

which latter swimming on the Phlegm, is to be severed from it. The Phlegm is used as an excellent Resister and Curer of all the Putrefactions of the Lungs and Liver, and it heals all foul Wounds and Ulcers. The Oily part, being diluted with double its quantity of distilled Vineger, and brought three times over the Helm, yields a rare Balsom, against all inward and outward Corruptions, stinking Ulcers, hereditary Scurfs and Scabs: 'Tis also much used against Apoplexies, Palsies, Consumptions, Giddinesses, and Head-aches. Inwardly they take it with Succory-water against all corruptions of the Lungs, It is a kind of *Petroleum*, and contains no other Mineral Juice, but that of *Sulphur*, which seems to be thus distilled by *Nature* under ground; the distillation of an Oyl out of *Sulphur* by Art, being not so easie to perform.

### *Of the richest Salt-Springs in Germany.*

An Account having been desired of those two chief *Salt-Springs* in *Germany*, at *Hall* and *Lunenburg*, it was lately transmitted thus :

The *Salt-Springs* at *Hall* in *Saxony* are four, called *Gutiaur*, the *Dutch-Spring*, the *Mettritz*, and the *Hackel-dorn*; whereof the three first hold near the same proportion of Salt; the last holds less, but yields the purest Salt. The three first hold about seven parts of Salt, three of *Marcasit*, and fourteen of *Water*: They are, besides their *Oeconomical* use, employed *Medicinally* to Bath in, and to draw a Spirit out of it, exhibited with good success against *Venom*, and the putrefaction of the *Lungs*, *Liver*, *Reins*, and the *Spleen*.

The *Salt-Water* at *Lunenburg*, being more greenish than white, and not very transparent, is about the same nature and hold with that of *Hall*. It hath a mixture of *Lead* with it, whence also it will not be sod in *Leaden Pans*; and if it held no *Lead* at all, it would not be so good, that *Mettal* being judged to purrifie the *Water*: whence also the *Salt* of *Lunenburg*

*nenburg* is preferred before all others, that are made of Salt Springs.

*Some Observations of swarms of strange Insects,  
and the Mischiefs done by them.*

A great Observer, who hath lived long in *New England*, did upon occasion, relate to a Friend of his in *London*, where he lately was, That some few Years since there was such a swarm of a certain sort of Insects in that *English Colony*, that for the space of 200 Miles they poyson'd and destroyed all the Trees of that Country; there being found innumerable little holes in the ground, out of which those Insects broke forth in the form of *Maggots*, which turned into *Flyes* that had a kind of taile or sting, which they struck into the Tree, and thereby envenomed and killed it.

The like Plague is said to happen frequently in the Country of the *Cosacks* or *Ukrani*, where in dry Summers they are infested with such swarms of *Locusts*, driven thither by an *East*, or *South-East* Wind, that they darken the Air in the fairest weather, and devour all the Corn of that Country; laying their Eggs in *Autumn*, and then dying; but the Eggs, of which every one layeth two or three hundred, hatching the next Spring, produce again such a number of *Locusts*, that then they do far more mischief than afore, unless Rains do fall, which kill both Eggs and the Insects themselves, or unless a strong *North* or *North-West* Wind arise, which drives them into the *Euxin*-Sea: The Hogs of that Country loving these Eggs, devour also great quantities of them, and thereby help to purge the Land of them; which is often so molested by this Vermin, that they enter into their Houses and Beds, fall upon their Tables and into their Meat, insomuch that they can hardly eat without taking down some of them; in the Night when they repose themselves upon the ground, they cover it three or four Inches thick, and if a Wheel pass

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