

III. ANIMALS.

IN a medical or chemical point of view, animals are inferior in rank to vegetables, as neither affording remedies of such power, nor consisting of so many distinct principles as the latter.

There is even reason to suppose that most of the virtues attributed to animal substances are imaginary, and that their apparent effects ought to be ascribed to the other substances exhibited with them.

As the perducent system of Linnæus has been abandoned in treating of vegetables for the natural system, so the perficient system of the French naturalists has been also adopted in respect to animals.

In general only those animal substances are mentioned, which are, or rather have been, kept in the shops, as many of them are now seldom kept in England, except in certain situations, where there is a resort of foreigners, who still retain the use of them in their medical practice: a few others are added, on account of some peculiar qualities that they possess.

1. MAMMALIA.

HUMAN SKULL. *Cranium hominis*. The powder, in doses of ʒj, used in epilepsy: those which have been long buried are to be preferred; and some even limit the effect to that triangular bone called the os triquetrum!

PARING OF THE NAILS. *Rasura unguis*. Was a common vomit.

MUMMY. *Mumia*. Either that brought from Egypt, or prepared at home, by dipping muscular flesh in spirit of wine, and hanging it up in a brisk draft of air, or smoking

it like ham. Used in bruises, epilepsy, asthma, phthisis, in powder ʒfs to ʒj, in wine, horâ somni.

PUPPIES. *Catelli*. Live puppies, split in half and applied while warm, have been employed as poultices to draw out venom from sores or boils; they have also been boiled in oil to render it mucilaginous.

WOLF'S LIVER. *Hepar lupi*. Used dried in diseases of the liver.

FOX LUNGS. *Pulmones vulpis*. Was used, when dried and powdered, in a pectoral linctus, still a favourite with the common people.

HUCKLE BONE OF A HARE. *Astragalus leporis*. *Talus leporinus*. In powder diuretic!

HARE'S FUR. *Pili leporis*. Styptic.

MUSK IN THE BAGS. *Moschus in vesicâ*. The China, in thin bags, well filled, round, and with short hairs, is accounted the best; those which have been sewed up, are often adulterated by the Dutch drug-manufacturers.

MUSK BAGS. *Exuvia moschi*. From which the musk has been extracted, are used by perfumers to make the essence of musk, out of economy, as they communicate a considerable scent to liquids in which they are soaked.

ELK'S HOOF. *Ungula alcis*. Anti-epileptic, either worn externally, so as to touch the skin, or taken in powder in doses of ʒj: it smells very sweet when scraped, by which it may be distinguished from a buffalo's hoof, which is sometimes sold for it.

BONE OF A STAG'S HEART. *Os e corde cervi*. Cardiac, esteemed good to remove barrenness and prevent abortion in women! dose, in powder, ʒfs, nocte maneque.

HARTS HORN SHAVINGS. *Rasura cornu cervi*. *Cornua*, P. L. ed. 1809. Are really the horns of the buck, or fallow deer, *Cervus Dama*, as those of the stag or hart, *C. Elaphus*, called foreign horns, are too brown on the inside; used to form a nutritive and restorative jelly, and as a substitute for isinglass in fining beer, wine, and other liquors.

STAGS PIZZLE. *Priapus cervi*. Aphrodisiac, ʒj to ʒj, in powder.

RAW MUTTON SUET. *Sevum ovillum*. *Sevum*, P. L. 1809. *Adeps Ovi Arietis*. Used for preparing rendered mutton suet; eaten as a pectoral medicine in coughs.

GOLD-BEATERS SKINS. The intestina recta of oxen,

which have been beaten quite smooth for the manufacture of gold leaf; used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts.

ALLANTOIDES OF CALVES. Used in philosophical experiments for small air balloons.

SHAGREEN. *Corium granulatum*. The prepared skin of a wild ass.

RENNET BAG. One of the stomachs of a calf, which being salted and dried, is used to coagulate milk, by soaking a piece of it in some water, and mixing the strained infusion with the milk.

STONE-HORSE WARTS. *Verrucæ pedum equinorum*. Used in intermittent fevers.

BOARS TOOTH. *Dens apri*. Used as hartshorn shavings, and certainly of greater value, because they are dearer.

HUCKLE BONE OF A SOW. *Astragalus suillus*. *Talus suis*. Diuretic!

PIGS FLARE. *Adeps suillus*. *Adeps*, P. L. 1809. Only used for extraction of hog's lard.

RHINOCEROS HORN. *Cornu rhinocerotis*. Alexiterial in powder to ʒj for a dose.

IVORY SHAVINGS AND DUST. *Rasura eboris*. *Dens elephantis*. Used, like hartshorn shavings, for making jelly.

UNICORNU FOSSILE.

SEA-HORSE TEETH. *Dens equi marini*. Used to make artificial teeth, as this sort of ivory does not grow yellow.

MANATI STONE. *Lapis manati*. The tooth of the sea cow, used also for artificial teeth. The specimen in the collection of the London College of Physicians is a very heavy solid bone, nearly spherical, appearing like a stone, but of a bony structure: another specimen in the same collection, labelled lapis manati spurius, is a flat bone, somewhat similar in weight and hardness.

