An Enlargement

of the Obſervations, *formerly publiſht* Numb. 27, *made and generouſly imparted by that Learn'd and Inquiſitive Phyſitian, Dr.* Stubbes.

1. IT can hardly be deſcribed, how thoſe ſubſtances, formerly ſpecified to you, *viz.* Sweet-Meats, Sugar of Roſes, *&c.* were diſſolved by the *Steams* of the *Sea*; thoſe and ſuch like Compoſitions not only giving again, but being in the ſubſtantial parts ſo penetrated, that I did then call to mind, what M. *Garenciers* obſerves of Sugar, how it intenerates the fleſh, and diſpoſeth to tabidneſs *Engliſh Ladies* upon alteration of weather, when the Sugar, as Salts in moiſt weather, becomes fluid in the body, and produceth effects not diſcernable at other times. I doubt not but the Saline Atomes in the Sea, and in Liquors, flote in little compoſures, till a principle of another nature occaſions their ſolution. And thus we ſee in Diſeaſes, that it is not the bare alteration of weather, but ſome peculiar mixtures in the Air, that incline to, or increaſe Conſumptions and Coughs; ſince oftentimes the greateſt *Raines* are leſs fatal to ſuch bodies, as *hazy* weather renders dangerouſly indiſpoſed. All the alteration, our Sweet-Meats, and Lozenges, and Gamons of Bacon underwent, muſt be attributed to ſome peculiar principle in the Air: For, in all our Voyage to the *Barbadoes* we had not one Shower, that I remember. And if any will have the Air moiſt, whileſt a conſtant *Levant* (that is, a *drying*) Wind fills our Sailes, at leaſt during the *long reach*, how comes it to paſs, that ſo much heat joyn'd with moiſture doth not occaſion *putrid Feavers*? And why in all that Journey, and after in *Jamaica*, when the Glaſſes for many weekes ſtood open and uncover'd, did not the *Lixiviate* Salts of *Wormwood* and *Aſh* contract any moiſture? I am ſure, I never ſet any Salts in the Sun or near a Fire, during my ſtay there, to preſerve them, or to reſtore them to their coagulated forme. Nor will other *Sea-Salts* there looſe much, if not kept dry by a Fire; no, nor lying on the ground. For, I have ſeen it kept ſo; yet if it immediately touch the ground, ſome of it will moiſten away. But I have ſeen *Tortoiſes* dry-ſalted, and lie on the ground

cover'd

cover'd with ſalt a year, and the ſalt under all viciſſitudes of weather never give much, or ſpoil the ſalted *Tortoiſe*.

2. The way of drinking *Brandy* with Water, as Sir *Chriſtopher Mings* obſerv'd, was this. Firſt to take a mouth-full of *Brandy*, and whil'ſt it was yet hot in your mouth and unſwallow'd, to drink the Water and ſo waſh it down; it being his and a common obſervation at Sea, that it was ever wholeſome to drink it ſo, then either mixt with the Water, or after it. For, *ſaid he*, if you drink the Water firſt, it gives inſtantly ſuch an impreſſion of coldneſs to your Stomach and Lungs, as that it is too late to correct it by the ſucceeding *Brandy*. Which reaſon I could not but allow of; for in thoſe parts the paſſages or poroſities of the Body are ſo pervious, that what you drink, though cold, inſtantly diſchargeth it ſelf in ſweat, or checks your conſtant and neceſſary *Diaphoreſis*, before you can get the ſubſequent *Brandy* down. And in *Man* there is ſo exact a *Machine*, that a much leſs thing diſorders him *there*, then *here*. And if a little *Brandy* ſhould be mixt with a draught of water, it would not be effacacious; the coldneſs of the water being more powerful in bodies ſo tender (as we are there if hot) to hurt them, then ſo little *brandy* to correct it. But the other way waſhes the *brandy* down firſt, and as that goes, it fortifies nature every where to receive and diſtribute the ſubſequent cold liquor.

3. About the *Colour* of the *Sea*, I have this to add, That as we went, and paſſed from a *Green* Sea to an *Azure*, in the way when it was dark colour'd (which we formerly have ſpoken of,) the top of each wave, as it was caſt up before the Sun, ſhew'd it ſelf to be *Azure*, the reſt of the wave being dark-colour'd, approaching to *black*. And the like I obſerv'd coming home; for, though the Sea in its *dark*-colour reſembled exactly what we ſaw before, as we went out; yet did the tops of the wave break and appear to be *green*, long before the great Waves or body of the Sea became *green*. I obſerv'd, that the Sea, which was *Azure*, and tranſparent in Sun-ſhiny dayes, was *black* and dark-colour'd, and much leſs tranſparent, when the Sun did not ſhine. But in the *Green* Sea there happens not the like Difference.

