth, or near the place of its Exit, thus if the Fermentation happen to be far within the Earth and so remote from the place of Erruption, that the sulphur thence become much whatt precipitated, or left in the colander or filter off Sand, through which it passeth, and the acidum thereby so dinted as to become very languid (if at all perceptable) in the Water, and yet by reason of its closeness from the air, may retain somewhat of its first conceived warmth, of which fort are those sulphur Baths near Villock in Carinthia, which are gently warm, (as the learned Dr. Browne notes in his book of Travels) as also as I suppose, Buxtoni Bath in Darby-Shire, whilst in other parts of the earth, the foresaid Fermentation may be strong both from the plenty of the two combating principles, as also from their nearness to the place of breaking forth, of which fort are: those at Glass-Hitten, Eisenbacke, both not fari from Schemnitz in Hungary (where are filver mines) also those of Stubn near Newfol in the same Countrey, those at Baden in Austria, and especially ours at the Bath in Sommerset-shire.

We say also, that Fermentation of minerall juices is most necessarily requisite to the producing of all hot Baths, and consequently all hot Baths depend thereon, because hereby is made a comminution of Sulphurous, or other bituminous juices, which thence become communicable to, and dissolvable in ordinary

Spring-

spring-water, for hereby the sulphur is sever'd into volatile parts, easily permeating the body of water. The paralel of what is produced by Fermentation in vegitables to what is performed by the same amongst mineral juices in order to the man.

derable, whether we look at the effects, at the effects, at to the agents, which here are requifite to perform mineral Fermentations, we shall demonde to be no other, then mineral to be in the mineral That also Acids and Sulphurs (to wit of their own kind) are the true agents in the performing all vegitable Fermentations, we may elsewhere ex instituto discourse: as to Fermentation it felf, which whether in minerals or vegitables, is nothing else but an intestine motion of the essential constituent principles of Acidum and sulphur, which is in a more remiss or intense degree, and the heat consequently more or less, according to the flower or more brisk on-fets and inward struglings of those combitant principles; Lastly, the paralel will hold good in the effects of Fermentation. Thus as the effects of the sensible Fermentation in all vegitable Fermentative Liquors is the comminution and volatization of their sulphurs, as that what before such sensible Fermentation was separable in the form of an Oyle by bare infusions . and distillations in ordinary water, is now by the

the comminution of previous Fermentation, so divided, sub-divided, and volatiz'd, as that these vegitable Sulphurs will not only arise by the gentlest heat, but will also eafily dissolver being in any water or common vehicle; As we plainly see that any vinous s irit made from vegitables by Fermentation, will eafily mix with ordinary water: which the oyles of those regitables separated before Fermentation would not do; So likewise the effects of those sensible (at least by their heat) Fermentations im mineral Fermentative juices, is no other them the comminution and volatization of their otherwise crude Sulphurs, For what is it (would I ask) that can render Sulphur and bittiminous juices capable of incorporating with Springwater? Seeing that neither fire (which what that is in a true Physiological sense according to our Hypothelis, we may elsewhere declare) in the vulgar notion thereof, nor Salts (I mean fixed or volatile) can alone perform that work, For by fire if in open Veffels, Brimftone being burnt, it arifeth with a fume condensible into an acid Sulphurous Liquor, witness the oyle of sulphur per Campanam, made by flag ration, and in close Vessels, it makes no alteration, arising only in Flowers, which are: nothing else but the entire body of Brimston, unaltered or opened: and as to fixt vegitable Salts, those indeed open the body of Common Sulphur, or Sulphur of any of the minerals

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rals, so as to make them more capable of dissolving in those congenial menstrua's of Oyle, or vinous Spirits, but do not at all procure their solution in common water, for water being poured to any of the foresaid solutions of Sulphur, made either with Oyles or vinous Spirits by fixt salts, do forthwith lactescere, caufing a precipitation of the very body of Sulphur in a milkie form call'd lac Sulphuris; So that it remains that nothing else short of acid juices, can perform this great work of diffolving mineral Sulphurs, so as to make them mingable with water; which is performed one of these three ways, viz. either by bare folution, distillation, or Fermentation; in all which the acidum must have the preheminence before such sort of alteration upon Sulphur can be made; thus as it is ex intuitu Sulphuris, that all metals are dissolvable in the Stigian or other proper menstrua, which being taken in pieces by acids (together with their congenial Sulphurs) the mercurial and other parts complicated in the texture of that body, doth colliquescere: Solikewise it is ex intuitu acidorum that all mineral Sulphurs., or Sulphurous Concretes, do either dissolve in water, or are capable of distillation into Liquors; or lastly, do undergo Fermentation and the products thereof.

First, As to solution in water thus vitriol or vitriolin marcasites, which contain plenty

of Sulphur do either per se, or exposed to the air, become capable of dissolving most what in water, and that from the prevalency of their acids above their Sulphurous principle, whereby the Sulphur lurks under the mask of the acid.

Secondly, As to their distillation, I means of Sulphurs in the form of Liquors, that happens also from the powerfulness of their acids assisted by the acidum of fire, us'd in such distillations, whereby the Acidum and Sulphur do colliquescere into a corresive Liquor, as ap-

there

pears in Oyle of Vitriol.

And Lastly, This Acido-Sulphurous-Liquor, (and others of the like nature prepared as: aforesaid, by distillation) if diluted by the addition of a little water, or of any oylie Liquor, or vinous Spirit be mixed therewith, the Sulphur is presently set upon by the acid, from whose mutual assaults ariseth a strong Fermentation, making the Glass intensely hot, and thereby sometimes comes near to an actual flagration: So that it is the acidum variously treating the sulphur, whence all these varieties: of operations proceed; And by this last work of Fermentation, the Sulphur is more comminuted, volatiz'd, and altered, then by either of the two former. Its true indeed, that fixt alcalies, or Calx vive (being analogous to the former) doth so work upon the body of common sulphur, or Sulphur of some minerals, and

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and thereby opens it, so as meeting with an acid juice, may make a resemblance of some sulphur waters, as we have elsewhere largely discourst in our Hydrologia Chymica, concerning the Sulphur-well at Knarsbrough, which is without doubt, I mean the precipitation by the supervening acid, the cause of the strong smell of this and some other the like waters.

Amongst the causes assigned by divers Authors of the heat in natural Baths, those of subterraneal fires are not the least, which because we have by sufficient arguments at large exploded in our Hydrologia Chymica, shall now therefore wave: But the great and most authentick opinion is that of Dr. Jordens in his book of natural Baths, which by many learned persons, hath (and that not unworthily) the kind acceptance, and the most general applause which is grounded upon a Fermentation from a seminary Spirit of minerals, in the bowels of the earth, meeting with convenient matter, from which Spirit acting upon the matter in generation of minerals, is caused that heat which perpetuates hot Baths.

It would be too tedious a task, for this intended short tract, now to wade into a deep examination of the Hypothesis of this learned man, I shall only say (leaving the rest of that doctrine in its own worth) that had that judicious person been better acquainted with the understanding of the true and genuine

fense

sense of Fermentation, would no doubt have polish'd his notions much better then we find them, and would have told us wherever Fermentation was found (in which soever of the triplicity of natures Kingdoms) that there necettarily must concur the principles of Fermentation; and that Sulphur or Bituminous matter (being a kin to Sulphur) must be one of those principles, as to the mineral Kingdom, and consequently be an indispensible ingredient in all hot Baths: For Fermentation can no more exist without its own principles, then fire can without combustible matter (or the principles of firing) nor then animal bodies can be sustained without their peculiar Ferments, which what analogy these, viz. vegitable and animal juices in their Fermentations, as to their constituent principles bear to those of minerals, we may elsewhere give an account. -

Onely here we shall take occasion to answer that grand objection the foresaid ingenuous Author makes against Sulphur, being the cause of heat in Baths: For though we do not affert, that Sulphur singly considered, is the cause of Fermentation or Heat, but that it is one of the principles of Fermentation: yet we judge that objection toucheth upon the Verge of our Hypothesis, and therefore worthy our solution: The Objection is, That if Sulphur can give actual heat to our Baths, it must burn; the like he saith of bitumen, that unless it

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be kindled, it can yeild no heat to our Baths. I answer, That hereby it is obvious, that the forefaid Author did not throughly understand the true efficients of Fermentation in mineral juices; for if he had, the question had been beyond dispute; for though Sulphur or common Brimstone in its concrete substance, is not the Sulphurous principle nature useth in the producing of Fermentation in the primary disseminate juices, where such things are in Embrio, or in solutis principijs; yet even that very concrete body, whether in the form of Brimstone, or complicated within the texture of other minerals, Pyrites, &c. is by the supervening of a powerful acidum, capable of Fermentation, and thence of imparting its more subtile apporrhea or steame (by the comminution of the foresaid Fermentation) and susceptable of the virtues thereof: So that it appears, that Sulphur may be one of the efficients of heat in Baths; and yet its flagration not requisite at all: the same we may safely say of Bitumen.

Now as we have endeavoured to prove Sulphur whether in succo soluto in the very primordial shapings or generations of minerals, or the
same reduced from mineral concretions by the
superinduction of congenial acids, to be one
of the two ingredients or mechanical Organs
nature useth in mineral Fermentations: This
therefore leads me to our second position, viz.

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CHAP. III.

Hat there is no Fermentation amongst mineral juices, wherein an acid is not concern'd: Or thus, That an acid is necessarily requisite in all mineral Fermentations: By acidum here I mean one of these two forts, (viz.) are such as are imbred in the same mineral concretion, whilst in succo soluto, &c. in the beginings of its generation: Or Secondly, a superinduc'd acidum, which is powerful in the reductions of minerals already concrete; so that if we have our eye upon Fermentation from mineral concrete bodies, which have already past their Embrio-State, and are: come to the solidity of compleat bodies; them by acidum we do not mean such a one as is intrinsick, connatural to, and implanted in all Brimstones and mineral Sulphurs, more or less, for no Sulphur nor Sulphurous body as such, can alone be the cause of Fermentation or heatt in the Earth: but an extrinsick supervening acid, which must by reduction set those minerals by a kinship or consanguinity of parts into Fermentation de novo.

Now therefore it remains to prove, that there are acid juices in the bowells of the Earth, and that these are either embryonative to the

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same mineral where the Sulphur is, or else per culiar to some other bodies by which the tranfient waters become acnated, which if the former, then the Acidum and Sulphur being natives of the same mineral, do more easily by their mutual contact and intestine struglings, cause a Fermentation, even whilst the minerals are in folutis principijs, which being constant, those waters which pass through them must as certainly and constantly be heated. So that from the unerring rules of nature from perpetuating the cause, the effect must be no less: The acid which causeth the latter fort of Fermentation we shall shortly touch upon.

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First then, the acids of the former classis will be apparent to us, if we consider that there are no minerals produced in their peculiar beds, in the intrails of the Earth, without a previous Fermentation from their congenial principles of Acidum and Sulphur. For our Hypothesis concerning the generation of minerals is grounded upon Acid and Sulphur; from which foundation we say, that these two being actually put into motion by the mineral feed in Embrio, distinguished according to the lubet of the divine fiat, in the great wheel-work of generation, do by their mutual innate wrestlings, cause a Fermentation, and this to be one (yeathe chief) cause of heat in natural Baths.

These in-dwelling acids, Isay, are manifest, and parated.

and eafily discoverable to us a posteriori, from their not difficult separations out of the bodies of most known minerals, thus we see plenty of an acidum separable from common Brimstone by bare flagration, and the sleight artifice of condensing those fumes: witness the Oyle of Sulphur per Campanam, which is acid: Thus also we have separated an acidum from Saturn Ore; and know how to do the same from Antimony, both which are perform'd two manner of ways, viz. First, By separating their Sulphurs, (which I have done both from the Ore of Saturn, as also from the

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condly, By distilling the foresaid minerals (I mean Lead Ore, and Antimony) per se in close Vessels by a peculiar way, may be drawn an acid.

minera of Antimony) which by flagration

like common Brimstone, yield an acid. Se-

Thus likewise out of both Vitriol and Alom, as also from common fossil (which is all one, marine) Salt and Nitre by bare distillation in close Vessels are frequently acids drawn, which are fingly or joyntly thence preparable, witness spirit or Oyle of Vitriol, Aqua fortis, Spirit of Salt, Spirit of Nitre, &c. all of them sufficiently acid. Thus out of all the Pyrites may an acid be separated; yea further, out of bitumens, amber, jet, (which is kennel coal) and other forts of Lythanthrax, may by distillation an acid Spirit or Liquor be easily separated.

parated. Thus my ingenious Friend Mr. Fisher hath separated an acidum out of a concrete bitumen got out of Lead-mines in the Peake in Derby-shire (not far from Buxton hot Bath) which is an Electrical Concrete, as also hath done the like from the rest of the last recited mineral bodies: And the like acidum hath been drawn from a bituminous fungus

found in those parts.

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Now come we to treat of our fecond fort of acidum, which is one of the chief ingredients or principles of our latter fort of Fermentation to be numbred amongst the causes of some bot Baths, and that is a Superinduc'd acidum, viz. the current of a living Spring (as fuch are called) in its subterraneal passages, meeting with some salts in Embrio or Bed of Earth, impregnated with acid juices, of which fort are all or most of the mineral salts, whilst in fieri before they by a further maturity reach the state of concretion, I say passing through these Beds, becomes (by reason of its facile Adim ! imbibition of such juices) acuated therewith, and then falling into a bed of Brimstone, or other minerals or pyrites, &c. impregnated with Sulpbur, begins a folution thereof, fo raiseth a Fermentation betwixt the Sulphur and the supervening acid: which gives heat to the water; and becomes more or less hot, according to the more or less powerfulness of the Acid and Sulphur as it passeth: As also -9751 accor-

according to the nearness or remoteness of the waters exit from the source of Fermentation: which acid dividing, subtilizing, and volatizing the sulphur, doth brake it into fuch small parts, as that it becomes (I mean as to the purest part thereof) dissolvable in water (according as we have more largely explain'd above) and thence it is (I mean from the Fermentation made from Acid and Sulphur, whether perform'd the former or latter way) that all hot Baths have somewhat of Sulphur in them more or less.

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This last fort of Fermentation, which I may call (if we have respect to the already concrete body of Sulphur, or Sulphurous minerals, and that not improperly) Fermentation at the Second hand, I say, is no less to be performed by minerals then vegitables: For as amongst: vegitables, Corn, when ripe and reap'd, its fermenting principles of vegitation (as we may elsewhere shew how all vegitation is nothing else but a natural flow-pac'd Fermentation from each plants peculiar principles of Acid and Sulphur) are shut up, and would constantly remain dormant, till it either be committed to the ground, in order to fresh vegitation and multiplication of its species, or be malted, whereby its vegitative Fermentation is perverted, and the same principles driven on to another defign of fermenting in water after malting, in order to the making of our drink: wherewherein both (viz. Vegitation and Malting) the same fermentative principles are kept asoot

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So likewise it happens (by a parity of principles amongst minerals, where when the Fermentation necessarily in their production sometimes terminate in concretion, in which the Sulphurous principle (being prevalent) most what coagulates the acidum, and both with some other heterogenious parts, combine to the making up this or the other mineral Sulphurous concrete; Isay there in that concrete the principles of Fermentation cease to act, and so would (if unexcited) remain always dormant, untill by a congenial powerful supervening acid, the intrinsick principles be put into a fresh intestine strugling or regular motion, which we call Fermentation, which beating the transient waters, becomes the efficient cause of some natural hot Baths.

CHAP. IV.

Aving already shewed that Acidum and Sulphur are the chief ingredients of hot Baths, as the essential principles thereof: Now come we to demonstrate how and in what manner the waters in hot Baths become hot: which to do, we must endeavour to shew, that some

some sorts of acids have so powerful an operation upon Sulphurs, or Sulphurous concretes, as that being actually set a work, or put into motion, are sufficient causes of Fermentation in mineral juices; and next, that heat (which will necessarily follow) is the immediate re-

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The First we shall elucidate with an induction of many paralel instances, whereby we shall perform two things at once, viz. both illustrate our doctrine of Fermentation, grounded upon the genuine principles of Acidum and Sulphur, as also solve the Phanomena of the occurring instances: The first mechanical instance shall be, the solution of any metall (except Gold) in an Aqua fortis, and of Gold it felf in an Aqua Regis, which are no sooner put together (both being duely qualified) but the action of Fermentation is plain to any eye, in the diffolving or breaking to pieces that metal: what it is that causeth Solution and Fermentation, which immediately happens upon the working of the folvent on the folvend: It is not (as I conceive) from the complications of the fluid Salt in the menstruum, with the fixt Salt in the metal, whereby the metallick compage is broke, and the particles thence hid in the pores of the menstruum, according to the judgement of the learned Dr. Willis: Nor need we with him imagine a vitivilick Salt in Silver, or an armoniack in Gold

and

Gold, but is it not rather the Sulphur in the metal, and the acidum of the menstruum; for the sake of which Sulphur the mercurial part is also broken to pieces, and the whole by that Fermentative motion dissolv'd: cujus Sulphuris intuitu totum liquescit metallum, in which corrosion or solution of the imperfect metals in Aqua fortis, or the like corrosive menstrua, there is no such great danger of breaking the Glass if stopped, as happens inevitably in the folution of the Sulphur of the more crude minerals, the reason of which is from the more fixity those Sulphurs arrive to by metallization, from what they are in unripemarcasites or minerals. Hence we may certainly conclude, that in the Fermentation requisite for hot Baths no metals are concern'd; and that both because of the more fixity of their Sulphurs, as also from the deficiency of such corrosive menstrua in the earth: for nothing short of an Aqua fortis or Aqua Regis can make a Fermentation with a metal. Hence also nothing but minerals (or Sulphur is of a more loose compage, also more wolatile, and consequently easily fermentable by more lanquid acids, are the proper and essential ingredients of hot Baths; where we may observe both by the preceding, and by this following instance, That the Sulphur in the metals acting upon the acids, or vice versa, are the true causes of corrosive Fermentations,

without burning my hand.

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The next instance therefore shall come nearer to the matter in hand, and that shall be min concerning Sulphurs more Crude, as they stand related to the minerals. Thus in the affusion war. of Aqua Regis upon Antimony, or Spirit off Nitre upon butirum Antimonij, where the acidum of the menstruum acting upon, and strugling with the crude Sulphur, either of crude put solatary Antimony, or of the same carryed up by Salts in the form of a butirum, doth cause a very strong Fermentation, where the Sulphur Wat by the affaults of those corrosive acid Spirits grows so high in its Fermentation, as that itt almost takes flame, passing off with a strong Stifling and incoarcible ar senical vapour, by the former of which prepared with common Salt, my ingenious Friend Mr. Wilkinson and my selff have after Fermentation separated a Sulphur outt of Antimony, not unlike the common greeners fort of Brimstone.

That the Fermentation caus'd in the last of which experiments (I mean betwixt Spirit of Nitre, and Butter of Antimony) is not (as some might urge) from the Salts in the Sublimate, mixing with the acidum in the menfiruum poured upon the same Salts, while incorporated with Mercury in the form of Sublimate, causeth no such Fermentation; yea, on the contrary, I have seen Sublimate (wherein the foresaid Salts are lodg'd, which are in butirum Antimonij) dissolve in an acid menstruum, without the least tumultuous Ebullition, even almost like (and perhaps neer as soon) as see in warm water.

Another mechanical instance shall be from the pouring an Aqua Regis upon well dry'd Danzick vitriol, upon which well blanch'd, I poured the foresaid menstruum, from whose mixture (being made per vices) such a strong impetuous Fermentation, with thick red sumes was caused, as that it seemed to come little short of actual sire, causing an intense heat:

Now that it was the Sulphur in the vitriol, which meeting with the acids in the menstruum, produced that violent Fermentation and Heat, is evident, because out of a pound and a half of well dry'd vitriol after the Fermentation was over, and that the sumes had passed off in a thick cloud, there remained after the solution in a distillation in a coated Glass retort (being

(being at length urg'd with a very strong fire) scarce five Ounces of a Spongy red coloured cap' mort' totally insipid. The like may be performed by acids upon any of the Pyrites, or other imperfect minerals, whose native:

Sulphur being crude, hangs but loosely in the:

compage of such concretes.

That this foresaid Fermentation proceeds not (as some may object) from the Salts in the Vitriol, is evident, because if the salt off Vitriol prepared by Fire (by whose stress the Sulphur is either banished or fixt) be mixed with such sort of acid menstruum, it causeth no Fermentation: besides which, this Fermentation happens betwixt the acidum of the menstruum, and the Sulphur of the body dissolved, where there is no suspition of implanted Salts, (other then what is acid) which the foresaid instance of Fermentation from aqua regia upon crude Antimony, sufficiently evinceth.

Lastly, As acids working upon the sulphur of metals, cause a Fermentation, and thereby their solution, and setting upon minerals (which comes nearer to our purpose) doth cause a most strong Fermentation, unhinging their sulphurs, which being unripe, are the more apt to ferment; So likewise meeting with bituminous juices, they do in like manner, become the efficients of Fermentation, which sort of bituminous Oyles, I account to be of a middle

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nature betwixt mineral and vegitable Sulphurs, and therefore we shall illustrate the manner of their Fermentation with acids by vegitable

Sulphurs.

And so mineral acids mixed with vegitable sulphurs, cause Fermentation this threefold way, viz. First, as meeting with them in a more solid substance, as with turpentine, rosin, resinous gumms; or Secondly, in a more liquid form, as of Oyles; or Lastly, in a comminution of those Oyles into highly rectified vinous spirits, where the vegitable sulphurs are comminuted and subtilized by Fermentation into

smaller parts.

