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Ars Veterinaria post medicinam secunda est.—Vegetius.



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gered off to die outside I know not.) Her Majesty was graciously pleased to pay particular attention to every thing said and done, and exhibited a degree of interest and animation, of which ordinary observers had previously thought her incapable. But it is evident that she is far from apathetic or impassive when stimulated by congenial sights and subjects. Her loving subjects hailed her to-day as a truly Spanish queen, wondering at the squeamishness or self-denial of her mother, who had never brought her there, having given up the stirring spectacle during her widowhood, or second marriage. "As for Espartero, he well deserved to be expelled for not encouraging the *toros*." Her Majesty was evidently resolved to enjoy herself, and make up for lost time. She was highly amused when the first bull ran in, scattering the cuadrillo of combatants. She was more seriously interested as the fun advanced, and the bull rushed upon the mounted *picador*, goring and tossing and tearing up his horse, and trampling upon, doubling up, and crushing the fallen rider. The grotesque efforts of the bull to shake the half score of barbed darts out of his shoulder seemed also to afford Her Majesty high amusement, and instruction too; for one could, at a short distance, easily translate her animated gestures. Her Majesty also was obviously gratified to observe, "What a noble animal a horse is!" and how he can run about with his entrails hanging out, and bear to be mounted again, and again brought to the scratch—his eyes sometimes bandaged of course, otherwise he would not stand it. Then his dying struggles, and rolls, and kicks in the air, were so comical; while the bull, pawing and snuffing, and kneeling on him, turned him over and over, and ripped him up so knowingly, letting out the blood in gallons! "Truly 'twas a dainty dish to lay before a queen!" Nothing was wanting to complete the royal sport but the death of half a dozen men. One fellow was carried off with his ribs broken (it was said), but that was nothing.

Times, Saturday, October 21.

THE ILLNESS OF THE RHINOCEROS IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

[An account of the illness and treatment of this animal will probably not be uninteresting to our readers.—Y.]

July the 14th.—He was perfectly well yesterday afternoon, and exhibited the very best of his clumsy agility; but in the night one of the watchmen thought he was somewhat uneasy.

In the morning he was evidently so, and began to roll about. He was let into the paddock, that he might there take exercise, which generally has admirable effect in relieving these colicky pains in the quadruped. Two of the men also set to work and rubbed his belly well, to which he quietly submitted. An ineffectual attempt was then made to administer some castor oil.

He continued to get worse and worse, and at eleven we were fortunate enough to get him once more into his den. There we continued the friction of his belly, but soon changed it for the application of hot water; and, taking advantage of one of his rollings, we poured about twenty ounces of castor oil and one and a half ounce of laudanum down his throat. We then changed the embrocation to spirit of turpentine, which was well rubbed in over the whole of his belly.

He began to be easier, and at length ate two or three small carrots that were offered to him. We took advantage of this, and concealed a scruple of calomel in a carrot, which he ate.

About four o'clock he began again to roll as much as ever: we then put a strong collar round his neck, harnessed him with ropes on both sides, and forced three pints of castor oil upon him. He was exhausted in the struggle, for a violent struggle it was, and lay down for a while motionless; his pains, however, soon began to return, but with diminished force, and they continued slowly to abate. Injections of warm water with castor oil were administered. About eleven o'clock at night he drank a gallon of warm water, and became comparatively easy; he slept fairly, but his slumbers seemed to be occasionally disturbed by spasmodic pains.

15th, A. M., 6 o'clock.—He has not got up, nor been seriously in pain since midnight. We offered him carrots, a few of which he took, and searched about for more; but we suffered him to eat only a few of them. I ordered a warm bran mash to be made for him with a few carrots shred in it, and directed that he should not be disturbed until ten o'clock, when all hands were to be mustered.

10 o'clock.—There has not been any evacuation. He is easy, takes a few carrots, and picks a good deal of his straw. I was unwilling to hamper and fight with him in order to get down more castor oil, or to disgust him with its taste, and therefore hollowed out a carrot, and concealed in it fifteen grains of calomel and four grains of opium. He took it, and, although he did not quite like the taste of drugged carrot, it was fairly swallowed. He was then roused and turned out into the paddock.

We thought that by this we should ascertain his degree of strength, and the paddling about the paddock might induce an

evacuation. He at once set himself to work to nibble the grass, and so employed himself for an hour. I then desired that he might be kept out as long as he continued on his legs and fed, but when he became leg-weary to be returned to his den. In another half hour he began to look about for a place to lie down on. He was led into his house warm water was offered to him, which he drank, and he ate some tares. No evacuation.

5 o'clock.—Easy; occasionally eats, but no evacuation. All our strength was mustered, and three pints and a half of castor-oil were poured into him, and washed down with warm water. He almost immediately began to feed on his tares, with a small quantity of which he was occasionally supplied, and when he had no tares he ate his straw.

9 o'clock.—Easy; apparently doing well, but no evacuation. He has now more than seven pints of castor-oil and forty grains of calomel in him. Let him alone until the morning.

16th.—An evacuation has at length been obtained, but not at all of a purgative character. The animal, however, has more of his usual appearance and habits, and we trust that we may regard him as safe. If, however, he has not another evacuation in the course of to-morrow morning, we must muster our strength and at him again.

