

case. The fall took place from its internal administration, as well as from its hypodermic use. The greatest fall noticed was  $1.1^{\circ}$  (C.), and the least  $0.3^{\circ}$  (C.) The temperature reached its lowest generally within an hour, and began gradually to ascend, often reaching a higher point than before the commencement of the experiment. It appears to have an influence in reducing the respiration, but this is not constant.

It possesses anti-periodic powers of the highest order, according to Donnetti and Salkowski. It has been used by the latter in typhus and malarial fevers with excellent results. Dr. Lowey records forty cases of intermittent fever successfully treated with it, besides many cases of neuralgia. The tartrate is the salt which is generally used; it occurs in small, colourless, acicular crystals. It can be given in doses of from 5 to 15 grains. It does not cause any unpleasant head symptoms, like quinine and salicylic acid.

#### EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

Of all the substitutes for carbolic acid in the treatment of wounds the above is likely to prove the most trustworthy. It is entirely free from toxic or locally irritant effects, while its antiseptic powers are undoubted. The oil of eucalyptus has, however, the disadvantage of being insoluble in water, and of evaporating very quickly from an oily solution. Prof. Lister has found that gum dammac holds it exceedingly well, and the mixture remains soft and strongly odorous of the oil even at the end of several weeks. He has had a gauze prepared with a mixture of one part of the oil, three of dammac, and three of paraffine. It is Lister's opinion that a gauze prepared in this manner can be thoroughly trusted as an antiseptic where carbolic acid was inadvisable.

In some of the Australian hospitals the eucalyptus tree is grown in large boxes in the wards and court-yards. It is claimed that these experiments have proven highly beneficial in rendering the wards free from malarial and other septic influences.

It is as yet too early to say to what extent eucalyptus will replace carbolic acid in the surgical treatment of wounds. That it will entirely supersede it is very unlikely. When we know more