### THE FIELD, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER.

# THE VETERINARIAN.

#### LAMENESS IN THE HIND EXTREMITY.

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Any deferment of the structures forming the stifle to joint is necessarily a serious matter—first, because the joint is the most complicated in the body, taking into account the bones, separate cartilages, and the ligaments which contribute to its formation; next, because, orange it ligaments which contribute to its formation; next, because, orange it ligaments which contribute to its formation; next, because, orange it ligaments which contribute to its formation; next, because, orange it ligaments which contribute to its formation; next, because, orange it ligaments which might be cured by very simple treatment, if the affected parts were in a state of perfect rest, become incurable under the existing conditions.

Some of our readers are aware that the stifle joint (patella) is the expressed of the human subject, and it is well known that any library affecter in this case, unless he be very young, can aid the surgical appliances which are used to keep the part at rest by the exercise of his own judgment.

As in man, the knee cap (patella), the floating bone in front of the joint, is liable to dislocation; and in some foals, from an imperfect development of the outer condyle of the thigh bone (femury, or relaxation) and gets hack into its place when in the act of rising. This congenital defects in likely to become permanent, unless some means are adopted to prevent the constant luxation, so as to permit the further growth of the defective condyle and the acquirement of the necessary rigidity of the ligaments.

Dislocation of the outer condyle of the thing which is the patella in th

mark.

The experienced man will be assisted in his judgment by his observations of the degree of lameness, its increase or otherwise during exercise, and the character of the animal's gait in walking and totting, and he will generally be in a position to advise as to the probability of a cure being effected by treatment. In any case the boreaman and his servants may rest assured that lameners of any kind affecting the stifle joint is not a case for amateur doctoring, and it the horse is not work. The cost of treatment by a competent man, it would be a wise course to consign the animal at once to the kennels.

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Veterinary authorities do not write hopefully of the treatment of stile joint lameness, and it is not to be expected that any special remedies should be advocated differing in any important details from those in ordinary use, i.e., stimulating limiments, blisters, setons, and, as final resource, firing. In reference to the two last modes been suggested that Fig. and the use of the actual cautery—It has swelling and pain which they cause, rendering movement uppleasant to the animal, and difficult at the same time. Counter-irritation in any fora may be temporarily useful, or may remove a chronic irritability of the joint structures, but there is no form of treatment which can repair the breaches caused by earies or ulceration. In most of the course of events has been tolerably uniform.

In ordinary sprain or contusion of the joint, followed, as usually happens, by swelling, pain, and consequent lameness, treatment by fomentations, rest, and careful dieting has been successful, as it generally is in such cases in other joints. But when lameness has remained after the subsidence of the symptoms of inflammation, the in the hore that the stiffarvourable. The horse has been worked remedies—limiments, &c.—have been tried on the recommendation of friends, who have seen them do wonders; blisters, setons, and the firing iron have all been used without permanent benefit, and at last the unfortunate animal has been relegated to the list of incurables, as those above described dissocion has been afforded in cases such as those above described dissocion has been adoption of treatment which must nevitably fail.

FIFTH SHEET.

VETERINARIAN NOTES AND QUERIES.

VEIERIN ARIAN NOIES AND WOERIES.

BOTS IN HORSES.—"Deep" would do well to consult the books on Veterinary Homeopathy, by J. Moore, V. S., "Horses Well and Ill," 3s. 6d., and by R. P. G. Lord, M.R. C.V. S.L., "The Vale Meeum," 15s. The Homeopathic Tritunation of Arsenicum Alb. can be used as directed without the possible risks attending the employment of the crade white arsenic. Either work can be obtained from the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-ow, E.C.—HOWSE.

Paternoster row, E.C. — HOMEO.

DESTRUCTION OF LARVE OF THE BOT FIX: — With reference to the discussion which your correspondent "Derg" "I: vites on the subject of "Bots in Horses," it may be very interesting to speculate on the nature of the parasites and the means of expelling them from the intestines of young horses. I should like, however, to hear the opinion of your correspondents as to the means of expelling them from the intestines of young horses. I should like, however, to hear the opinion of your correspondents as to the means of each rying the gain lime would be towards the attainment of this object. I have a very high opinion of gas lime as a fertiliser of immense capabilities, and I think it is a destroyer of insect life, and would possibly be found fa all to the fly deposits mentioned by "Derg." I would suggest two tons to the acre on his pastures in November, and a dressing of waste salt in March or April. The products of call, too, have wonderful properties, as, for instance, the Thornchiffe sheep dip, which is I may say that I have no interest in the sale of any of these commodities.—Pervention.

## THE NATURALIST.

## BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS.

BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS.

