

With plates

P O M E T's
GENERAL HISTORY
O F
DRUGS:

With what is farther observ'd by *Lemery, Tournefort,*
and others on the same Subjects.

BOOK I.
Of ANIMALS.

P R E F A C E.

The Dominion which the Creator has given to Man over all Kinds of Animals of the Earth, Air, or Sea; and the Excellence of the natural Gifts, which He has given him above all other Things which have Life, have not hindered Naturalists who treat of Animals, from comprising Man, at least so far as concerns the Body, in the number of them. And the Experience, which Physicians in different Ages have had of the good Effects, which the Parts, or Excrements, of a dead or living human Body have had in the healing its like in many Diseases, have engaged them often rather to have recourse to it, than to what might be had of Beasts, and to give the proper Descriptions and Preparations of the Parts of the human Body. And most Authors hitherto have, in treating of Animals, and the Preparations made from them for the Use of Physick, begun with the Description of the human Body, either entire, or in its Parts, and have not spoken of other Animals till after their Lord.

The same Reasons have also engaged me to imitate them here, and to place what I have to relate concerning other Animals, after what relates to him who has the Command and Disposal of them.

I shall here decline treating of the great Lights, Knowledge, and Understanding, which the Creator has bestowed on Man, and confine myself wholly to the Matter of the Body, and to the Things which may be found in it, living or dead, proper for the Relief of others in their Sickneses, and for the prolonging or preserving their Days in Health, and to keep myself within the Bounds of my intended Work, and follow the Design I have here, of treating of only such Things, as the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral World furnish us with, under the Name and Office of Drugs, I judge nothing can be more proper than to begin this Part of the Work with treating of Mummies, which contain in them nearly all the Parts of the human Body.

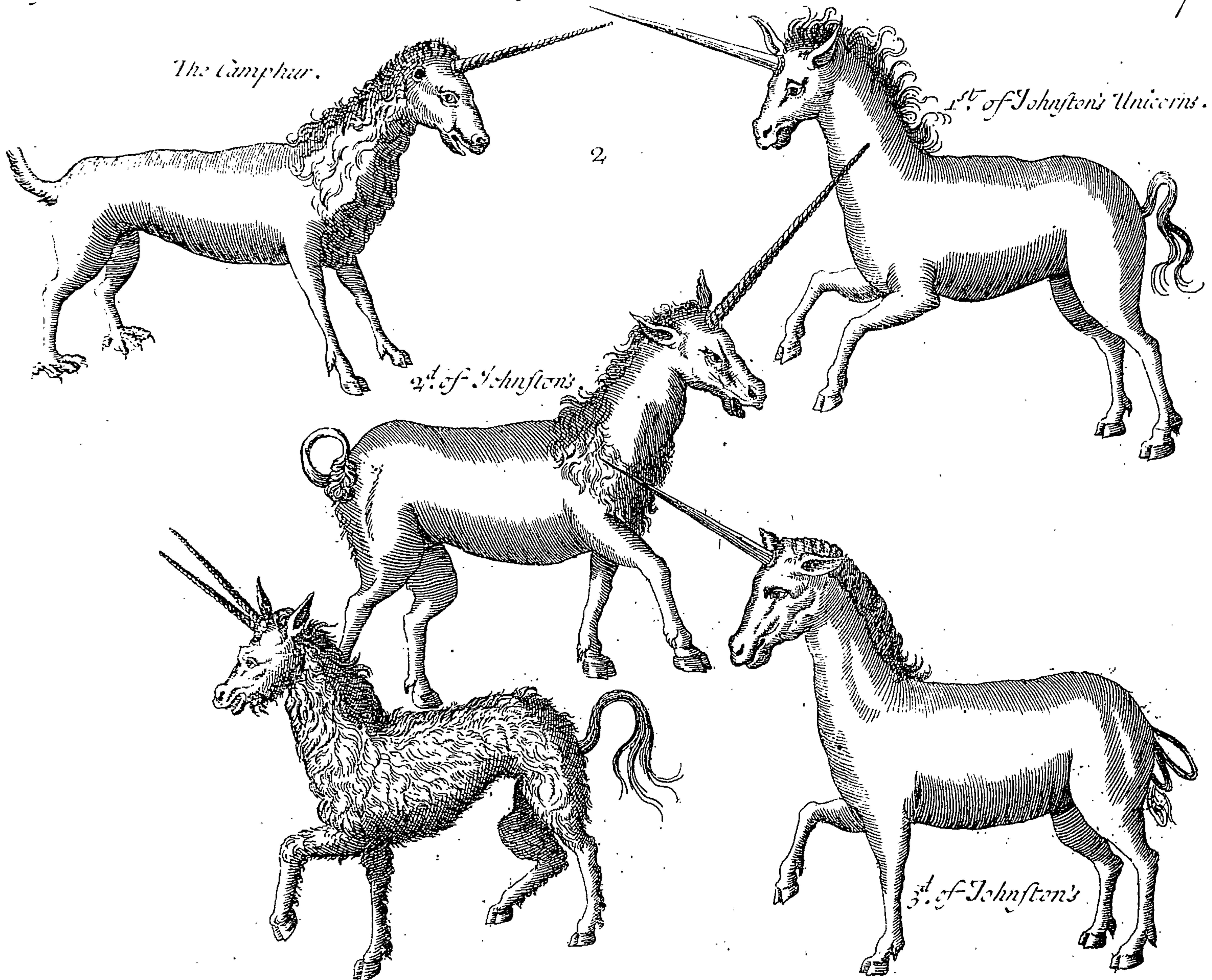
The Camphur.

