A difcourfe concerning the rifing and falling of the Quickfilver in the Barometer; and what may be gathered from its great rife in Frosty weather, as to a healthy or fickly feason; presented the Royal Society March 20. 1683. by the Learned Dr. Martin Lifter, Fellow of the R.S.

Do not offer these things Dogmatically as though I had light upon certain Truths; but only as probable Conjectures, and such as may as well account for the Phanomena of the Barometer, as any I know. I am of opinion, 'That it is not good, if we intend the Advancement of Natural Philosophy, to let any part of it rest too long upon one Basis; For he that is once well pleased with an Opinion, naturally acquiesces, and seeks no further. However admitting the Gravitation of the Air, I have a mind to try how far I may go in some additional thoughts I have about the Barometer, though they may possibly be much different from what hath hitherto been proposed about it.

1. It is to be observed, that Quickfilver is not affected with the Weather, or very rarely, let that be either Cloudy, Rainy, Windy, or Serene in St. Helena; or the Barbadoes: and therefore probably not within the Tropicks, unless in a violent Storm or Hurricane. The first is affirmed by Mr. Halley, who kept a Glass near two Months in the Island St. Helena, and the other of Barbadoes stands upon the Credit of our Registers.

2. In England in a violent Storm, or when the Quickfilver is at the very loweft, it then visibly breaks and emits small particles, as I have more then once observed; which diforder I look upon as a kind of Fretting; and confequently at all times in its Descent, it is more or less upon the Fret.

In this diforder of the Quickfilver, I imagine it hath its its parts contracted and closer put together; which feems probable, for that for Example, the Quickfilver then omits, and squeezes out fresh particles of Air into the Tube, which increasing the Bulk of the Air, and confequently its Elasticity, the Quicksitver is necessfarily depressed thereby, that is, by an external force or power; And also the Quicksilver must of it self come closer together in its own internal parts, that is, descend for both reasons.

And that much *Air* is mixt with it, appears from the Application of a heated Iron to the *Tube*, as is practiced in the purging of it that way; and also for that *Polist Iron* will ruft though immerst in it, as fome *Philosophers* have lately observed.

Now whether the Quickselver rifes in the Pipe (which it certainly does in hot, and frofty weather) it may then be faid to be in a Natural flate, free open and expanded like it felf, which it feems it ever is within t e Tropicks, and with us only in very hot, and very frofty weather. But when it defcends, it is then contracted, and as it were convulfed and drawn together, as it moftly is in our *Climate* of *England*, and more or lefs, as we guefs; in all places on this fide the *Tropicks*. Which contraction plainly appears from the Concave figure of both Superficies, not only in that of the Quicksilver in the Tube, but also (if well observed) in that which ftagnates in the Pot, or Difh it felf.

The difficulty feems to lye in the reconciling the fame effect of the Quicksilver's rifing in the Tube, from fuch feemingly differing causes, as great heat and intense Frost, and those who shall willingly affent to us in one particular, and grant us warmth, as a probable cause of its Restitution to its Nature, will yet be at a stand, how to imagine, that great Frost likewise should bring the Quiksilver nearer its own Nature too; I answer, that Salts liquified will coagulate or Cristallize, that is, will return

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to their own proper Natures, both in Cold and in Heat; and therefore tho most men practice the setting them in a cool Celler for that purpose, yet some (as Zwelfer) advise, as the best means to have them speedily and fairly Cristallized, is to keep them constantly in Balneo. Thus also the Lympha of the blood doth become a felly, if you set it in a cool place, and the same is by warmth in like manner inspissed.

Again that its no new Opinion, that water is naturally Ice, if no disquiet from some external accident hinder. \* Bornichius the Learned Dane has faid fomething for it; And although fome may think, that what he hath faid, was a meer Complement to his own frozen Climate: yet I dare venture to add, in confirmation of that Doctrine, that Salt is naturally Rock, that is, naturally Foffile, not liquid; And yet this is most like Ice of any thing in Nature; not only because of its transparency, but also for its easy liquefaction, and the fuddain Impressions and changes which Air makes upon it; that its scarce to be preferved in its natural state of Cristallization. Alfo Salts of all forts feem naturally to propagate themfelves in a hard state, and to vegetate in a dry Form. The like is to be observed in Quicksilver, of its being a hard Rock, and also from its willingness to imbrace upon all occasions a more fixt State, as in its amalgamizing with almost all forts of Metals.