4. As to thoſe Plants, whoſe *roots* I ſaid were ſtony, it may be noted

noted, that ſome of their rootes are totally putrify'd, ſome only in part; the reſt being of another kind of more Vegetable-like conſiſtence; whileſt the Boughes and Trunk are of another Nature. Several of theſe are to be ſeen at the Lord *Mordants* at *Parſons-green*, where you may ſee thoſe Accretions of Stone on the Boughes. And theſe Accretions are often looſe, and moveable, as Beads on a ſtring. But the *Nitrous* Stone was loſt in the bringing. There are alſo ſome of theſe Trees like Bucks-horns, but broke by the way, with their particular excreſcences, that are beautify'd with ſtars imprinted in them.

5. Of the Water at the *Point* of *Jamaica* (concerning which I formerly noted, that at the ſaid Point, wherever you digg 5 or 6 Foot, it will appear ebbing and flowing as the Tide) I ſhall further obſerve, That, though the Sand does ſo percolate, that you find *it* upon digging ſo deep; yet from that Sand there ariſeth no ſteam into the Air, notwithſtanding the heat of the Country. For proof hereof, I obſerv'd, that Men would lie all night, and ſleep on the Sands without hurt. And (to take notice of that particular on this occaſion) 'tis an uſual thing for the *Weavill* (or fly, that breeds in Meal, Currants, Raiſins, *&c.*) to be thus cured: After that the Sun hath heated the Sand, they ſpread a Sheet, and on that ſpread their Meal, Currants, *&c.* the Sand being hot under, the ſaid Weavils or wing'd Animal (which yet flies not) retire from the bottom to the upper parts; and theſe being heated, they retire all into the middle, and thence, being heated, they are forc'd to run away out, and are ſo ſwept away. And if you ſpread the Sheet on the firm ground, though never ſo much heated with the Sun, it will preſently grow damp there, and the *Weavils* will lodge themſelves at the bottom; ſo as that you can never ſeparate them any where elſe, but on the ſand. Alſo in the nights I obſerved, that between the other ground and our pendulous *Hamacks* there gather'd not only a greater coldneſs * of Air, but alſo moiſture, than was obſervable at the *Point*, when we hung in the like poſture. It is true, that the reaſon is obvious, why there ſhould be an Aire under the *narrow* paſſage betwixt the *Hamack* and the ground, which is not ob-

* *This is the reaſon, that the* Indians *make Fires under their* Hamacks.

ſervable *above* it; but there is alſo a dampneſs, ſo that I was forc'd to put two Blankets betwixt me and the bottom, whileſt I had never an one to cover me a top.

6. Although I was ſo weak with the *pareſis* after a *Bilious colick*, as not to have the uſe of my hands, and as little of my legs; yet at the *Caymans*, during an hour or two's ſtay there, I examin'd that aſſertion of Mr. *Lygons*, that a Tortoiſe hath *three* Hearts, and I found it falſe. For, although the reſemblance of the two *auricles* be ſuch, as alſo their bodies or fleſh, as to deceive the unwary obſerver; yet is there but *one* Heart, triangular, and fleſhy; the other two are only the *auricles*, yet of the ſame ſhape and body. The two *auricles* move at a ſeveral time from the Heart, and they are diſtanc'd from the Heart about an inch; and the paſſage fleſhy (as I remember) and narrow, by which the bloud is infus'd into the heart. This Heart hath but one *Ventricle*; yet are there ſeveral columns of fleſh and receptacles in it, ſuch as are not in the *auricles*. I was not able to examine the way, how the Bloud circulates through the Lungs in that Animal; nor the uſe of its Lungs, which is not *ob refrigerium*. Had I ever had my health perfectly, I intended to have made a voyage to the *Caymans* on purpoſe, to contemplate the Generation of *Tortoiſes* and *Crocodiles* there, their parts, and the manner how their Eggs are hatch'd; and I ſhould thence have given you an account of many wonderful things. The Graſſe of the Sub-marine *Meadows* is not a ſpan long, that I could obſerve, and is of a green approching to yellow. They *bite* much more then they *ſwallow*, ſo that the Sea is cover'd with the Graſs, where they feed at the bottom. Once in about halfe an hour they come up, and fetch one breath like a ſigh, and then ſink down again. And if out of the water, they breath ſomewhat oftner. If you hurt them on ſhore, as they lie on their backs, the teares will trickle from their Eyes. You may keep them out of the water 20 dayes and more, and yet they will be ſo fat as to be fitting meat, provided you give them twice a day about halfe a pint of Salt-water. The Fat that is about their Guts, is *yellow*, though that of the Body be *green*. The Head being cut off, dies inſtantly: and if you take out the Heart, the motion continues not long. But any quantity of the fleſh will move, if pricked, and