1st of Johnston's Unicorns.

2^d of Johnston's.

3^d of Johnston's.

One of y Pirascupi.



owing to the Ingredients of the Composition they were preserved with, than to the Flesh of the Carcase, and therefore may be had from those Ingredients, in a more decent Manner, than by swallowing the Flesh of our Fellow Creatures.

The other Parts of the human Body, mentioned in the Catalogues of officinal Substances, are the Skull, the Skin, the Fat, the Bones, the Marrow, and the Heart. Virtues have also been attributed to the Hair, Nails, Saliva, Ear-Wax, Sweat, Milk, menstrual Discharges, Secundines, Urine, Dung, Semen, Blood, Stone of the Bladder, and the Membrane enclosing the Head of the *Fetus*, by several Authors; but few of them are used now. *Sal Armoniac* indeed is a Preparation of Urine and other Ingredients; and the Skull is an Ingredient in the *Pulvis ad Gutturam*; but little other Use is now made of any thing belonging to the human Body.

As to the strange History here given of the Beetle, it may be proper to observe here, that that Animal is produced by the Eggs of a female Parent, which hatch into six-footed pale-coloured Worms, which afterwards change into Beetles, as the Caterpillar does into a Butterfly.]

2. Of the Unicorn.

Pomet. **T**HE Unicorn is an Animal which Naturalists describe under the Figure of a Horse, having in the Middle of his Head a spiral Horn, of two or three Feet long; but as we know not the real Truth of this Matter to this Day, I shall only say, that what we sell under the Name of the *Unicorn's* Horn, is the Horn of a certain Fish, by the Islanders called *Narvual*, or the *Sea-Unicorn*, as you will find when we come to treat of Fish. This Horn was formerly in great Esteem, because of the mighty Virtues attributed to it by the Antients, especially against Poisons, which is the Reason that many great Personages have been very fond of it; so that it has been valued at its Weight in Gold. And there are yet some People, who esteem it as highly.

Ambrose Paracelsus, in a little Treatise which he wrote of the Unicorn, says, That in the Deserts of *Arabia* are wild Asses, which they call *Camphurs*, carrying a Horn in their Front, with which they used to fight against the Bulls, and which the *Indians* made use of to cure several Diseases, especially such as came by Poison; and that the *Arabs* near the *Red Sea* had another Animal among them, which those People called *Piraf-soupi*, that has two Horns, long, straight, and spiral, which the *Arabs* make use of when they are wounded, or bit by any venomous Creature.

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They let this infuse six or eight Hours in Water, which they drink to cure them. He says, that this Animal is of the Size of a Mule, which also it resembles in its Head; and that the Body is hairy like a Bear, a little inclining to a fallow Colour, and the Hoof divided or cleft like the Deer's. *Johnston* says, in his Treatise of Animals, that there are other *Unicorns*; to whom the Reader may have recourse.

However, that the Unicorn is a Beast having but one Horn, all agree; but because there are five several Kinds of Beasts which have also but one single Horn, it is some Question which of them be the true. They are, *First*, The Orix, or one-horn'd wild Goat. *Secondly*, The one horn'd Ox. *Thirdly*, The Hart with one Horn. *Fourthly*, The one-horn'd Hog. And, *Fifthly*, the one-horn'd Ass. The first is certainly but a kind of one-horn'd wild Goat, the Description of it differing not much from a Goat. It resembles a Roe, having a Beard under its Chin, of a palish white Colour, and is cloven hoofed, with one Horn growing out of the Middle of its Head. These are bred in *Egypt*, *Æthiopia*, and many other Parts of the World some of them are as large as Oxen. Their Horns are not only strong and sharp, like the Horns of a *Rhinoceros*, but also solid, and not hollow or porous, like the Horns of Harts. This Creature is said not to value the Barking of the Dog, the Foaming of the Bear, the Bellowing of the Bull, the Cry of the Panther, or the Roaring of the Lion.