Thus as to the first, aqua fortis, with turpentine, rosins, or resinous gumms, makes a Fermentation, which happens from their implanted sulphurs, (mask in that solid form) and the acidum in the menstruum. Hence it is, that some resinous gumms, for instance Campbire, will dissolve in Spirit of wine, or aqua fortis singly; but not joyntly, the reason whereof seems to be this, that in the former it dissolves from the analogy of sulphurs (comminuted and volatiz'd sulphurs the more easily permeating from the nimbleness of their parts, the like sulphurs lurking in more folid forms) which indeed is the reafon why vinous spirits are the proper menstrua for diffolying many resinous woods, roots, gumms and inspissated juices, as of Turbith, Fallap,

As to the second sort, Oyle of Vitriol being mixed with Oyle of Turpentine, causeth a strong Fermentation and Heat; and by distillation gives plenty of a Brimstone: which Fermentation and Seperation of sulphur being rightly understood, is (as we judge) from no other: cause, then from the acidity in the Vitriol, working upon the vegitable Sulphur in the Oyle, and thence the Fermentation, (according to our Hypothesis) whereupon having deserted its own mineral sulphur, contained in it self, gives cause of the facile seperation of its formerly implanted Brimstone.

Lastly, Thus spirit of Nitre, or Oyle of Vitriol, being mixed with a highly rectified vinous spirit, (which is prepared from the Fermenting juice of Grapes, or with any other vegitable fermentative spirit, doth presently

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cause a violent Fermentation, which heats the Glass (its done in) so intensely, as that it can no more be touched then fire; whose cause (as I apprehend) is no other then from the strong acidity in the menstrua, which meeting with the highly graduated Sulphur of Vegitables, in those admirable depurated and volatized Liquors, the one frets upon the other, causing that intestine collision, which we call Fermentation, whence immediately results the heat: which Fermentation betwixt the Acidum and the Sulphur in that violent hurricane of rapid motion, wheels off along with it a great part of the Sulphur contain'd in the corrosive acid mension.

Another argument why the Fermentation in mineral juices, is the cause of heats in Baths, may be taken from the perpetuation of their cause; for seeing no other incessant cause can satisfactorily be assigned, which may in all things so well square with the nature of hot Baths, as the aforesaid, therefore till a more rational cause can be found out, (if any such there be in nature) it may not be unacceptable to the ingenious.

Now that their cause is certain and constant (according to our deposited Hypothesis of Fermentation of minerals in their production) is evident from their continual generation; for where once begun, they cease not to

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perpetuate their offfpring: which is evident from the observation of Mine-works. Thus Salt-peeter men find, that when they have extracted Salt-peeter out of a floor of Earth one year, within three or four years after, they find more salt-peeter generated there; and work it over again, the like is observed (as: hand Dr. Jorden notes) in Alom or Copperass or Vi-And this is not only usual to all minerals, but also the same may be said of metals: For the Tinners in Cornewall have experience: would (as the foresaid Author well observes) of Pitts, which have been filled up with Earth after they have wrought out all the Tin they could find in them, and within thirty years; they have opened them again, and found more: Tin generated: The like hath been observed! in Iron, as Gaudentius Merula reports of Ilva, an Island in the Adriatick Sea, under the Venetians, where Iron breeds continually as fast as they can work it, which is confirm'd by Agricola and Baccius, and by Virgil, who faith of it,

Insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.

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The like is found at Saga in Lygis, where: they dig over their Iron mines every tenth year :: Mathesius also gives examples in almost all sorts: of minerals and metals, which he hath observed to grow and regenerate. Erastus (as Dr. Jorden notes) affirms, that he saw in S. Joachims Dale, silver grown upon a beam of wood, which was placed in the Pit to support the works: The like of reproductions of metals, is also observed in the Lead-mines at Mendip and the Peake, which do not onely stretch further in extent of ground, then hath been observed heretofore, but also are renewed in the same ground, which hath been formerly wrought, which we have touch'd upon in our Hydrological Essays.

Wherefore seeing minerals are continually generated, their constitutive principles in their fermental operation, must as constantly be at work, especially where concretion is interrupted by a continual flux of mater, as happens in the source of most of these hot Baths.

Now where the seeds of minerals are once begun, that their active principles are set a work, in order to the heaving forth a body answerable to the type implanted in the primor dials thereof. If this happens, I say, where water in his subterraneous passages hath its constant current, it can never arrive at the compleating of the body according to the intention of nature; for although it be always aiming at the perfecting of a solid concretion; yet the constant afflux of waters, impedes that attempt, and onely serves to keep the

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fermentative principles in a constant motion ; so that water doth but set the inbred principles of Acidum and Sulphur more into an inward! strugling, and makes the Fermentation the stronger, and consequently the greater heat, as very pertinent instance, which may lead us to a better and more familiar understanding, how this Fermentation is promoted by water, we may (not unaptly represent by oyle of Vitrioll and Water; for a little mater being put thereto, it presently sets the fermental principles of Acidum and Sulphur (connatural to that Oyle) into a strong Ebullition or Fermentation, whence: refults so great a heat as the Glass (its done: in) is scarce tollerable to the hand; especially if the Oyle be well rectified: whereas, before the addition of water, the Glass (wherein was the Oyle) was cold to touch, the principles lying dormant from the thickness of the Liquor, and its tendency towards the concretion of a more folid body; but upon the addition of a little water, it thins that Liquor, at least in some measure, and so puts the foresaid principles into Fermentation: And that in the production or generation of minerals; Fermentation of their implanted principles is chiefly concern'd, is further evident in what Agricola and Erastus saith from the observation of Mine-works, who affirm, That in many places they find their Mines so hot, as they can hard-

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ly touch them; from the same reason of Fermentation it is, that the minera of Allom or Vitriol, being broke and expos'd to the air, contract a strong heat, which sometimes may arise to that height, as to cause an actual ignition, by which, not long since, a Barne at Teeland near Hallisax was burnt; and from the same cause the minera of Tin-Glass being expos'd to the moist air will become very hot; for upon the access of moisture in the air, the intrinsick acids of the foresaid minerals are dissolved, which as they dissolve mork upon their implanted Sulphurs, from whose mutual Collision and Colliquation is caus'd the foresaid Fermentation and Heat.

CHAP, V.

Aving thus delivered our Hypohesis of the causes of hot Baths, from the Fermentation of mineral juices, whose mechanical and efficient principles consist in an Acidum and Sulphur, it will not be difficult from hence to solve various other subterraneal phanomena, such as are damps, (and from thence the reasons of poysonous Springs, Baths, Pools, Lakes) also Earth-quakes, Erruptions, &c.

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First, As to Damps, to me they seem to be nothing else but certain gusts or steams arising; from mineral Fermentations, which are more or less noxious or mortal, by how much they proceed from minerals, whose Sulphurs are: more or less venemous: for if either a Fermentation happen in the very generation of some poysonous mineral, as suppose Arsenick, Risogalla, Auripigmentum, Sandaracha, Rusma, Cadmia, &c. from the intestine struglings of their innate Acidum or Sulphur; or if it happens from the supervening of an acidum upon the minera of any of the aforesaid poysonous juices, Isay from either way an effluvium doth forthwith arise, which (being the product of Fermentation) is very subtile, and thereby can easily permeate the Cranies of the Earth, and reach at a great distance from the first source of Fermentation, which is able by its Sulphurous Arsenical odour, not only to extinguish a Candle or Lamp, but also exsufflate or puffout the very vital taper of men or other animals, that it meeteth with in subterraneal passages, whence many men have suddenly perished by the breath thereof in Mines: yea fo strong is it sometimes, or in some places, that it infects some maters that lie over it, or come within the orb of its action; whence polonous Springs, Baths, Pools, Lakes, &c. take their begining, which will kill suddenly, as at Circum in Thracias

by Mompelier: the Lake Avernus, the Cave of Charon by Naples, &c. yea, from hence those maters take their original, which by their mortal odours kill Fowl that fly over them, of which sort are the foresaid Lake Avernus, as also the vapours arising from Charons den, between Naples and Puteolum, &c.

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Next to which, the Phænomens of Earthquakes are (from the aforesaid principles) not difficult to folve, if we in rendring an account thereof, shall say, that they are likely to happen, when some Sulphur or Sulphurous body, either in Liquid or Concrete, meets with a fermenting acidum in the bowels of the Earth, in some narrow passages, where, when that elasticity and explosiveness of sulphur by a supervening acid is excited, and being pent up in the Straights of the Earth, cannot easily get forth, forceth and presseth on all hands upon the adjacent bulkes, heaves and lifts like a mole in its Subterraneous workings, and thence causeth that terræ tremer, which may not improperly (amongst the rest) be illustrated by these following instances: First, I took floores of Brimstone (which is all one with Crude Brimstone) two drams, upon which I poured about half an Ounce of that fort of aqua regia, which is called (by Mr. Boyle) menstruum peracutum, which

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Thus Secondly, by putting one Ounce of: Sal armoniack to four of Aqua fortis, if the Glass Viol be close stopt, it will presently with a great noise break the Glass into a Thousand Shivers; for the acidum in Common Salt, which is in Sal armoniack, meeting with the Sulphur in the Aqua fortis, sets upon it, whereby a strong Fermentation is presently raised: which mant-

ing room, breaks all in pieces before it.

Thus Thirdly, by pouring Aqua regia upon Antimony, or the Spirit of Nitre upon butirum Antimonij, put into Glasses, or the strongest of Vessells, and close stopt up, would break them (though never so strong) into many pieces; and that from the foresaid Fermentation, which happens from the acidum in the menstruum, and the Sulphur, either in crude Antimony, or the Butter thereof; many more of which fort

of experiments we further illustrate in our

Halologia Chymica.

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Thus also from the aforesaid experiments, may (without any more ado) an account be given of many Subterraneous Eruptions: for I have by them at once given a sufficient demonstration (as I think) both of the reasons and causes of Earth-quakes, and also of Eruptions, inasmuch as that Fermentation from mineral juices made in straight meanders of the Earth, when it cannot find vent, if moderately strong, they only cause terra tremor; but if very violent, even nigh an actual flagration, then the greater the weight of Earth, Rocks, or other matter is, which lieth upon it, the stronger and more hideous are the Eruptions: breaking in pieces all before it. So that I suppose all Eruptions and subterraneal belchings, to proceed from one of these two causes, viz. either from subterraneal fires of Sulphurous minerals actually, but accidentally kindled, witness those Vulcano's of Ætna, Visuvius, Strongilo, &c. of which we have discoursed in our Hydrological Essayes, or else from subterraneal Fermentations, amongst which, some may possibly rise so high and strong from the great plenty of Sulphur and Acids, set into an actual Ebullition, as that they may (by the air which may probably reach them through some small crevices) actually take fire and burn. Thus besides the forefaid

said instances, if Spirit of Wine be mixed with Spirit of Nitre, or be added to a mixture off Oyle of Vitriol, and Spirit of Nitre, maketh and him exceeding strong Fermentation, even almost inte into an actual flame; and the Glass will be: intentely fiery bot, as that ones hand may as: long endure a hot cole as it, which if pent up, would for want of room to expand it self in its Elastick power, would I say, by its explosive

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In the next place, we shall endeavour to demonstrate, how, from the premised Doctrine of mineral Fermentations, may also, not onely Brimstone or other mineral concrete sulphurs be generated de novo, in some parts of the Earth, but likewise how many of the fontes acidi may thence take their original. As to the generation of concrete Sulphurs, we suppose it thus, viz. when or where a strong Fermentation happens from mineral juices, whilst in Embrio; and that there is no immediate current of waters to carry off the loofer part of the principles, as they ferment (as happens in all hot Baths, as we have before sufficiently declared) which not being pent up, as happens in the most usual Earth-quakes and Eruptions, as aforesaid, but finding room enough in the most potent places of the Earth, percolates some more loose bed of Earth, and thereby leaves that Sulphur (which was carryed up along with

with the fermenting steam) as it were in the filter; For that the acidum being prevalent in the foresaid Fermentation, may in those steams it ariseth with the sulphur, in some peculiar colanders of the Earth, desert its former companion, may somewhat appear to us, by pouring Oyle of Vitriol upon Antimony, or the minera thereof, and distilling it thence. The Sulphur in the Oyle after Fermentation, becomes separated, and as it were percolated, by the body of the Antimony, while the acidum arifeth more simple, leaving the sulphur behind, which afterward by a stronger fire is carryed up in the form of Brimstone, taking along with it (through the congenialness of parts) some of the Sulphur of Antimony.

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Next to which, how many of the fontes acidi, may from the foresaid Fermentation of mineral juices, take their original, we shall thus explain, viz. by supposing that in some mineral Fermentations, whilst in Embrio (and where no current of waters nor strait pallages happen, for causes aforesaid) the Ebullition from their Acidum and Sulphur, may be so intense, as that thereby a fresh acidum may be ingendred, or the former multiplyed (vires acquirit eundo) with deserting Sulphur its companion in the colander of some Earths, may be Sublim'd and carryed in steams (as a thinner and more subtile acidum, at a great di-Stance stance from the source) where afterwards, touching upon and irroreating some Earth, or some Stammina of the mineral beds of Iron, or Alom-stone, impregnates them to further uses :: So that where a current of water toucheth either upon that Earth, and afterwards upon either of the foresaid minera's, or doth touch upon those minera's impregnated with the aforesaid acidity, I say, either way are made vitriolin or aluminous waters or saws.

Now that an acid may (after the foresaid manner) thus ascend from fermenting juices, barely from the Ebullition of the principles, even without any extrinsick heat, will appear from this following mechanical experiment, viz.

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I poured fix Ounces of rectified spirit of Wine upon half a pound of Spirit of Nitre, which I put into a double bolt head, with a pretty long neck, after a while, as foon as the vinous Sulphur in the Spirit of Wine, had set the Acidum and Sulphur of the Spirit of Nitre a work, they caused such a furious Fermentation, that it drive up the stopple, and forc'd it self forth up to the top of the Room, whereby a great part was loft, whereas, if the Glass had been very close stopt, it would without doubt have broke the Glass into shivers: to what was sav'd, I added of the same ingredients of each four Ounces, it began, after a while, to fall into a strong fermenting Ebullition, so boyl'd,

and bubled forth very fiercely, and sent forth a strong sume, which heated the Glass so intensely, as I could not hold the very top of it in my hand, then I set a small Glass-head over the Glass, to condence some of the sumes; which I found gave a very smart acid spirit, not but that there are other causes of some of the soresaid acidulate spaw-waters, concerning which, we have at large discoursed in our two books of Hydrologia Chymica, and its Windication.

And now that I have laid down my Hypothesis of the causes of hot Baths (branch'd into many forts) Subterraneal Damps, Earthquakes, Eruptions, Regeneration of some Sulphurous concretes, and of the original of some of the fontes acidi, all from the Fermentation of mineral juices, as aforesaid; which how well grounded, and how further improveable, I shall leave to the unbyaffed reader to examin and judge; as also to consider, whether from the same Hypothesis or supposition of causes, may (and that not impertinently) be folved the Phanomena of the diversity of Winds, the vicissitudes of heat and cold, the reasons of Snow, Hail, Meteors, and other apparances, common to, and peculiarly obvious in the Atmosphere. So here, I would take an occasion from the nature of the foresaid Fermentation, to insist a little upon the two

two grand Phenomena's of heat and light, found in concrete bodies from the same principles.

CHAP. VI.

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Shall not here (by climing fo high) infift! upon the causes of heat and light, in that great and inexhaustible Fountain thereof, the Sun; whether its perpetual spring, and incessant emanation, may not consist in a peculiar: Fermentation of its own, set a work by the divine Fiat, and kept a foot by a continual circulation of athereal matter, concerning which, we may elsewhere modestly propound our thoughts, nor shall I descend so low, as to treat: any further of the causes of heat in those known Subterraneal Vulcano's.

But shall at present make it my task in short to shew, First, That Fermentation is made from the mutual struglings and intestine combatings of Acid and Sulphur, in all juices and concrete bodies where it is evident: And how heat is produced from Fermentation in all such bodies where it is found. Secondly, To shew how from the same principles, and after what man-

ner, light is made.

That Fermentation and Ebullition in mineral juices,

juices, whether naturally or artificially prepared, proceed not from the contrariety of Salts (as many worthy persons urge) is evident, because there is no such Ebullition amongst Salts, but what are from the contrariety and struglings of Acids and Alcalies, whereas no man ever yet could make it appear that those minerals either in succe, or in actual concretion, contain'd any sort of Alcalies, either fixed or volatile. But on the contrary its most certain, from irrefragrable experiments, that Sulphurs and Acids are separable from them all.

And as before we have shewed, the Fermentation of minerals to consist in the collision and intestine wrestlings of their Acid and Sulphur, as the causes of hot Baths, &c. So the Fermentation in animals is no less observable to proceed from the like inward struglings of their imbred Acid and Sulphur, continually (till they dye) kept on foot in the body of animals, and that will appear, if we consider their implanted acid juices (the very foundation of all Ferments) and the daily occurrence of such sort of Food, in whose texture both Acid and Sulphur, chiefly Sulphur, doth reside, in order to the keeping those Ferments at work, for the nourishing and upholding the fabrick of those bodies.

The first wheel (as I may say) of these Ferments, or the primordial Stamina of acids

in animal bodies (after their formation) are placed in the Stomack, where the Fermentation begins from the native acidum, acting upon the acquired Sulphur of nutritive food, and is carryed on into the second digestion into the intestines, where a fresh gentle acidum from the pancreatick juice, and a sulphur from the Gaule, sent thither by the ductus biliaris, promote and affist a further Fermentation, and thence carryed into the blood, where the same: principles of Fermentation, together with a volatile Salt, complicated with the Sulphur and Acidum, are still at work, and undergo **一种品** new separations and depurations, as also acquire new helps of volatization from the continually inspired Air into the Lungs, (through which the blood passeth) which still promotest the begun Fermentation, in order to the circulation thereof, and nourishment of the whole.

so that the native acid juice of the Stomack, is not in a strict sense a Ferment, till such times as it finds some sulphurous food, upon which, as its proper subject, it begins to work; and them upon its action, collision, and mutual strugling with the sulphur in the assumed a liment, begins the Fermentation, which being vital, we suppose to be the very first spring of heat in the animal body, after it hath passed its Embrio-state.

Yea, all the rest of the Fermentations in the

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body, are but the continuations of this Fermentation begun in the stomack; for the blood is made up of that Chyle, which by Fermentation is wrought in the Stomack, retaining so much of its first principles of Acid and Sulphur, mixed in a just temperature (aisisted with the pancreatick and bilous juices) as may be sufficient to keep that Liquor still in a Fermentative motion, such as may help to supply with a new off-spring of animal Spirits (the very product of that Fermentation) as also to fill up the interstices of that matter, or those parts, which are continually upon the wheel, winding off through the perspirable Portals of the body, as we may elsewhere, God willing, take an occasion further to discourse.

How powerful a menstruum this Stomachial acid (the first efficient of heat) is, doth appear both by the great force of working upon, and disolving all alimentary things, which are all of them fuch, as wherein Sulphur, whether vegitable or animal, is more or less complicated, and cujus intuitu, viz. for the fake of which, all the rest wrapt up in the same concrete, are also diffolved, as likewise doth appear from those strong vellications of the Nerves and Tunicles of the Stomack upon hunger, being a nothing else but that aforesaid acid menstruum, preying upon the next adjacent parts, through the want of some Sulphurous subject to work upon. E 2 That

That Sulphurous concretes, whether animal or vegital, are the proper Subjects for the native acidum of the Stomack to work upon, in order to Fermentation, is clear; because neither Stone, Clay, Earth, Marle, Wood, nor such like, wherein are no Sulphurous parts, or at least, such as are not congenial to the foresaid acidum, can become capable of being food, inasmuch as no genuine Fermentation (essentially necessary to the upholding the fabrick of an animal body) can thence be made.

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Not now further to thew, how Fermentation begun in the Stomack, and carryed on in the blood, and other humours, is not onely the efficient cause, and effectual source of heat, but also of all animal Spirits, carryed thence by the conduit-pipes of the Nerves, into the habit of the body, in order to the performing those peculiar functions of sense and motion, both (viz. heat and animal Spirits) being the immediate products of animal Fermentations.

We say, that in the circle of natures operations, throughout her triplicity of bodies, there is no such thing as Spirits separable, but what are the immediate results of Fermentation: For, however, among some Physiologists, they are reputed inter principia corporum: yet according to our Hypothesis, they are no principles, but the posterior products of Fermentation, and appear in bodies according to the slow or quick, from whence proceed their threefold order in the productions of concretes: For either these Fermentations are to be considered in their primordials, or first workings in bodies, in order to the fabrick thereof, and so the pirits which thence result are in a low depressed state, deeply immers'd in corporeal bulk, as appears in vegitables, &c. in their state of Infancy and

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Or Secondly, These Fermentations are to be considered in the surther progress, and closer interweavings of the principles, whereby they become to be more quick and his to the Sulphur gradually softening and sweetning their connate acids, and thence the bodies wherein those Fermentations happen, becomes more pregnant with Spirits, being now more plentifully ingendred, and more easily set at liberty by the power of Fermentation, then before: And this is evident in all things brought on to maturity, and becomes sensibly apparent chiefly in all odorous Plants and Fruits.

Or Lastly, They are to be considered in the more sensible brisk constits of the principles, even after the bodies they work in are brought to maturity, one dulcifying the other, by the concurring causes of solar heat, &c. the principles, I say, being yet kept on in motion in

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all fermentable juices and grains, do produce the greatest plenty of Spirits, which being set at liberty, are all those we call vinous Spirits, in animals those we call animal Spirits, the genuine product of vital and animal Fermentations, and in minerals their Spirits in some places after heating transient waters for hot Baths, appear in volatiz'd Sulphurs, otherwhere in subtile acids, as the causes of some acidule; and elsewhere in apporrhea, steams, &c. (as elsewhere we have shewed) Thus in all fruits, brought on to maturity, and all grains ripened for the barvest, the principles in their mutual Col'isions are so pregnant, as that by being put nearer together (which happens by their being juiced or malted, they are thereby set a mork into a sensible Fermentation, as appears in all fermentable juices and malted grains, the immediate result of both which, are vinous Spirits.

