

Distances of all those marks, and comparing them together you shall find that they will all be equal the one to the other, so that if a drachm doth move the Wheel ten degrees, two drachms will move it twenty, and three thirty, and four forty, and five fifty, and so forwards.

Or take a Wire string of twenty, or thirty, or forty foot long, and fasten the upper part thereof to a nail, and to the other end fasten a Scale to receive the weights: Then with a pair of Compasses take the distance of the bottom of the scale from the ground or floor underneath, and set down the said distance, then put in weights into the said scale in the same manner as in the former trials, and measure the several stretchings of the said string, and set them down. Then compare the several stretchings of the said string, and you will find that they will always bear the same proportions one to the other that the weights do that made them.

The same will be found, if trial be made, with a piece of dry wood that will bend and return, if one end thereof be fix'd in a horizontal posture, and to the other end be hanged weights to make it bend downwards.

The manner of trying the same thing upon a body of Air, whether it be for the rarefaction or for the compression thereof I did about fourteen years since publish in my *Micrographia*, and therefore I shall not need to add any further description thereof.

Each of these ways will be more plainly understood by the explanations of the annexed figures.

The first whereof doth represent by A B the coil or helix of Wire, C the end of it, by which it is suspended, D the other end thereof, by which a small Scale E is hanged, into which putting Weights as F G H I K L M N, singly and separately they being in proportion to one another as 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8, the Spring will be thereby equally stretcht to o, p, q, r, s, t, u, w,

B 2

that

