

THE
VETERINARIAN;

OR,

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE
FOR 1836.

VOL. IX.—VOL. IV. NEW SERIES.

EDITED BY

W. DICK,

Professor of the Veterinary School, Edinburgh;

W. F. KARKEEK, V.S., Truro;

W. PERCIVALL, M.R.C.S.,

Author of "Lectures on the Veterinary Art," "Hippopathology," and of "The Anatomy of the Horse;" and

W. YOUATT,

Lecturer on Animal Pathology at the University of London, and Veterinary Surgeon to the Zoological Society of London, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

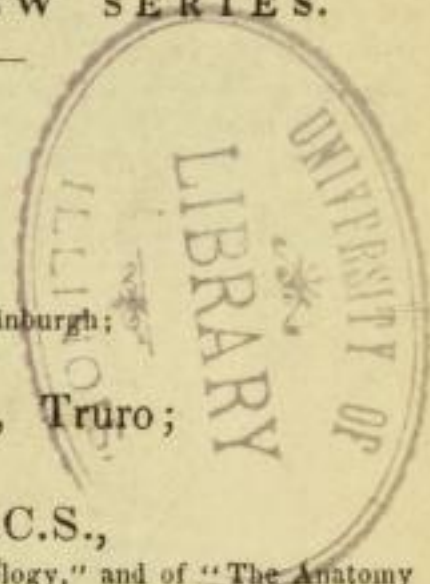
Ars Veterinaria post medicinam secunda est.—*Vegetius.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY COMPTON AND RITCHIE, MIDDLE STREET, CLOTH FAIR;

PUBLISHED BY LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN,
AND LONGMAN,

PATERNOSTER ROW.



the short business-like dictum of MM. Baptifolier and Préau to the prosing opinion of certain of the professors, "like a wounded snake dragging its slow length along." They are so many *tablets vivans* moving before me. I do think that in process of time I must have a somewhat similar exhibition of certain persons nearer home,—we should have more variety and more character and more amusement; but, first of all, I should like to shew up, in no exaggerated caricature, yet in all their native deformity, some of your deadliest foes, and the foes of the veterinary profession. I pause, however, for the present.

AN OBSERVER, AND A LOVER OF THE VETERINARY ART.

We readily admit this *jeu d'esprit* of our lively correspondent; and for the interview which he has permitted us to have with so many of our brethren abroad, and the slight but characteristic conversation we have had with them, we thank him. He has borne, however, a little too hard upon these gentlemen. Most of them seem to have hit the nail upon the head, and their harmless peculiarities we can readily forgive. We doubt whether so many English veterinary surgeons would have given so consistent and unobjectionable an opinion. As to actors nearer home, we think that we may so far rely on the innate good feeling of this lover of our art as to be assured that he will not be unjust or unkind; and, as to the other sort of exhibition to which he alludes, he was merely joking with us. He knows us better, and is a truer "lover of the veterinary art."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY.

No. II.

By Mr. YOUATT.

ENTERITIS—RHINOCEROS.

July 14th, 1834.—HE was apparently well yesterday afternoon, and exhibiting the very best of his clumsy agility. In the night one of the watchmen thought that he was a little uneasy. In the morning he was evidently so. He was let into the paddock that he might take exercise, which alone often has considerable effect in relieving colicky pains in the quadruped. Two of the men also were set to work to rub his belly well, to which he quietly submitted, and an ineffectual attempt was made to administer castor oil. He continued to get worse and worse, and at eleven o'clock we were fortunate enough to get

him into his own habitation, where he might be a little more manageable, but we rightly anticipated the struggle which followed. The friction of his belly was continued, and, as he rolled, hot water was poured upon it; and, taking advantage of one of his rolls, we poured about ten ounces of castor oil and an ounce and a half of laudanum down his throat. We then well rubbed in spirits of turpentine over the whole of his belly. He began to be easier, and ate two or three small carrots that were offered to him. We took advantage of this, and concealed twenty-six grains of calomel in a carrot, which he ate.

About four o'clock he began again to roll as much as ever. At all hazards no time was now to be lost. We put a strong collar round his neck, and hampered him with ropes on each side, and forced three pints of castor oil and half a pint of laudanum upon him. He was exhausted in the struggle, for a violent one it was, and he lay for a while motionless. His pains, however, soon began to return, but with diminished force, and after some time they abated. Injections of warm water with castor oil were administered, to which he sulkily submitted. About eleven o'clock he drank a gallon of warm water, and became comparatively easy. He slept fairly, but his slumbers seemed to be disturbed by slight twinges.

