

shewing the smallest symptom of pain. The same experiment was tried, by fresh scorpions, upon seven other dogs, and three hens, but not the smallest deadly symptom was seen to ensue. From hence it appears, that many circumstances, which are utterly unknown, must contribute to give efficacy to the scorpion's venom. Whether its food, long fasting, the season, the nature of the vessels it wounds, or its state of maturity, contribute to, or retard its malignity, is yet to be ascertained by succeeding experiments. In the trials made by M Maupertuis, he employed scorpions of both sexes, newly caught, and seemingly vigorous and active.

The scorpion of the torpical climates being much larger is, probably, much more venomous. Helbigious, however, who resided for many years in the east, assures us that he was often stung by the scorpion, and never received any material injury from the wound: a painful tumour, he says, generally ensued, but he always cured it, by rubbing the part with a piece of iron or stone in the same manner as he had seen the Indians, until the flesh became insensible. Seba, Moore, and Bosman, nevertheless, give a very different account of the scorpion's malignity; they
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