17th.—Evening coming on, and there being no other evacuation, and the animal becoming uneasy and seeming every now and then to make ineffectual attempts to void his dung, the strength of the garden was mustered, and three pints more of castor-oil were given. He was scarcely released from the ropes ere he voided a small quantity of fæces of a hard consistence.

He now seemed to be perfectly easy; he fed when he was coaxed to eat, and occasionally ate a small quantity both of tares and hay of his own accord, yet his appearance is not satisfactory. He is continually lying down; he gets more dull—more manageable, because he is more dull and stupid. He has a strange quantity of purgative medicine in him, but it has not had the desired effect. His bowels must be opened. Let the day pass, and see what it will produce.

9, P.M.—No evacuation, and he is in the same dull listless state. Two pounds of Epsom salts in solution, with two drachms of ginger, were administered. He had the whole of it.

18th.—There has been an evacuation in the night, small in quantity, but hard. The animal is far from being in a satisfactory state. He has not his usual appetite. He lies lazily about, and his mouth and muzzle are hotter than they should be. I sometimes think the bowels should be still more opened; yet he has a strange quantity of medicine in him, and I am somewhat

afraid to go on. I may rouse that which I shall be unable to subdue. Give him plenty of warm water, but no more medicine to-day.

19th.—Very little change. He appears to be quite easy, but he lies about dull and listless, and he does not eat more than half his usual quantity of food. There has been another evacuation, but it was small in quantity, and hard. Try him, however, another day before he has more physic, and tempt him with as many carrots and as much green food as he will take.

20th.—Scarcely any change: we must no longer play with the case. A pound and a half of Epsom salts and three drachms of ginger were given.

21st.—The state of the evacuation just the same; but he feeds better, looks better, and is evidently improved. Give half a pound of the Epsom salt every night until the bowels are in a purgative state.

22d.—Last night he began to call a little for his food. The first time he had done so since his illness. This morning as soon as he heard the keeper he began to grunt lustily for it. He eats as well as ever, and anything, and toddles about his place in his usual manner. Dr. Marshall Hall, Mr. Bennet, and Mr. Yarrell met the medical superintendent in consultation respecting him. We determined not to give him any more medicine at present, but to see what diet would do—to lessen his quantity of hay, and to give him as much mash, and carrots, and green food of various descriptions, as he was disposed to eat. He is, indeed, much better, and I trust that we may now regard him as safe.

23d.—A most gratifying improvement has taken place. He will eat anything that we give him. He is regaining all his usual habits: in fact, *he is well*. We will gradually diminish his quantity of rice—take something from his hay, and supply him with green meat—lucerne, if we can get it, or tares, or carrots; yet not over-feeding him at present, even with these.

24th.—Doing perfectly well,

30th.—Well and hearty.

Sept. 17th.—He feeds well, and is in good spirits; but he begins to eat his dung and lap his urine; and these were precursor symptoms of his last illness. Give him two quarts of castor oil in his water.

18th.—He took his oil very fairly, but it has not operated; and although not absolutely ill, he is dull, and does not feed well. Give a pound and a half of Epsom salts dissolved in a bucket of water.

19th.—It was impossible to give him his medicine; as soon as he had tasted, he began to fight furiously against it, broke his

collar, and the ropes by which he was confined, and it seemed as if he would have had the beam and the very house down. He was therefore released from all his shackles.

Two hours afterwards he was evidently better, and had been amusing himself by trotting about. He has had two or three evacuations, but he does not eat quite so well as usual. Let him alone and watch him.

20th.—Apparently well.

FILARIÆ IN THE BLOOD OF A LIVING DOG.

By MM. GRÜBY and DELAFOND.

THESE gentlemen have communicated to the Academy of Sciences the discovery of entozoa circulating in the blood of a strong and healthy dog. Physiologists have for a long time been aware of the presence of certain entozoa in the blood of reptiles and fishes; but this is the first instance in which they have been detected in the blood of a *living* mamma. It is of high importance to physiology, pathology, and natural history, to shew, not only the existence of worms in the blood, but also their circulation in this fluid in the animals that come near to man in the scale of organization.

These entozoa have a diameter of 0.003 millimetre, and a length of 0.25 millimetre. They are transparent and colourless. The anterior extremity is obtuse. The posterior or caudal extremity is terminated by a very slender filament. At the superior part may be observed a small round depression, 0.005 millimetre long, which may be considered as the buccal fissure. Their motions are very active. Their life has been prolonged ten days after the blood has been taken from the vessels and exposed to a temperature of 15° centigrade, or 59° Fahrenheit. They swim among the globules of the blood with great vivacity, exercising an undulating movement.

MM. Grüby and Delafond found them in the blood taken from the coccygeal arteries, external jugular veins, capillaries of the conjunctiva, mucous membranes, skin, muscles: in fact, everywhere this liquid was found to contain them. The urine and other excremential matters did not contain them. The diameter of these entozoa, being less than that of the blood corpuscles, enabled them to circulate through the capillary vessels.

Comptes Rendus and Physiological Journal.