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## garbolio acid, and its dses in medionne AND SURGERY.

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M. B. c. s. feng.

Mead lefore the Morlatal sertion of the canadian Institute, April 2nil, 1sw

## Mr. President and Gextlemes:-

The sulject I have chosen this eveuing to bring before your notice, is Carbolic Acid and its uses in Medicine and surgery. I have no doubt it is alveady well known to you all, but 1 trust you will not consider it unworthy of your attention for a few monents, I have nothing original to bring before your notice, it is merely a history of the varions modes in which it has been used, pointing out the latest improvements and manner of using it. Time nocenssurily prevents my entering fully into all the diseases in which arbolic acid is used.

The fermans seem to have been amongst the first who used carbolic acid, or emmpoands analegous to it, in the treatment of discase, but to Dr. Lemaire, of Paris, are we indelted for the earliest publications on this subject. 1n 1861, he published three essays on its uses, :and in 1863 he published an extensive monograph on its uses in medicine and sumgery.

Dr. Declut, in 1865 . published at Paris, another volume on earbolic acial.

I think to Prof. Lister, of Clasgow, is justly due the honom of being the first to use it extensively in England, more esprecially in the treatment of compound fractures, this was in March, 1805, in the Glasgow lioyal Infirmary, in a case of compound fracture in the leg, in this ase however, it did not prove successful, but it did not alter him from persevering most energetically his researches on this subject, and you all know with what great success his habous were crowned.
Dr. Lemaire attributes its samative effects, to
the power it posseses of arresting lecomprosition, and the developement of fungi.

Mons. Pasteur; has long since preved, how the atmosphere produces decomposition of organic substances, he has demonstrated that it is not to its oxygen or any of its gaseous constituents, but to minute particles suspended in it, which are the germs of various low forms of life, aud which become the essential cause of decom-
sition. Carbolic acid seems to possess the power of destroying these low forms of life existing in the atmosphere, and to this we must attribute its great isencfit in the treatment of compound fractures and wounds.

The grave results which follow compound fractures so frequently, is muloubtedly due in a great measure, to the entrance of air, producing decomposition of the blood which is effused around the fragments, and among the interstices of the tissues, converting this effised blood into an acrid irritant, producing both local and constitutional disturbance.

While I was in India, being there comected with a Railway, I had many opportunities of trying carbolic acid, in contused and lacerated womnds in the natives, especally about the feet, as they are always barefooted, amd consequently more exposed to such accidents, and I an now, fully convinced of its great usefulness, in the treatment of wounds.* Cartolic acid as you well know, is extracted from the light oils of tar, liy distillation, and then treating the products with a concentated solution of potash, which distil at at temperature between $3 \simeq 0^{\circ}$ and $392 \sim$ F., separating the alkaline solution from tho hydro-

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