

careful to take a record in detail of the effect of each application, and I am now convinced that my patient suffered more at each seance of over 70 ma. than she did during the whole of the period of convalescence following the operation. It therefore cannot be wondered at, although surgeons are straining every nerve at present to give the votaries of electricity in gynecology as much rope as possible, that they break out sometimes in condemnation of the method, with what seems a feeling of just indignation.

NOTE ON PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN AS A SOLVENT FOR THE MEMBRANE OF DIPHTHERIA.

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Solution of peroxide of hydrogen, or hydroxyl in aqueous solution, has been used in France as a surgical dressing for ten years.

Its use as a solvent for the membrane of diphtheria is of much more recent origin. In so far as I have been able to ascertain, Dr. Love, of St. Louis, was among the first to call attention to hydroxyl as a valuable agent in the treatment of diphtheria. He employed it in a solution containing from 0.5 to 3 per cent., using most frequently, however, a strength of one per cent., diluting the medical "ten volume" peroxide with two or three times its bulk of water. Of its value in clearing away and effectually deodorizing the decomposing exudate in cases of diphtheria he speaks in the most emphatic terms.

Dr. Glasgow, of St. Louis, informs me that he has used hydroxyl for the past three years, and that it has given him very satisfactory results. He uses it locally as well as constitutionally in nasal, naso-pharyngeal, faucial and laryngeal diphtheria. He says it will do all that is claimed for it.

My individual experience of the remedy extends over a period of two years, and, though not as extensive as I would