alſo

alſo of it ſelf, for many houres after it is cut into quarters; and the very Joynts of the Bones of the Shoulders and Legs (anſwering our *Omo-plate* and Thigh, yet within the Shell) have their motion; and even though you prick only the Fat of it. But if you place theſe parts of the *Tortoiſe* in the Sun, they preſently die. The Legs die as ſoon, in a manner, as cut off.

7. The Eggs of *Crocodils* and *Alligators* are little bigger then a Turky's. I thought to bring one to *England*, but it was loſt. I never broke any to ſee the Yolk and White; but the Shell is as firme and like in ſhape to a Turky's, but not ſpotted. I inquired into the Stone in the Stomach of a *Cayman* or *Crocodile*, and I found by the inquiry of a very obſerving Gentleman there, that they were nothing but ſeveral Stones, which that Creature ſwallows for digeſtion. He took out of one a piece of a Rock as big as his head: out of others he had taken 16 or 20 leſſer. None regards them much there, whatever *Monardes* relateth.

8. I could not hear of any Stones found in the *Gall* of the Hogs there; but 'tis uſual to find little Stones in their *Bladder* of ſeveral ſizes, but the ſhapes of them (none weighing a ſcruple) were angular, and pointed with five angles.

9. *De Laet* is in the right as to his deſcription of the *Manati*-Stone; into the nature of which Fiſh I would willingly have made Inquiries, had I had health to goe, where they are catched. But he is out in his *Lapis Tuberorum*. For though a *Tiburon* or *Sharke* be all one, and differ from a *Manati* or Sea-Cow; yet, by his leave, though that ſame be a kind of friable *calx*, when it is brought hither; yet when 'tis firſt taken out, it is not ſo, but a white ſubſtance near approaching to the nature of any Brain, and encompaſſed in a *Gelly* tranſparent. The Gelly dries all away, as it is expos'd to the Sun; and the white ſubſtance dries into the body, he ſpeaks of. If my memory faile me not extreamly, it is taken out of two places over each eye; and both being uſually by Seamen put into the ſame paper together, to dry, paſs for one. That creature hath no bone in his back, as vaſt as his ſtrength is; onely in his Head there are bones. His Jawes are Griſtles; and he hath rowes of teeth, which are bones like Lancets, and moveable in him, to erect, or lay flat; and multiply to 3, or 4, or 5, (perhaps more) as he growes in years. His back-

bone is all griſtly (and ſo are his Ribbs) yet divided into *vertebræ*. The Seamen uſually cut them into Walking ſtaves. They and the *Dolphin* ſwim faſter than any Ship ſaileth: So do the *Spaniſh Maccarel* alſo.

10. *Civet-Cats*, if you do not give them drink at all, they will not die in a longer time than a Moneth. I kept one much longer without drink. But if they drink once a Moneth, they will yeild more *Civet*, as I was told; and ſo, if they be fed with fiſh. Yet they piſs much, as do Rabbets. In thoſe places, where there is no Rain for a whole Moneth, or longer, nor any River, or Pond, Cowes lick the dew, for a ſupply. A Butcher kill'd a Bull in an Iſland, where he could have no water but what was ſalt: he aſſur'd me, that his Bladder was dryed up, ſo that he made very little or no water; yet he muſt be gueſſed to have lived in that Iſland before the *Engliſh* came thither; which was 6 yeares before he was killed.

11. The *Swallowes* in *Famaica*, as hot as 'tis, depart in the Winter-Moneths, and the *Wild-Ducks* and *Teale* come hither then.