Thus in all natural animal Fermentations of their jnices, requisite for circulation of the blood, nourishment of the body, and for the performing other functions peculiar thereto, the animal principles are so pregnant, as in their continual wrestlings and inward collisions, incessantly to produce such a stock of Spirits, as being rightly disposed, and carryed in their proper Conduits, the Nerves are sufficient to the absolving the functions of sense and motion:

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And the like in their kind may be said of minerals, concerning which, viz. the origin of animal spirits from the foresaid Fermentation, we may elsewhere largely discourse.

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We shall only say at present, that as the natural Fermentations in animal bodies, are produced from the intestine collisions and inward struglings betwixt the native acid of the Stomack (fortified perhaps by some connatural acidum in the aliment) and the acquired sulphur of nutritive concretes, separating Hetrogenities, and graduating themselves by succesfive depurations, till they in their proper juices, perform those circulations requisite to the peculiar functions of the body. So likewise from the Catastrophe of the natural, and superinduction of other not congenial acids, may be made such mortifications, precipitations and depravations of the genuine ferments, and fuch new complications betwixt the recent acid, and the Sulphur in the otherwise natural fermenting juices, as to lay a foundation of new spurious Fermentations, the causes of Feavers of all forts.

Not to say here, how most, yea, (for ought I know) all sorts of Feavers, are nothing else but spurious Fermentations of the blood, and other juices of the body, distinguishable, or (if I may say) specificated by variety of acids, not congeneal, but wholly disagreeable,

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gradually heightening the natural, and otherwise slow pac'd genuine Fermentations: whose various degrees of Feavers are most what differenced or specificated from the low or high, flower or quicker degrees of spurious Fermentation: or to speak in a more plain dialect, how Feavers are various forts, or different degrees of inflamations of the blood and other juices. For an inflamation, according to our Hypothesis, is nothing else but a heightening of Fermentation from a more strong collision of the principles, whereby, from their mutual wrestlings, they arrive to the height of causticks (which as we shew elsewhere, differ from corrosives, onely from the difference of their acids) such I mean, as in a lower degree pleurifing from an inflamatory transposition of the fiery particles of the blood upon the pleura, and in a higher degree, as are the plague and pestilential Feavers, which are Feavers in their highest inflamatory and fiery degree, witness the Anthrases, Carbuncles, and other pestilential badges, which shew perfect Eschars upon the skin, as if perform'd by canteries Lixivial, or fiery: which are with due caution to be cured by fuch ways and methods, as allay that furious fiery Ebullition by Phlebotomy, and gentle breathing Sweats: but here we must cut short, intending (as this finds acceptance) a fuller and more free discourse the factor of where

of the nature of Feavers, how essentially speeisticated, and what methods accordingly they best yield too; concerning which, we may

(Deo dante) treat in another place.

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Onely this (by the by) we would observe, that amongst animal juices, those from vegitables made by animal Ferments, suppose Milk, by the various actions of the innate or adventitious acids, upon their inbred sulphurs, happen different products: First therefore, as to the coagulations and alterations, to be made from the inbred acidum thereos.

Thus Milk, while in an equal temperature of its constituent ingredients, undergoes no separation of parts, remaining in an uniform Liquor, but being expos'd to the Air, after a while the innate acidum of the Milk, being acuated by that of the Air, makes a fpontaneous separation of a cremor from the more thin part, which cream having some acidum in it, (as we elsewhere prove, that all Cremors, Oyles, Fatts, Axungia's, &c. are but different disguises of animal sulphurs, have their implanted acids) by keeping, grows more four, this by concussion of the parts (in that motion we call Churmine) undergoes a Fermentation of its kind; from whence happens another fort of separation, viz. into Butter, (which is Sulphur in another form then before) and a more ferous part, call'd Butter-milk. And

And as Milk after the separation of Cream, by longer standing, comes to a thick, and almost gellyed consistence (by Countrey people: call'd Loppard) and by a little heat splits into Curd and Whey : so Butter-milk, if kept long, will come to the like consistence; but if heated, the acidum presently coagulates the Curdy part: if that coagulation be made in heat after the mixture of New-Milk, the acidum in the Butter-milk, coagulates both the Curdy parts of its own, as also Butirous and Curdy parts of the New-milk, into that fort of four coagulum call'd hatted Milk, which is more or less four, according to the prevalency of the acidum, or

more or less affusion of New-Milk.

And Lastly, As the foresaid alterations are made from the various coagulations of Milk from its implanted acid. So likewise other forts of coagulations thereof are produced from additional acids: Thus any Fermentative potable Liquor, as Wine, Ale, Beer, Syder, &c. mixed with Milk, the acidum in such Liquors eoagulates the Sulphurous parts into a Curd, separable from the ferus Liquor; the like will a few drops of any acid juice do, whether vegitable or mineral, as of Vinegar, Vitriol, Suphur, Salt, &c. yea, the runnet which is made up of Milk coagulated by the Stomichal acid of an animal, which by keeping, fours yet more, and is made up with salt to preserve

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it from decaying, by the addition I say of the foresaid acidserment, or animal Runnet, to Milk especially in heat, is made that coagulation of the Sulphurous and Curdy parts, out of which

our Cheese is usually made.

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So that from the different actions of the acid (whether native or additional) upon the sulphur, are produc'd those usual concretions, or rather coagulations of Butter and Curds, separable from the more liquid serum: which Butter has also its connate acid, which is the cause of its liquidity in heat, and coa ulation in cold, as we could sufficiently demonstrate the liquidity and coagulation of fuch, the succulency and concretion, the foftness and hardness of other sort of bodies, chiefly to depend upon the various modes of acids, either considered in Fermentation or Concretion, and as affifted by other concurring causes, chiefly of the Air, which we now with difficulty, and chiefly for brevity fake, refer to another place.

We might (if willing to inlarge) take an occasion here amongst animal Ferments, to infift upon the causes and reasons of those strangely surprizing effects resulting from the invigorated Ferments of some venemous animals, and shew, that all their poysonous properties consist chiefly and solely in the Ferments of their juices, which may be invigorated to which by a bite (or the like) getting admission into the blood of a humane body, will, according to the degrees of their exasperation, make their transits in the bearing down, and

mortifying our animal Spirits.

Hence those fiery Serpents we read of, were probably such whose Fermental principles was by exasperation wrought to that height, as to become a venemous Fire, by whose least entrance into the blood by their sting, or the like, did presently mortisse the Spirits of those who were bitten, whereby they were suddenly

killed.

And to shew, that as the strength of our bodies depends upon the energie of the animal Spirits, the product of vital Fermentation, according to whose remiss or intense degrees of depuration, sublimation, and eradiation in their proper Channels the Nerves, the weakness or vicour, yea the whole crass of the body subsists, (Diseases generally prevailing upon us from their various affaults which are made upon these in their original source of production, I mean in the fermentable juices of the body) so likewise the spirits of venemous animals (the product also of the Fermentation peculiar to their juices) being by exafferation so subtiliz'd, as that they are highly invigorated, and beyond imagination Spiritualiz'd

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liz'd, do by their sudden siery vibrating moti-on, (if admitted) make their transits quasi ictu oculi, through our Fermenting juices, pre-fently arrest our spirits, and by coagulations, and other manner of mortifications, suspends their generation and motion, which being precipit ated and born down, and the future vibrations of the vital Acidum and Sulphur mortified, must needs bring on death, which is nothing else but a period put to the mutual colli-

Sions of the vital principles.

Where we might shew, that the dele Where we might shew, that the deleterious properties of venemous Animals, as Vipers, Adders, Snakes, Scorpions, &c. reside not at all in their flesh, because they may and are frequently eaten, not onely without harm, but also in some cases with good success, but in their peculiar Ferments (confisting (according to our supposition) of Acidum and Sulphur of their kinds) which being capable of exasperations and heightenings, are also as lyable to have their spirits invigorated, insomuch as the more those animals are angred (as I may say) the stronger the Fermentation, and the more Gubtile the Spirits are, yea the more mortal their fire, which bearing the character of their material principles, have the foresaid sudden mortifying influence upon our vital juices, and the Spirits thereof.

We might also shew, how those forts of

Ferments in their strong inveterating motions, do sometimes fix themselves upon some peculiar matter, or coagulated juice in their bodies, where the Ferments lurk as in a feminary 35 and this is the reason why that matter vomited by some sort of venemous Scorpions, (If I mistake not) called Gecco, upon their being; whipt and hung up (thereby having their Ferments exasperated) is used by the Indians ass a speedy death to their malefactors, by pricking; with the skin under one Nayle of the hand, and out applying a little quantity thereof to it, which the immediately thereby getting entrance into the blood, presently suspends the Fermentation before thereof, mortifies the Spirits, killing them dees presently; yea, at Macassar a Town in the Island Celebes, belonging to the Molucco Islands, there is a fort of poylon (whether made by the foresaid artifice from inraged venemous animals I know not) which the King of that place uses for expeditions killing those he would dispatch out of the way, by applying it to any breach of the skin, it immediately from its Fermental corrosive poyson, not only kills, but burns the whole body into a corruptive putrilage; concerning which, and many other things of the like nature, we now for brevity fake willingly defift to inlarge. inites, and the Spirite

We might also then

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CHAP. VII.

Aving in brief thus signified the causes of the Fermentations in animals, to consist in a brief, but suitable intestine dwellings betwixt the two principles Acid and Sulphur, which coincide in puncto vitalo, according to our Hypothesis, and that their heat is immediate

ately thence produced.

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In the next place, let us confider whether the same Hypothesis may not hold good in the due explicating the Phanomena in that other kingdom of nature, I mean the vegitable, where (besides what we have already said) vegitation in our account, is no other then a gentle vibration, and slender collision of the Vegitable Acid & Sulphur, from which two principles, put into a wrestling motion in every seed, after the loosening its body or husk in the lessas terra, is begun the vegitable Fermentation, which ceafeth not till the body (shap'd according to the form of those minute Types, wrapt up in the feedlings) and in some obvious to the eye, affifted by good microscopes, is brought in all its pourtrayings upon the vifible Stage of the World.

And from this Fermentation, set afoot in the very

very primordials, seedlings, and first hewingss of vegitable forms, are deducable all the observable Phænomena of vegitables; for not onely vegitation it self consists in a slow-pac'd motion of the foresaid principles, set into a slender easie Fermentation, but also their colours, sapours, odours, also other medicinal qualifications, and their propagation by Seeds, and their future: Fermentations, as of Corn, Grapes, and Fruits, &c. in order to our Bread and Drink, are referrable to the various intestine wrestlings off the inbred Acid and Sulphur.

First, As to Vezitation it self, we have already hinted, how its performed by a secret! Fermentation from the inward combating of:

their peculiar Acids and Sulphurs.

Secondly, What are Colours but the Indicra: Sulphuris? the sportings of vegitable Sulphurs, from whose interweavings and coagulations upon their genuine acids, are struck those beautiful colours which so gratefully salute our opticks, and that by making such alterations in the texture of the parts, as to admit those various reflections and refractions of Light, and causing such mixtures of Shades and Lights, as lively to represent those amiable, and no less admirable appearances of Colours to our Eye.

Thirdly, What are their Sapours but the deductions of Plants by their peculiar vegitative Fermentations, to any equal temperature,

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whereby they become pleasant or ungrateful to the Palate, and whereby those that are for food become nutritive; whose grateful gust in all, especially Fruits brought on to maturity, significe the soft sweetnings of their Acids, by the ripenings of their sulphurs; whereby they become sit objects for the Ferment of the stomack to turn into nutritive juices, quod sapit, nutrit, is from this ground most certainly true.

Fourthly, Again, what are all odours of Vegitables, but the efflorescence of their sulphurs from vegitative Fermentations, whereby, from the continual hits and incellant touches of the native acid upon the Sulphur, the Sulphur thereby becomes in part so comminuted and volatiz'd by that gentle Fermentation, as to pass off (especially in the more odorous Plants) in a sensible apporrhea, able to smite the Nostrils at a great distance; So that Vegetable odours are the immediate products of intrinsick Fermentation, which by how much the nob'er the specifick sulphur is, and by how much the higher graduated, the more gratefully are we accosted by its odour, and at the greater distance it is carried.

Fifthly, How much the medicinal properties of vegetables depend upon the foresaid Fermentation, will not be unaptly represented by observing their chief dependance upon their sulphurs: For what is it in most vegeta-

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bles that we seek after, or that doth the work, but the sulphurous and Oylie principle, which is no otherwise brought on to maturity, but by the uninterrupted collision and inward wrest-lings with its connate acid, whereby it sweetens the Acid, is it self volatized and graduated and most what complicated with a volatiles

salt, the product thereof.

Sixthly, As to the propagation of vegetabless by Seeds, how that also is performed by the foresaid Fermentation, will be evident, if wee consider, That as Fermentation in vegetabless begins in a seminal punctum, wherein is delineated all the organical parts (if I may so say) the whole plant-Embrio, (being by thee great and most skilful contriver of nature epitomiz'd into a punctum mechanically indivifible, onely discoverable to the Eye, in some Seeds, by the help of good Glasses, according to the excellent and curious micro-scopical observations of the worthy Malpigius. So I say i ceaseth not till it terminates in a new seminan punctum, its fet afoot in the very first motions of seed, and ends not till it have by the same wrestlings of Acid and Sulphur, produced a new Seed, or rather a new Cloathing for the Seed nor doth it then cease to be a Ferment, onelly lies dormant, close shut up, as in a Prison, in the busk of the Seed, till it be set awork again by being put into a proper matrix or analogom moisture moisture, and then the compage of its body is loosed, the Prison doors are set open, and the Embrio Captive set at liberty: yea, if Fermentation of vegetables was duely understood, and carefully attended, it would never cease to act, during the world: for if when by Ferselves in puncto, shaping a new domicil (for their retirement a while, till other affilting causes, according to the appointment of God, conspire at their due seasons) should then immediately be committed to its proper matrix, the Fermentation would keep onwards in its pace, which being continually observ'd, would never cease to act. But because God the great Builder of all things, hath limited the Fermentations and Productions of all vegitables to certain seasons, therefore do the principles take fanctuary for a time in those visible grains and busks we see; which busks, although to us they seem new Seed, yet they are but new Cloathings at the best, to that inward Seed, which ceaseth not, and from this Fountain it was, that Paracelsus and Helmont truly tell us, that essentia rerum non pereunt.

And indeed we cannot but look upon Seeds, or Seminary principles, in all things thence producible, as Embrio-Anchorites, concentred and thrust up (by the great skilful Builder and Contriver of all things) into small parcells

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of matter, which (at least in some) are mechanically (I dare not, nor indeed can fay Phisically) indivisible: Now that these Plant-Embrio's are so minute in most, as to escape: any mechanical division, and in some so inconspicnous, as not to be discernable by the most eurious, assisted by the best and most skilfully contriv'd Glasses, is very evident to those: who are very inquisitive herein: And yett these so minute points, mechanically indivisible (which is worth our remarking) being put into their proper matrix, or having at here competent moisture allowed them, do by at flow Fermentative motion, compitible to all vegitation, begin to make intestine collisions and inward wrestlings of their inbred principles of Acid and Sulphur, whereby that little: parcel of matter, so small as not to be obvious (at least in some) to the Eye, affisted as aforelaid, is by the power of its implanted Ferment, capable of being fplit and subdivided into plenty of yet more minute parts.

Lastly, (for at present we only design transient sleight touches upon each) That the Fermentations of vezetables, as of Corn, Grapes, Fruits, &c. in order to the preparing our Breadle and Drink, depends upon the foresaid collisions and inward structures of the two principles Acidle and Sulphur, is hence evident, because if the Acidum of Paste, Must, Wurt, or the like Fer-

mentable:

mentable Liquors, be by the addition of any other thing precipitated, altered, or mortified, then will those Liquors never Ferment. Thus if quick-lime, coral, Crabs Eyes, or any sort of fixt livial Alcalies, be added thereto, either before it begin, will prevent, or if while Fermenting, will cause the Fermentation to cease.

Ferments are so obvious in the preparing our Bread and Drink, as that usually Fermentation, (through the defect of the right understanding the nature and due improvement thereof) hath been imputed to few other things. The brisk effervescence of Wines, which work without any additional Ferments, owe their Fermentative motion to no other, then to the quick struglings, and inbred collisions of their native Acid and Sulphur; a great part of whose superfluous Acidum and Sulphur, complicated with a volatile Salt, together with other Heterogenities, are, during Fermentation, rejected and precipitated in the form of Tartar (of which more in our Halologia) The rest from a genuine wrestling of the principles compose an equal temper, and generous potable Liquor, viz. Wine, the noblest of vegetable Fermentable juices. The like may be said of all other vegitable Fermentative Liquors, such as are Ale, Beer, Syder, &c.

If the efferuescence of Wines prove strong, either from the too brisk assaults of the inbred

Acidum and Sulphur, (as sometimes happenss in new Wines) or from the reimbibition of the formerly deposited Tartar, or rejected rich Lee or Faces, (both well Saturate with the foresaid principles) or from too great agitation, or immoderate warmth, or some heterogeneous Acids, as of different fort of Grapess with prest into one mustum, or from the addition of Mercury Sublimate (wherewith sometimes lus it is adulterated) or the like; if I say, from the any of the foresaid ways, Wines be set into a but Fermentative motion de novo, and put into at les high effernescence, the remedy chiefly consists, either in the racking it oft, whereby the contracted fervour is to be abated, and future imbibitions are to be prevented; or by precipitations of the foresaid Tartarous particles, or extransous bodies, which is to be performed by affusion of plenty of Milk, or such fort off Liquors; by which, not only fuch kind of precipitations are well performed, but also dothi help to allay those Fermentations too much exalted from agitation by Carriage; or which happens from immoderate heat, by attempering and foftening inordinate exastuations.

And as this is to be done in Wines, whose principles are too active; so on the contrary, in the great impoverishment of Wines from the depressed state of the principles, somewhat of a like Ferment should be added, such, I mean,

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as may not only acuate the dormant principles, but also may inspire a new sort of Ferment, congenial to the former, of which kind, is a well impregnated Tartar, or stong Lee to be put thereto, or a Fermental Syrup compos'd from a generous Wine, Sugar, or some Aromacticks, to bring on a fresh Fermentation, or a little Fermenting Wine, freshly working upon its Lees; if in Ale, which wants a due Fermentation, either a little fresh Ferment, I mean the flores Cerevisia, call'd Test or Barn, or a little new working Ale is to be added, especially after a cohobation of fresh Malt, or upon Malt once by infusion extracted; or some dust of Malt, and some fliced Ginger; or Eggs well beat; but to return:

Yet some of these will not easily Ferment per se, but require an additional Ferment to excite their implanted Acidum and Sulphur, into a brisk motion or strugling, which we call Fermentation. Thus in the making Ale or Beer, from the insusion or juice of Malt, a congenial Ferment, viz. Test or Barn (which is flos Cerevisiae, or the seedling of its Fermentation, able from its Symbolical principle, to propagate ad infinitum, of which more essewhere) is to be added, to rouze up the like principles of Acid and Sulphur, in the foresaid

juice, to a Fermentative motion.

Thus also in the preparing the potable Liquor

from Sugar (which if done with Birch-water, makes it the more medicinal) a Ferment off rest, or the like, is to be added, which sets the foresaid principles in the sugar, into a Fermental motion, whereby it becomes a good! potable Liquor, bearing some resemblance to Wine: Now that there is Acidum and Sulphur in Sugars, Grapes, Apples, Berries, Cherries, and other Fruits and Grains, is very obvious :: First, As to their Acids, those are plainly discoverable both by the facile degenerating off Liquors or Juices hence made into Acids or Vinegars, if I may so call them; thus sugar-Canes, laid by in Troughs, becomes very Acid, and so of the rest: As also by their distillation, as appears in the distillation of the Floors off Wheat, Wrye, &c. which give an acid Spirit; so all Fruits, Sugars, Honey, &c. which by Fermentation are capable of becoming potable: Liquors, by distillation yield an acidum, witness the acid Spirit of Sugar, Wheat, Honey, &c. Your Bread distilled yields an acid Liquor, chiefly from the added Ferment, which fets: the Acidum of the Corn more at liberty; from both which proceeds that acid menstruum taken notice of by the honourable Boyle, which will draw a tindure from Stybium, as we have: try'd.

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And as to Sulphurs, they are demonstrable to be in all the foresaid Fruits, Sugars, Grains,

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&c. First, By their Vinegars, in all which lurk an Oyle, separable by Art two or three ways, as we shew in our Lithologia and Halologia: For when the Acid prevails, it dissolves the Sulphur per minima, and hides it in it self, under the mask of an Acetum. 2ly. By Di-Itillation, as when urg'd by stress of Fire, they give besides their acid spirit, an Oyle, which from the forcible actings of the Acid upon the Sulphur, and some terrestrial parts, by the violence of Fire makes it become Empyrhumatical, (as in our Halologia we further inlarge.) 3ly. By Putrifaction and Distillation they give an Oyle. 4ly. By Fermentation and Distillation, whereby they become vinous Spirits, whose Sulphur is discernable from their flagrablity. And Lastly, (to omit what might probably be done in order to the separating genuine Oyles from some of them by bare Distillations in water) by their evaperations of their juices, and extractions by vinous Spirits, whereby their tinctures are drawn, which are nothing else but specimens of their Sulphurs.

As to Corn, suppose Wheat, or any other Grain, the same principles of Fermentation are evident; for when wrought into a masse with mater, and the addition of a little vegetable Ferment, suppose Test; this by the congruity and congenialness of its parts to the similar Ferments implanted in that Grain, lets it in-

want of Symbolical principles.

Yet this last Paragraph we are to ballance with this following consideration, and that iss to illustrate the reason why Corn (for instance: Wheat) sprouted by overmuch wet in the: reaping, or moisture by bad laying up, will not make good Bread, at least, other forts of Table Food, because hereby the vegetative principles of Acid and Sulphur are excited, which should either go on in order to propagation by vegetation or germination, or that design off nature being perverted by artificial malting, might thence be used for preparing a Fermentable, and afterwards potable Liquor: but being imploy'd for other purposes, from the activity of the principles, already set into as vegitative Fermental motion, as foon as they feel the. Heat retaining their vegitative sprouting motion, break the Prison doors; and in thort, if the heat was answerable, would Spront! and Grow; but because the heat is stronger then is required for such purposes, it onely makes the Mass Fat, or become more Florid; and thence it is that such paste bakes not solid and

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and firm, but falls and runs in the Oven, as being more fit for making Malt then Bread, or other such Food.

