(320)

Farenchyma in any Muscle; and think my time well spent in receiving a sull satisfaction of the ungroundedness of my opinion; and readily submit to the Author, with a grateful acknowledgement of my Obligation to any one, that shall rectifie me in my mistake, if it be one.

Observables

Touching Petrification.

Hough much hath been already said and written of Petrisication, yet 'tis conceived, that all that comes so far short of a competent stock for the composing of a persect History of Petrisication, that the incompleteness thereof ought to awaken the more diligent attention of the Curious, and to call in their aid for Additions, thereby so to increase and to complete the Materials for that work, that it may the better serve to clear and make out the Cause of that Transmutation. And that the rather, because if it lay in the power of humane Skill (by the knowledge of Nature's works) to raise Petrisication, or to allay, or prevent it, or to order and direct it (which perchance in time might be attained the said way) much use might be made of this Art; especially if it could be made applicable to hinder the Generation of the Stone and Gravel in humane Bodies, or to dissolve the Stone, where 'tis formed; besides other valuable Uses, that might be exceptiated.

Upon this Consideration, care is, and further will be taken in these Papers, to record, among other Observables of Nature, what shall be communi-

cated of this kind of Change.

In Numb. 1.2. and 5. leveral Relations have been made belonging to this Argument. Much of it, together with considerable Restections may be seen in Mr. Boyle's Essay of Firmness: In Helmont de Lithiass, where, among other remarques, is recited the Testimony of Paraus, of a Petristed (hild seen at Paris, and by the Owner used for a Wheestone: In Deusingius's Hittoria Infantis in Abdomine inventi, & in duritiem lapideam converse: In Mr. Hock's Micrography, and in others. To omit now, what has been related (but perhaps not well enough attested) by Authors, concerning the stupendious Petristications of whole Companies of Men, and Troops of Cattle; by Aventinus lib. 7. Annal. Bojorum; by Purchas in his Pilgrimage p. 426. in sol. printed at London 1614. and, (of a Troop of Spanish Horsemen) by Jos. Acosta lib. 3. c. 9.

To all which, the Curious Dr. Beale now adds a Narrative of a Stone, not long fince taken out of the Womb of a Woman of his neighbourhood neer Trent in Somerfeishire, by incition, and afterwards perfectly cured, though the had born the Stone with extreme torments for S. or 9. years. The operation he relates to have been made in Easter last; after which time, he affirms to have seen the Stone, and weigh dit in Gold-Scales, where it wanted somewhat of four Ounces, but had lost of the weight, it formerly had,

being

being very light for a Stone of that Bulk. He surther describes it to be of a whitth colour, lighter than Ash-colour; perchance (faith he) not unlike to that recited out of Scaliger by M. Poyle in his Essay of Firmness pag 238. qui aëris contactu posea in gypseam tum speciem tum sirmitatem concreverat. It had no deep asperities, and had somewhat of an Oval sigure, out less at one end, than a Hen-Esse, and bigger and blunter at the other, than a Goose egge.

This Stone (so he concludes) is intended for the Royal Society, with the Tellimony of the Chirurgion, that perform'd the Operation, and other Wirnesses of special credit; where also will be annexed the manner of

Operation.

It appears by this last clause (to add that on this occasion) that this Well-wilher to the Improvement of all usefull knowledge, has taken notice of that considerable Collection of Curiosities, lately presented to the lately nam'd Society for their Repository, by that Publick-minded Gentleman Mr. Daniel Colmall, a very worthy and useful Member of that Body: To which Repository whatsoevet is presented as rare and curious, will be with great care, together with the Donors names and their Beneficence recorded, and the things preserved for After-ages, (probably much better and safer, than in their own private Cabinets;) and in progress of Time will be employed for considerable Philosophical and Hiefull putposes; of which perhaps more largely in another place.

A Relation Of a kind of Worms, that eat out Stones.

This is taken out of a Letter, written by one M. de la Voye to M. Auzeut, to be found in the 32. Journal des Scavans; as follows.

Na great and very ancient Wall of Free-Stone in the Benedictins Abby at Caen in Normandy, facing Southward, there are to be found many Stones so eaten by Worms, that one may run his hand into most of the Cavities; which are variously fashion'd, like the Stones, which I have seen wrought with so much Art in the Louvre: In these cavities there is abundance of live-Worms, their excrement, and of that Stone-dust, they eat. Between many of the Cavities there remain but leaves, as it were, of Stone, very thin, which part them. I have taken some of these living Worms, which I sound in the eaten Stone, and put them into a Box with several bits of the Stone, leaving them there together for the space of eight dayes; and then opening the Box, the Stone seem'd to me eaten so senith together with the living Worms; and to satisfie your Curiosity, I shall relate to you, what I have observed of them, both with and without a Microscope.

V 2 Their