wish, still it may prove of sufficient interest to occupy a few minutes.

I have used hydroxyl in aqueous solution (formula H_2O_2) in 22 cases of diphtheria in my own private and in consulting practice. The cases were all of more than average severity with decided septic tendency. The nasal chambers were invaded in fourteen. To sum up—

Hydroxyl possesses the following advantages:—It offends neither the sense of taste nor smell—being tasteless and odorless.

When applied locally it causes no irritation and occasions no pain.

When swallowed it is harmless, as it is not poisonous.

It is a powerful antiseptic and deodorizer.

It in no way precludes the simultaneous use of any other local remedy.

It is a perfect solvent for the exudate of diphtheria.

When used locally the membrane seems to corrode and comes away in fragments of a more or less porous character.

I have seen it remove membrane as quickly as it could form. In nasal cases it keeps the nose free from membrane and gives the bichloride or other solution a chance to act. In the most offensive cases it deprives the discharges of their unpleasant odor. In the larynx it occasions a little alarm by the escape of gas as it comes into contact with the membrane, but it does not in any way interfere with respiration. I generally commence its use as a 60 per cent. solution, increasing to the full strength of the so-called "ten volume" peroxide of hydrogen. When used internally the dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams.