

the treatment of hospital gangrene and wounds in general. Reflecting on the physical and chemical qualities of the article, he concluded to try it in dressing wounds; and hospital gangrene having made its appearance in Hospital St. Louis, he had recourse to glycerine, after every other means had failed in combating this affection; and in twenty-four hours after the application, the wounds had changed their appearance, the fever gone away, and a cure was speedily accomplished. Struck with these facts, he resolved to continue his researches, and consequently all the wounded in the hospital were dressed with glycerine, with the following results:—

Wounds submitted to this mode of dressing have a florid color, and continue so clean that washing and the recourse to the spatula, to remove the cake of cerate and pus which makes the present mode of dressing wounds so tedious and painful, can be dispensed with. Folds of linen smeared with glycerine are removed with the greatest facility, and, besides, this substance moderates the suppuration, as I have ascertained in the case of a number of patients, who before the employment of the new dressing, had been using the cerate. The granulations, too, are not redundant, and consequently do not need to be kept down by the application of caustic.

The manner of applying glycerine in dressing wounds is extremely simple. A fold of perforated linen, dipped in the fluid, is placed over the wound so as fully to cover it, a little lint is applied over the linen, and external to these a compress and bandage. The next day the linen can be removed without pain, and the wound appears florid, clean, and scarcely covered with pus.—*Amer. Med. Monthly.*

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*Glycogenia.*—In an interesting article on the Secretion of Sugar in the Human Economy, by Dr. Bernard Henry, he deduces the following conclusions:—

That sugar is a normal product in man.

That this principle is secreted in the liver, and that it is a normal function of that organ.

That the source of its supply is from nitrogenized elements.

That the food furnishes it also to the system.

That in the glyco-genic function there is a sympathy of relation between the liver, the lungs, and the cerebral centre.

That in the disease called diabetes mellitus the equilibrium of the production and destruction is disturbed, and that any one of these three structures may be at fault, and that it is to one or more of them that our remedies must be directed.

That the experiments of Lehman, Bernard, and Andral, will warrant the careful allowance of small portions of vegetable food in this disease, and thus relieve our patients from one of the most distressing and trying attendants of the present mode of treatment.

That the labors of the physiologists, and, above all, of M. Claude Bernard, have paved the way for a better understanding of diabetes mellitus, by demonstrating the condition of the glyco-genic function in the state of health; but that close and more extended pathological ob-