12. As for the *Palme-trees*, perhaps you would not imagine, that the ſo famed Tree, call'd a *Cabbidge-tree*, is one. I aſſure you, it is nothing elſe; and all that is eaten as the Cabbidge, is, what ſprouted out that year, and ſo is tender. If eaten raw, it is as good as new Almonds; and if boyl'd, excells the beſt Cabbidge. When that top is cut off, the Tree dies. There was one of thoſe Trees at *Barbadoes*, above 300 foot high, as I was told for certain. This Tree will never rot, and when 'tis dryed, growes ſo hard, that you cannot drive a nail into it.

13. 'Tis certain, what was ſaid formerly, that the Tobacco, which growes on *Salt-peter*-Ground, flaſheth as 'tis ſmoaked; but 'tis a miſtake, that any Tobacco growes *wilde*, in *Famaica* at leaſt. The ſame nitrous *Tobacco* will not come to ſo good a colour, nor keep ſo long, as other *Tobacco*; inſomuch that the Merchants oftentimes loſe all their *Tobacco* in the Voyage for *England*, or *Ireland*, it rotting all by the way. In the ſame Salt-Peter-Ground the *Potato*'s, that are planted there, are ripe two Moneths ſooner than elſewhere; but if they be not ſpent preſently, they rot, the Salt-peter (as they told me) fretting the outward

outward skin of the root, which is thinner in that sort of ground, than in other places. The *Sugar-Canes* also in those places grow larger and faster, than in other grounds, but rot presently, if not ground; and do not boyl so well to *Sugar*.

14. In *Jamaica* the Sugar cures faster in *ten dayes*, than in *six moneths* at *Barbados*: And this happens in such places, as it rains for many Moneths at the same time; but you must know, that *Raines* there are sudden, and make no previous alteration in the Air before they fall, nor do they leave it moist afterwards.

15. There is an infinite variety in the Grain of Woods, and the Colours of them. Amongst others, there is a Tree, call'd a *Bastard-Cedar*, whose Wood is really so porous (though you would not guess so upon view) that being turn'd into Cups, Wine and Brandy will soak through at the bottom in a short time.

16. There are many kinds of wood in the *Indies*, besides that of the *Acajou* or *Cajous*, that breed no Wormes; and there is a Tree, call'd *White-wood*, in *Jamaica*, of which if you build Ships, they will never breed any Worm.

17. Of the *Soape-Tree*, I have seen it grow at the *Spanish-Town*; and the Berries of it (being as big as bullets of Musquets) without any proportion of Salt-Lixiviate, or Sulphur, or Oyle, wash better than any *Castile*-Soape; but they rot the Linnen in time. The *Negro*'s use them.

18. As for *Tanning*-barks, they have in *Jamaica* 3 barks to Tann with, the *Mangrave*, *Olive-bark*, and another. They Tann better than in *England*, and in 6 weekes the Leather is ready to work into Shooes.

19. The Juyce of *Manioc* or *Cassavi* is rank Poison. All Hogs and Poultry, that drink it, swell and die presently. If the root be roasted, it is no Poison, but only occasioneth Torsions in the Belly.

20. Concerning the Oyle of *Palma Christi*, the *Indians* use it for Lamps; it is a delicate, sweet and transparent Oyle: But I could never find it operate in *Physick*; notwithstanding I have given a spoonful of it, and three in a Clyster. This *Palma* does yeild an exceeding great quantity of Oyle, and, did we mind any thing, might be a Staple-commodity. The leaves applied to the

head

head, give great eaſe to the head-ach, as I have tried in my ſelf; and it is the onely remedy of the *Indians* and *Negro's*.

21. About the *Manchinel*-Tree, I ſhall only ſay, it is a wood of an excellent grain, equalling the *Jamaica*-wood, but large to four foot Diameter. The *Spaniards* turn it into beds, and the *Engliſh* uſually flour their rooms with it in *Jamaica*; yet it is as malignant, I am told, as 'tis deſcribed.

22. The Birds, called by ſome *Fregati*, we call *Men of war*; their fat is good againſt aches, &c; ſo is that of Allegators, or the ſhell-fiſh, call'd *Soldats*, or *Souldiers*.

23. Of the *ſhining* or *Fire-flies* there is a great difference in *Hiſpaniola* and *Jamaica*, as to bigneſs. They can contract and expand their Light as they fly, I am ſure; and their light continues ſome days after they are dead: So that I am not of their mind, who affirm, that 'tis the *flammula cordis* in their tail.

