We can understand when we turn to physical signs, why the crepitous rale is so frequently accompanied by the respiratory murmur. We also ascertain why crepitous rale without respiratory murmur, shows very considerable engorgement; and when respiratory murmur is present, much of the lung is still healthy. We likewise advance a step towards an explanation of lobular pneumonia in children, and account for the frequent relapse and only apparent convalescence in pulmonary inflammation, from small lobules and vesicles remaining in a condition of active disease, after all physical and rational signs of functional derangement have disappeared. Finally, we comprehend the cause of the following phenomena observed by Stokes. "I have frequently seen," says he, "all the signs of solidification subside within two days, and have even observed great modifications in the course of a few hours.*** On this subject more extensive observation is wanting.

"We have thus demonstrated how, by being composed of an aggregate of isolated portions, the lungs are protected from the extension of disease; and how, but for this safeguard of nature, organs so essential to existence would be more liable to permanent injury, when a portion of their tissue is incapable of performing its functions."

Hydriodate of Potash in Hooping Cough.—Dr. W. A. McMurry states (St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journ., March and April, 1848), that he has used the hydriodate of potash in hooping cough with great advantage. He employs the following formula:—& : Hydriodat. potassiæ gr. vj; Mucil. g. Arab. 3vij; Syr. senegas 3jl; Tinct. lobeliiæ 3jl. M. The dose of this mixture for a child of two years old is a teaspoonful four times a day.

New Liquid Adhesive Plaster.—We have been shown by a young medical student, Mr. Jno. P. Maynard, of Boston, a liquid adhesive substance, which he has introduced as a substitute for the common adhesive plaster, and over which it seems to us to possess many advantages, and to be applicable to many cases in which the latter is not. It is formed by treating cotton with nitric and sulphuric acids, then washing the substance thoroughly, and afterwards dissolving it in pure sulphuric ether.

In a letter to Dr. Jno. D. Fisher, read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement (published in Boston Med. and Surg. Journ., March 29th), Mr. Maynard states that he has used the adhesive liquid, and seen it used by his preceptor Dr. Whitney, in more than one hundred cases of surgery, some of them serious, and in all successfully.

"The mode," Mr. Maynard states, "in which it was used in these cases, varied according to the nature, size, and situation of the wound. In slight cuts, a moderately thick coating of the solution laid over the incised parts was, on becoming dry, sufficient to keep the lips of the wound in position till union took place; but in most instances it was employed in conjunction with strips of cotton and sheep-skin, and with raw cotton, forming with them strong, unyielding, adhesive straps, bandages and encasements; and after many experiments, I am convinced that this is the best and most effectual way in which it can be employed as an adhesive agent in surgery. The solution dries rapidly, and in a few seconds, by the evaporation of the ether it contains, it becomes solid and impermeable to water—and a strap moistened with it and glued to any part of the cutaneous surface, adheres to it with a tenacity that is truly surprising.

"In proof of this, I will mention the following facts. A strap of sheepskin, glued to the hand by a thin layer of the solution, nine lines long and one and a half wide, sustained a weight of two pounds. A second strap, attached to the hand by a layer of the substance, nine lines in length and three in width, sustained a weight of three pounds. A third strap, fixed to the hand by a layer of the liquid, twelve lines square, resisted the force of ten pounds without giving way; and a fourth strap of the leather, glued to the hand by a stratum of the solution, measuring one and three-fourths of an inch in length and one in width, was not separated from its attachment by the gravity of twenty pounds! These statements may appear incredible; but they are founded on exact and carefully performed experiments, and are true. No other known gum possesses such ad-
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hesive power as these experiments show this cotton gum to be endowed with. No adhesive plaster hitherto used in surgery is to be compared to it in this respect. It therefore can be made use of in cases in which the common adhesive plaster would be useless.

The wonderful adhesive properties which my experiments proved it to possess, suggested the thought that it might answer the purpose of sutures in surgery. And an opportunity soon occurred to enable me to decide the fact that it would. I allude to the operation performed by Dr. Whitney, for the removal of a wen from the head. Fearing that an erysipelatous inflammation might arise in the scalp, in case he united the divided parts by sutures, Dr. W. shaved the hair from the raised scalp, and by means of the cotton solution he glued some short and narrow straps of sheep-skin on each flap, a short distance from their edge. These straps were then drawn towards each other until the edges of the wound were brought into close and exact union, and the free ends of the straps were fastened together by sutures. In this case the needle and thread were passed through inanimate leather instead of living flesh, causing no pain to the patient and no interruption of the process of healing. The wound healed favourably, and without the usual accidents necessarily occasioned by the presence of sutures in, and the operation for their removal from the parts. The happy result of this case convinced me that a means was now discovered which would enable the surgeon to do away with sutures, pins and needles, in most of the cases in which these are at present considered indispensable.

"Although unauthorized to do so, I must take the liberty, in this place, to mention the interesting fact that Dr. Comstock, of Wrentham, has recently employed this liquid as a dressing in a case of extensive laceration of the perineum, with a success that he thinks never attended any other mode of management. The dressings remained firmly attached and solid during the process of healing, notwithstanding they were for a time almost constantly covered by urine and mucus, and subject to being displaced by the movements of the patient."

The American Medical Association.—In compliance with the regulations, it is hereby announced that the meeting of the American Medical Association for the year 1848 will be held in Baltimore on the first Tuesday in May next.

For the information of medical bodies who propose sending delegates, the following extract from the regulations is re-published.

"Each local society shall have the privilege of sending to the Association one delegate for every ten of its regular resident members, and for every additional fraction of more than half of this number. The faculty of every regularly constituted medical college or chartered school of medicine, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates. The professional staff of every chartered or municipal hospital containing a hundred inmates or more, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates; and every other permanently organized medical institution of good standing shall have the privilege of sending one delegate."

The secretaries of the several societies, faculties, &c., are particularly requested at the earliest convenient date, to forward Dr. Dunbar, in Baltimore, a list of the delegates appointed by them.

Medical Journals are respectfully solicited to circulate the above announcement.

Philadelphia, March 18th, 1848.