WHALE BONE. *Laminæ balenarum*. The teeth of the balena mysticetus, used for flexible probes, and various other purposes.

UNICORNS HORN. *Cornu unicornu*. *C. monocerotis*. Resists the operation of poisons!

SWEET HOOF. *Unguis odorata*. *Blatta Byzantica vera*. The specimens in the College collection are evidently the claws of some animal.

2. AVES.

INWARD SKIN OF A FOWL'S GIZZARD. *Pellicula stomachi gallinæ interiores*. To strengthen the stomach!

EGG SHELL. *Ovi gallinacci testa*. Antinephritic, cardialgic, in powder, ʒss to ʒj.

GUACHARO. The peritoneum of these nocturnal birds furnishes a fine oil used in cookery.

CAROLINA PIGEONS. *Columbaria migratoria*. Very fat, yield a fine oil, used in cookery. Several thousand barrels of this oil have been collected in a single year in America.

3. AMPHIBIA.

TOAD. *Bufo*. Dried, diuretic, antihydrotic, in powder to ʒj.

FROGS SPAWN. *Sperniola*. Used as an ingredient, from whence to distil a simple water.

SALAMANDER. *Salamandra*. Infused in oil, renders it diaphoretic internally, and externally useful in rheumatism.

HYLA TINCTORIA. The native Americans rub the skin of perroquets with its blood, to cause the growth of various coloured feathers.

4. REPTILIA.

TURTLE. *Caro testudinis*. Highly nutritive, analeptic, antiscorbutic.

TURTLE'S PIZZLE. *Priapus testudinis*. Astringent, restorative.

SKINKS. *Scinci*. Dried, salted, and powdered, alexiterial, aphrodisiac, and diuretic.

SCALY LIZARD. *Lacerta agilis*. May be used instead of skinks.

VIPERS. *Viperæ*. Both live and dried, alexiterial, sudorific, depurative, very nutritive, but have given way to turtle.

SERPENTS SLOUGH. *Exuvia serpentis*. *Spolium serpentis*. Used as a ligature in intermittent fevers; a practice lately revived, but without the mummery of the serpents slough, by George Kellie, in his tract on the medical effects of compression by the tourniquet: also to facilitate delivery, bound round the belly or loins!

5. PISCES.

ISINGLASS. *Fish glue. Ichthyocola.* The dried air-bladders of the acipenser huso form the best kind, the inferior sorts are the dried air-bladders and entrails of any other large fish found in cold countries: nutritive, demulcent; used by clear-starchers, as gr. vj form a stiff jelly with half a pint of water: it is also used to fine wines and vinous liquors. The sorts found in trade are short staple, long staple, book, leaf, and indissoluble: S. S. shred is usually employed in medicine.

CAVIAR. Dried roes of sturgeon, used as a sauce.

BONE OF A PERCH'S HEAD. *Os e capite perca.* Absorbent, lithontriptic, and externally in tooth-powders, and to dry ulcers. The College specimens resemble dentalia spuria.

BARBEL ROE. Violently cathartic.

SCALES OF THE BLEAK. Used to make the oriental essence with which artificial pearls are coloured.

ANCHOVIES. The real, *Encrasicolus*, or the common made of sprats, much used as sauce.

PIKE'S JAW BONE. *Mandibula lucii.* The powder used in leucorrhœa, and to facilitate labour, in doses of ʒj to ʒij.

LIVER OF EELS. *Hepar anguilla.* Dried and powdered, facilitate labour, ʒj to ʒij in cyatho vini.

BOTARGO. *Red caviar.* The dried roe of the mugil cephalus, used as a sauce.

TOOTH SHELLS. *Dentalia spuria.* The bones taken out of haddocks' heads, used with vinegar as a stimulant to warts.

LAPIS CARPIONUM. A quadrangular flat bone, yellow, and rather cartilaginous; absorbent.

SHARKS TEETH. *Dens squali.* Teeth of the squalus carcharias, used as an absorbent.

FISH SKIN. The skin of the white shark, squalus carcharias, used for polishing wood.

INDIAN GRASS. *Sea grass. Fucus Tendo* of Linnæus. Used by anglers as the end of the line next the hook; becomes brittle unless greased: it has lately been said to be of an animal nature, and to be the fibres which are attached to the ovules of the shark.

6. MOLLUSCA.

The Linnæan order is reversed by putting mollusca before insects, but the organization of these animals approaches the nearest to those of the more perfect orders.

CUTTLE FISH BONE. *Os sepia.* Astringent, much used by calf farmers, also in dentifrices, and by silversmiths, &c. to make moulds for spoons and other small work, as it is tender, and takes a good impression by merely pressing together, with the pattern placed between them.

PURPURA. *Murex Brandaris.* Its yellowish juice reddens in the sun, and dyes woollen cloth scarlet.

