

Next, secure a buffalo, over the blanket, and in this way sweat the animal. At this stage I generally examine the bladder per rectum, and should it be distended with urine, I immediately introduce the catheter and evacuate it. This is the plan to be pursued in the early stage of the malady; beyond this, I cannot, on this occasion, undertake to enlighten you; but invite your attention to what I have to offer, in regard to the treatment of the more common affection, termed, "*flatulent colic*." I might name a host of remedies that are in use for the cure of colic; some of them very simple, others very dangerous, and a great proportion worse than nothing; but as I propose to be "*practical*," this evening, I would inform you that our principal remedies are *carminatives*, *stimulants*, and *alkalies*. The aromatic spirit of ammonia is a very excellent preparation for flatulency. It can be given in the proportion of two ounces, diluted with one pint of water. Another equally efficient remedy is, the hypo-sulphite of soda, six drachms to a pint of water. I often combine with the latter, half an ounce of the fluid extract of gentian.

Chlorid of lime is sometimes used, with very good effect, especially when there is a voluminous accumulation of gas within the intestines. It is best to combine it with some diffusible stimulant. My formula is as follows:

Chloride of lime,	- - - - -	2 drachms.
Water,	- - - - -	1 pint.
Tincture of Jamaica ginger.	- - - - -	1 ounce.

Mix. Drench the horse, and at the end of an hour repeat the dose, if necessary. I give this remedy, supposing that the gas occupying the intestinal cavity, is sulphuretted hydrogen, for which the chloride of the lime has an affinity; the result of such an union is muriatic gas, which reduces the volume of the former (*so the authorities tell us*), in the proportion of, from nine to one. The muriatic gas is now supposed to be absorbed by the fluids of the stomach and bowels, we then get a weak muriatic acid, termed, "*dilute spirit of salt*;" with the latter, the lime unites, and the result is, a harmless substance known as the *muriate of lime*. I have been very successful in putting a stop to fermentation, and in absorbing the already accumulated gas within the stomach, by using charcoal and lime water, in the following proportions: Pulverized charcoal, three ounces; lime water, two ounces and a half; to be given in a pint of rain water.

A favorite remedy among Boston teamsters for colic, is a compound of milk, molasses and salaratus, but it is a very unsafe remedy, and often does more harm than good. Besides, in mixing the mess, it undergoes a chemical change; for example, salaratus is an alkali; milk and molasses have an acid base, and when the three are mixed, a recombination takes place; hence, it is a remedy that cannot be depended on.

The principal objects in the cure of colic, are to restore the tone of the stomach, by means of stimulants and tonics; to arrest fermentation and absorb the gases of the alimentary canal. I shall not undertake to say that the remedies, here alluded to, are the very best; but I have met with remarkable success in their use, I can safely recommend them.

I have an impression that when a horse is the subject of colic, he requires to be treated just as any intelligent physician would treat one of us. There is no necessity to convert his stomach into a "*slop shop*;" the patient should be treated in a rational manner, by the same means and with the same skill as if one of our race were concerned.

I do not like to see an animal trotted, up one street, and down another, (followed by a biped whip in hand, and a crowd of idlers,) when he is the subject of excruciating abdominal pains, and the sweat pouring off him like rain from sheer agony. The custom is decidedly wrong; our reasoning faculties confirm this opinion; and what reason teaches man should endeavor to put in practice.

No practitioner of human medicine dare advise such a course as compelling a man to hop off a bed of sickness, and start on a fast trot, up and down stairs; for, should he so advise, he would very soon entitle himself to a ticket of leave. Should, however, the attack be slight, a little walking exercise does no harm; and if the patient appears disposed to roll, it were better to let him do so on the ground, rather than in a narrow stall.

My usual directions are: Give the patient a *wide* stall and plenty of bedding; let him lie down, tumble about, and rise, as often as he chooses; only watch and see that no accident occurs.

A good wisp of straw vigorously applied to the belly and flanks, and to the limbs, should the horse feel chilly, may do some good; because we thus preserve the equilibrium