The manuscripts which are now in the Sloane collection contain the histories of all his other patients, amongst whom were Lord Monteagle, Lord Arundel, Lord Clanricarde, Casaubon, Sir Henry Wotton, Arthur Brett, Oliver Cromwell, and very many others. His case-books show, too, that Mayerne's attentions benefitted alike man and beast. Nor was he above prescribing perfumes and cosmetics. In 1611, for Lord Hay, he compounded "odoramenta et quæ ad ornatum," "Pasta ad manus dealbandas et emmoliendas." In 1617 the queen's black horse was seized with convulsions, and in 1636 the king's dogs were indisposed. Sir Tneodore takes up his pen and carefully notes the line of treatment he thought fit to adopt : "Pro equo nigro Reginæ epileptice." The history is complete, beginning with " equus est novem annorum," and ending " curatus fuit."\*

Mayerne was the compiler of the first Pharmacopœia which was published by the Royal College of Physicians in 1618.

As a chemist, Mayerne had no equal. The results of his researches in his line were of benefit to art as well as to medicine. To both Van Dyck and Rubens he gave valuable information concerning the composition of paints and the use of the mineral colors. In the last chapter of Eastlake's "Materials for a History of Oil Painting" are numerous details as to colors and oils, brought out in a conversation between Van Dyck and Mayerne, and recorded by the latter. He gave valuable assistance to Petitot, his compatriot and fellow exile, who afterwards became the famous ename

Mayerne attended Henry, Prince of Wales, in his fatal illness. From Sir Charles Cornwallis'‡ "Life of the Prince Henry," the following particulars concerning this remarkable fever are taken. The physician of the present day recognizes at once the now familiar typhoid fever, a disease in those days undescribed. From the very first it was said the Prince was poisoned. Rochester,

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<sup>•</sup> These extracts from the Mayerne manuscripts are taken from Wudd's "Mems, Maxims and Memoirs," London, 1828, and from an article by Sternberg in Athenseum, 1856.

<sup>†</sup> M. F. Sweester's "Life of Van Dyck," Boston, 1878.

<sup>‡</sup> To be found in the Somers Collection of Tracts, Vol. VI, p. 413.