BLATTA BYZANTINA SPURIA. The horny operculum of the *murex ramosus*; hepatic, anti-epileptic, in powder ℥ss to ʒj.

BUCCINUM LAPILLUS. Its juice used to dye red.

HELIX POMATIA. A large kind of snail, used as food, transported from the south of Europe into this country by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady when in a decline, and now living wild in the neighbourhood of his seats in Sussex and Buckinghamshire; highly restorative.

EAR SHELL. *Concha margaritifera.* *Haliotis.*

CONCHA VENERIS. A species of marginella, like *M. Anglica*, but ovate.

CONCHA. In the College collection is *turbo natatorius*, which is like *T. helacinus*, but variously coloured.

TESTE CICONLE. In the same collection are the columellæ of *buccinum undatum*, the other part being broken off.

BUCCINUM. Under this name are included various species of univalves.

DACTYLUS. Shells of *solen vaginatus* or *ensis*.

TOOTH SHELL. *Lapis dentalis.* *Dentalium.* *D. Entalis.*

FLUTED ELEPHANT TOOTH. *Horn green pencil.* *Entalium.* *Dentalium elephantinum.*

OYSTER SHELLS. *Testæ ostreorum.* *Testæ.*

MOTHER OF PEARL. *Mater perlarum.*

PEARLS. *Seed pearl.* *Margaritæ.* *Uniones.* Absorbent, antacid, ℥ss to ʒj, or even more.

UMBILICUS MARINUS. The shell-like operculum of *turbo marmoreus*, or some turbinated shell about an inch and half over; aphrodisiac: there is a spurious sort, of a much larger size.

7. VERMES.

LEECH. *Hirudo. H. officinalis.* Bite of these animals used as an inartificial and clumsy mode of bleeding; of use in country places, where neither surgeons nor cuppers can be procured, and the animals are plentiful—and elsewhere, for the sake of increasing the charge to rich patients.

FOREIGN LEECHES. Imported from France and Portugal; foot uniformly coloured.

EARTH WORMS. *Lumbrici.* Dried and powdered, ℥j to ʒj, diuretic.

8. CRUSTACEI.

CRABS EYES. *Oculi cancerorum.* A concretion found in the stomach of craw-fish, *cancer Astacus*, at the season in which they are about to change their shell.

CRABS CLAWS. *Chelæ cancerorum. Cancri Paguri chelæ.* The tips of the claws of the large sea crab. Absorbent, antacid, ʒj to ʒij, weaker than oyster-shell.

9. INSECTA.

Internally diuretic, and in excess produce strangury or bloody urine; externally vesicatory.

HOG LICE. *Wood lice. Millepedes. Aselli. Oniscus Asellus.* Alive, no. 12, or dried and powdered, ℥j to ʒj, diuretic, aperitive, useful in jaundice.

SCORPIONS. *Scorpiones.* Infused in oil, render it alexiterial.

SPANISH FLIES. *Blistering flies. Cantharides. Meloe vesicatorius. Lytta.* Vesicatory; internally acrid, stimulant, and diuretic, gr. j to iv.

OIL BEETLE. *Meloe Proscarabæus.*

MELOE MAJALIS. Weaker than the former.

RIBAND CANTHARIDES. *Meloe eichorii. Milabris eichorii.* The blistering fly of the ancients, and still of the Chinese.

LADY BIRD. *Lady cow. Coccinella septempunctata.* Bruised upon an aching tooth, is odontalgic, as are also many other insects.

COMMON BED BUG. *Cimex lectularius.* Powerfully emmenagogue.

KERMES BERRIES. *Kermes. Coccus infectorius. C. baphicus. C. ilicis.* Dried, or their juice, aphrodisiac, alexiterial, and used to promote delivery.

COCHINEAL. *Coccinella. Coccus. C. cacti.* Cordial, alexiterial, gr. viij to ℥j, but chiefly used at present as a colouring drug for medicines, pickles, and in dyeing, for which last purpose 2400 cwt. are annually consumed in the British islands.

WILD COCHINEAL. *Granillo. Grana sylvestria*, which is smaller than the cultivated, and is not to be confounded with the *grana sylvestria* of the present day.

SCARLET GRAINS. *Coccus Polonicus.* Used as the former.

BEES. *Apes.* Dried and powdered, ℥j, diuretic.

10. ZOOPHYTÆ.

RED CORAL. *Corallium rubrum. Isis nobilis.*

WHITE CORAL. *Corallium album. Madrepora oculata.*

CORALLIUM ALBUM SPURIUM. The specimen in the College collection is a kind of incrusting millepora.

CORALLIUM ALBUM SECUNDUM. A species of the caryophyllea of Lamarck, perhaps *corallium fascicularis.* Absorbent, antacid, to ℥j or more.

BLACK CORAL. *Corallium nigrum. Gorgonium Antipathes.* Used in epilepsy.

SEA NAVEL-WORT. *Androsaces. Acetabulum. Tubularia Acetabulum.* Of this ʒij drunk in wine, are a powerful diuretic; has been confounded with *umbilicus marinus*, by Lewis.