

site hand! The proposer neglects to state the process to be adopted when the blood flows from both nostrils; in this case it is clear that both arms must be raised perpendicularly, and, we imagine, the patient must close the nostrils by compressing them between his great toes.

**CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.**—In March it took quite a new character. Those attacked had not the usual purging and vomiting, but it came on with a sort of *faint sinking*; the strength was, without apparent cause, totally prostrated, and the patient died without suffering, as if labouring under the effect of poison. This is from a gentleman of the civil service, dated May 10th, and is remarkably characteristic of the pathological view, that the impression of the morbid cause would appear to be made principally and originally on the organic system of nerves.—*Mr. J. R. Martin.*

**SQUINTING.**—Results of the Operation for Strabismus in a Hundred Patients, by Mr. Estlin, Surgeon to the Eye Dispensary, Bristol.—Out of 100 operations 65 were "perfect or satisfactory;" 9 satisfactory, but without late report; 7 improved, but requiring operation on the other eye; 4 not improved, but requiring, &c.; 5 improved, but unfavourable cases; 5 much improved; 3 slightly improved; 2 no improvement.

**MEDIUM OF CONTAGION.**—With respect to the manner in which contagious or infectious matters enter the body, there are three principal opinions, viz., that they do so either by the lungs, the stomach, or the skin. The first is the most ancient conjecture, and is advocated by Lucretius; it has been supported also in recent times by Sir A. Cooper. The second was likewise an ancient notion, and has been advocated recently by Lind, Darwin, and Jackson. The third opinion seems to have originated with Fracastor, and has had but few advocates since his time. The late Dr. Fletcher, in his "Elements of Pathology," inclines to the first of these opinions, and in the main we coincide with him. Our knowledge of the laws of contagion is, however, still too imperfect to enable us to dogmatise on the subject. Some curious researches have been made lately by Professor Henle, of Zurich, on the essential nature of miasms themselves. Henle determines that the miasmatic contagious diseases (corresponding with the purely contagious, and with those that are regarded by Dr. Fletcher as both contagious and infectious) depend for their existence and propagation on certain parasitical organised beings, or their germs, whose presence and development in the body are the exciting cause of the symptoms which constitute these diseases. This subject is very interesting, and should be studied in the researches of Professors Henle and Liebig.—*Med. Chir. Rev.*, Oct.

TAYLOR'S ELEMENTS  
OF  
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In reply to "Enquirer" in last week's LANCET, I beg to state that when Mr. Taylor acceded to my proposal, to prepare a "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence," that gentleman made it one of the conditions, that possessors of the first volume of his "Elements" should be supplied with his new work at a considerable reduction from its published price, which will be lower than the price of the second volume, had it appeared uniform with the first.

The "Manual" will be uniform with Wilson's "Anatomist's Vade-Mecum," the full page of small yet clear type, allowing a large amount of matter to be comprised in a small size, it being my intention to offer to the profession a series of Manuals by eminent authors, which shall comprise a greater amount of matter than is usually contained in larger volumes at double the price, and of which Mr. Fergusson's "Surgery," published this week, offers a striking illustration. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CHURCHILL.

Oct. 13, 1842.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS  
IN LONDON.

List of gentlemen admitted members on Friday, October 7, 1842, R. D. Adams, W. Thomas, J. Coman, W. G. Walker, H. St. J. Clarke, G. Stockil, J. Christie, G. H. Maasdorp, A. G. Purchas, J. Kenyon, H. Greaves, W. C. Thurgar.

CORRESPONDENTS.

*A Reg. Subscriber*, next week.

A correspondent says, at the close of his letter, "In making these statements I do not wish to say a word to influence the world against the study of anatomy. Heaven knows that there is prejudice enough abroad about it as it is, but I wish to point the attention of those in office to these things." We take our correspondent at his word, and therefore withhold his allegations from public view, recommending him, however, to forward a copy of them to the parties whom he names; for which purpose he shall have his letter again, if he desires it, delivered to order of the signature which it bears.

We have perused the correspondence published in the *Cambridge Advertiser*. It will not admit of condensation, and we have not space to insert the letters entire. As much good as their appearance in print could effect, must already have been ensured by addressing them to Lord Eliot.

*Dr. Collier's* letter shall be published in our next Number; it is excluded this week by matter previously in type.

*Medico-Chirurgical Review*

*The Lancet (1842-43) I*