CHAP, VIII.

Ow that there is some gentle warmth in all vegetable Fermentations, undiscernable to our senses, is apparent, because the same principles of Fermentation being invigorated in their brisk intestine duellings, may become sensibly hot, witness the heat of steep'd Barley, laid on a heap in order to Malting, which if neglected for want of turning and ventilation by Air, will become so hot, as one cannot induce his hand long in it: Yea, and from the same principles, yet heightned in their inward Collisions, may an actual burning Fire be produced: Witness corn wet, laid in beaps in Chambers if neglected, will take Fire: Also Mows of Corn laid up too moist and close, have been Fired. So likewise a Rick of Hay is sometimes burnt to Ashes, from the violent and furious Fermentations of its principles, and that from its moistness and closeness, setting its principles of Acids and Sulphur into a violent motion, so as to break forth into affual Flame.

Not to fay here how Acids are sweetened by sulphurs, and sometimes coagulate into a neutral body: For although all Fermentation is certainly (at least according to our Hypothesis) caus d from the Collisions and inward combatings of Acids and Sulphurs in the production of things: yet as Acids amongst bodies (as I have before, and may more largely hereafter shew) differ amongst themselves, so they make different assaults, and are variously reacted by sulphurs, whence both, by their mutual actions, undergo various changes and different modifications amongst bodies in

their transformations.

And as some Acids ferment with their Sulphurs in an inward wrestling, the Sulphurs afterwards as they predominate upon the wheel of operation, foftening, sweetening, and ripening their Acids, making gentle coagulations in their naturations, both amongst animals, vegitables, yea, and Minerals too (although more obvious in the two former) so likewise some Sulphurs ferment with some Acids, while with others they combine in a natural texture, to confirm which we shall onely (because in hast) give this fingle mechanical example, which shall be in Mercury or Quick-silver, to which if aspirit of Nitre or Aqua fortis be added, the mixture presently ferments from the colliston of the Sulphur in the Mercury, and the Acids

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in the Menstruum, whereby the compage there is broken from the intimate commixture of the sulphur with its Mercurial parts, whence a Solution of the whole: But if in lieu of that corrosive Menstruum, the dry Salts (of which that Menstruum by a colliquating fluor with their inbred Sulphurs by Fire is made) be mixed and sublimed together, there happens no Fermentation, but arise in a corrosive sublimate; to which, if such a due proportion of fresh Mercury be added and re-sublim'd, they coagulate and sweeten each other into a solid concretion of a neutral texture, which is that trite preparation we call Mercurius dulcis, in which the acid Salts of Vitriol and common Salt is so dulcified by their interweavings with the Sulphur of the Quick-silver, as that it will not coagulate Milk, and so becomes (being well prepared) a very harmless and innocent Medicine: whilst the same sublimate (thus sweetened by the Sulphur of its Mercury freshly added) if therewith Antimony in lieu of Quick-silver be mixed, the same acid Salts, meeting with a different Sulphur in Antimony then in Mercury, falls into a colliquation and fretting Fermentation, causing a great beat, and becomes a strong corrosive.

And as from the difference of Acids amongst themselves, and their various assaults upon their Sulphurs, cause various changes in the

genesis

genesis and transformations of Bodies, both in the texture of Liquors, and the concretions of Bodies: So from various modes of aggression of our principles, justleing differently, according to various applications, are produc'd varieties of effects, which are discoverable from the difference of spirits thence separable, which in some (at least upon rectification) smite our Organs of sense with great variety, as will appear these following ways: Thus, First, If the principles are set awork in the seminals of things, in a generative way, as suppose in Vegetation, here the principles by an evolution, expand themselves in a slow but genuine Fermentation, whose effects (I mean their spirits) most what guise themselves in the minute: effluvia of odours, especially in odorous Plants, and that chiefly in the opening of the Flower (though in many through the whole plant) when the sulphur is by circulation (as I may the fay) so sublilized by its connate acid, as to line pass off in a subtile steam, for hereby the acid not onely strikes the colour, (according to the varieties of Acids acting upon their proper land Sulphur) but also causeth an expansion and emanation of subtile parts. Secondly, If this with Fermentative Vegetation be carryed on to the: maturation of Fruits, and in their Juices the: foresaid principles be again set awork, they then make different affaults, combining in other

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other manner of collisions then before, as is evident from the vinous Spirits thence easily separable, which partake much of the volatiz'd Sulphur. Thirdly, Thus if during Fermentation, any quantity of a plant (suppose Wormwood, Mugwort, Tansey, &c.) should be gathered and laid together in heaps: Here the principles make new and different collifions then before, making retrograde motions, which tend to a putredness of the Plants, the product of which Fermentation is a volatile Vrinous spirit, as appears by Distillation thereof: which is so strong in some Plants, as that it doth very discernable ferire nares, as I have felt in the Glastum or Wood, prepared by that artifice of putrefactive Fermentation, yea, the workers thereof told me, that when after a previous preparation (by Grinding and expofing to the Air in Cakes) they are laid in heaps, the Fermentation is so very strong, as the Vrinous Spirits thence issuing, are scarce tolerable to those that are near it: which last named spirits are as much a product of that fort of Fermentation, as the two former are of theirs; and therefore as we are not to guess at the quantity of vinous spirits, separable by that Fermentation peculiar to those Fermental juices, as if pre-existent; nor of Odours in Plants, as aforehand, in their minute seedlings before the openings of those powers by their own

own vegitative Fermentation: so neither indeed ought we to esteem those vinous spirits, pre-existent in the Plants before putrefaction.

And as the different modes of the principles, aggressions, and collisions, cause various sortes of Fermentations, and different kinds of spirits, thence separable in the Vegital; so like-wise with some variation, they do the like in the animal Family, I mean, that according to the various methods of the principles mutual combatings, different sorts of Spirits thence result: thus from the intestine struglings betwixt the native Acidum of the Stomack, and the Sulphur in the Food begun in the Stomack, and compleated in the blood, are produced those sorts of Spirits we call animal.

Thus from the same principles acting upon each other in a retrograde motion, which is that we vulgarly call putrefaction, are all other sorts produc'd; and so of the rest, which we shall not now enlarge upon; and as to what results from mineral Fermentation, we have:

elsewhere discourft.

That moisture or water (the former of which is but the latter rarified) is absolutely necessary, both to the setting the principles of Fermentation awork, as also to the keeping them as a soot even in all such motions, from the very lowest degree of vegetable Fermentation, to the

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the highest of actual flagration, is evident in most things throughout the series of natures triplicity; thus Vegitables necessarily require moisture, not onely to set, but also to keep their principles of Fermentation in a constant Spring. Thus the Ferments of our Stomacks do really need the pouring down of Water, Wine, Ale, Beer, or other potable Liquors, for the perpetuating and invigorating their active principles.

And hence, for ought we know, may be the reason why a Glass of Water, taken after a plentiful repast, is found to help the digestion, by setting the Fermentation awork, which otherwise, by the glut of Food might be interrupted, and that too by diluting the assum'd aliment, and so setting the Acidum of the Stomack and Sulphur of the food into a mutual collision, even as a little water poured to the thick oyle of Vitriol, by diluting, fets the inward principles of Acidum and Sulphur into a Fermentation, thence producing a considerable heat, as we elsewhere further treat.

So likewise do the principles of mineral Ferments, in their source no less require the continual afflux of Water, in order to the heightening their heat, and making of hot Baths: Thus also Brass Lumps (which are a sort of vitriolin marcasite) laid in heaps, do from the moisture of the Air, or sprinkling of water, fuffer

fuffer their principles of Acid and Sulphur, by their mutual collisions, to be set awork, which are invigorated to that height, as to rise to an

actual flagration.

The same will Metal-Coals, Mines of Tin-Glass, Alom, &c. do, and that from the identity of causes with the former: So likewise: moist Hay, corn in Green or Moist Sheafs, Corn Steeped or otherwise Moistened, do all of them from the same heightening of the action of their principles by moisture, conceive: heat, yea take fire too, as is abovesaid. that wherever Fermentation happens, and that there is plenty of moisture or water, there the Fermentation is considerably heightened, ass may be illustrated by all the foresaid instances. And wherever there is heat, proceeding from the same principles of Acidum and Sulphur, if these by the addition of moisture become sufficiently intended, will certainly cause Fire.

Yea perhaps fire it self, I mean, the culinary made up, and fed with combustible concretes, doth as necessarily require a moisture in the Air, to the performing its quick rapid Fermentation of ignition and flagration, so as to make the principles liquid in the very act of flagration, yea that mineral corrosive Fires do require the addition of moisture or mater, upon no other account, then for the dissolving and putting into Fermentation, their corrosive Acids

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and sulphurs, is evident, not only in the Oyle of Vitriol, but also in the Stigian maters, viz. Spirit of Nitre, Agua fortis, and Agua regia, as made from the same principles of Acid and sulphur, (dissolv'd by the help of fire in mater, as we further declare in our Halologia) all which are corroding menstraa's, or liquid the two former of which being the same thing, burning fretting fires, which while in the form of dry salts or sulphurs separated, are not at all apt to make such corrosions of Metals, Mi-

mera's, &c.

For according to our Hypothesis, corrosive menstrua, are not made from salts in fluor, nor are they bare acetous Liquors, or Saline particles driven by force of fire, from the imbraces of their own Earth, as the learned Dr. Willis would have them, but are an Acid and sulphur brought over in a Liquid form: That they are all Acids, needs no proof; and that they have all Sulphurs, may very easily be made to appear, by the refinous, oylie, or other Sulphurous separations to be made from all of them, even from the leanest, I mean distilled Vinegar, (as we demonstrate in our Lythologia Phylica, and Halologia) fo that Acidum and Sulphur by stress of Fire, raising up some Liquid or watery parts, fall into a fluor, and thereby become corrofive menstrua: For mineral Salts never be come corrosives, till their

And not onely corrosives, but causticks also we suppose (according to our Hypothesis to consist both of them chiefly in the vigous of Acids, raised to the height of Fermentarion, and to differ onely in this, that caustick are made from the acidum of Fire, and that either as in its own rapid motion of Fermentarion, happening betwixt the Acidum and

dum is fixt inter cremandum upon such sort of bodies as can grasp hold of, and detain it in the calies (as they are call'd) minium, calx viva; acids of Minerals, complicated with their Sulphurs, and heightened by Fire, which by the medium of an ingeint moisture, or by a collimation betwixt themselves, become liquid and of whose manner of morkings in the solution of Metals, we have above given a short account, according to our deposited Thesis.

Yea, and that some Acids and Sulphurs will colliquescere, even without the help of Fire in distillation; and in that colliquation will cause a strong Fermentation and intense heat, is evident from the mixture of Antimony, or the regulus of Antimony and mercury sublimate, with dry powders, will melt (being mixed)

as if fused in a crucible.

We shall not here say, how by the Fermentations of our foresaid principles, all vegetable and animal concretes, (for the texture of whose bodies, water, as a material principle, is absolutely requisite, and which is wrought up into those bodies in their natural generation) are continually, by a constant wheeling off, after a little rotation in the Air, in the great capitellum

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of the Amosphere, turn'd into water again, orr Mi into watery vapours, which are but water rarified, and how that watery vapour is as one spring book in the Air, for the setting all other Fermentations awork; not onely useful towards the actual flagration of combustable matter, maintaining thereby the great round and circulation of generations and reductions of all bodies. But him also from the same moisture in the Air, carried line thither in the great circulation, and fed by incessant subterraneal steams, arising especially many from Springy and other watery places, which lead whether in the form of Dems, helps to feed Corm by and Grass, kept back by long droughts, or whether wrapt up more invisibly in the Air, doth yet reach some of the tender veins of other vegetables, or uniteth with the slender fibers of their roots, plac'd in Sandy, Gritty, or other barren Ground, and thereby either way by 22 fort of filtration, is communicated to their file Juices, whence such Plants (which otherwise) could scarce be thought to receive any sufficient supply from such barren Soils) admit of a competent stock of moisture, able to carry on their vegetative Fermentation, whereby they grow and thrive well: And hence it is, that Orpin, and several other Plants, onely set im Sand, and sometimes sprinkled with water, doth from the foresaid moisture in the Air, vegetate and like well. Nor

Nor here to shew how Air, after a double manner, contributes towards the Fermentation both of animals and vegetables: yea, towards the producing the highest of Fermentation, Fire; nor shall we take time here to insist upon water, as the true material principle, indispensibly necessary for the production of all bodies, the want of which in the grand circulation of nature, bring on a consuming drought in all bodies, whereby those concretes (whose natives the principles are) wither and dye, because their principles of Acidum and Sulphur, having not whereon to work, and model bodies with, desert them, taking wing into their own ether, leaving their former receptacles to pine away in a continual marasme, and unavoidable tabers; Nor to shew, how mater is indeed as essentially requisite, materia gratia for natural, as Stone and Wood, are for artificial fabricks; whilst the active principles of of Acidum and Sulphur, are the inward artificers, the implanted fabers, yea the hidden limners, who by the manuduction of seeds, hews out forms, shapes, and draws forth the lineaments and portraitures of all things, anfwering ad vivum (from the unerring rules of nature) their beautiful antitypes, invisibly coucht in the initials of all bodies : But (now fludying brevity) shall leave them to a further discourse.

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From what is premised concerning this our Doctrine of Fermentation, how it is performed! in all vegetation, as being the lowest orb (in the whole round world of nature) it moves: in, and yet is the true beginings of all fire in bodies; and that the most violent of fires, is no other then this Fermentation in the most rapidl with manner; the principles furioufly driving upon from each other, will be evident, and very obvious from this following mechanical experiment. Take the fubtile æthereal spirit of Venice Turpentine four Ounces, (which is nothing elfe with but the Sulphur of that vegetable resinous gumm, ster comminuted and subtiliz'd by gentle distillation, and intimately marryed to a defacate implanted acid) as also Aqua fortis six Ounces, both recently drawn, mix them together in al Glass-Viol, and they will presently fall into at 181 furious Fermentation, which will arise to that height, as actually amongst the thick clouds of fumes to burn and blaze out of, and above the Orifice of the Glass in a visible flame.

Now what is observable in this Fire, thus by the foresaid mechanick produced, and whence the causes, the same may truly (we think) be said of all other fires in combustable concretess, for here the Acidum in the Aqua fortis (lately made) is very strong, closeth with the Acid in the Spirit of Turpentine, immediately settlement the Sulphur in the same vegetable Oyling Liquor

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Liquor, which sulphur being congenial (as sulphurs usually are to each other) to that in the Aqua fortis, increaseth in its vigour, whereby both the Acid and the sulphur, even in both Liquors become fortified, and forthwith fall into an intestine Collision, whence the Fermentation begins, which being by the purity and fincerity of the principles, more and more beightened and invigorated, (having no beterogeneous matter to interrupt their inward duellings) at length arise to that degree, as to colliquate into an actual fluid flame, which is the very same cause we elsewhere assign to to the production of all usual Fire in combustable concretes, only with this difference, that in fuch flagrations, conceived from the immediate conflicts of the principles, there are not, as Isaid, those heterogenities interwoven, as in other combustable concretes, set into that rapid motion by kindling or firing.

Thus I say these actual flagrations, whether from the furious affaults of fiery acido-Sulphurous Liquors, as is apparent from the foresaid mechanical experiment, or from Acids and Sulphurs, set into intestine conslicts in combustable concretes, as is evident in all usual Fire, is no other then our foresaid Fermentation in a most violent hurry, the principles acting furioufly upon each other; while other flower Fires are maintain'd by fleighter, and more gentle touches of the

I behold the varieties of Vegetables, I cannot: but esteem them as so many igniculi, little: Fires, shewing their various lustre in their perculiar colours.

Yea to me the whole appearance of nature in the concretions of most bodies throughout the: triplicity of her dominions (some Petrificks, and such like anomolous productions excepted) is nothing else but so many Lamps burning in water, each of them distinguishing a parcel thereof, into this or the other visible figuration which we commonly call bodies or concretes, fo that the Philosophers ignis aqua, I mean, both their Mercury, and the grand Solvent the Alchahest, in which the ignis Sophorum is artificially implanted in the mercurial or watery juices, is but an Epitome of what nature in the great volume of the World, sets down in Folio; yea, is no otherwise preparable by art, then what (to a Philosophick eye) nature is constantly performing in its great orb of productions.

And as each Body carries its central Fire that up in its Bosom, expanded or blown up by the evolution of its seminals, depending upon the implanted active principles of Fermentation; so likewise that adventitious heat, which helps to foster Fermentation, (in such juices or concretions, where the active principles seem to be immur'd, in the weighty bulk of terre-

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soft, and symbolical to the Fermentative principles: which if it exceed, in lieu of cherishing, distipates the nimble agents, and spoils the act of Fermentation, and this is evident, not onely in the concretions and maturations of Fruits, but in the Fermentations of potable

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Thus as to the First, Fruits while upon the Trees, by the help of the sun, have their vegetative Fermentations compleated by the Sulphurs, sweetening and maturating their Acids, the like is done (though nothing nigh fo well) in Fruits taken off the Trees before they be ripe, and laid by in straw, Hay, or the like, whereby the warmth of the Air, there formerly begun Fermentation, is in some measure carryed on to maturation: whereas, if expofed to a more warmth, or a greater degree of heat, if done in Water, they are codled; if before the Fire, they are Roafted: In both which, although somewhat sweetened from what they were, yet are far short of the pleasant gust and delicate colour they arrive at, by their more natural and gentle maturating beat.

Thus if any Grain, suppose Barley, &c. be steeped, and afterwards laid in heaps till it contract a spontaneous heat: this very heat transcending that which is peculiar to its own vegetative Fermentation suspends, or rather indeed

perverts the intention of nature, whereby it will never so vegetate afterwards, as to go on to a propagation by seed, but onely if permitted (by neglect of turning) will shoot forth a spurious branch, call'd vulgarly an Acre-

Bire.

Thus as to the last, Fermentative Liquors, if they have any other heat but what refults from the collisions of their own active principles, or at least in degree is congenial thereto, then the intention of nature is perverted by the diffipations of the principles of Fermentation, or at least, by the graduations of the Acid above the Sulphur, as appears in heating the Fermentative Liquor too much, or in putting it up too warmin the Vessels: the like happens (I mean a dissipation of the Fermentative agents, or an exorbitancy of the Acidum) in hot seasons, or with the percussions of the Air by the noise of Guns or Thunder, or from insolation, or the like; In all which the crass of Fermentable Liquors are perverted, and the Acidum by overpowering the Sulphur, grows exorbitant, subverting the temperature of the whole.

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CHAP. IX.

Aving thus sleightly (for brevities sake) I run through the reasons and causes of Fermentation, from the lowest to the highest degree thereof, in all natural productions throughout the threefold kingdom of Nature, and shewed those from the genuine causes and natural principles, to be the fountain of Heat in and amongst bodies: Now come we to consider of some other sorts of Heat, that seem to arise either from other manner of Fermentations, or from other causes: of which are all Fermentations or Ebullitions made betwixt Acids and all kinds of Alcalies, whether lixivial or alcalizate, fixed or volatile; the Fermentation and Heat obvious in quicklime, made by the affusion of water, heat also caus'd from the collision and attrition of solid bodies. For indeed, from a due examination I find, there is no Heat produc'd amongst bodies (I mean from their own intestine principles) what sort soever it be, but what is referable of one of these two, viz. either Acids and Sulphurs, or to Acids and Alcalies: The first is the natural cause of Heat as thence springing from its genuine source, which admits of degrees even to actual flagration: tion: The other is artificial, and never ar-

rives to the height of the former.

I found therefore upon due consideration, that the foresaid Fermentations and Heat reckoned amongst those which arise betwixt Acids, and some sorts of Alcalies, might be solv'd from one of these two causes, viz. either from our deposited principles of Acid and Sulphur, or from a mutual fretting betwixt Acids and urinous Spirits: Thus we suppose (and elsewhere in our Lithologio Physica illustrate) in all Petrifick concretions, somewhat of a Sulphurous principle lockt up in the strickt texture of the petrifying native Alcaly; which when an acid menstruum comes to terebrate, finding the sulphur its proper object, closeth therewith; and from their mutual struglings, happens the solution of the body; thence proceeds the Ebullition, and consequently in some (where it is strong) Warmth: For we suppose a sulphur or sulphunous principle, to be as a cement, to bind up the petrifick Alcali in all or most of stony concretions.

Thus also we suppose in all fixt lixivial Alcalies, (or fixt Salts as they are vulgarly called) a Sulphurous principle, to be close shut up in the texture thereof; and that every fixt lixivial Alcali, is a new compage of the same præ-existent principles, produc'd and bound up by the Acidum of Fire, where the Acidum

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and sulphur are so interwoven with a volatile urinous Spirit or Salt, as that by force of Fire they do colliquescere, melt down into a body dissolvable per deliquium, which is generally Heat necesteemed a simple Salt, but having discourst largely thereof in our Halologia, shall now wave it, and onely fay, that these fixt Alcalies (vulgarly reputed folitary Salts) being new textures of the intrinsick principles, do by that neutrality of Essence they are wrought into by the Fire, from new complications, I fay, do make different assaults upon Acids then before.

Hence it is, that upon a double account, as I faid, that Acids mixed with these Alcalies may cause an effervescence, viz. either as meeting with the sulphur close bound up with the Acid and urinous Spirit or Salt in the compage of the Alcali, and so to cause an Ebullition and Heat, according to our foresaid principles; or as meeting with the volatile urinous Salt close rivetted with the Sulphur and Acid,

may either way cause an effervescence.

