formis. Many a patient, who is now dead, could have been saved if peroxide of hydrogen had been used when he had appendicitis.

The single means at our disposal allows us to open the most extensive abscess psoas without dread of septic infection following.

In some cases of purulent conjunctivitis, we can build a little wall of wax about the eye, destroy all pus with peroxide of hydrogen, and cut the suppuration short. Give the patient ether, if the  $H_2O_2$  causes too much smarting. It is only in the eye, in the nose and in the urethra that peroxide of hydrogen will need to be preceded by cocaine (or ether) for the purpose of quieting the smarting, for it is elsewhere almost as bland as water.

It is possible to open a large abscess of the breast, wash it out with H O<sub>2</sub> and have recovery ensue under one antiseptic dressing, without the formation of another drop of pus.

Where cellular tissues are breaking down, and in old sinuses, we are obliged to make repeated applications of the  $H_2O_2$  for many days, and in such cases I usually follow it with balsam of Peru, for balsam of Peru, either in fluid form or used with sterilized oakum, is a most prompt encourager of granulation.

If we apply  $H_2O_2$  on a probang to diphtheritic membranes at intervals of a few moments, they swell up like whipped cream and come away easily, leaving a clean surface. The fluid can be snuffed up into the nose and will render a fœtid ozœna odorless.

It is unnecessary for me to speak of further indications for its use, because wherever there is pus we should use peroxide of hydrogen. We are all familiar with the old law, "Ubi pus, ibi evacua," and I would change it to read "Ubi pus, ibi evacua, ibi hydrogenum peroxidum infunde." That is the rule. The exceptions which prove the rule are easily appreciated when we have them to deal with.

Peroxide of hydrogen is an unstable compound, and becomes weaker as oxygen is given off, but Marchand's 15-volume solution will retain active germicidal power for many months if kept tightly corked in a cold place. The price of this manufacturer's preparation is about 75c. per lb., and it can be obtained from any large drug house in this country. When using the H O it should not be allowed to come into contact with metals if we wish to preserve its strength, as oxygen is then given off too rapidly.

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> must be used with caution about the hair, if the color of