The one-horn'd Ox, Bull, or Cow, is bred in *Aonia*, of various Colours, intermix'd one with another, having a whole round Hoof, like a Horse, and but one Horn growing out of the Middle of the Forehead: It is also bred in *India*, where the whole Species eat Flesh, and are whole-hoof'd, and have only a single Horn, which grows out of the Middle of their Foreheads. Some of them are said to be as high as Camels, and their Horn four Feet long. There are also in *Æthiopia*, a kind, of a purple Colour, which have but one Horn growing out of their Heads, which turns up towards their Backs.

The Unicorn Hart is a Beast bred also in *India*, whose Feet resemble an Elephant's; the Body, a young Horse, and its Head, a Hart's; out of the Middle of which grows a Horn about three Feet long. It has a roaring Voice almost like a Bull, but much shriller.

The Unicorn Hog is so called from his Head, being like a Boar's or Hog's Head, found, as some Authors say, in the Dominions of the *Great Cham* of *Tartary*. This Species of Unicorn is somewhat less than the Elephant; they have Hair like Oxen,

Heads

Heads like Hogs, Feet like Elephants, a sharp and thorny Tongue, and a Horn in the midst of the Forehead, wherewith they destroy both Man and Beast. Had this Horn grown out of its Snout, it would have been a *Rhinoceros*; but as it does not, it must be taken for one of the Kinds of *Unicorns*.

The one-horn'd *Afs* is the *Indian Afs*, which equals in Bigness a Horse; all white on the Body, but purple-headed and black-eyed, having one Horn in his Forehead, near three Feet long, whose upper Part is red or black, the Middle black, and the nether Part white. In these the great People of *India* drink, adorning them with all kind of precious things, believing that those who drink in these Horns are freed from any sort of deadly Poison or Infection. This *Afs*, or *Unicorn*, exceeds all others of the Kind, both in Stature, Body, and Swiftnefs of Foot. They are so strong that no Horse can stand before them, and fight with their single Horn like Bulls.

The true *Unicorn*, if you dare believe *Ludovicus Vertomanus*, who says he saw two of them at *Meccha* in *Arabia*, which were kept within the Verge of *Mahomet's* Sepulchre, is of a Weasel Colour, with the Head like that of a Hart, the Neck not long, and the Mane growing all on one Side; the Legs slender and lean, like the Legs of a Hind; their Hoofs cloven like Goat's Feet, and the hinder Legs all hairy and shaggy on the Outside. Of all the other five the wild *Indian Afs* comes nearest to this Description; for the true *Unicorn* and he agree in these four things: *First*, That both of them have one Horn in the Middle of the Forehead. *Secondly*, That both of them are bred in *India*. *Thirdly*, In that they are both about the Bigness of a Horse. *Fourthly*, In their Celerity and solitary Life in the Mountains. But herein they differ; *First*, In that the *one horned wild Indian Afs* is whole-hoofed, and not cloven, as the *Unicorn* is. *Secondly*, That his Colour is white on the Body, and purple on the Head; whereas the *Unicorn* is of a Weasel-like Colour. *Thirdly*, That his Horns are purple, black, and white; whereas the *Unicorn's* Horn is wreathed in Spires and of an Ivory Colour. In the Year 1553, a great *Unicorn's Horn* was brought to the King of *France*, valued at twenty thousand Pounds *Sterling*. That which was presented to King *Charles* the First, of *England*, is suppos'd to be one of the greatest that was ever seen in the World; it was seven Feet long, weighed thirteen Pounds, and was in the Shape of a Wax Candle, but wreathed within itself in Spires; hollow about a Foot from its Root, growing taper by little and little towards the Point; of a polished Smoothness, and the Spires not deep,

but like the Windings of Woodbine, and the Colour not perfectly white, but somewhat obscure.

Some in *Poland* have been found five or six Feet long, being very sharp and smooth: Others in the Rivers, but less pure, outwardly blackish, and inwardly of a pure white; a third and fourth Sort of a solid hard Substance, so that one would take them to be Stone; and many other Sorts have been found in that Country. But that these, or any of the others, were true *Unicorn*s Horns, none of our Authors have yet made appear; and if all the Circumstances be considered, it is much to be doubted whether any of them were the right or not; forasmuch as the Druggists or Apothecaries were never known to have or sell the true, that which is commonly sold being from five to eight Foot in Length, and more, very sharp-pointed, running taper all along, and twisted or wreathed, of the Colour of Ivory, but of a much finer Grain, and very white within. Yet this Horn is not produced by a four footed Beast, but comes from a Fish called the *Sea Unicorn*, and is brought from *Davis's* Streights near the *North Passage*.

Authors have ascribed almost incredible Things to it, the chiefest of which are, to resist all Manner of Poisons, and to cure the Plague, with all Sorts of malignant Fevers, the Biting of Serpents, mad Dogs, &c. It is chiefly used as a Cordial, for which Purpose a Jelly is made of it, together with a little Cochineal and Saffron; and the Shavings are boil'd in Broth, &c. after the Manner of Shavings of Hart's Horn.