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Onely this difference (which is considerable) is to be noted betwixt these Fermentations made between Acids and Sulphurs as they. happen in petrifick concretions, and fixt lixivial Alcalies; from those which happen in the general course of nature, inasmuch as Fermentations which are set awork amongst animals, vegetables, yea, and many minerals, do produce

a quite different effect from those lately cited! asappears in animal Fermentations, their effects the are the production of animal spirits, &c. | In vegetable Fermentations their effects aree which either fuch which immediately refult from the flow pac'd motion of the principles, viz. Vegetation, Volatization of their Sulphurs, Odourss, &c. or are the effects of the more sensible Fermentations in all vegetable juices, in order to potable Liquors, which are vinous Spirits, on the effects of mineral Fermentations, which in done in the bowels of the Earth, where no current of water happens) are the productions of mineral concretes, &c. If where waters have their Channels (in their great circulation) their effects are hot Baths, &c. On Lastly, if the Fermentation be from mineral bodies, and corrosive menstrua, the effects aree stifling fumes, &c. All which in their different for classes happen from the looseness of the compage of their Sulphurs, and from their facilie inclination to volatization. But in the late cited effervescences betwixt Acids and Alcalies. whether in Petrifick or lixivial Salts, their Sulphurs being naturally fixed, as in Stony concretions, and are made so in lixivial alcalies : So that although Acids may touch upon them, and cause a little fretting effervescence, yet cannot volatize them; therefore upon their collifion and Ebullition, we find no different bogoo

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to smite our Nostrils, the usual products of other Fermentations.

And then as to volatile Alcalies, which put to Acids, cause a fretting heat, they do consist of an Acid and an urinous Spirit (as in our Halologia we further demonstrate) which being complicated together, retains so much of the Acidum, as is sufficient to its concretion into a saline form, and yet is so much subjugated by the Vrinous Spirit, as to be overpowered thereby; and from the neutrality of their nature to cause the foresaid effervescence, being mixed with Acids.

In the next place, as to the reasons of Fermentation contracted in quick-lime, from the affusion of water; in short thus, we suppose (and think to demonstrate) that heat to prode ceed from a Fermentation, betwixt Salts of a different nature; which upon the affusion of mater are dissolv'd, and thereby set into an actual strugling. These different salts are an Alcali and an Acidum: Now that fixt alcalizate Alcalies (not lixivial of Plants) are disseminated in the bowels of the Earth, to which petrifick concretions chiefly owe their original, we at large shew in our Lithologia Physica; and that such a sort of Alcali is implanted in calx vive (which in the calcination required to the making thereof, becomes yet heightened) is evident, First, by its mortify-

And as to the Acidum in quick-lime, we say it owes its original to no other then to that of Fire, contracted in the calcination of the Stome and that it was not pre-existent before calcination. Now that Fire in the actual flagration of combustable bodies, doth (in that violem Fermentation of its principles) fix its acidum (while the Sulphurous principle wheels off into the Air) upon some bodies it meets withail

fuitable for the reception thereof; and how that from the difference of Acids in several combustable concretes by flagration, intangling themselves with, and fixing upon other bodies, different effects are produced: I might consirme

by many instances.

The former is evident (amongst the rest) in the reverberatory calcination of Lead, in its preparation into minium, where the Acidum limit in the flame of Wood, centers and fixeth it self upon the Lead, and gives considerable increase of weight thereto: So in like manner (to come nearer to our purpose) the Acidum of Cole in the calcination of Lime-Stone, doth by a continued reverberation, fix it self in the cramies and inward recesses thereof: Thus in the calcination of Vitriol by the rayes of the Sun, in the preparation of the Sympathetick powder, the pondus thereby becomes increased.

And then as to the latter, viz. the different effect upon bodies from the variety of Acids in actual ignition or flagration, either fixing themselves thereon, or at least by some fleighter intrusions, shewing a different operation, we could demonstrate from our observations upon burning of Bricks, hardening of Iron or Steel, scalcinations of minerals and metals, various reverberations, and many other mechanical operations, (solely owing their original to the difference of the foresaid Acid,) nor to say

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here, how amongst other Phænomena, the difference of colours amongst minerals and metals and contracted by calcinations and reverberations.

owe their original to this source of varieties and of Acids in different sorts of Fires, which for brevity sake we now omit, referring to a furrament

ther discourse thereof in another place.

By the power of the foresaid Acidum in quick-lime, communicated thereto by Fire, in the calcination thereof, it is, that the mater collection Lime will perform what other more usual Acids cannot; for instance, That Lime-water And mixed with any volatile Vrinous Salt, and dil stilled therefrom, fixeth, yea, turns the Sail have into an infipid powder, or indiffolvable calx: concerning which, the ingenuous Zuelfer well notes, quin etiam (faith he, speaking of this very thing) buic aque recenti salia volatilia jungerem, moxq; vidi effectum, sc. salium dictio rum totalem destructionem, & corum in calcem vel pulverem insipidum indisolubilem, omm odore, & sapore, privatum, ignisq; violentiam in posterum strenue sustinentem, conversionum The like probably would minium do to the same volatile Salts, if mixed therewith, and that from the same cause, viz. the Acidum contracted by the Fire, and from the same Acri dum it is also, that water of Lime cast plentiful upon boiling Milk, will curdle it. And from these two, viz. the Alcali and Acidnm (whice

we have demonstrated to be in quick-Lime) put into a strugling fretting motion, by their solution in water, is (according to our Hypothefis) the very cause of heat, obvious in quick-Lime: For unless these two be dissolved, no Fermentation happens, and consequently no beat. Hence it is, that although rectified spirit of Wine, Spirit of Turpentine, or other such like sulphurous Liquors be added, yet cause no heat, because they are not competent menstrua, nor fuitable Liquors for the dissolving the foresaid Alcali and Acidum, from whose folution and and combating motion, proceeds the heat : But we have at large discourst upon that subject in our Lithologia Phylica, to which I refer the Reader therefore shall now forbear further to insist thereon.

CHAP. X.

Astly, as to heat, and sometimes ignition, which is caused from the collisions and attritions of hard solid bodies, we may without any difficulty solve from our formerly deposited principles: As (for instance) that heat and ignition which proceed from the attritions and percussions of Flint and Steel, the attritions of Steele and Wood, of steel and Pyrites, or any other Gritt or Free-stone: The at-

in the violent motion of the Axis, or Wheels of Coaches, Chariots, Wagons or Mills: all which Phanomena we can well (and we think rationally) charge to the account of our former Hypothesis, viz. That they are performed no other way, then by a quick and sudden excitation of the implanted principles of Acid and Sulphur, being by percussion, allision or attri-

tion put into a speedy Fermentation.

For the better understanding whereof, wee win are to consider both the nature and temperament of those bodies, as also the manner of the production of Heat or Fire therefrom, ass inch to the first, they are all of them such, in whose win texture our principles of Fermentation, viz. Acid and Sulphur, lye scattered and interspers'd; what are Flints and other Pyrites, but stony concretions, who have a Sulphurous print ciple for their cement, which lyeth close shunt up in their bodies, especially in some of them, the flagrable Sulphur is so fast locked up, as that in appears not by any usual manner of way: unit less either by attrition of other bodies (where in an Acid and Sulphur hang more loofely, viz Iron or steel) or by the solution of some power with erful menstrumm, such as the grand solvent the Alchahest: whilst others of them have their Sulphur more easily extricated: of which latter, fort it is G. Fabricius speaks when he laith thaai

that out of any the Pyrites; equo excutitur ignis,

Plant excognitur etiam Sulphur.

What is Iron or Steel (the latter being but the former hardened) but a metal wherein memently (above the rest of metals) doth appear an Acidum? witness its easie mouldering into Rust, being a natural calcination thereof by the bare acid moisture of the Air: For what Fire by its Acidum, doth to Iron, loofening the innate acidum thereof by actual calcination, the same in a longer tract of time doth the connate acidum of the Air to the inbred acid of Iron, which then working upon the native Sulphur doth unhinge it, and so together taketh in pieces the whole body into a crocus; And although Copper hath also an implanted acidum (the chief cause of its contracting an erugo in the Air) yet it is not so easily extravertable by the acidum in the Air, and therefore defends it self the better from the injuries thereof.

Lastly, (not now to name any more) what is Wood, whether in a sappy Branch or dry (but firm) stick, but the more strong concretions of vegetable juices, wherein the foresaid principles of Acid and Sulphur are, in the one freshly acting in the work of vegetation, and in the other lye dormant under the bonds of coagulation: So that if the same principles be actuated and accelerated in their motions, as they are by sudden collisions and attrisions, they may

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thereby be put into stronger Fermentations ; and at length be invigorated to that height, ass actually to take Fire: which (according to our Hypothesis) is the very reason why a Green Branch or Stick, by strong and frequent attritions (one part upon another) will Fire; also why the Axis, Staves, or Wheels of Coaches; Wagons, and Mills, will from strong and violentt wil motions and attritions, take Fire and burn. Thee like may be faid concerning all the other foregoing Subjects, as to the causes, or manner off int their striking Fire; which now we shall infift no longer upon: only this (by the by) (In I would take notice of (before I have done he with this matter) that frications (which aree from fleight attritions) of the parts of the body, which by the Ancients were much in use, towards the affifting the cure of many Diseases, the whose peccant matter lay much in the habit of the body, were grounded upon this very reason, viz. that they thereby help'd the Fermentation of the blood, and other dormant juices. which lay coagulated in the outward parts on the the body, benumbing the Nerves, Muscles, and other outward parts; and that if Phylicianis would now more frequent the use thereoff, might probably find an advantage thereby im order to the Cure of Diseases by invigorating those dorming Ferments, putting them into action, whereby the offending matter might the better be discuss'd and evaporated.

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CHAP. XI.

Hus having (as compendiously as we could) run through the causes of Heat and Fire, as the refult from all forts of Fermentations, in the triplicity of natures Empire: and shewed Heat to be Fire in a remiss, and Fire Heat in an intenc'd degree, or if you will a flow or more quick motion of the principles (I mean Fermentations) solves both; and shewed also these Fermentations to proceed from a wrestling of Acidum and Sulphur, excepting those made from an intestine strugling of Acidum, and a fixt Alcali, or Acidum and Vrinous Spirits: Now come we to the last thing we propounded, and that is, how from our deposited Doctrine of Fermentation, to solve that other grand Phenomena, viz. Light!

Not now to treat of Light as it is communicable to us from the great Fountain thereof, the Sun, which, as we suppose, consists in an illumination of Air by a perpetual emanation or eradiation of folar beams, springing from an incessant, but peculiar Fermentation in the body of the Sun, and sostered by an unwearied circulation of Æthereal matter, Light and Heat, as proceeding from the great source

thereof,

thereof, we conceive to differ only in this, viz. That Light is the bare illumination of the medium the Air, by a direct progressive motion of Æthereal matter, from the foresaid Fermentation, as the proper object of the Eye, and by which all other things are seen, while heat is the restection or reverberatory motion of the same luminous beams (proceeding from the said Fermentation) from the Earth or other solid bodies, affecting (by that Fermentative motion) our Organs of feeling, concerning which, we may essewhere modestly propose

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Our defign at present is, onely to discourse of the nature and manner of such sort of Lights, which we find amongst bodies we usually converse with upon the Earth, and within the verge of our Atmosphere: which are as followeth, viz. the Light of culinary Fire; I mean, of most usual combustable concretes, the Light of all Sulphurous matters, whether in the form of mineral Sulphurs, Gumms, Rosins, Turpentine, Axungia's, &c. or in liquids of Bitumen, Oyles, vinous Spirits, &c. The Light of rotten Wood, long dry'd Fish, as Codds, &c. who have an incipient putrefaction; The Light of Glowworms, Cats-Eyes, Light from attrition of Wood green or dry, which have thereby taken Fire, from the attrition or percussion of steel and Flint, or any Pyrites, from the frication or pectaphi

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pectation of animals: such as are Light from the Combing a Womans head (as sometimes hath been known) Light struck in the currying of a Morse; and that Light I have seen from a sudden frication upon a Catts-Back; of some Liquors the Light of subterraneal Lamps; the perpetual Light preparable by the exuberate Mercury of the Philosophers, graduated by circulation and cohobation, according to our English Anonymus, who had seen it done.

The Light of some precious Stones, as Carbuncles; some sort of Diamonds, magnetical of Light, as the Bononian-stone, prepared by an artificial calcination. Lastly, The Light of meteors, amongst which may be reckoned Lightening, flashes of Fire, or Light seen in Storms upon the Sea, also those luminous meteors which in great Storms at Sea are seen to cleave to the tops of Maine Masts, and at the Sterns of ships, by the Ancients call'd Castor and Pollux, by our English-men corpus-Ants, and very probably is the same with that meteor we call ignis fatuus, of which, as also concerning the Light seen upon the impressions of footings in the sand upon Sea-shores: we shall shortly speak more.

All which give Light in the Dark, viz. in the Air not illuminated by any Light from the Sun; so that we may say of things that occur

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ferently excited.

We shall begin with that which is most obvious, viz. culinary Fire, and examine how Light is produced therefrom: no sooner are the inbred Acidum and Sulphur of any combustable concrete, set into a violent Fermentation, kindled by the Fire or symbolical Fermentation (already in actual motion) put to it, but forthwith by the help of the Air, the principles are set into a rapid intestine motion: which yet more and more being sharpened by the Air, ariseth by degrees to that pitch, as to fall into an actual ignition; and from thence being yet more thin'd by the interweavings of the Air, breaks forth into flagration, or ignition with Flame; Fire and Flame seem to differ only in this, that in the struglings of the principles, and thereby in the rejecting the heterogenites, the Air is more complicated in making Flame, then in bare ignition, Flame being but Fire, rarified by the intertexture of Air, which by

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by such rarifaction of a dark cloudy smoke or

fume, makes a diaphanous Flame.

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Air is necessary for ignition and flagration upon a double account: First, from its moisture (brought into it from the grand Fermentation and Circulation of other Bodies) whereby the principles of Firing become more liquid, and thence fall into a more intenfly furious and colliquating Fermentation, according to that of Silenus the Epicurean, brought in by Virgil, semina terrarum, &c. --- Et liquidi simul ignis; next by its own peculiarly, plyable, penetrative, and circulating nature, whereby it insinuates into every of the principles actings, keeping them in a constant agitation, thereby maintaining their wheel of motion, as long as any combustable matter remains, and is well put together.

So that by the first qualification, Air by its spongy nature, imbibes moisture, wheeling off from other bodies in their incessant Fermentation, and thereby becomes qualified for keeping other Fermentations as afoot, and then by its other qualification of penetration, and being as a Fan to blow off the loose Corns, (as I may say) or heterogenious matter, ingendred by the foresaid rapid Fermentation: And by both it becomes truly capable of assisting the principles of Acidum and Sulphur in their furious combating, as thereby to turn vast bulkie bodies

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of combustable matter, first into Fire and Flame, and at last (by winding off) into water, leaving some few Ashes, wherein remain some salt, and in some vegetable concretes. the feedling of the former body: For all combustable bodies, are by this agitation of the innate Acidum and Sulphur, with the co-operation of the Air (in that double foresaid respect) reduced after a little rotation into the Air, to water again; And although Fire moistens: no bodies put thereto, yet doth it really go off, not onely in a liquid, but humid form, witness the condenc'd steams of mineral Sulphur, or Brimstone, burning under a Glass campane, is fav'd in an acid Liquor, also Spirit of Wine, fired and condensed by such an artifice, appears in an infipid water: yea, for ought I know, the like might happen (with some small variation) to most combustable bodies, if their fumes were condenced by such a contrivance: however the Air at the long run condenceth all those steams (Fire wheeleth off in) into water.

This being premis'd, we say that the highest degree of Fermentation, whereby the principles are put into a rapid motion, maketh Fire, and that is done'by the help of Air as aforesaid, which Fire of ignition gives Light by a continual winding off in luminous rayes, springing from the foresaid Fermentation, and that by the further complications of Air, interwoven in the texture of Fire, whereby the otherwise gross fumes gains a more Æthereal liquidity, is that we call Flame, which is yet more luminous

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Not here to insist, whether Light, either of the sun, or other luminous bodies, be made any other way then by refraction; for although the rayes of the sun make their exit in right lines from the source of their Fermentative motion: yet being to wade through a fluid medium, I mean our Atmosphere, where, ever and anon hitting upon liquid particles of rarified water, born up by a Columne of the same, extended perhaps as far as the surface of the Earth, (and may be further) must needs have their Lines broke, their Files disordered, and their Rayes much altered, being put into oblique motions, amongst such a Sea of watery atoms: Notwithstanding which refraction, a luminous body may not undergo any sensible variation as to locality, and that because our Eye is plac'd in the same medium with the luminous body, (if fuch as represented to us here below) And as to the Sun, perhaps that may be the very reason of the difference betwixt the apparent and real place thereof: whereas, an object so scituate, as to have the reflecting luminous rayes to pass through two mediums of different textures, must need sustain a greater diffe-

difference, as to the locality thereof, witness an oar part immerst in water, part out, or a piece of silver in a Bason of mater. But a luminous body, becoming such by having its principles of Acid and Sulphur, heightened by a furious Fermentation, and being plac'd in the same medium with our Eye, the luminous rayes continually winding off in that rapid motion of the combating principles, although (Isay) they make their Exit in right Lines from the source of their motion, (viz. the body they issue from) yet must they be continually hitting upon watery Atoms they meet with in the Air, which are many times back'd with strong Cylinders of the same, whence they are distorted from their right Lines, and become refracted from each of the adjacent watery bulla's, whereby, for ought we know, the rayes of such bodies in their illuminating motion, may become the more intended, then if they should have reach'd the Eye in right Lines, directly from the object.

For hereby those watery particles may become as so many minute apake specula's, by which, each of these luminous rayes, being once broke from its direct line, becomes by various reflections and refractions multiplyed, first hitting upon one, then slanting off another, and so ad infinitum, yet retaining their first impulse from the Fermentation or transmissi-

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on from the luminous bodies, whereby those rayes of Light are infinitely increased in their illuminating property, easily communicating a diaphaneity to the adjacent and ambient Air, to confirm which, we may observe how notably a stream of matery particles cast from a spring, through a Cylinder of Sun-beams (the eye being placed in the shade) cutting it at Angles, intends the Light thereof, make by restections and restractions new appearances of Light.

CHAP, XII.

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Thus much concerning Light, as proceeding from culinary Fire, or from ordinary combustable concretes, put into that rapid surious Fermentation we call Fire: The same we may say of the causes of Light in all sulphurous matters, whether in the dry form of mineral sulphurs, resinous Gumms, Turpentine, &c. or in Liquids, as Bitumen, Oyles, Vinous Spirits, &c. All of them in their flagration or flammability requiring Air, and that in the double acceptation thereof, as aforesaid. We shall therefore in short take leave to say, that these have their intrinsick principles of Acid and sulphur, set awork into an actual flagra-

Fermentation, and that by the affiftance of the Air both as a Sponge and as a Fan, especially the last, which thereby not onely promotes the incipient Fermentation, but also is necessarily required for the perpetuation thereof, as long and as any of the principles remain yet unwound as any of the principles remain yet unwound

off by flagration.

That there is an acid principle in all these. we may elsewhere prove by demonstrable and undenyable arguments, &c. That there is also a Sulphurous principle, no eye will doubt int upon beholding their flagration, inasmuch, and according to the vulgar acceptation, Sulphun must be in all combustable matters, onely wie may observe, this difference there is betwix common culinary combustable matters, and those last named, viz. That the first are complicated with more heterogenious matter, wrap up in the texture of those concretes; the latte are more simple, come nearer to the nature of the principles themselves, and therefore are the more readily and easily flagrable, and comsequently sooner give their exuberant Lights to which the Air hath more easie admission towards the keeping the principles at work and to the facile boying them up in a constant luminous aereal flame, burning without glow ing, or any confiderable relidence of a Capun mort', especially in some Oyles, and in all recting fied vinous Spirits.

The same may be said of Light, arising from attrition of Wood green or dry, which having its inward principles of Acid and Sulphur rouz'd up by so quick a motion as attrition produceth, gives the same appearances of Fire and Light, and that from the same causes, as that which is done by actual flagration from other external Fire added thereto.

So likewise the same may be urg'd in the solving the Phænomenon of Light, arising from attrition or percussion of steel and Flints, or any Grit-stone or Pyrites; for as by that sudden motion of attrition or percussion, the acidum of the steel and the sulphur in the Flints or Pyrites, are set into a rapid Fermentation, whence (as we have shewed before) ariseth Fire: So Light being the immediate product and refult of Fire, must needs appear. Wherefore the causes of Fire and Light arising thence, are the same with those produc'd from others more obvious, onely are differently put into action, yea the Air is as much interested in the excitation of the one, as the other: And that according to the qualifications and manner aforesaid.

Nor need we go much further for folving the reasons of Light, which appeareth from frication or pectation of some animals; such as the Light from the Combing of a Womans head, as harn been known) that struck in the curry-

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ing some Horses, and that from a sudden frication of a Cats back, if we consider the two first, as depending upon the peculiar texturee and singular disposition of the Fermentative juices; For it is not all individuals of either of the species, from which that appearance of Light is obvious; but onely those in whose constitution the principles arise, or are graduatted to a peculiar efflorescence, in the very formation or genuine production of animal Spirits, carryed by the nervous juices, as their propen vehicle, into the habit of the body, which be ing excited by that sudden motion of pectation, &c. readily by the help of the Air, give those quick flashes of Light. And as to the last, viz the striking Flame or Light from a Cats back by frication in the dark (as I have sometime taken pleasure to see done) that I cannot otherwise impute, then also to proceed from the peculiar graduation of the principles Acie and Sulphur, in the texture of that animal, and what is done by that fleight artifice in exciting the efflorescence of the principles in a luminous flame, may (for ought we know) be don't naturally by a brisk, but slender woven Ferr mentation, perform'd either in the texture co their eyes, or rather in the very fabrick of their animal Spirits, being a brisk floridues of thos juices, proceeding from a most depurate and heightly volatiz'd Sulphur, carryed away to

their

the Eyes by the optick Nerves, from whence we suppose it is that their Eyes shine and give

Light in the dark.