In the LAST NUMBER of the Field I had the satisfaction of giving an account of Mr Coryndon's capture of two specimens of the grant account of Mr Coryndon's capture of two specimens of the grant of the Rich Walter Rothschild—which has been set up by Mr Rowland Ward. As I mentioned last week, this example is regarded by Mr Coryndon as being most naturally mounted. Mr Coryndon's own account of the capture of these two animals was published in the last number of the Field, but a fuller description of the labits of the species was given by Mr Selous in a paper communicated to the species was given by Mr Selous in a paper communicated to the early in the seventies, when rhinocoroses were plentiful, and he had many opportunities of observing the habits and peculiarities of these animals. He maintains, in opposition to many later writers, that there are but two distinct species of rhinocoroses in that district, namely, the R. simus, and the smaller prehensile lipped R. bicomis. The first feeds on grass, and the second on bush. The square-

Sug.—As one who is much interseted in the question of "peaserration of big game," I have felt some surprise that, although numerous complaints are constantly appearing in print about the me clease and crued destruction of wild animals, few practical propositions are put forward for protecting the miserable remans that still survival from the forward for protecting the miserable remans that still survival from the forward for protecting the miserable remans that still survival from the forward for surprise of sportsmen join together and acquire from Government a suitable tract of land for the preservation and breeding of wild animals in or near this mative haunts. This would necessitate some capital, and the organization of a number of keepers, and that young animals could be yearly caught for sale to the European menageries. "The objection to this seems to be the distance from England, that time on the journey, and that noots men, except afraorered which they could only hope to visit a few and distant opportunities.

I have often thought, especially when I see the money and time devoted to such comparatively insignificant and useless animals as some of the firmy dogs, for whose sake shows, clubs, weekly selected the such control, which they could only hope to visit a few and distant opportunities.

We have horse, cattle, and canine societies, bird, rabbit, and even cut clubs, why not a big game protection society." There is not then seen that the second of the s spraie, any or all of these may suffer, and, as a rule, the symptoms do not enable the examiner to define the exact position of the rule of the control of t

BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS (R. SIMUS).

mouthed rhinocercs was very abundant in the western part of South Africa forty years ago, and as Andersson and Chapman relate, they shot as many as eight of these animals at awater hole in a night. In 1878 and 1889, Mr Belous found them still numerous in a small tract of country in North-Eastern Mahonahand; but he progneticated their speedy extermination, which is rapidly approaching, and therefore his description of their habits will be read with interest as unlikely to be superseded by that of any future traveller. Mr Selous writes as follows:

nnikely to be superseded by that of any future traveller. Mr Selous rirites as follows:

The squares mouthed rhincerors is a huge, ungainly looking beast, with a jacry protection of the shoulder, a jacry protection of the shoulder, and the shoulder has been always and the shoulder and the shoulder has been always and the shoulder, and the shoulder here is ght is very been; they are, too, often accompanied by rhincers a birds, which, here is ght is very been; they are, too, often accompanied by rhincers a birds, which, is the shoulder of the shoulder of the shoulder of the should be should

either for judeness or flavour.

In this species the horns vary very much in different individuals, so that they cannot be taken as indicative of species. In a full-grown square-mouthed rinnecers the anterior horn varies from 18 inches to quite strength, the sound of species of the length, usually slightly curved, but sometimes it is quite strength of the property of the strength of the strength

such as the northern sea cow (Rhytina), have been exterminated, so that there can be but little hope for terrestrial picies unless it is the direct interest of each individual hunter to stay his hand. W. B. TEGETMELER,

#### PROTECTION OF BIG GAME.

about it.—Eb.]

ARRIVAL OF SUMMER BIRDS.

Refores continue to reach us from all parts of the country respecting the arrival of migratory birds. As many of these are nearly repetitions of previous announcements, we do not reproduce them here, nor do we propose to notice species whose arrival has been already chronicled, unless the reports are confirmatory of unusually early arrivals, or actually anticate them.

Chippy Chapp.—March 10, Hendon Middlesex (L. Butterss).

Wenney, March 11, Hendon Middlesex (L. Butterss).

Menney, March 11, Hence Bay (John Young).

Blackgap.—April 1, Bourton Bridge (H. C. Rose); April 1, Henthfield, Sussex (W. D. Haviland).

Yellow Wastall—April 5, Bourton Bridge (H. C. Rose).

Sandmarrin.—April 12, (large flock), Loch flay (A. O. Worthington).

WHINGHAT.—April 13, Worthampton (J. Cordeaux).

WHINGHAT.—April 13, Shalford, Surrey (S. A. Davice); 14, Hendon, Middlesex (L. Buttress).

Grassmorper Warlers.—April 15, Shalford, Surrey (S. A. Davice); 16, Pental Hills (R. Golfrey).

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Lesser Tern.—April 13, Urculme, Devon (W. A. Fox).

16, Pental Hills (R. Golfrey).

Lesser Tern.—April 13, Urculme, Devon (W. A. Fox); 16th, Middlesbrough (T. A. Lofthous). Availand (J. T. Proud).

H. Will be observed that the early appearance of the wryueck, or cuckoo's mate, noticed last week, is now confirmed.