[The only one-horn'd Land Animal in the World is the *Rhinoceros*, which therefore is the true *Unicorn*, however variously describ'd by People who either knew nothing of it but by Hearsay; or had a Mind to tell strange Stories, rather than Truth. The Horn of this Animal is what the *Indians* use, and have so much in Esteem, taking it inwardly in almost all Diseases, and making Cups of it for their Kings to drink out of, imagining that nothing drank out of them can be poisonous. It is certainly a Sudorifick, probably from the Quantity of volatile Salt it contains, and is commended in Epilepsies, &c. The *Rhinoceros* is found in *Africa*, and in the Isle of *Java*, and is describ'd by *Bontius*, under the Name of *Abada sine Rhinoceros*: 'The Horn is black and solid, and when full grown is about twenty Inches long, and something of the Figure of a Bull's Horn.

The thing called *Unicorn's Horn* in the Shops, is the Tooth of the *Cetus marinus*, *Narwal dictus*. *Mont. Ex. 6. Balena decimum sextum genus dicta Narwal Schones. Jet. 28.* It has long been known to belong to this Fish, and has been erroneously thought

The Elk

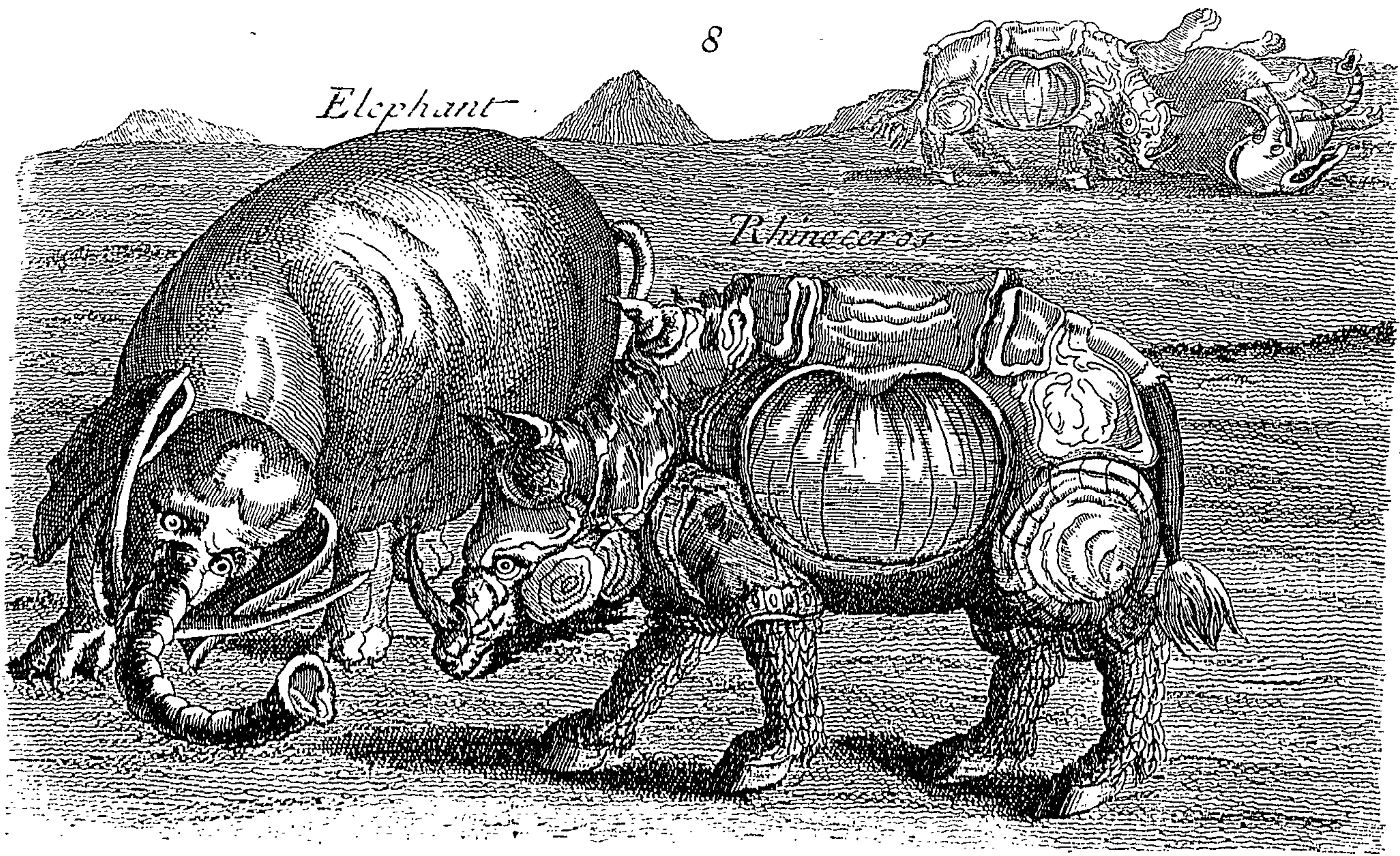


The Elk falling down in an Epileptick fit being pursu'd by 2 Hunters.