It will not be amifs by way of *Corollary* (and indeed it is one of the great ules too, of a *Register* of the Air) to add a Note or two about *Healthful* and *Sickly* leafons, more particularly as they may refer to this *Phænomenon* of great (old and *Frost*.

If therefore Quicksilver and Liquids are neareft their own natures, and have lefs Violence done to them, in very cold and very hot feafons; The Humours of our Bodies, as liquids, in all probability must be in fome measure accordingly affected.

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And that therefore *cold* is healthful, I argue from the vast number of Old men and women to be found upon the *Mountains* of *England*, comparatively to what are found elsewhere.

Again, the Blood it felf; or the Vital liquor of Animals equivalent to it, is in moft kinds of Animals in Nature fenfibly cold; for that the Species of Quadrupeds and Fowles are not to be compared for Number to Filles and In/eds: There being in all probability by what I have observed, above a hundred Species of these latter creatures whose Vital juice is cold, to one of the former: But because we most converse with those whose Vital Juice is hot, we are apt to think the same of all.

Again I have observed, which I offer as an Argument of the little injury intense cold does to the nature of Animals, I fay, I have seen both Hexapode-Worms (which I compare to the tender Embryo's of Sanguineous Animals, because fuch are in a middle State) and Flyes of divers forts hard frozen in the Winter, and I have taken them up from the Snow, and if I cast them against the Glass, they would endanger the breaking of it, and make it Ring like so much hard lee; yet when I put the Insects under the Glass, and set them before the fire, they would after a short time nimbly creep about, and be gone, if the Glass which I whelmed upon them, had not fecured them.

It hath indeed been noted by a very wife Philosopher in contradiction to our English Proverb \*, which faies, that a Green Christmas makes a fat Church-yard; That the last Plague broke out here at London after a long and fevere winter 1665. But I reply, that that was accidentally onely, for that that disease is never bred amongst us, but comes to us by trade and Infection. Tis properly a Disease of Asia, where it is Epidemical. And therefore by the Providence of God, we are very fecure from any such calamities as the Natural effect of our Climate.

And for the fame reafon, I judg the *fmall Pox* fo much \* Ray's Proverbs. C 2 raging raging at prefent, not to be from the Seafon, or temperature of the year, but from Infection wholly; that alfo being an Exotic Difeafe of the Oriental People, and not known to Europe, or even Afia Minor, or Africa at all, till a Spice trade was opened the later Princes of Egypt, to the remoteft parts of the Eaft-Indies, whence it originally came, and where it rages more cruelly at this day than with us.

The like I think of the Griping of the Guts, that it is a peculiar Difease of the West-Indies, and yearly received from thence, for this reason, that is none of the Tormina Ventris of the Antients, and therefore called by a new name, by such as have writ of it; and also for that it is yet scarce known in any part of the North of England, or Midland Countries thereof \*.

So that we are not to Judg or Prognosticate of the Salubrity or fickline/s of a year, from forreign Difeases, but by the raging of such as are Natural to the men of our *Climate*.

But enough of this, only this word to conclude, that if the moft Elegant and learned *Rivinus* be in the Right, which I fhall not here difpute, that fear is ever the prime caufe of the *plague* +; 'tis fit to recommend its *antidote*; which is chearfulnels, and a reafonable fecurity; that we are in no fuch danger from any *Intemperature* of the *Air* neceffarily fubfequent to fo vehement a *Froft*.

+ Rivinus de Peste -- Contagium non est contagium, nisi accedat terror - Sancto testor, me nullum hucusque vidisse æzi um ex peste, qui non a terrore cam contraxisse.

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Willis Dyfenteria Alba Londinenfis.