

sub-cultures were then incubated at 20°C. (68°F.), and were examined at the end of 48 hours. Those cases in which the organism showed signs of growth are marked by an \* in the following table; those in which no growth was observed are indicated by a †.

No. of Solution.	After 2 mins.	After 5 mins	After 10 mins.
(1)	*	*	†
		(very slight growth)	
(2)	†	†	†
(3)	†	†	†
(4)	*	*	†
		(very slight growth)	

It is obvious from the foregoing table that hydrozone is a great deal more powerful in its action on the organism employed than is *r* in *So* carbolic. It was also shown that glycozone (undiluted) is about equal to *r* in *So* carbolic.

These experiments fully confirm the claims made for hydrozone and, also, indicate one of the causes that render it so effective a cure for a wide range of maladies. It is not only an antiseptic, but it is an entirely innocuous one; for, while it is capable of destroying pathogenic germs, it is quite harmless to healthy tissue. This, of course, cannot be said of carbolic.

The healing action of hydrozone is obvious to the unaided eye, for when it is applied to a diseased surface it may be seen stimulating healthy granulations and gradually building up the tissues. We have seen its effect on a large number of lesions which cannot be enumerated here. It acts as ozone does; and, like nascent oxygen itself, when applied to a wound it increases the circulation and acts as a stimulant. Immediately the liquid is applied to an open wound, an effervescence commences and the wounded tissue can actually be seen uniting by a process of granulation, the healthy tissue proliferation being extremely rapid. The cessation of the effervescence indicates the destruction of the pus.

This, however, is only one of its uses, for the internal administration of hydrozone has long been recommended. In infectious diseases and in diphtheria there can be few things to equal it, owing to the property it possesses, as shown by our experiments, of destroying low organisms. The range of diseases for which it is recommended is wide. It covers diseases of the nose, throat and chest; diseases of the genito-urinary organs; inflammatory and contagious diseases of the alimentary canal; skin diseases; diseases of the ear and eye; and many dental conditions.

Glycozone may be regarded as an adjunct to hydrozone. Its effect is slower; but, as a dressing, after hydrozone has been applied, it acts