8

Elephant

Rhinoceros



Root, strengthened by Joints running into one another: Its Legs are short, those before resembling a Dog's, and the hinder one's a Swan's: It feeds upon Fruit, Leaves, and Bark of Trees; and upon Fish when it is in the Water. It is half Flesh, and half Fish. The Tail and hinder Legs are sweet like the Tuny, having a solid Fat. Some of the Tails weigh four Pounds, and are accounted a great Dainty both boiled and roasted.

If you would take hold of a *Beaver*, you must seize on his Tail, and so secure him, that he cannot turn to bite you; and by the Hold you have of his Tail you may govern him as you please.

Amongst the *Beavers* some are accounted Masters, some Servants. They generate in the Beginning of Summer, and bring forth in the End of Autumn. They are cleanly in their Houses; for the making of which, they draw the Timber on the Belly of their Antients, they lying on their Backs. They love their Young. They use their fore Feet like Hands. And their Cry is like that of an Infant. Their Testicles are placed at the lower Part of the Belly, between the Thighs, near the Fundament, but they lie within, under a fleshy Skin, which is hairy, and covers all the Belly; however they may be distinguished outwardly, and handled. When they would have these Testicles, they open the fleshy hairy Skin, under which they find the first common Purse, which contains the two others in the Shape of little Purses, or the real Testicles of an Animal; then they tie them by the Neck, and hang them in the Chimney, leaving them till they be dry and hardened, and the outward Purse is of a brownish Colour, and this is what they call *Castor*. If you then open these inward Purses, you will find a Matter which is hard, brittle, of a yellowish Brown, intermixed with many loose Membranes of a strong and piercing Odour; and there is another Pouch which encloses an unctuous and fattish Liquor, very like Honey, which as it grows old, comes to the Colour and Consistence of Suet, and is of as strong a Scent as the Parts that are more solid.

Some of these Purses are larger, some less, according to the Beast they are taken from. They are best cured by taking them out, cleansing them purely, and drying them well in some shady Place; which when it is well done, they will keep seven Years. It is adulterated by Gum *Ammoniacum*, Blood, and Powder of Kidneys, &c. as also whole Kidneys put up into little Bladders; but may be discovered by being black, mouldy, and not apt to crumble; whereas the genuine is of a fetid, strong, and unpleasant Smell, and of a strong, sharp, biting, and bitter Taste, and of a brittle Substance.

The *Castor* contains a great deal of exalted Oil and volatile Salt; it attenuates viscous Humours, strengthens the Brain, provokes the Terms in Women, allays Vapours, resists Putrefaction, causes Perspiration; is proper for Epilepsy, Palsy, or Apoplexy, and is a good Medicine for Deafness.

The unctuous Liquor which is found annexed to the Testicles of the *Beaver* has the same Virtue, and is strengthening to the Nerves.

[The Creature from which we have the *Castor* of the Shops, is the *Castor*. *Aldrov. de Quad. dig. 276. Castor sive Fiber, Raii Syn. Anim. 209.* It is found both in the *East* and *West-Indies*, and in many other Parts of the World, as *Poland*, *Russia*, &c.

The *Castor* we use is the inguinal Glands of this Animal, taken both from the Males and Females, which are of different Bignesses in different *Beavers*, and are situated in the Groin, under the Testicles, covered with a thick Membrane, and filled with an oleaginous Liquor, which in Time hardens into a pulverisable Substance.

The *Russia Castor* is greatly preferable to that of any other Country, and the Creature from which it is taken, though of the *Beaver* kind, is very different from the common *Beaver* of *Europe* and *America*.

It is an admirable Medicine in all hysterical Cases. The Dose is from three Grains to ten in Powder, and from thirty to fifty Drops in Tincture.]

7. Of the Elk.

THE *Elk* is a wild Creature that is *Pomet*. commonly met with in cold Countries, especially in *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Canada*, and other Parts. This Animal is about the Height of a Coach-horse, or a large Ox; the Head is very thick, the Eyes are bright and sparkling; the Horns are spreading and large, like those of the Deer; the Legs long and slender; the Feet black, and divided at the Hoof, as those of the Ox or Cow; as to the Hair, it is soft, and of a blackish Yellow. I shall not stand to relate what abundance of Authors have said concerning this Animal: But shall only observe, that the Name *Eland*, or *Elan*, given by the *Germans*, signifies Misery; as well because that this Animal lives nowhere else but in desolate Places, as Woods, Forests, and the like, as because he is very subject to the Falling-Sickness; and as soon as he is attacked with this Disease, he fails not to put his left Foot to his left Ear, to cure himself thereof; which has given Occasion to the Antients to believe

believe that the *Elk's* Claw, or the Covering upon the left Foot, was a Specifick for the Epilepsy.

