Pars II. (218)
inform Anatomists; also noting their remarkable excrescences inward and outward, the flatly concretions ingendered in any of their parts; the tryal of the Medicinal use, of which parts, would very much add to the further enabling Physicians to cure Diseases more readily, as that the blood of an He-Goat should certainly cure a Pleurisy, taken after such a manner as Helmont prescribes, which would be no small encouragement to a further prosecuting experiments of this nature; seeing that so much blood of a Bull would strangle the Patient.

From all these, I say, such remarkable experiments should be noted down in the Clavis, as might be thought meet by the ingenious Observers and Con
trivers; and that in one Copy at large, with all additional circumstances, very faithfully set down, in another more short Epitome barely descripting the Essentials of the experiments.

This Clavis, thus furnished, and well fraught with Experiments of all sorts, would be as a Treasury or Store-house, out of which afterwards (in tract of time) another Book should be writ, of the body of Natural Philosophy, Intituled Philosophia Naturalis, which should be wholly grounded upon the Clavis, and have all its observations, demonstrable from experiments, therein contained: this Book of Natural Philosophy, should be the genuine result and product of that of the Clavis.

A Digression

But here I shall take leave to digest a little to the advantage of the last recited end or purpose. Whilst therefore some are employed as above said, other ingenuous Scholars, maintained either in the

fame Colledge, belonging to the Physical Garden, or in the Colleges of the Universities (such I mean as have Fellowships to live upon) should in lieu of reading Logick, and Metaphysick Lectures to their Pupils, be employed in clubbing together their wits about the invention of an Universal Character, which, if rightly contrived, would be of general use in all Nations throughout the whole known World.

By the Universal Character, I mean such a Compendious Character, as being known in all parts abroad, should signify the same thing amongst all Countries; so that all People that are skill'd therein, should in several parts of the World, read it, every one in their own Language. As for instance, The numerical Figures which are same in most Nations, are a Character of Numbers, which signify the same thing, to all those foreign places they are us'd in, and every Nation reads them in their own Language. Thus 1, 2, 3, &c. are numerical Characters, which we, in English, read in these words, one, two, three, &c. the Latin, read, unus, duos, tres, &c. the Greeks, ἕν, δύο, τρία, &c. the French, une, deux, trois, the Low-Dutch, een, twee, drie; The German, ein, zwei, drei; The Spanish, una, dos, tres; The Italian, un, due, tre; and Portugals read, um, duas, tres; and so all other Nations read them in their own Tongue, and that with difference of Dialects in the same Language, so that all these several, and many more sorts of People, understand the same thing, by these numerical Characters, though they read and express them, in their several Languages: Thus, Suppose this were the Character for a Stone, viz. ☐; The Latins would read it Lapis; The Greeks, ἄλασ; The French, Pierre; The Low-Dutch, Steen; The German, Stein; The Italian, Pietra; The Spanish, Piedra; The