Which last I am induc'd to believe, viz.

That this luminous efflorescence, peculiarly refides in the animal spirits, even in all the fore-faid instances, carryed by the nervous juices into the habit of the body, because (in the last instance) the frication being made along the spina, running down the vertebre of the back, excites that volatile and highly depurated sulprobable, that many other animals, especially those which are highly fed, and whose animal Spirits are of a fine spun texture, having their Sulphur highly volatiz'd, would I fay upon trial be found, (from the foresaid causes excited by attrition, pectation, or the like) to give the fame luminous flame.

In the next place, we come to give the reafons of Light in rotten Wood, and dry'd Fish, &c. where we are to observe, that as in the causes of Light aforesaid, from the principles of Acid and Sulphur, variously put into motion, being excited into a Fermentation divers ways: So amongst the rest, this by putrefaction is not the least; for Wood shines not till its principles of Acid and Sulphur, by a retrograde motion, fall into a new fort of Fermentation, whereby it winds off what the principles in 118

helping forward the destructive or retrogressive Fermentation in taking bodies im the pieces.

For putrefaction always begins where the principles terminate their actions in generative motions, viz. upon the external superficies, or outward rims of all Bodies, where the ambient Air touch them, and thence begin their retrograde motion in the natural analysis of Bodies which is evident from this observation, viz. That I know by an artificial exclusion of Air how to preserve most (perhaps all) sorts of Fruits, newly taken off the Trees, as suppose Gooseberries, Apricots, Damsens, Cherries, &c. fo that in January I have had Tarts made on them to entertain Strangers with, as we elsewhere in our Lithologia Physica further shew.

So that it is from a peculiar fort of Ferment tation betwixt the Acidum and Sulphur in the unhingeing the compage of the concrete

whence

whence proceeds the flaming brightness of rotten Wood; For the principles are not all wound off, but onely are a going off in a luminous brightness, whence also proceeds its facile susception of Fire from any Spark thereof: insomuch, as the last Threds of natures unraveling in the reduction of bodies by putrefaction, (especially in some) is of the finest fort, the volatile sulphur winding it self off (by slender vibrations from the connate acid) in a subtile but luminous rotation.

The like account may be given of Light, from some sorts of Fish, hung up till they undergo an incipient putrefaction: For while their principles of Acid and sulphur, do by the moisture in the Air, undergo a putefactive Fermentation, the Sulphur by those retrograde motions, becomes more volatiz'd, and by gentle touches from its inbred Acid, winds off in a luminous flame: In which supposition we are the more consirm'd, inasmuch, as they shine not till a sleight putrefaction of their juices be already begun: To which may be added, that in their putrefactive reductions, a mucilage is made to appear, which is the receptacle, and as it were sperme, wherein the two principles do the better shew themselves in their vibrations and luminous productions: which mucilage the Fish imbib'd and incorporated into its self, (according to all probability) from the

pests, of which we shall speak further below.

As to the Light from Glo-worms, its probable that fort of insect takes its original from the putrid juice or excrements of some animal! or other insect, wherein the principles are winding off in a slender texture of an eradiating brightness, which juice that insect yet retains: For I look upon the slender wovem im flame inherent in Glo-worms, and other foresaid putrid juices to proceed from a mutual, butt the gentle vibration of the principles in their retrograde motion; which although without anyy with sensible heat (that it has none, we dare nont on say) yet ceteris paribus, to be in some measuree that answerable (as to the ground of the causes !) to that flame, made from the principles in their with generative motion, heightened by frication, attrition, or the like, into a burning luminous to flame.

CHAP. XIII.

Ow come we to treat of the production of luminous Meteors, and to enquire into the causes of their Light; such I mean, as happen within the compass of the Atmosphere:

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first to conceive of the Earth, as a body, in whose intrails various Fermentations (especially such as relate to minerals) are continually at work to the compleating the generation of Minerals and Metals to the making Hot-Baths, the producing the fontes acidi; and to the perpetuating other grand Phanomena of Nature: Next, that these Fermentations of subterraneal juices (I mean as to the effects thereof) terminate not always upon the external cortex of the Earth; but are continually breath forth: whose subtiliz'd and volatiz'd particles, (especially the Sulphureous) are incessantly passing off in the slenderest of textures, viz. in a subtile apporrhea, or invisible steame into the Atmosphere, filling it with plenty of agil nimble parts, floating in the Air, as in their proper sea, and dissolv'd therein, as in their peculiar fluid menstruum.

Also we are to conceive, that the Atmosphere doth not onely lodge plenty of the foresaid effluvia, arising from mineral, but likewise from animal and vegetable Fermentations, wheeling off in tenuious combinations, and slender woven nexures, (undiscernable to our Eyes, although fortified by the best microscopes) whereby the Air becomes the common receptacle of innumerous multitudes and swarms (as I may fay) of volatiz'd Acid and Sulphurous particles, not onely issuing through the

pores of the Earth, but also from other bodies upon the surface thereof, continually spending themselves in insensible effluvia, kept a

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foot by their unwearyed Fermentations.

In which confideration we are to apprehend of the Earth, not onely as the common matrix, impregnated with those intestine Fermentations from mineral juices; but also as from whose exuberant tap, plenty of other more simple, and sometimes sensible (I mean watery) steams, are, especially from springie places, continually issuing forth: insomuch, as: those last are discernable to a curious eye, intently looking upon the surface of the Earth, a little after Sun-rise, the eye being somewhat elevated above the Level of the ground, and directed towards the sun, by which curious observation, Springs themselves are sometimes found out.

And as the Earth in the confideration aforefaid, so also every particular concrete has its Atmosphere, more or less extending its orb of activity, according to the quick or flow pac'd inward Fermentations, I mean, according to the more brisk or flat onsets and encounters of their principles Acid and Suphur: And further, that many of those slender woven combinations, are by reason of their tenuity, so indistipable, as to retain the specimen of their first original, even after long, at least succedanerelead

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daneous rotations in the Atmosphere, whereby they become capable of performing other effects, to which they are naturally propence, from the occurrance of other co-working causes, as is evident in many unusual effects in or from the Air, whose causes, lying to remote from our sences, we do not easily apprehend, concerning which, we have not time now to reckon.

These considerations being premis'd, it will not be difficult hence to solve the Phanomena of those short liv'd luminous textures, Meteors: wherewe shall not need to our help, to call in, either the exhalations of the Peripateticks, because grounded upon improbable causes, amongst which that of the supposition of extrinsical heat, as the efficient, is not the least: Or the Cartesian Globuly: Or Gassendus, his Glomeres, being supposed complications of Nitro-vitriolick-Sulphurous-steams: Or Nitro-aereal particles, common to the Air and Nitre, according to the Hypothesis of a late Author. Nor lastly shall we call in any other Hypothelis to contribute to our affistance: But shall study to trace the footings of our own principles, although making their way through (as yet) hidden and unknown paths; making our free inquest, whether Meteors, may not from our foresaid principle, be genuinely and satisfactorily folv'd.

We say therefore, that amongst the Mineral and other Apporrhea, the Sulphurous, especially the Acido-Nitro-Sulphurous are not the least; which mustering in long-droughts, when the Clouds ride high, being born up at those seasons by a stronger elasticity of the Air, upheld by strong and long Colums thereof, and one Cloud being higher then another, by its own weight (and wanting stress of Air to bear it up) falls upon the subsiding; which by the sudden percussion of the Air, makes that explosive motion or crack we call Thunder, together with a rushing wind, which usually attends those Thunder-claps, which is nothing else but a pressure of Air, circulating from the coincidence of the two Clouds: Now by the fudden allision of the foresaid clouds upon the Acido-Nitro-Sulphurous-complications, floating in the Atmosphere (as aforesaid) heightens them into a quick vibration, and momentary flagration, we call Lightening; which although it be done in the very same moment with the crack, as proceeding both from the same causes with different respects; yet because luminous percussions do more quickly make their transits through the medium, therefore it is sooner seen, then the other heard, (as might further be illustrated, if I would now infift upon it.)

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So that Lightening owes its causes to the sudden percussions, or attritions of the Acido-Nitro-Sulphurous apporrhea in the Air, made by the sudden falling of one cloud upon another: which we cannot better represent by similitude to our understanding, then by the observation of a sudden flash of Fire or Light, struck from the allision of a Flint and Steel: For the thin Acido-Nitro-Sulphurous textures, are in that part (as well as in others) of the Atmosphere, which is comprehended betwixt two clouds, and the percussion of the Air, as also of those foresaid minute effluvia, wheeling in the Air, make them to appear in a sudden flash, as happens from the foresaid allision of Flints and Steel.

Not here to infilt upon the reasons, why (according to our Hypothesis) Lightening is sometimes so penetratively powerful, as to kill men, or other animals, without the least appearance of any bones broke, or breach of skin; How so piercing and liquifactive a canstick, as to melt a Sword in the Scabbath (which sometimes has been known) while the Scabbath it self has remain'd safe? Why it comes with such force and fury, as sometimes to tear up by the Roots the strongest Oaks, and other Trees of mighty bulk; and other-while breaks and splits the bodies of huge Trees; throws down Houses, overturns Wind-Mills, and

and causeth other the like Catastraphies, dismal and frightful to behold: witness amongst the rest, the late sad and dreadful calamity, which happened from Lightening and Thunder the last year, in several Citties in Holland, but chiefly in Vtrecht; which although that, and the like, be Judgements from GOD, yet are not without their natural causes.

And from the foresaid Acido-Sulphurous effluvia, passing through the Sea, and sometimes gliding upon the surface thereof, happens those sudden flashes of Fire or Light, taken notice of by some sea-men, by them seen in Storms upon the Sea, shining in the Night like Fire, being struck up by sudden percussions. betwixt Air and Water from the furiousness of Storms; whose corruscation is observ'd in more plenty, during the collisions of Clouds, Winds and Seas, whence Storms and Tempelts

then at any other feafon.

The like may be faid as to the causes of those luminous, but narrow-siz'd Meteors; which in great storms at sea, are feen by Mariners to cleave to the Masts and Sterns of Ships anciently called Caftor and Pollux, by our Sea-Men Corpus-ants; in both which, the foresaid apporrhea, whether floating in the Sea, or Air, conterminous to the Sea, being agitated, the one into a Fermentative flagration, or thinsvoven flame, the other into a figur d Meteor;

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in both, I say, the foresaid Acido-Sulphurous effluvium is struck up into a luminous flame, by the fore-nam'd attritions and percussions.

Which last, I mean the Corpus-ants, are very probably (as my ingenious Friend J. R. well observes) the very same Meteor, upon the Land, we call ignis fatuus, which seemeth to run before people, and is sometimes in Storms seen to cleave to Horses Maines; which I say is very likely to be carryed by Storms assore to inland places, and that too at remote distances from the Sea: which ignis fatuus, or noctivagus, is observed in greater plenty in or upon Storms, and more rare in a clear and servene Skie.

And lastly, (to name no more) we may reckon that fort of Light, to be from the. same causes with that of Meteors, which my foresaid ingenuous Friend (whose unsuspected veracity in matter of fact, is sufficiently obliging to me, to be credulous of his relation) has observ'd to appear in dark Nights, upon walking on the sea-shore, in every impression of his Foot, upon the lifting up his Heel, he espied a Light, or sparkling brightness, with which being surprized, and desirous to know what, and whence it was, fetch'd a Lanthorn and Candle, took up in his hand some of that matter which gave the Light, which he found to be a mucid matter fere instar pituite, and that

So that it should seem, as if by the percussions and attritions, betwixt Wind and seas, made by Storms, upon the mutual collisions of the aforesaid principles, or effluvia, whether in Water or Atmosphere, or both, not onely the foresaid sudden appearances of Meteors happen, but also by the estuating of the Seas, a mucilaginous matter is ingendred, wherein as a sperme, those forenamed luminous effluvia (I mean fuch as are struck up by percussion and attrition) fix themselves, which sometimes is: hovering in the Air, and cleaves to Mafts or other parts of ships; other while is cariyed off by storms'upon the Sea-Coasts, and thence further in Land, gives those appearances of ignis fatuus and the like: and sometimes, or in part is rejected upon the Shore, and gives cause for that foresaid Phonomenon of Light in the impressions or footings upon the sands, after Storms are over; and may contribute to the making some forts of Fish, upon their putrefactive resolutions, give that usual appearance of Light, according to the account we have given thereof above.

We might here take an occasion of insisting: upon other forts of Meteors, as Mill-dews, Blastings, &c. all which proceed from the same:

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Acido-sulphurous effluvia, floating in the Atmosphere, and struck up, by the mutual attritions and collisions of winds, clouds, and the
like; being carryed in certain Channels or
Peroledi of the Air, to the producing their usual effects, but shall now wave any further discourse thereof.

CHAP. XIV.

Text to which, we come to enquire into the reasons of Light from precious stones; of which there are three sorts, which will give light: first such as shew their native lustre, by shining in the dark, without any previous excitation; of which sort are native Carbuncles. Secondly, Such as need a previous frication to the exciting their Light and Lustre: of which are some peculiar sorts of Diamonds: Or lastly, Such as are magnetical by a preparatory calcination, of which sort is the Bononian stone:

As to the first, viz. That of Carbuncles, the cause of whose luminous rayes we can no otherwise attribute, then to the irradiation of a glaurious incombustible sulphur, disseminated through its whole body, imbibed in, and fixed to, a most defecate matter, (imbib'd, I say,

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The same we may say of some sorts of Diamonds, onely with this difference, that these to shew their Lustre, require agentle excitation by a previous frication, whereby the foresaid luminous incombustible sulphur gets more:

at liberty, and darts forth the better.

Now that some particular sort of these do by a gentle frication shew their lustre in the dark, I have from the autopsie of my worthy Friend Mr. Shippen: Yea that some sorts of Diamonds are not onely luminous, but also electrical of a Needle after a previous excitation by frication, I am assur'd by the honourable Boyle, who acquainted me, he has had one of that sort: As also, that the King (as he told me) has one that will do the same very remarkably.

As to the cause of Light in those which by a foregoing calcinatory preparation, become magnetical of Light, of which sort is the Bonian stone, (and perhaps others might be found out, that by the like artifice would perform the same.) It depends, I say, on, and proceeds c' say from, the peculiar texture of

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fuch fort of Stones, so wrought upon and altered by the Fire, as not onely to imbibe as it were, the rayes of the sun, but also for a time to fix them, suffering them leisurely to go off again, and so become by fresh impregnation, capable of performing the like emissions of Light ad Lubitum: concerning which Light issuing from the three foresaid noble petrisick bodies, we insist more largely in our Lithologia Physica, to which (when extant) we refer the Reader.

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And as to the Light of subterraneal Lamps, although those be generally reputed (and that too by very learned and intelligent perfons) amongst chymera's, supposed to be merely sictitious, yet I am not altogether of their opinion; but do think, there is a possibility in nature for them to have been really performed. Now the reason why it is generally concluded in the negative, is taken from the defect of Air in those close caverns; inasmuch as all sorts of vulgarly known Fire, need the access of Air to the keeping up that rapid motion in combustable bodies, which being secluded, those Fires thence depending, of needlefity must dye.

But we suppose, and in part know, that there is lodged in most, especially in some particular bodies, an incombustible sulphur, known chiefly to the Adepti, to whose invigorating

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Lastly, as to the perpetual Light, preparables by the Philosophers exuberate Mercury, graduated by circulation and cohobation, as also as luminous Liquor demonstrable by Art: upon which we shall not now insist, both because we do not pretend to be a Master of any such thing; as also because we have touched there-

on in our Lithologia Physica.

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CHAP. XV.

Thus having compendiously run through the great varieties of Fermentations in the threefold Kingdom of Nature, and shewed the various Phænomena of Light in different bodies, in that part of the Scene of visibles we converse with, solvable by our principles from different causes, put into various motions. Now it remains to conclude this Doctrine of Fermentation, first by elucidating our principles from collateral authority: Next, by shewing how from the great variety of Acids acting upon Sulphurs, may divers other Phænomena be naturally solv'd.

As to the first, viz. to confirm and illustrate our principles to be in all concretes throughout the triplicity of natures Empire, besides what we have in brief said, and reserve also for a further discourse, we might here bring in the Authority of the great Hypocrates, and some others of the Ancients, to shew how this concordia discors, the principles I mean of Acidum and Sulphur, contracted into Seedlings, are interspers'd in the seminals of all things; whence by such kind of Fermentation (as aforesaid) all things vegetate, come to their K 2

acme and decline; yea, from which the whole Scene of visible concretions, are by a certain strugling from their central Fires, brought into action, lively pourtray'd upon the Stage of the World.

But because we take an occasion in our Epiftle to touch thereon, we shall forbear; and at present onely add the authority of the intelligent, learned, and worthy Borichius, who in his late piece deHermetis, Agyptiorum, & Chymicorum sapientia, a tract highly valuable, and worthy the perusal by all ingenuous persons) in one place, as if measuring forth our princi-

ples, Taith to this purpole, viz. Nullum animal oftendi potest, ex quo oleum [& boc est animalium sulphur] educi nequeat; nullum, ex quo nibil aciduli possit seperari: nulla planta, que non vel oleuna vehat, vel firitum admoto igne flammantem; nulla, qua non pressu succum profundat, si sibi permittatur, in acidum quiddam fonte abiturum. Metallica ut robustioris temperamenti, Sulphure & Mercurio non carent, equidem hoc primum illis cum animalibus & plantis commune est, quod rara minera illa sit, qua sulphur verum & flammaturum solicite inquirentibus non offerat; nulla, que ingeniose in alkoholtenuata, & aeri, le opus est, tantillum exposita, distillatione non spiritum acidulum expremat.

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Not here to insist on what the learned Dr. Willis saith in this matter in his Doctrine of Fermentation, who as he urgeth, ob salis fluorem (how rightly let De Ferm. others judge) so we, ob acidi pre- p. 10. dominium, vinum, lac, sanguis, cerevisia, edulia prius grata & dulcia, quando corrumpi incipiunt, ingrate acescunt. To which we shall add the suffrage of the industrious Tachenius (a consi- Hip. Chym. deration highly worth his own p. 90, 91. due and well-weighing inspecti-

on) Lac (saith he) sponte acessit, sient & reliqui succi tum vegitabilium quam animalium, cum in putrifactionem tendunt: imo nil putrere neg; generari potest novi, nisi pracedat aciditas.

As to the last thing propounded in order to the concluding this discourse: we might say, that Acids in order to the concretions and reductions, coagulations and liquifications, condenfations and rarifactions, solidity and fluidity, and other various modifications of bodies, differently denominated, according to the different impressions they make upon our sensual Organs; I say, Acids in the solving the forefaid appearances of bodies in the main, fall under a double confideration, viz. either as active and fluid, or passive and consistent.

Under the first, viz. while its active, and so its succulent, liquid, or fluid, after which man-

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ner it appears in all actual Fermentations, whence immediately refult those grand distin-Hions of concrete bodies, known to us under the notion of animals, vegetables, and minerals; which Fermentation is previous to all manner of concretions in the triplicity of natures workings (as we have in the foregoing difcourse briefly illustrated) For while vegetation amongst Plants, animation in the composure of juices, and thence of the structure of animal bodies, and mineralization in order to Hot-Baths, are perform'd; the Acids concern'd, must, I say, of necessity be fluid and actually succulent; otherwise a stop or lett would immediately be impos'd upon the workings of nature in the formations and transformations of bodies, and consequently would cease to propagate themselves.

For no growth or accretion of parts in the genefis of natural bodies is perform'd, without a succulent Fermentation, where an Acid is in an actual, yea fluid motion: From which succulency of Acids together with intermediate coagulations and hardenings, perform'd at due seasons, all concrete bodies in the threefold Kingdom of nature are produc'd: and from these two, viz. Acids in succis solutis, working upon their inbred sulphurs by a natural Fermentation, and from the concretions of these juices by the help of the ambient Air, always

(in the generation of bodies) conspiring to such effects, I say from the motion of liquid acid juices, and their weavings by concretion seasonably perform'd, it is, that from very minute seedlings, Plants are brought on to great

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Thus from Oak-Seedlings, call'd Acorns, (whose seminal part lyeth in a very small and inconsiderable compass) may be produced too, and is daily growing to be, great bulkie Oaks: So that when we see a vast spreading oak, and look at a small feedling, whence such in process of time, is produc'd: if we consider what has been done, and which way nature has so busied her self, as to bring forth so difproportionable a bulk to the little plant Embrio compriz'd in the feedling: we cannot, I fay, chuse but view the inward agents, set at work in the epitomiz'd Oak, in a fluid state, which by the expansive motions of their juices in their natural Fermentative vegetation, as they come to the Air, become thereby woven into Stems and Leaves,, and by further hardenings, are condenced and incrustated in part into Wood and Bark: So that by the concretions of the sap (wherein the principles are in a liquid state of Fermentation) carryed up betwixt the Bole and Bark, are made confiderable increase in Bulk, till at length it swell to that huge stature, we see many of them grow too.

As to the bulk it self of an Oak, Ash, &c. it oweth its original (as well as all other concretions do) materially to water: But that water should be form'd, coagulated, and put on the shape of an Oak, Ash, &c. that is wholly ascribable to the intrinsick agents or intestine principles of Acid and Sulphur, set in the feedling into a Fermentative motion, displayed into that figure by the manuduction and evolution of the contracted and shut up seed, carryed up and conveyed by their proper Vessels, whether by the names of veins, arteries, &c. with their accompanyed Air Vessels, according to the ingenuous Malpigius, and our Countreyman Dr. Grew. What we have said of an Oak is compatible sno modo to all other vegetables.