Of all the Parts of this Animal, there is none used in Medicine but the left hind Foot, which is called *Ungula Alcis* in the Shops; the Buyer must take care, that what is offered to Sale be not the Foot of some other like Animal, which it is difficult enough to distinguish, and that the Leg or the Skin be with the Foot, to see by the Hair whether it be the left hind Foot. You ought to take care likewise, that it be not worm-eaten, which often happens when they are old; but on the contrary, let the Claw be heavy, black, shining, and very smooth. It is of some Use amongst the Apothecaries, being an Ingredient in many Compositions for the Diseases before-mentioned.

Some People eat the Flesh as Venison. The Skins are dressed by Tanners, with Fish-Oil and Alum, to make Breast-Plates of, and to shelter from Rain. They may be known from a Deer or Hart's Skin, by blowing through them; for the Breath will come through, as in Buff. The Nerves are used against the Cramp, by binding the affected Part with them. The Horns are said to be anti-epileptick; but the chief Virtue is said to lie in the Hoof, being taken inwardly in Powder, or worn in a Ring, or hung about the Neck, so as it may touch the Skin, or taken, being rasped or filed like Harts-Horn.

Alce, five *Alces*, or the *Elk*, is a four-footed wild Beast of a large Size, betwixt a Deer, an Ass, and a Goat, having great branched Horns, bending toward the Back on the plain Edge, the Teeth or Branches of them being upwards, solid at the Root, and round like a Hart's Horn, but much broader. They grow as it were out of their Eye-lids, are very heavy, weighing at least twelve Pounds, and are about two Feet long, which Horns they lose every Year. It is headed something like a Horse, has long Ears, a broad Forehead, and an upper Lip so great, that hanging over the nether, it so much falls over, that it cannot eat for it but by going backwards. It is a long-backed Beast, with a short, or almost no Tail, and a cloven Hoof like the Hart; his Hair is almost of the same Colour, and sometimes of a brown Russet. He has a strange kind of Mane, lying both on the Top of his Neck, and underneath his Throat, where it tricks out like a Beard, or curled Lock of Hair.

This is a melancholy Beast, and frequently afflicted with the Falling-Sickness, continuing in the Pangs thereof till the Hoof of the left Foot touch the left Ear; wherewith rubbing the Part, the Creature is thereupon immediately delivered. In the Northern Climes they live in Herds, and are

taken by Hunting; for upon the slightest Wound, they are so timorous a Creature, they immediately fall down, and yield themselves a Prey to their Enemies. In *Sweden*, *Livonia*, &c. they are taken, tamed, and used for Beasts of Burden; for they are both swift and strong, and serve well to draw in Sledges upon the Ice and Snow, in *Russia*, *Scandinavia*, and other Northern Parts.

[The *Ungula Alcis* is the Hoof of the *Alce*, *Raii Syn. An* 86. *Gesn. de Quad.* 1. *Aldrov. de Quad. Bisulc.* 886. The Creature is of the Stag kind, and there are generally Numbers of them seen together. The Hoof is good in the Epilepsy, as it contains a volatile Salt like that of the Horns, &c. of other Animals.

The Story of its curing itself of a convulsive Distemper by the Touch of its left hinder Hoof is an idle Tale; and for medicinal Use the Right Hoof is therefore altogether as good as the Left, and those of the fore Feet as those of the Hinder.]

8. Of the Elephant and Rhinoceros.

THE *Elephant* is an Animal that in Height and Thickness exceeds all the Beasts of the Earth. It is a very understanding and tractable Creature, and is armed with a long, fleshy, and nervous Trunk, which serves instead of an Arm or Hand upon many Occasions. It has likewise the Discretion to extend and bend its Body so as to go through a Gate many Feet lower than its Body, provided it be wide enough for its Bulk. I do not believe it will be necessary to give a very particular Description of this Animal, because there is scarce any considerable Town in *Europe*, but where this Creature has been seen; only it may not be amiss to inform you, that the *Elephants* come from the Eastern Parts of the World, but more particularly from the Great *Mogul's* Country. They are the Males only that are armed with great Teeth, or Tusks, at the upper Part of the lower Jaws, for the Females have none such; these are called Ivory, of which several fine Works are made; as well as Medicines and other necessary Things for Life.

I shall not trouble myself to give an Account of all that has been writ by the Antients; but only take notice of some few Things that may be entertaining to the Reader, if they afford him no other Instruction. *Ambrose Parey* gives an Account of two sorts of Dragons which destroy the *Elephants* after this manner: These Dragons wind themselves about the Legs of the *Elephants*, and then thrusting their Heads up their Nostrils, they put out their Eyes, sting them, and suck their Blood till they are dead.