24. The *Wood-lice* will eat Covers and Books, though printed, as I found to my coſt. Of their eating of Timber, it is true they will eat ſome ſorts of Timber, but not all.

25. Of the *Cirons* or *Chegos* enough is ſaid by *Ligon*. I knew a man who burnt his *Negro* alive, becauſe he was over-run with them. When they come among the *nervous* and *membranous* parts, they are very painful, and not to be pull'd out, leſt your needle touch the nerves; and in other places the hole you cut, to take them out, equals a peaſe.

26. I could never hear of any *Hurrican* about *Jamaica*; yet *Vincent le Blanc* ſaith, he was in one not far from it. I enquired of ſome, that had been in *Hurricans*, if it were ſo cold then, as the ſaid *Vincent* relates it? They ſaid, they had not found it to be ſo cold; but yet in compariſon of other times, it was much colder then. I enquired of the nature of thoſe Tempeſts, whether the wind varied all the points of the *Compaſs*, as 'tis ſaid? They anſwer'd, No; but it began always with a North-wind, and when it came Eaſt, it ceaſed: but betwixt the North and Eaſt-point it varied ſo faſt, and with ſuch a violent guſt always, that it was impoſſible for any ſhip in the water to anſwer the Vering of the wind: Whence it hapned, that the backs of the ſhips are broken, and the Sails carried by the boord the maſts. I ſaw a veſſel of about 400 tun, whoſe back was broken, and ſhe laid up at

Jamaica.

Jamaica. Her main Maſt (which is no ſmall one in ſuch a ſhip) was wreath'd as you would wreath a *With,* in an inſtant, and ſo born by the boord, before ever they could hand a ſail.

27. I know not, what news it may be to you, but to me it was no unpleaſant divertiſment to ſee a Boat ride at anchor in the main ſea; which our Mariners effected thus. As we ſailed for *England,* and were to double the Cape at the end of *Cuba* in order to our paſſing the Gulf; betwixt the two Capes of *Cartooche* towards the Main, and Cape *Antonio* in *Cuba,* there is a Current, which ſometimes ſets Weſterly, ſometimes Eaſterly. If it ſet Eaſterly, the ſhips have a ſpeedy paſſage in three or four days to the *Havana*; otherwiſe 'tis a fortnight or three weeks ſail, the ſhip being imbayed in the Gulf of *Mexico.* To know which way the Current ſets, in calm weather, no wind at all ſtirring, thus they try it. They hoyſe out their boat, and having row'd a little from the ſhip, they let looſe their plummet (ours did weigh 40 pounds) and ſink it 200 fathom. Then though it never touches the bottom, yet will the boat turn head againſt the Current (which conſtantly runs very ſtrongly of it ſelf, ſince ſo much of Sea runs into the Gulf of *Mexico*) and rides as firmly, as if it were faſtned by the ſtrongeſt Cable and Anchor to the bottom. If you wonder to hear me mention a Calm thereabouts, where you would exſpect a conſtant *Levantin*-wind; I ſhall inform you, that 'tis no unuſual thing to meet with Calms, if you approach within any diſtance of Land, (and betwixt theſe two Capes it is no very broad Sea, as the *Map* will ſhew you;) for though you ſee not any land, yet ſome guſt, or land-wind will ſo poyſe the *Levantin*-wind, that you ſhall have a perfect Calm: ſo as we went away out of our courſe to *Jamaica,* to avoid the *Spaniſh* Fleet, which ſaild before us; though we came not near the main as we thought, yet it gave us a Calm of two days, whilſt they ſaild on.

28. The Change of Climat and the effects of it are very ſenſible to our Bodies, as we approach the *Tropick.* There uſually happened (as you may obſerve in *Purchas*'s Voyages) ſickneſſes in our ſhips about that time; and as ſoon as the ſeamen paſs the *Tropick,* they ſtill uſe expreſsions of Joy by firing of Guns in teſtimony of gladneſs for their ſafe arrival ſo far. I could not learn of the Old ſea-men any other reaſon for the different

