

to resemble a Person greatly *hypochondriac*. I still continu'd to him the *Camphire*, and the other *alterative Medicines*, for some Time, but in a much smaller Dose than what I gave him in his Illness: So in Nine Weeks he was perfectly cur'd, and continues in good Health.

This, Sir, is the Substance of what I remember of the preceding Case, wherein I lay'd the whole Strefs of the Cure on *Camphire*.

I am, &c.

V. *A Method for determining the Geographical Longitude of Places, from the Appearance of the common Meteors, called Falling Stars, proposed by George Lynn, Esq; of Southwick, Northampton-shire, in a Letter to Dr. Jurin, R. S. & Coll. Med. Soc.*

S I R,

UPON perusing, lately, the Account which the very ingenious Dr. *Halley* has given in the *Transactions*, N^o. 360, of that extraordinary Meteor which appear'd all over *England*, 19th of *March*, 1712. I observe One very great Use he suggests might be made of those momentaneous *Phænomena*, in determining the Geographical Longitude of Places, if we could but have the least Notice of their appearing, &c.

I cannot but think, that some other Meteors which are very frequent, tho' little taken Notice of, might serve very well for the same Purpose. I mean those which are vulgarly call'd *Stars shooting*, or *falling*, being a Sort of natural *Sky-rockets* discharg'd at a very great
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Height, as I cannot but imagine from this Circumstance, that they never appear, any of them, according to the best of my Observation, where the Sky is cloudy; and therefore, in all Probability, their Exploſion is in the Regions far above the Clouds, and they themselves of the ſame Nature with (tho' perhaps leſs, and much lower than) that great Meteor above-mention'd, whoſe Height Dr. *Halley* computes to have been above 60 Geographical Miles, *viz.* much above the ('till then) reputed Limits of our Atmosphere. But ſuppoſing theſe I mention to be diſcharged only at 20 or 30 Miles high, they may be ſeen by different Obſervers at the ſame Moment of abſolute Time, in very diſtant Places from one another, which is the Thing required: For, if in any Two Places, as the Doctor takes Notice, any Two Obſervers, by Help of Pendulum Clocks duly corrected by celeftial Obſervations, do exactly note at what Hour, Minute, and Second, ſuch a Meteor is diſcharged, the Difference of thoſe Times will be the Difference of Longitude of the Two Places; nor does it require ſo much as the Uſe of a Teſcope, as in the Methods hitherto put in Practice for that Purpoſe. Now theſe natural *Rockets* I have found to be very frequent in every Star-light Night; but eſpecially after a ſtormy Day, or in a ſtormy Night. If, therefore, Perſons who are prepared, as above, to be exact in their Time, and alſo have a moderate Knowledge of the ſeveral Conſtellations, ſo as to deſcribe the Track of any of thoſe Meteors amongſt the Stars, would but beſtow any determinate Hour to be agreed amongſt them, as for Inſtance, from 8 to 9 each ſuch Night, to watch and obſerve thoſe Exploſions, noting down immediately the Time and Track of them, it would be eaſy to determine,

termine, upon comparing their Observations, which of those Explofions each of them fee at the same Time; and thereby the Difference in Longitude of those Places would be exactly had, as above. It would, however, be worth the While, this Way, to try whether fuch common Meteors are difcharged, at any confiderable Height above the Clouds, and how far, and whether they differ much from one another in their Heights.

But thefe Speculations I leave, Sir, to your better Judgment, either to improve the Hint, if it deferves it, or if not, entirely to fuppress it; and in either Cafe remain

Tours, &c.

VI. *An Attempt made before the Royal Society, to fhew how Damps, or foul Air, may be drawn out of any Sort of Mines, &c. by an Engine contriv'd by the Reverend J. T. Desaguliers, L. L. D. and F. R. S.*

THE *Engine* represented by the *Model*, confifts of a Triple *Crank* working 3 *Pumps*, which both fuck and force Air, by Means of 3 *Regulators*, and are alternately apply'd to drive Air into, or draw it from any Place assign'd, thro' fquare wooden Trunks; which being made of flit Deal, and 10 Inches wide in the In- fide, are eafily portable, and jo, n'd to one another without any Trouble.

EXPERIMENT I. I fill'd a tall cylindrick Glafs with the Steams of a burning Candle and burning Brim- ftonc Matches, in fuch Manner that a lighted Candle

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