Then as to the other consideration Acids fall under, in order to the fabrick of bodies, whether in the form of natural or artificial concretions, viz. as it is passive, or becomes consistent, so it stands in opposition to smidity, or rather is the complement thereof, determining it into solid bodies: For we see no other cause to which natural concretions, coagulations, incrustations, consolidations, congelations, &c. comprized under the notion of binders up of bodies, can or ought to be more genuinely refer'd then to Acids, under this consideration: what I pray are Stalks, Leaves, Husks, Grains, &c. of Plants or lesser vegetables, but the Aci-

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dum woven and condenc'd (with some sulphurous parts) into those forms by the access of Air? what are the bole, bark, and branches Water of Trees, or larger fiz'd vegetables, but the on the concretions and hardenings of the native Acid. Higher ! juices, together with the inclosure of some sulplurous parts, by the co-operation of external Air? what the Fruits of Trees, but the coacu-TO BE lations of Acids, sweetened by their Sulphurs, ETOIOTI + thereby brought on to maturity, and thence COLLEGE made fit for other Fermentations, in order to potable Liquors?

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.: What, amongst animals, is flesh and musculous parts, but the coagulation of the blood and other humours, to whose constitution a 如他 genuine Acidum in a due proportion is essentially requifite? What the Bones, but parts confolidated from implanted Acids, in whose coagulation or condensation, some Sulphurous parts are also taken in? And as in the natural constitution of the body, and eucrasie of the bumours, Acids are chiefly concern'd in the concretions, coagulations and consolidations of the parts; so likewise in the dycrasie of animal juices, and preternatural concretions and indurations, &c. of the body, Acids are primarily concern'd: Thus what are Fistula's, but callofity and obdurate hardness of the inward parts, viz. the veins, arteries, &c. being hardened by a spurious Acidum lodg'd in those particular

lar parts? What are the podagrical Tophi and Nodi, but the Synovia of the Joints, hardened and congealed by a gouty Acidum, fixing it self by coagulation upon those parts? What are hard tumours, but swellings from Scorbutick Acids, or from Acids of some badly cured Disease, lurking in its Acid seminary for a time, till other concurring causes sets the spurious Ferment more awork, and by the predominant Acidum (the general faber of pains and dolours) the Vessels are obstructed, and the bumours of some particular parts coagulated into those obdurate swellings. Lastly, What is: the Stone in the Gaul, Bladder, or other parts of a humane, or other animal body, but chiefly an Acidum fixed upon a petrifick Earth, and urinous Alcali or volatile Salt, taking in some: Sulphurous parts, but espcially, as I say, bound up, or knit together by the vinculum of ani Acid: Of which, further in our Lithologia; Phylica.

Amongst Minerals, What are all fossil and other mineral salts, but concretions chiefly perform'd by the power of Acids in the bowels of the Earth? In particular, what are sal marine, Vitriol, Alom and Nitre, but concretions of acid juices? And indeed what are the generality of artificial salts, or such as are made by mixture, but such in whose texture Acids are chiefly and primarily concern'd, and with-

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out which scarce any saline concretion at all doth appear? What are Stones made in the bowels of the Earth, but liquid subterraneal juices of alcalizate, or other proper matter, arrested by acid steams, arising from some Fermentation of mineral juices, which together pass into those petrifick concretions; as we sufficiently (and that de industria) demonstrate in our Lithologia Physica and Halologia

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What are Minerals themselves (being immature Metals, having the principles of Metals but after a crude, volatile, imperfect manner) such as Brimstone, Antimony, Pyrites, Auripigmentum, &c. but Sulphurous concretions, bound up by their intrinsick acids, taking into their compage other Heterogenities, as we have in short above declared, and may more at large, God willing, in another place. Yea, to go higher, what are the Metals, but a metallick sulphur, bound up by a peculiar implanted Acidum, in the mercurial juices, whose mixture being not perfect, through a complication of some heterogenities, makes the imperfect, but those being removed by a closer bond of the metallick principles, gives the perfect Metals, unseparable and unalterable by the power of the strongest culinary Fire.

We might go yet further, and ask what is the Philosophers Elixir, (if fuch there be in

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rerum natura) but such a close weaving of metallick principles, (whose Acidum is intimately and inseparably united) all so highly graduated, as to become a fixt coaculated tincture, of so extensive a nature, as to be able to make quick transits through, and thereby to hinge into its own fixity and purity, other impersect

metallick bodies?

So that upon a serious inquiry with our Eye directly levelled into the works of nature, we cannot but conclude; First, That all manner of coagulations, congelations, condensations, salifications, petrifications, yea all forts of concretions of bodies (or of juices into bodies) are primarily ascribable to Acids, as their grand faber, of which we discourse largely, and demonstrate (we think) clearly in our two forefaid Tracts. Secondly, That by these foresaid coagulations, salifications, petrifications, and other concretions, the connate Acidum doth so combine with the sulphurous parts it closeth with, as that both pass into a quid tertium, or neutral refult, partaking of both, and yet distinguishable by neither: insomuch as the Acidum by such fort of coagulations and concretions, loofeth its Sting, and becomes thereby altogether unperceptable: And hence is the reason why although Acids be the very foundation of all coagulations & other concretions of bodies, yet are themselves, as to our gust, in many things

things the least discoverable; which because we cannot easily get to the insides of bodies in their natural productions, shall therefore endeavour to demonstrate and ellustrate by arti-

ficial mixtures, resembling the natural.

to mines to hinge to Thus in mixing the Runnet or usual Ferment to New-Milk upon heat, or while warm after Milking, the acidity of the Runnet, not only makes the Milk Split into Curds and Whey, but is it self so coagulated with the Curds, as not to become perceptable at all: so that cheese is nothing else but a neutrum, or neutral result from an Acid, and curdling parts of Milk, coagulated together, while Cream is the Sulphurous parts of Milk; and Butter is the coagulum of that Cream, separated by a slender Fermentation procured by the motion of Churming ; which very coagulation of Butter is from a combination of some small quantity of Acidum with the Sulphurous parts.

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Thus also from the Acidum in Wines (of all forts) in Ale, Beer, Syder, &c. being poured upon warm or boiled Milk; from the Acidum, I say, in any of the foresaid Liquors it is, that the Milk separateth into Curds and Whey, or poset-drink; the former of which are made lighter or stiffer, according to the difference of the Acids, and various manner. of application of the ingredients; in which Curds, the acidum of the Fermentable Liquor

is wholly coagulated, which is a good way of mortifying or correcting all forts of fretting Acids, whether in bad Wines, or other Liquors, which all fix (if there be Milk enough) in the Curd: and yet that Curd is a neutral, and the Acid not at all perceptable therein; yea in case of bad Wines or other Drinks, where the Acedum is too eager and fretting, to those who do not care for Poffet-drink, and yet would not loose their Wines, or other Liquors, I would (being prompted from the foresaid cause) propound as an expedient, to put a spoonful or two of boyling Milk upon a Pint or Quart of such sort of Liquors, stir it about, if the curd rise to the top to skim it off, if not to run it through a filter, whereby it will become clear: and so you have corrected your Wines, &c. and made them fit for drinking, or in lieu of that to put a tost of old Wheat bread therein, which will imbibe much of the Superfluous Acidum, and make the Drink thereby more wholfome.

From the foresaid cause of Acids it is also, that Fat congeals in animals, which is but the sulphur of the blood congealed by its own, or at least acquired Acidum of the Air: which after melting by heat, (whereby the Acid becomes fluid) congeals again in cold, into that confistence called Saem or Tallow; and from the facile congelation of the Sulphurous parts of the

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blood in some animals, from the acidum under either or both considerations, viz. of native, or acquired from the Air, it is, that for instance Conies and Field-fare, become Fatter in Frosty weather: and from the like cause, the Fat of Land-animals is hard (as the ingenuous Dr. Grew notes in his discourse of mixture) while that of Fish is very loft, and in great part runs to Oyle, viz. because the first sort are expos'd to the acidum floating in the Air, and thereby continually (to proper ends) inspired: and the latter, being always immers'd in water, is much what depriv'd of that

congealing aereal acidum.

And as Acids are remarkable in the various concretions of animals, viz. in the coagulations into Flesh, consolidations into Bones, congelations into Fat, &c. whereby they shew their different operations upon various juices of animal bodies; and thereby also combine into neutral results as aforesaid: so likewise, the same is evident amongst vegetables: Thus express'd Oyles, especially when the innate acidum so prevails by some acquirements from the aereal, do by keeping, grow rancid and thick; as also is further apparent in the mixture of acid Spirit of Nitre, with Oyle Olive; whereby the vegetable Oyle is coagulated, and made confistent, being congealed thereby into a white Fat or Butter (as Dr. Grew observeth.)

And

And as nature produceth Rosins and Gumss in Plants and Trees, congealing the juices off wounded Stems, Boles, Stalks, Heads, &c. by the acidum of the Air, according to the disposition and genius of the Plants, whence Rosins, as of Turpentine Scamony, &c. Gums, as Campbire, Opium, &c. so in like manner Art in imitation of Nature, and from the same principles, can produce somewhat equivalent thereto: Thus if the acid Oyle of Vitriol bee mixed with the Oyle of Anise-seeds, the vegetable Oyle is immediately (by the acidum im the mineral distill'd Liquer) congeal'd into

a perfect Rolin.

Yea, and by the addition of Acids to some vegetable oyles, may be resembled the produ-Ction of Turpentines: Thus Oyle of Vitrion added to the distill'd Oyles of Turpentines, Nutmegs, Juniper, &c. after Fermentation become of a confistence altogether emulating usual Turpentine, without the least appearance of Oyle swiming on them; nay, although Spitrit of Wine be afterwards added, yet will in cause no separation of any of the Oyle: Buil the contrary happens, if you add Spirit on Wine to an essential Oyle, before mixture with the Oyle of Vitriol; for then the Spirit on Wine and Oyle of Vitriol unite, and reject the essential Oyle to the superficies: So that thee reason why distill'd Oyles by the foresaid artis fice

fice, subside in the form of a liquid Turpentine, is because, that upon Fermentation from the foresaid mixture, the Oyles receive such an alteration, by suffering their volatile parts to go off, as that what remains, combining with the Acidum of the Vitriol, becomes thence more a Turpentine then an Oyle, and consequently, as heavier, must subside, although spirit of Wine be put thereto, which otherwise would swim above it.

So that from the premisses it will naturally follow, that Turpentines are indeed but liquid Rosins; and Rosins, no other then concrete Turpentines, and further, that Turpentines are oyles incrassated or condenced by addition of Acids: yea all, but several disguises of Sulphur, altered according to different degrees of Acids, and their various affaults upon

Sulphurs.

tuin te Its worth (by the by) our observation, that even from the mixture of some Acids and sulphurs, sanguisication (I mean as to its tincture) may as well be imitated and shadowed forth unto us, as from those of volatile Alcalies and Sulphurs: Thus the acid Oyle of Vitriol, mixed with the effential Oyles, either of Turpentine, Juniper, Nutmegs, or Amber, Strikes (besides the Fermentation and intense heat they cause) a deep blood red colour, as I have tryed; And I do not know yet,

but

but that even Alcalies, whether fixt or volatile, may from the same reason of their hidden and shut up Acids, intend the colours of Sulphurous vegetables: concerning which Acids we elsewhere touch: yea, and from the same operation of the genuine Acids upon their proper Sulphurs, in the great work of vegetative Fermentation, are struck those various, and no less admirable colours, in the great field

of vegetables, as we have hinted before.

And to conclude, as we have shewed water to be the material principle of all concretions : so the distinction and specification thereof, depends upon Fires or Ferments, lodg'd and hidl in the inwards of Seeds: which Fires or Ferments are differenced from the great variety, chiefly of Acids, not onely in Fermentation, but Concretion, in Fluidity but Solidity, and confistency of bodies: For whats the tapestrey of vegetables, in their peculiar verdure, spangled with an amicab'e lustre, but so many central Fires or Ferments, at first hid in their seminals, and afterwards by the co-operation of other conspiring causes, displayed into almost infinitely variety of Plants, branching themselves in their different, delicate, and beautiful colours? And what are animals, but vital Lamps burning in bodies; and yet those bodies no otherwise consum'd, but by the glowing, dwindling, and at last extinguishing off those:

those vital tapers? whereby not onely ani-mals, but also vegetables are apt (besides their common putrilage from plenty of moisture) to spend themselves (by the declining of the foresaid Ferments) in hecticks and wearing marasmes, which vital Ferments are more noble then the vegetable, because working in greater varieties of Vessels, and therefore the more highly by circulation, sublim'd and graduated into animal Spirits, the ultimate product of vital Ferments, yea in humane bodies is the very vinculum of the rational Soul (that Heaven born Creature) to the body, being its vehicle: here a large Field is open, where I could freely let my thoughts and pen run; but shall at present set up my staff, and content my self (although unwilling) in drawing the Curtaine over the rest, and indeed at length, after many conclusions, make an End.

FINIS.

This following Paragraph is to be inserted insead of that in page 11. line 29.

Ence it is, that some of those Sulphuroushot-waters, may with good fuccess, im order to the Cure of some Diseases, be taken inwardly, others not; Those that may, are generally such, whose Sulphurs are either in from Common Brimstone, Vitriol, or Antimony, or from Marcalites and Pyrites bordering in thereon: of which fort (among the rest) are those of the Bath in Somerset-shire, which to take their original from such kind of Minerals; or Mineral juices, lodg'd in the bowels of those great Mountains, at the foot or centre whereoff those Bath's break forth; which although of late are found to be fuecesiful in the Cure of Some Diseases; yet its very suspicious, they injure other persons, who, without good advice, drink those waters; so that as to a universally medicinal water, they come far short of the Sulphur-water at Knarsbrough in York-Shire. And indeed these hot-Sulphur-Bath-warters, ought to be drunk with a great deal on caution, and but by some persons, and that too in extraordinary cases, yea in no wise to bee

drunk as a general healing water. Those Sutphurous kot-waters, which are altogether improper for inwarduse, are such as are impregnate with the Sulphurs of Bitumen, Arsneck, Risogalla, &c. or with the Minera's thereof, or at least with such Marcasites as participate therewith, they are such as we elsewhere name. Now the acidum which necessarily concurs to those Fermentations, as an indispenfible Sulphur, opens the bodies of those Sulphurs, and thereby either detains them while net in fieri, in succis solutis, or from concretions reduce them to fuch; by either way, renders fome wholfome and healing, others noxious for inward use, according to the difference of the forefaid Sulphurs.

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And to be Sold by A H. of Cooper to the

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An Advertisement to the Reader.

Here is now published a Second Part of the Catalogue of Chymical Books in English, to be added to the First Part, formerly Printed with the Philosophical Epitaph, together with a Third Part of the Chymical Catalogue, or a Collection of such things published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, as belong any way to Chymistry, or the study of Nature by Art in the Animal, Vegetal and Mineral Kingdoms; which Catalogues, with most of the Books contained in them, (with many others of that Subject in Latin, a large account of which Borellus bath given in his Bibliotheca Chymica) are to be Sold by William Cooper at the Pellican in Little-Britain, London.

DISCOURSE
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Sulphur-Bath
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YORK-SHIRE.

WILL. SIMPSON, M.D.

LONDON,

Printed for Will. Cooper at the Pellican in Little-Britain, 1675.

WILL, SINDSON, IM. T. LOCKDONG Printed for Will Cooper at the Pollican in Linde-Britain, 1675.

A Discourse of the Sulphur-Bath at Knarsbrough, concerning its Causes and Virtues.

Hat I may not be injurious to what I have already writ in my two former Books, entituled Hydrologia Chymica and Hydrological Esfays, concerning the Sulphur-Well at Knarsbrough, as a mineral water of great use in its virtues inwardly taken. But now defigning an account thereof, as a Bath for outward use, shall therefore, in order to the better understanding of what I aim at, here resume so much of my former discourse, concerning the Essential ingredients, and necessary principles of that Water; together with an addition of some more recent observations, as may serve to illustrate what I now intend to be my present task: Our method will be as followeth.

1. To lay down the constitutive ingredients

or mineral principles of that Water.

2. To shew the process (as near as we can apprehend) Nature useth in the preparing this excellent water.

3. To shew the difference betwixt this and other natural Hot-Baths, as in their original and inbred principles; so also in some sort as

to their virtues.

4. To shew how, and by what means, the sulphur (as the chief mineral ingredient in this water) is so opened, as to become, not only so subtile, as thence to be solvable odore tenus therein; but also so volatile, as to pass off in a continual steame, and insensible effluvium.

fhort, as to its original principles, nor is much (if at all) inferiour in its efficacy, to some other sulphur-waters, which are Hot-Baths; inal-much as this is lately found to be successful for outward applications, as well as those by late observation are remark'd for inward use.

6. To shew, that the artificial heating of the sulphur-water, bears some analogy to the inbred heat of other Baths, as they come hot

out of the Earth.

7. To shew, how Art may imitate Nature, (but yet from the same principles) in the resemblance of most Baths, viz. how to prepare such Baths artificially, as are natural.

Lastly,

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Lastly, To inquire how and after what manner this sulphur-water performs those expected helps, as a Bath: where, in short, will be illustrated its various virtues in order to

the help of several Maladies.

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First, As to the constituent ingredients or mineral principles of this water: We say they are comprized in these three, viz. 1. A marine or fossil salt. 2. A sulphurous Apporrhea or steam of sulphur. Lastly, A little aluminous acidity. As to the first, viz. salt, is apparent both from its brackish taste, as also from what remains upon its distillation or evaporation; of which we find betwixt one and two drams in a quart thereof: as we further shew in our Hydrologia Chymica, &c.

2. As to the Sulphrous principle, thats manifest, 1. From its Taste and Smell; as also from its hogo upon the rislings and regurgitations of the Stomack, after taking thereof. 2. From its colouring of Silver dipt therein; which it doth as readily as the solution or washings of crocus metallorum from the Sulphur of the Antimony; or as the solution of common Brimstone in the preparing Lac Sulphuris, both being made from the Acids of alcalizate Salts, as will appear (although a paradox) more

clearly anon.

And lastly, from its colouring of silver by its very Steams, as we shall shew more afterwards.

Now the question may be ask'd, whence this mineral water has its Sulphur? I answer, that there are plenty of vitriolin Marcasites well saturate with Sulphur, out of which I have, by an artisice (taught in my Hydrological Esays) separated perfect Brimstone, which melted into magdalions or rolls, are not distinguishable any manner of way from the common: besides which Marcasites (found not far off this Spring) the very adjacent Earth is full of Brimstone.

Lastly, As to the ingredient of Alom, its discoverable these ways following, first from the Alom-Bed through which this mater at last passeth, or at least toucheth upon, as is obvious to any eye that will look at it, being close

adjoyning to the exit of the water.

from its curdling of Milk: for the salt separated from the Sulphur-water, being put into boyling Milk, will make it shil into Curds and Whey, as if some acidum was poured thereto, which common salt will not do; for we try'd both, and that in the same proportion, and found the Sulphur salt to cause a speedy separation, and that in great quantity; and the common Salt made a little separation, of a lighter coagulum, but did not make it shil, or alter the seeming colour or consistence of the Milk: And lastly, if the powder of Coral or Crabs-

crabs-Eyes be put thereto, they imbibe or mortifie the acidity of the Alom, and cause a Mil-

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And as the three aforesaid ingredients are found to be the constitutive principles of this mater, so that neither vitriol nor nitre (however some imagine the contrary) are contain'd therein, is evident, first as to vitriol (which gives the most suspition from the plenty of its Marcasites, found not far from the Well) because it will strike no tinsture with Galls, as we shall shortly further evince: And as to Nitre, there is not the least suspition, either from what is separable from the water, nor from any mineral glebe adjacent thereto, that we have yet discovered.

Secondly, As to the process Nature useth in the preparing this excellent mineral water, or the manner of her mixing the foresaid ingredients, by her Chymistry in the bowels of the Earth, in order to the making up the forenamed Sulphur-Bath: In short thus, a water spring, suppose, passing through or by a minera of fossil salt, part of which it dissolves, and afterwards in its current either meeting with some acid juice, whether of vitriol or of other mineral glebes, becomes impregnate therewith, and obviating, or rather supervening a Sulphurous Mineral, from the concourse of which two, happens a Fermentation: or else,

else, this Saline Solution comes upon a minera, whether that of vitriol, or what other soever it be, in the meanders of the Earth, whose principles are yet crude, and onely embrionative; whereupon it sets those native and congenit principles awork, into a Fermentation, either way, I say, it becomes capable of raifing that intestine motion, we call Fermentation, and thence of fo subtilizing and volatizing the Sulphur, as to make it solvable in water, (as we have illustrated more demonstrably above in our Doctrine of Hot-Baths.) But not staying here, because of the continual afflux and pressure of water, at length it passeth through an Alom-bed, whose acidity precipitates in great part the body of the diffolo'd Sulphur; in which very precipitation happens its fatid smell, and sulphurous hogo, which onely passing through a slender Colander of Sand, retains its lately contracted odour; where it filters off from the more gross precipitated body, and so makes its exit.

Which gives great probability of heat in the source of its original mixture, and that if the Spring did immediately after that solution and Fermentation break forth, it would be hot, at least warm, after the manner of other Hot-Baths; but being carryed on in a longer line, in its subterraneal current, before it breaks forth, looseth that heat contracted upon the

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Fermentation of the aforesaid mineral juices. And this is likewise remarkable concerning Alom interested in the fabrick of this water, viz. that I have (as often as I pleas'd to make the experiment) taken some of the succulent Alom state or stone (found close by the Well) which has had the Salt discernably extraverted, which when I scrap'd into simple water, would with Galls forthwith strike a deep Purple: after the manner which the succulent Alom-stone doth, which is got upon the scarbrough Bank, near that spam [about which our great controversie, concerning that waters being aluminous, and not vitriolin, did chiefly depend which experiment I have feveral times shewed to persons no less ingenious then inquisitive.

I also order'd an infusion to be made of some of the same Alom-stones in above a Gallon of fresh water, then to be evaporated to about half a Pint, which filtred, I evaporated further in Balneo M. to try if it would shoot per se, but it would not, onely came to a loft

fort of matter or mellago.

3. As to the third thing propounded, viz. the difference betwixt this and other natural Hot-Baths in their original principles, and primary causes: We think that from what has already been said, and especially what yet remains to be discours'd of, in the next, and other 4. As to the fourth proposal, viz. how, and by what means, the sulphur (as the chief mineral ingredient in this water) is so opened, ass to become, not onely so subtile, as thence to be solvable odore tenus, but also so volatile, ass to pass off in a continual steam, and insensible effluvium; For the great query is, how sulphur may be so opened, as to make the sulphur-well, and other sulphurous waters of the like nature.