Pliny

Pliny affirms he saw an *Elephant* which learned the *Greek* Letters, and was able with his Tongue to write a *Greek* Sentence; and in the Plays of *Germanicus Cæsar*, Elephants danced after Instruments of Musick, keeping Time and Measure. The *Elephant* is said to have a kind of Religion; for it worships, reverences, or observes the Course of the Sun, Moon, and Stars: For when the Moon shines, they go to the Waters where they may see her; and when the Sun rises, they salute or reverence his appearing, by holding up their Trunk to Heaven in Congratulation for the Light. By a kind of natural Instinct they have some Foreknowledge of their own Death; and when any of their Kind dies, they cover the dead Carcase with Dust, Earth, and green Boughs. They have a passionate Love to their Masters and Keepers, and seldom forget to revenge an Injury on those that have offended them; as they are always grateful to their Benefactors. *Aynou* saith, an *Elephant* was cheated of the half of his daily Allowance by his Overseer; by chance the Master came and served him, upon which the Beast divided it into two Parts before his Master, laying one of them aside: By this the Fraud of the Servant was detected.

Pliny says, that an *Elephant* which was duller than ordinary, was found by his Master in the Night practising Things, which he had taught him in the Day with much Difficulty, and many Blows. It is reported they will live two or three hundred Years, if not prevented by extraordinary Accidents. They only breed in hot Countries, and scarcely can bear Cold and Winter Weather. As to their Teeth, they are often found very large. An *Elephant's* Tooth was sold to a *Venetian* Merchant about twelve Feet long, and three Feet Diameter; and it weighed so heavy, that he could not lift it. *Vertomannus* saith, that he saw in the Island of *Sumatra* two *Elephants* Teeth, which weighed 336 Pounds. When these fall off, which is about every tenth Year, they bury them in the Earth with their Feet.

The Ivory, which the *Latins* call *Ebur*, is the Teeth, or rather the Weapons, or Arms of the Male *Elephant*; the best and whitest of which come from *Angola*, *Ceylon*, and other Parts of the *East-Indies*. The Trade of Ivory, or *Elephants* Teeth, is very great in *France*, as well as *England*, for many Purposes. There is a Spirit and volatile Salt made from it, by the Retort, which is highly esteemed in Diseases of the Heart and Brain. The Shavings of Ivory are used with those of Hartshorn in Pustules: they are cooling, drying, and astringent, a pestilential Antidote, moderately binding, and strengthening the Bowels. Take Filings, or Rasplings of Ivory, half a Dram; Powder

of Man's Skull, Bezoar Mineral, of each fifteen Grains; mix them for a Dose in the Epilepsy, or any malignant Fever. Mixed with *Japan* Earth, and Jesuits Bark, it is good for the *Fluxus Albus*, Bloody Flux, Weakness of the Back, &c. Likewise Cochineal and Saffron being added, it becomes an excellent Cordial.

Ivory Black is made of burnt Ivory, that is taken from the Fire whilst it retains its Blackness, is then pounded, and with Water made into little flat Cakes or Troches for the Painters, which, when good, ought to be very finely ground, soft, and brittle. The Apothecaries, or others, who distil Ivory by the Retort, instead of throwing the burnt Ivory that remains in the Retort away, may pound it, and make it into little Cakes, or Troches, as I have said before, and then sell it to those who buy Ivory Black, or else put it upon a good Coal Fire, to reduce it to a white Powder, which is called *Spodium*, or burnt Ivory.

Spodium, or Ivory calcined to a Whiteness, is also Ivory burnt for the Purpose, that it may be serviceable in Medicine. The best is that which is white within and without, heavy, easy to break, in fine Pieces, the least full of Dirt and Filth that may be. They reduce this to an impalpable Powder, upon a Marble, and make it into little Cakes or Lumps, and this is what we call prepared *Spodium* of Ivory. The same Virtues are attributed to this, as to Coral and other Alkali's. The Antients, besides Ivory, burnt Canes or Reeds; and the Canes thus reduced to Ashes, were also called *Spodium* or *Antispodium*. The Ivory *Spodium* strengthens the vital Parts, resists malignant Fevers, prevent Micarriages in Women, helps Conception, cures Vapours and Fits, and likewise kills Worms in Children.

The *Rhinoceros* is a four-footed Animal, of the Size of a Bull, whose Body resembles most the wild Boar. He is so called, because of the Horn that grows out of his Snout, which is black, about a Foot and a half long, hard, pyramidal, solid; the Point or Tip whereof turns up again towards the Crown of the Head. This Animal is covered all over with strong Scales. In like manner the Legs are scaled to the Hoofs, which are parted into four distinct Claws.