15th, 6, A.M.—He has not been seriously in pain during the whole of the night, and he is now stretched at his length. After rousing him he ate a few carrots, and searched about for more—after all, however, he ate but a few. I ordered a warm bran mash to be made for him, into which a few carrots were to be shred, and he was not to be farther disturbed until ten o'clock, when all hands were to be mustered.

10, A.M.—There has not been any evacuation, but he is easy; takes a few carrots, and picks some of his straw. I was very unwilling to hamper and fight with him, in order to get down more castor oil, and probably to disgust him, and therefore I hollowed out a carrot, and put in it fifteen grains of calomel and two of opium. He took it, and, although he did not like the taste of drugged carrot, he fairly ate it. He was then roused, and turned out into the paddock. We should by this ascertain his strength, and the puddling about the paddock might induce an evacuation. He at once set himself to work to nibble grass, and so employed himself for an hour, although, after all, he could not obtain more than a few mouthfuls, for the paddock was quite bare. I desired that he might be kept out as long as he moved about, and seemed to be comfortable, but to be returned to his house as soon as he became leg-weary. In another half hour he began to look about for a place to lie down upon; he was taken

into his house, warm water was offered to him, which he drunk, and he ate some tares. No evacuation.

5, P.M.—Easy, occasionally picks a little of his food. No evacuation. All our strength was mustered, and three and a half pints of castor oil and half a pint of laudanum were poured into him, and washed down with a little warm water. After being loosened he almost immediately began to eat his tares, with a small portion of which he was occasionally supplied; and when he had no tares, he ate his litter.

9, P.M.—Easy, apparently doing well, but no evacuation. He has now more than seven pints and a half of castor oil and forty grains of calomel in him, besides a pint of laudanum and two grains of opium. Let him alone for the night.

16th.—An evacuation has at length been procured, 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. Still I wish that his bowels were well opened.

6, P.M.—Evening coming on, and there being no other evacuation, and the animal evidently every now and then making ineffectual attempts to void his dung, the strength of the garden was mustered, and three pints of castor oil were given. He was scarcely released from the ropes, when he voided a small quantity of hard feces.

17th.—This morning there is no indication of absolute pain;—he feeds when he is coaxed to eat, and he ate a small quantity both of tares and hay of his own accord, but his appearance is not satisfactory. He is always lying down—he gets more and more dull—more manageable, because he is more dull and stupid. He certainly 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 and listless state. Give him a pound and a half of Epsom salts in solution with two drachms of ginger. He had the whole of it.

18th.—There has been an evacuation in the night, but it is small in quantity, and hard. He scarcely feeds—he lies lazily about, and his mouth and muzzle are getting very hot. His bowels should be opened, yet he has taken an enormous quantity of medicine. If I proceed, may I not raise that which I shall be unable to subdue? Supply him with plenty of warm water, but give no medicine. We have tried, but it is now utterly impossible to administer an enema.

19th.—He appears to be quite easy—but he lies about dull and listless—he does not eat more than half his usual quantity

of food. There has been another evacuation, but, like the rest, it was small in quantity, and hard. Tempt him with carrots and green food, and remove his hay.

20th.—Scarcely any change. We must no longer play with the thing. Give one pound and a half of Epsom salts, and three drachms of ginger.

21st.—The state of the evacuations just the same, but he looks more lively, and feeds better. He is evidently improved.

22d.—He began last night to call a little for his food; the first time he has done so since his illness. This morning as soon as he heard the keeper he sung out lustily for it. He eats as well as ever, and toddles about his place in his usual manner. Give him very little hay, but supply him with mashes, carrots, and green food. I trust that now we may regard him as safe.

23d.—His appearance is most gratifying: he will eat any thing that we give him—he is regaining all his usual habits—in fact, he is well. Give him a small quantity of rice and hay; supply him with carrots and tares, and lucern, yet not too plentifully even with these.

24th.—Doing well.

Sept. 17th.—Feeds well, is in good spirits, but begins to eat his own 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 three-fourths of his oil, but it has not operated. Although he is not absolutely ill, he is dull, and does not feed well. He is evidently uneasy, and every now and then seems disposed to roll. Try to give him one pound and a half of Epsom salts in solution. He was hampered as formerly, and was very decently quiet about it; and we proceeded to drench him: but the moment he tasted the salts, he began to fight in the most furious manner. He broke his collar, and broke the ropes, and would have had the beam and the house down, if we had not released him; and no sooner was he released, than he put every one of us to flight. He had had now a little colicky pain; but on the former occasion he laboured under the prostration of strength and spirits which often accompanies enteritis.

19th.—He is better—he has been amusing himself by galloping about. He has had two or three evacuations, but he is not well. Watch him.

20th.—Apparently recovered:—strike him off the sick list.