

of scissors. (4) Case containing complete set of Holt's dilators. (5) Tonsil guillotine in case. (6) Ophthalmoscope and laryngoscope combined in case. (7) A pocket case containing gum lancet, Syme's knife, finger knife, scalpel, dressing forceps, pair of scissors, silver caustic case, silver female catheter, probe, director, needles, exploring trocar, &c. (8) A case containing hydrocele trocar, trocar for paracentesis, half-ounce glass syringe with platinum point, and small bottle. (9) A case containing gum elastic catheters, Holt's india-rubber winged catheters, and folding needle-case. (10) A case for hare-lip pins, acupressure needles, probes, &c. (11) A hypodermic syringe in case. (12) Small chloroform bottle in wood case. On the two sides of the bag are—2 lithotrites, silver double-channel catheter, 3 short-beaked sounds, prostate catheter, 5 silver catheters (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, and 10), Ponteau's curved trocar for puncturing the bladder, folding rectum speculum, vagina speculum, probang, clinical thermometer, polypus forceps, epistaxis catheter, écraseurs, tooth forceps, tracheotomy tubes, rectum bougies, lithotomy forceps, lithotomy scoops, lithotomy staffs, tourniquet, &c.

The bag is perfectly portable, has two locks, and is of a size not to offend the eye, or to be inconvenient to carry. The instruments may of course be varied to suit the taste of the surgeon.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Savile-row, April, 1871. BARNARD HOLT.

A REQUEST.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Will you permit me to state, through the medium of your pages, that having been requested to contribute a quarterly letter on the Progress of Psychological Medicine, Anthropology, and Medical Jurisprudence in this country to the *New York Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine*, edited by Dr. Hammond, I shall esteem it a great favour if gentlemen writing on these subjects will kindly forward to my address any memoirs, books, &c., that they may wish me to notice.

With regard to books, I must request it to be distinctly understood that they will be duly returned to their respective authors, and that they cannot be accepted as presentation copies.—I am, Sir, yours &c.,

GEORGE E. DAY, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
Late Professor of Medicine in the University of St. Andrews.
Furzewell House, Torquay, April 14th, 1871.

HILL STATIONS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In a late number of THE LANCET you referred to some statistics by Dr. Ambrose which showed the good effect produced by a hill station on European troops in India. Although Dr. Bryden's figures on the health of the working parties in the Himalayas ought to have settled this question, it appears that there are still persons who doubt the desirability of locating European troops on elevated lands, and not on the plains of India. Every additional piece of evidence is of importance, and I therefore ask you to publish the following letter to me from Dr. Skeen, the Surgeon of the 85th Regiment, and the table enclosed with it. I have no doubt Dr. Skeen will excuse my making it public without his permission. The figures speak for themselves, and show in a very marked way how residence on the hills not only improves the health at the time, but continues to afford some protection for a considerable time afterwards.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Netley, April 8th, 1871. E. A. PARKES.

Dugshai, 23rd February, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR,—About two years ago there was some newspaper war between two of the chiefs of the Department as to the effects of hill residence on the health of European troops in India. Having no personal knowledge of the matter, and with the view of acquiring an opinion of my own, I weighed the working party of the regiment proceeding to the hill station of Dalhousie in May, 1869, and a corresponding number of the men remaining at head quarters (Meean Meer).

On the return of the working party to the plains in November, I weighed again 100 men of both parties. The difference during the eight months was an average increase per man of twelve ounces in weight in the hill party, and an average loss of two pounds per man at head quarters. Ague was exceedingly prevalent in 1869, but the hill party in December were not attacked in any great degree.

In making up my annual report for 1870, I have again compared the admissions and deaths in the two parties, apparently with decisive results as to the benefit of the residence in 1869 in the hills of this individual party.

I remain, yours very truly,
Dr. Parkes. W. SKEEN, 85th Regiment.

Comparison of the Effects of Hill Residence on the Health of a Working Party of the 85th Light Infantry with that of the remainder of the Regiment at Meean Meer in 1869.

	Difference in Weight in 8 months per man.	Admissions at Hospital from Ague during December, 1869, when the men had returned from the hills.	
Dalhousie working party ...	Increase = 12 oz.	7·8 per cent.	100 men of the working party and 100 men of the remainder at Meean Meer were weighed in March before the working party left, and again on their return to station quarters in November.
Remainder of regiment at Meean Meer.	Decrease = 2 lb.	50·8 per cent.	

Health of the Dalhousie Working Party of 1869 during the year 1870 at Meean Meer compared with that of the remainder of the Regiment during the same period and at the same station.

	Strength.	Admissions.		Percentage.		Deaths.		November.		
		From all causes.	From Ague and Fevers.	From all causes.	From Ague and Fevers.	No.	Rate per 1000 per annum.	Strength.	Attacked by Ague.	
Dalhousie working party of 1869.	138	237	141	171·8	102·1	0	0·00	111	11 = 10·0 per cent.	November has been during the residence of regiment at Meean Meer the most sickly month as regards ague.
Remainder of regiment on the plains for 2 years.	380	1460	1093	384·2	287·6	17	44·73	295	95 = 32·2 per cent.	
Draft from England, arrived 5th May.	98	149	84	182·4*	102·8*	2	24·00	87	26 = 30·0 per cent	

* For 12 months.

The hill party was composed of men who had suffered in health in 1868 from ague and typhoid fever.

VIENNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I HAVE to inform you that Professor Oppolzer, Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the University of Vienna, died on Sunday afternoon last, the 16th inst., of

typhus exanthematicus, after an illness of a week's duration. His death has thrown a deep gloom over Vienna, and over all connected with the medical school. He was lecturing in his new wards in which he succeeded Professor Skoda, as late as last Tuesday. Vienna has thus lost within a month its two most distinguished clinical teachers