This Animal is an Enemy to the *Elephant*, and, in fighting with him, fixes his Horn in the soft Part of the *Elephant's* Belly; for which Cause it is said that an *Elephant* will run from him. When they fight they whet their Horn before-hand against Stones. They are not fierce against Mankind without great Provocations. The Cry is like the Grunting of a Hog. The *Indians* make Bottles of their Skins to put Liquors in. The Powder being

being infused in Wine, or taken by itself to a Scruple, is good against malignant Diseases. The Horn, which is chiefly used as the Unicorn's, is said to be good against all contagious and malignant Fevers; for being a high Alkali, both fixed and volatile, it encounters and destroys the malignant Acids, which stir up and influence the most pernicious Diseases. It is reckoned a singular Sudorifick.

Elephas, sive Elephantus, is a Quadruped, *Lemery*. esteemed the biggest in the World, of a monstrous Shape: The Head is great and deformed; the Mouth so large, that a Man's Head may as easily enter into it, as a Finger into the Mouth of a Dog: Their Eyes are really large in themselves, but appear small in Comparison, and their Ears little, in Proportion to the rest of the Body, not much unlike the Wings of a Bat. The Teeth on either Side are four, to eat with and grind their Food, with two others, one on each Side, which hang forth beyond the rest. It has a Trunk at the End of the Snout, called *Proboscis, seu Tuba, seu Manus Nasuta*, which is a large hollow thing, hanging from his Nose, like Skin, downwards, serving instead of a Hand. When he feeds, it lies open to draw in both his Meat and Drink; by this he receives of his Keeper whatever he gives him, and in Swimming draws through it his Breath. It is crooked, gristly, and inflexible at the Root, next the Nose, where it has two Passages, one into the Head and Body, by which the *Elephant* breathes, the other into the Mouth, by which he receives his Meat. With this he fights in War, and is able to take up a small Piece of Money from the Ground, or any other Place; with this he can draw up a great Quantity of Water, and shoot it out, to the annoying of his Enemy.

He is said to have four *Venters*, and Lungs four Times as big as an Ox. His genital Member is like that of a Horse, but less; and the Testicles lie inward about the Reins. The fore Legs are much longer than the hind Legs, of short Joints, and of equal Bigness both above and beneath the Knees; the Ankle-Bones are very low; he bends his hind Legs as a Man when he sits, but not both together, and so leaning on one Side, sleeps most commonly against a Tree. Their Feet are round like Horses, and as broad as a Bushel, having five distinct Toes upon each Foot, which are very little cloven, but without Nails. They are for the most part of a Mouse Colour, or darkish Brown. The Skin is harder on the Back, and softer on the Belly, without any Covering of Hair or Bristles, unless here and there one scatteringly: It is so tough, that a sharp

Sword or Iron cannot pierce it. The Tail is like an Ox's, but without Hair, except at the End. The Sound or Noise they utter has the most Resemblance to braying, and seems as if always hoarse.

The *Rhinoceros*, called so from carrying his Horn upon his Nose, is a large four-footed Animal, that looks as if he was something of the Boar Kind, only that he is much larger, and more lubberly and dull. His Head is thick, and enclosed in a sort of flat Cowl, for which Reason, according to the Rev. Father *Le Comte's* Memoirs of *China*, the *Portuguese* have given him the Name of *Moine des Indes*, or the *Indian Monk*. By reason of his Horn so advantageously placed, he becomes formidable to the Bufflers, Tigers, and Elephants, which he engages sometimes. This Animal is found in the Desarts of *Africa*, in *Asia*, at *Siam*, and in *China*, where they feed upon the Branches of hairy and prickly Shrubs and Trees. The Horns, the Nails, and Blood, are all used in Medicine, containing in them a good deal of volatile Salt and Oil. They are useful to resist Poison, strengthen and fortify the Heart, procure Sweat, stop Fluxes of the Belly, and are good against all contagious Diseases. The Dose is from a Scruple or two, either in Infusion or Powder, which drunk in Wine, purifies the Blood, and is a good Preservative against infectious Air.

[Ivory is the Tusks of the Elephant, *Elephas, Raii Syn. Animal.* 131, &c. The best Ivory we have is from the Island of *Ceylon*. The Shavings of it boil into a Jelly like those of Hartshorn, and have the same Virtues; and the *Spodium ex Ebore* is now never made, because the burnt Hartshorn is found to be the same Thing, in regard to all its Virtues.

The *Rhinoceros* I have already had occasion to speak of, in the Chapter of the *Unicorn*.]

9. Of the Camel.

THE *Camel* is a gentle domestick Animal, whereof there are great Numbers throughout all *Africa*, and particularly in *Barbary*, and the Desarts of *Getulia* and *Libya*, and they are the greatest Riches of the *Arabs*. Those of *Africa* are better than the other, because they will travel forty or fifty Days together upon Barley only, and ten or twelve without eating or drinking at all. The Female carries her Young eleven Months. When the *Camels* travel in the Caravan, the Drivers of them whistle and sing; for the more they encourage and please these Animals, the better they march. Their Food is Grass, Hay, Thistles, Barley, Oats, Rushes, and Herbs. There