

quors, may appear to move by their own motion and powers, while they only obey the compounded power of those three causes.

When we put a drop of liquor on the table of the double microscope, although horizontally placed, and in the most advantageous situation, we still see one common motion in the liquor, which forces all what it contains to one side. We must wait till the fluid is in an equilibrium and at rest, before we make our observations; for it often occurs, that this motion of the fluid hurries away many globules, and forms a kind of whirling motion, which returns one of these globules in a very different direction to the others. The eye is then fixed on the globules, and seeing one take a different course from the rest, supposes it an animal, or at least a body, which moves of itself, whereas its motion is only owing to that of the fluid; and as the liquor is apt to dry and thicken in the circumference of the drop, endeavours must be made to fix the lens on the centre of it. The drop should also be as large as possible, and contain as much liquor as will permit a sufficient transparency, to see perfectly what it contains.

Before