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condition of health, with which our ſhips now ſail, in compariſon of what our Anceſtors experimented, than this: Generally all our Seamen and Paſſengers let bloud in the Voyage before that time. Yet is not that to be done raſhly, nor by all in the ſame degree of Latitude; for, I carefully obſerv'd in our ſhips the alteration of our bodies upon the change of Climat, and found, that the bloud of the *Engliſh*, which conſiſts of parts more groſs, and is extracted from a more ſubſtantial food, *viz.* that of Fleſh, than in other Countries, did attenuate, and the pulſes in ſome became very lofty, full and quick; in others, ſlow, yet more lofty and full than before. In ſome there was a ſenſe of pricking in their fleſh, in ſome a great dulneſs and oppreſſion of ſpirits and heavineſs: after which, they paſs into a condition of ſweating, which purſues them afterwards for ſo long a time, as I mention'd. From this agitation of humours, it is eaſie to ſhew the reaſon, why our Anceſtors fell ſick, and how neceſſary it is to bleed, when any feels thoſe ſymptoms in him: for, immediately upon bleeding the pores are open'd, and they fall to ſweat; and by this courſe, thoſe numbers of people, we carried over with us to *Jamaica*, arrived ſafe. Some I cauſed to be blouded in 32 degrees, ſome in 28, ſome in 24. and 23. deg. And in all our ſhips there died but three. In *our* ſhip, two had the diſeaſe, ſo much talk'd of, called the *Calenture*; concerning the progreſs of which diſeaſe I can ſay nothing; for they were thus cured preſently. I was talking with one of them, and on a ſudden he beheld *green* leaves, as he imagin'd, floating on the ſea, which yet was *Azure*-coloured: after that, he began to admire the fine woods, which he fancied to be near us. I immediately gave him a Vomit of the *Glaſs* of *Antimony* in *Sack*; which no ſooner had wrought its effect, but all thoſe imaginations vaniſhed. At night I gave him ſome Conſerve of red-Roſes vitriolated, Salt of Worm-wood and *Diaſcordium*: the next day he was blouded at the arm in the morning; and in the forehead in the after-noon. His diet was water-gruel with cream of *Tartar* in it; and alſo ſome Prunes ſtew'd. I could perceive nothing of any Feaver in the diſeaſe; his pulſe was low, ſlow and equal; his temper rather colder than ought to be; ſo far was he from any ſenſe of heat, or diſcoloration of his tongue, or thirſt. The other perſon imagin'd nothing but Groves of Orenges and Limons; and begg'd the opportunity

of

of a boat, to go a ſhore, with great earneſtneſs; ſo that if not watched, perhaps he might have leaped into the ſea. The *Symptoms* were the ſame as in the other; only his whole body ſeem'd to be much colder; yet was he not ſenſible of any coldneſs in himſelf. I caus'd him to be vomited; and he was well in his Head, as ſoon as ever the vomit made him ſick at the ſtomack, as yet not having wrought. I dieted him as the other, and only blouded him in the arm. I let them bloud meerly out of caution (for elſe they ſeem'd well) and to promote Tranſpiration and Sweating: which ſucceeded according to my deſire.

Undoubtedly the ſeat of that diſeaſe is in the ſtomack and thoſe parts adjoyning to it, in which the firſt concoction is perform'd, and 'tis highly probable, that it principally ariſeth from the ill diet, by eating too much Salt-meat in Voyages; the ſalin ſteams from the ſtomack affecting the Brain in a peculiar manner.

As to the Cure by *Vomiting*, I ſhall not now explain, How Vomits work; it ſufficeth, that the diſeaſe was ſeated in and about the Ventricle; and that in hot Countreys, as well as in hot ſeaſons, the Rule of *Hippoc.* takes place, *Æſtate per ſuperiora.* I never ſaw any good effect of the moſt innocent Purge during my ſtay in the Indies, except in Chronicall diſtempers; nor did I ever almoſt give any (after frequent trials had made me cautious;) but pills that were *Antimonial*, or *Mercurius vitæ*, or *Vomitive Infuſions.* And by this method I preſerved our ſhips well, and effected theſe ſpeedy Cures, which I think, none had before ſeen in *Jamaica.* It is true, of the common ſort in the other ſhips, when we came to *Barbado's*, upon view I found many *Hydropical* and *Scorbutical:* And as ſoon as we came there, I cauſed all, that were any thing ill, to be vomited and purged with *Mercurius vitæ*, the *Vomitive Infuſion*, and *Cambodia*; by which means, and one meals *freſh* meat, and ſome Limons ſent them, all the diſorderly rabble recover'd; ſo that only three died, as was ſaid before, in the whole Voyage. Nor would I doubt, again, by God's help, to convey over a far greater number with the like means and care.

So far at preſent this Ingenious Obſerver; who perhaps may give the Reader *another Entertainment of the like nature hereafter.*