While I was therefore seriously ruminating upon this matter, viz. what it was that might truly be said to open the body of crude Sulphur, whether it was an Acid or an Alcali, I began to consider how many mays, and by what means, it was usually so opened, as to make a solution in any Liquor: First I considered it was solvable for the most part in all oyles, by the help of Fire: and that I imagin'd happened from the analogy of parts, betwixt Oyless and Sulphurs; both of them being chiefly sulphurs under a disguise, the one in a concrete; the

the other in a liquid form; both of them also in their bellies hiding their intrinsick Acids, the Oylie or Sulphurous parts of both by Fire melting together, in the fluid form of a Balfome, while the acidum, chiefly of the sulphur, being thereby in part separated, doth concrescere into a saline form, under the appearance of crystals, as is obvious in the preparing the Balfome of mineral Sulphur or

Brimstone.

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And as vinous Spirits are vegetable Sulphurs, comminuted and subtiliz'd by Fermentation 3 so these are also succedaneous to Oyles, in the folutions of Brimstone, yet need previous preparations by fixt Alcalies, (as they are called) for being so spiritualiz'd, are not such apt menstrua for solutions of crude Minerals, as Oyles are, although either of them are powerful enough for making very strong and furious Fermentations with the aforesaid mineral Sulphurs, once by their congenial Acids, brought, by help of Fire, into a fluor, in the form of corrosive menstrua: witness the high ebullitions betwixt vinous Spirits or Oyles, and Spirit of Nitre, Aqua-fortis, Oyle of Vitriol, &c. some of them so very furious in their Fermentation, as to arise to an actual flagration (as we elsewhere demonstrate.)

So that crude Sulphurs, unopened by the acuations of the acidum of Fire, (which also sharpen

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sharpen the implanted Acids of such Minerals) do disolve quietly without any tumult, (if done leasurely) and melt together into one Balsamick Liquor, (though if hastily done with a pretty smart Fire, they make a crackling noise) whereas the foresaid mineral sulphurs being subtilized by their own Acids, fortisted by the acidum of Fire, in their distillation, are brought thereby into a sluor off both principles, and if then mixed with the foresaid vegetable sulphurs, contract a surious Fermentation, from the fresh collisions, betwixt Acids and Sulphurs, and if closes that up, would break in pieces the strongest Vessels art could contrive.

And as the foresaid solutions of mineral sulphurs, are perform'd by Oyles and vinous Spirits,,
from analogy of parts; I considered whether
other sorts of solutions of crude Brimstone, or
the like Sulphurous Minerals, might not also
be done, by the like analogy, and then I pondered upon the alterations made upon Brimstone, &c. by fixt alcalies (which how properly call'd, we shew in our Halologia) and
quick-lime, and by well weighing the matter,
found, that as Brimstone was dissolvable in Oyle
and Spirit of Wine, as aforesaid, so fixt alcalies work upon Sulphurs, no otherwise then as
they are acide-sulphurous Salts.

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For I considered that volatile Alcalies, such as are all urinous spirits, work not at all upon, nor cause any alteration in sulphurs: therefore it must needs follow, that wherein fixt and volatile alcalies do agree, or in that property, which is common to them both, I mean, their precipitating faculty, neither of them is concern'd in the solutions of Brimstone, and that is common, both to fixt and volatile Alcalies, to precipitate, what Acids have dissolved. Now the reason why urinous Spirits, I mean volatile Alcalies (as they are call'd) I mean volatile Alcalies (as they are call'd) do not at all work upon Brimstone, is, because they contain so very slender a texture of Acids, and no sulphurs (if highly rectified) and therefore are incapable by analogy of working upon the aforesaid bodies: how fixt Alcalies are a new compage of their own native goether. Acids and Sulphurs, together with the intertexture of urinous Spirits, (from whence propot 210 ceeds its precipitating faculty) all bound up by the acidum of the Fire, (which is their OU BUSH. vinculum) and not a simple Salt, we elsewhere OF 100 in our History of Tartar, declare more at large. To said then Spare of Hors of and more e matting

While I was pondering upon this matter, at length methought I espyed a great barmony in natures works; I saw that she perform'd the same solutions of mineral Sulphurs, in some Parts of the bowels of the Earth, by her own men-

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of Chymistry (the very foundation and exemplar of all we call Artificial) as she did in other actions, reputed (amongst most Authors) Heteroclites; and was the same in the latter, as the former; and from hence I saw, that reputed cansticks, I mean fixt lixivial Alcalies, were no other then Acids, viz. of the Fire, fixt upon bodies: so that I found nature symbolical in all her actions, and always consonant to her own principles.

And that I might improve this notion the better, (not taken notice of by any other Author I know) I began to make a strict serutiny into the nature of fixt Alcalies; I considered, First, That the more Fire they endured, and the higher they were calcin'd, and the sooner us'd after calcination, the stronger and more fiery

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Causticks they were.

Salt, unless performed in open Vessels or Cruciples, where the Fire might more immediately touch upon them, and concentre its own acidums. 3. That if after they were cold, and kept from the Air, and then Spirit of Wine or Water

was put thereto, thence a heat was presently produc'd, which as I conceive, was from no ther cause then this, viz. That either of Liquors, sets the acidum, contracted from Fire, and the Sulphur or volatile Alcaly

in the Salt, into a sudden Fermentation, dissolving, and so putting them into an intestine

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4. And fourthly I considered, That the longer these Salts were exposed to the Air, even to a solution per deliquium, the more mild and soft in operation they become; loo-sing thereby gradually their Acids imbibed from the Fire; insomuch as by often solution per deliquium, the compage of that Salt, from the vinculum of the fiery Acid, is taken off, as that the whole may thence be reduced into an insipid Water and Earth (and no Arcanum neither.)

Lastly, That although these fixt lixivial Salts, do make strong Ebullitions with Acids put to them, yet that happens, either betwixt the additional acid, and the Sulphur in the Salt, or betwixt it, and the volutile alcaly, bound up in the artificial concretion: That there are Sulphurs in those Salts, or new textures of Plants, appears from their lixivial or saponary property: and that there are also volatile alcalies, is evident from their precipitating saculty, and from their intestine strugling with

acids.

To which may be added this observation, that after fixt alcalies have lost the acidum contracted from Fire, (which they do by keeping, and sometimes exposing to the air, togo.

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ther with the addition of somewhat which dints the foresaid Acidum) may then by Art, be made to split into Oyle and urinous Spirit, or volatile Salt.

As to that great objection against the acidity of fixt lixivial Alealies, viz. the precipitation of such solutions made with Alcalies by Acids, inasmuch as it is generally observed, that what solutions Alcalies make, are most promptly precipitated by Acids. I answer, First, That although what more simple, I mean, volatile Alcalies do dissolve, are precipitated very readily by Acids, of vice versa, yet where Alcalies are more complicated, and interwoven with other essential parts, there the precipitation by Acids, of what those already have dissolved, are in no wise wholly ascribable to them as alcalies, but equally compitible to other parts in the concretion.

And in the next place I answer, that even some acids are capable of precipitating what others have dissolved; to prove and illustrate which, I try'd this following instance, viz. I took a clear solution of saccharum saturni, which I had prepared with distilled Vinegar, which no man will deny to be an Acid; upon which I poured a pretty smart spirit of Vitriol, whereupon it presently became Milkie, and caus'd a precipitation of a pure white calx of saturn, which precipitation may also be done with spirit of salt.

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The same likewise will Spirit of Salt do, poured upon a solution of refin'd Silver, made in double its weight of Aqua fortis, in preparing that admirable anomolous neutral concretion, call'd Luna Cornea, mentioned by the bonorable Boyle in his origin of forms: and not onely Spirit of Salt but also Oyle of Vitriol will

cause the like precipitation.

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Whence its obvious to any eye, that what some Acids dissolve, others may precipitate from the congenealness of the solvend, to one solvend more then another: For both those wherein the solutions of the metals were made, viz. Spirit of Vinegar and Aqua-fortis, are as undoubtedly acids, as those which cause the precipitations, viz. Spirit of Vitriol, and Spirit of Salt.

So that the precipitation of bodies depend not upon acid or alcalizate Liquers, as such; but upon the consanguinity (if I may so say) of bodies or solvends, to liquers or solvents, viz. whilst an acid having dissolved one body, meeting with another akin thereto, lets the former fall, and from an abstruce affinity of parts, dissolves the latter.

From whence it need not seem heterodox, (although to the most it may, as yet, a paradox) to say, that fixt Alcalies open the bodies of mineral Sulphurs, as they are acido-Sulphurous Salts; and that chiefly as they par-

take

take of the acidum of Fire, assum'd by calcination: and that precipitations of the same solutions may be perform'd (and that too without the least absurdity in Philosophy) by other supervening Acids, as we have even now demonstrated.

As I observ'd all fixt Alcalies made out of Vegetables, to work upon Mineral Sulphurs, on the account of their being Acido-Sulphurous-Salts; so I could not otherwise (whilft I look'd upon the matter with a very intent eye) judge of calx vive; whose manner of operation, in opening the bodies of Brimstone, and other Mineral Sulphurs, I could not charge to any other then its Acid, which it had contracted from the Fire, in the very calcination of that fort of Stone, call'd Lapis calcarius, (viz. Free-stone or Lime-stone) which that it chiefly partakes of the Acidum of Fire, and thereby performs not only that, but various other effects, we have already in short demonstrated, and shall further in Lithologia Phylica.

From the premities it will easily appear, in confirmation of our former Doctrine, that all solutions of Mineral sulphurs in the bowels of the Earth, are made by their peculiar Acids; and that other solutions made by Art, are but from the same principles under other disguises; Therefore that which opens the body of Sulphur

which this water (we treat of) runs, must of necessity be an Acidum, which afterwards is precipitated by another Acid of the Alom-bed,

through which at last it passeth.

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As to that experiment we gave to illustrate the cause and manner of making that water, by opening those vitriolin Marcasites with quicklime, in our Hydrological Esfays, although we there imputed it to the alcali; yet now from second and more mature thoughts, grounded upon experiment, as aforesaid, find it otherwise; where we profess such an avowed proselyteship to truth (sufficiently amiable and worthy in it self) as upon nearer apprehensions thereof, grounded upon better meighed principles, to decline what we have formerly at greater distance in any matter opiniated, and in this particular, have thence reason to wave the former, and to ascribe the solution of this great Phanomenon to the latter, viz. to the Acid in calx vive, which, in some meafure, bears an analogy with that Acidum, nature useth by her own chymistry, in the intraits of the Earth, for the solutions and extractions of sulphurs.

As to the 5th thing proposed to discourse of in this our method, viz. how this water comes not much short, as to its original principles, nor is much inferiour in its efficacy, to some other

other Sulphurous waters, which are Hot-Baths, which is evident (besides what has already been said) by the sequel thereof, viz. because the manner of use of both, in respect of what they have been, are now reciprocal; those of Hot-Baths being formerly chiefly known for outward, and these for inward use. But now of late are found, the former in some cases to be successful for inward use; the latter by observation, are now eminently remarkable for outward application: so that the manner of use of them per se considered, is inverted, and in a mutual respect, is reciprocal.

As to the virtues of those Hot-Baths (which are lately found remarkable for inward as well as outward use) I mean especially those of our own Country, the Reader may consult Dr. Jorden his discourse of Natural Baths, and of late the Physicians, who have and yet do attend

those waters. edicale of bas remoted every

As to the virtues of this Sulphur-water (our present Theme) as to the use thereof as an inward Medicine, the Reader may consult Dr. French his Book, and the patient the Physicians there. It remains now to speak of it in relation to outward use, as a Bath, and this leads me to the next considerable, viz.

6. That artificial heating of the water, bears some analogy to the inbred heat of those other Baths, as they come hot out of the Earth.

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To the illustrating of which we are to consider sulphur or Brimstone (according to our former Doctrine, that it may become solvable in water, is either to be comminuted and volatiz'd by the native or superinduc'd Acids, and that by a brisk Fermentation from the mutual collisions of the two principles, whence the heat of natural Baths, as aforelaid, or else the sulphur, by fleighter touches, and flenderer vibrations from congenial Acids, becomes folvable in a preterlabent water, whole heat therefore (if any) in the source of Fermentation, is but gentle: yet by that fleight solution of sulphur, it becomes capable of precipitation by another Acid, (viz. of Alom) as happens in this water we treat of: That a body of Brimstone is precipitated is evident from Dr. Neals observation, concerning a crust of Brim-Stone which he found under the Stones of the old-Well at the removing them, through whose crevices the water sprang: and that the Acidity by which the precipitation is made, is from the Alom, doth as clearly appear from the Aluminous black Stones, found in the further digging for a better Spring. Now what remains in the water after the forelaid precipitation, is no other then the apporrhea, or subtile affluvium of Sulphur, which being dispersed through the whole body of the water, is always upon the wing, flying off continually. This

This effluvium of Sulphur complicated with Salt in the body of the water, although it be very volatile, (as I said) yet that it may the better permeate our bodies, in order to the performing those expected helps, its necessary (as to outward use) that the waters should be heated, by which the volatile parts are put into a more vigorous motion, and made capable of penetrating our juices the better: For although in frigido, the Sulphurous parts are by a volatility continually winding off, yet by heating, its put into a more lively assign, and made more readily Fermentable with the humours of our bodies.

Now that the Sulphur in this water confifts of tenuous parts, and very volatile, is evident (besides what already has been said) by this following observation, viz. that during the time I Bath'd therein, and afterwards went to Bed, having laid my Silver-studded Watch upon the Table, thereby to observe the time of Bathing and Sweating, I found the steam of the heated mater had guilded it at such a distance; and is so conspicuous, as to change the colour, (as I have observ'd) of the Brass-Candlesticks which stood in the next room to the Bath. Yea, although this be very volatile, yet that it doth not suddenly take wing, is hence evident, because after three hours time, that the water had been heated, when I got up, I dipt a Sixa Discourse of the Sulphur. Bath. 21 pence therein, which it still guilded very readily.

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7. As to the artificial resemblance of Sulphur Baths by imitation of Nature: First as to Hot-Baths, that indeed we fall short in, because its the work of Nature in the great Fermentation of Mineral juices, in order to the production of Mineral concretes: And seeing Art doth of necessity always petere principia from Nature, and that those principles are seminal, therefore not to be imitated by Art; But inasmuch as all Fermentation amongst Minerals, (as we have formerly shew'd) consists in the inward conflicts of Mineral Acids and Sulphurs, and that according to the different affaults of the said Acids, upon varieties of Sulphurs, depend the specification or formal difference of Mineral Waters; so in particular this Water being chiefly compos'd of a sulphur, wrought upon by an Acid, and afterwards precipitated by another; the resemblance by Art must be from the same sort of principles, grounded upon the natural: Thus what an Acid, (native or superinduc'd) performs upon Mineral sulphur, in order to the making that Mineral Solution, required for the natural composure of this Water; The same will the Acidum of calx vive, or of fixt Alcalies do suo modo to Common Brimstone, or other Mineral Sulphurous Concretions, as aforesaid.

And

And lastly, As to the virtues hereof: This Water being gradually heated (as is said) becomes a Bath, whose sulphur hereby sirst penetrates the better into our Fermental juices, exciting them, if languid through Hydropick Acids, or spurious, through Scorbutick Acids, in the one by helping (with other concurring Medicaments) to remove obstructions from coagulated Acids; in the other, by precipitating, altering and sweetening Scorbutick Acids, the cause of pains and particular tumours.

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2. Hereby it the better reacheth to dint that Fermental Acor of the Gout, impress'd upon the Synovia of the Joints, so easily communicable to the adjacent Nerves; hence is the reason why its found so effectual for the sourvey, Gout, &c. viz. because these forenamed Diseases are chiefly determined and specificated by Acids, coagulated upon different humours and parts: For its the Essential efficacy (if I may so say) of a subtiliz'd sulphur to dint Acids, and thereby to resolve such as are coagulated; so that to me the discussion of all tumours, whether Scorbutick or others, depend upon the resolving those coagulated Acids, the intimate and real efficients thereof; No sooner doth a Spurious predominant Acid coagulate any portion of the blood, or other juice in any part of the body, but presently

an obstruction of those parts happen, more or less, according to the intense or remissive degree of the prevalent Acid, which as it falls out in Vessels or Bowels reputed more or less noble, viz. intensely or remissly concerned in the fabrick and circulation of vital juices, and animal Spirits, so it becomes the patron of different sorts of Diseases; some whereof easily bending to more facile methods of cure; others more stubborn (of which are the last mentioned) not yielding but to more volatile, subtilized, and penetrative sulphurs, such as are in this and other sulphurous Baths.

By which (I mean our Sulpkur-Bath) Scorbutick and Podagrick Patients have received confiderable relief: for which cause, many persons, finding thereby so much alleviation of the otherwise grievous Symptoms, and such a mittigation of the severity of suture sits of the Gout, (I mean as to what they might have expected, without such a previous help) do voluntarily make their annual returns to the Bath: of which I could give several instances, but that it doth not suit my present design.

3. By the use of this Bath, the blood and humours are purified, whence it becomes proper for Blotches, Scabs, Itches, Elephantiasis, or Bastard Leprosie, and other Scorbutick impurities of the Blood; For it procures most excellent Sweats, whereby the other impure

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Acids

Acids, (which are precipitated or cast off from the Blood in its circulation, and topically fixed upon this or the other external part are loofened, diffolv'd, or mortifi'd; which depray'd Acids lodge in the habit of the body. having their very Roots fixed in the ultimatee digestion, vitiating the Blood and Latex, sent thither for the ordinary nutriment of the body, in the common circulation thereof; year they are sometimes so fixed upon their own Roots, as to transmute the otherwise alimentary juice, by their Ferments, into those external impurities: which they do as really as a Crab-tree-scions, or Bud, ingraffed into a good Apple-flock, doth (from its own Seminal Ferment) turn the juice of the Stock, into the nature and property of a Crab: So that in such external vitiating of the humours, which are onely skin deep, the applications in order to Cure or Abstorsion, must be such as can mortifie, dissolve, alter or correct the foresaid externally scituated Acids, which may be, and is, most aptly perform d by this Sulphur-Bath.

So that in many the like cases, where those Acids are most pertinacious; and the Maladiess thence have taken deepest root, viz. in the Elephantasis, Psora, Leprosie, &c. the most common and usual Purges and Diaphoreticks, are altogether insignificant, because they reach not those deeply impress'd Acids, nor correct

those

those spurious Ferments, seated, yea rooted in the babit of the body; which fuch fubtilized Sulphurs, as are in this Bath skilfully applyed (with other affifting Medicines) are apt

chiefly to perform.

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Amongst which external impurities, the Lucs Venerea (being made by carnal contract) may not improperly be reckoned; which confilts in a peculiar fort (in its kind) of a contagious Fermental Acid, thence communicable to the juices of the body, especially where the contagious Ferment, by the first contract, entered; which by its corroding acor, as a caustick, fretting and inflaming those tender parts, or coagulating the juices of some particular parts (brought thither by an afflux of humours) into venereal tumours, whose restless Ferments yet lodge in their Bellies, or inwards, in both become the Authors of Noctunal pains, polutions, &c. to the dinting of which spurious Fermental acor, (the cause of the aforesaid dolours) the just mulct of that Sin must be chiefly aim'd at, in the curing thereof: which besides other Diaphoreticks, may very well be perform'd by the help of this Bath: And that too, because Sulphurs, (especially such as are prepared and volatiz'd by the admirable Chymistry of Nature in the body or bowels of the Earth) do sweeten and mortifie all fuch fort of Acids: For which purpose,

in order to the Cure thereof, not only Bathing, (and some other assisting Diaphoreticks) but also the drinking the same water is requisite.

4. By the use of this Bath, the nervous maladies are also much helped, of which fort are Cramps, Convulsions, Palsies, Apoplexies, being caused from the various seisures upon these juices, also from the contorsions and disablements of the Vessels or Conduit-pipes, (the Nerves) those juices are circulated, or at least carryed in, being the Organs wherein the animal spirits move in order to sense, motion, and other vital functions, proper thereto, whose tone are altered, contorted, contracted, or relax'd by several forts of supervening Acids, sent up in flatulent steams, resulting from some spurious subordinate Fermentation, whose Acids being strong, have prevail'd, and by a sort of sublimation are at length fixt upon those animal Cords, causing obstructions, contractions, relaxations, &c. (according to the morbid. Acids) the causes of Diseases relating to the genus nervolum.

Now as Acids are the cause why Nerves undergo those various alterations in their tone or texture, by contractions, relaxations, &c. and in their juices by coagulations, and thence obscructions, or other debilitudes, whereby the volatile nimble animal spirits become interrupted in their motion, being block dup by

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fuch fort of coagulations: so in order to the Cure of these Diseases, such Medicaments and Methods are to be inquired into, as may dint, alter, and dulcifie such kinds of Acids, and thence may loolen the contracted, smooth and make even the contorted, may strengthen the relaxed Cords, yea and may every way answer the indications of the deprav'd tones of those animal pendula's or vital strings, whereby the imprisoned spirits, (the immediate product of vital Fermentation may again beset at liberty, and all the animal functions be restored to their pristine state: of which sort are our Sulphur-Bath, which by correcting the Acids, Supple and soften the contracted, strengthen and bind up the weak, and very much repair, in the maine, the deprav'd tone of the genus Nervosum.

Lastly, By the use of this Bath, the contraction of the tendons, and musculous parts, I mean stiffiness of the Limbs, Joynts, &c. (where the contraction is not too fixed) are often remedied: For these outward maladies being caused through some rejected Acids, which wanting a due Fermentative motion to give them wing by perspiration, are coagulated or hardened (partly by the assistance of the Air) in the external parts; but by the sulphur in the Bath, the pores being opened, and they dissolved, and put into motion,

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