

seat from me if you can, and if you succeed you shall not hear a word of complaint from
Yours truly, (Signed) C. G. WHEELHOUSE.

[COPY.]

29, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

DEAR MR. WHEELHOUSE,—I am much obliged to you for your letter of October 30th, and regret to find that you think I am doing you an injustice in describing you as a consultant. I hope you know me sufficiently well to be satisfied that I would not knowingly misdescribe you, but I still think I am correct in contesting your claim to rank as a general practitioner. No doubt you were formerly in general practice, and the same may be said by a large proportion of our West-end consultants, but they would hardly feel flattered if they were asked to come forward to represent general practitioners on the Medical Council. For many years you have held a high position among the provincial consulting surgeons, and have been identified with a large medical school and the Leeds Infirmary, of which institution I believe you are still consulting surgeon. I can only hope that in time the general practitioners will see that their interests can be best served on the Council by those who are in actual general practice, and not those who have been.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Signed) GEORGE BROWN.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—May I venture through the columns of your valuable journal to draw the attention of holders of the new L.S.A. diploma to a matter of no little importance to them? As you have frequently urged, it is only just that after passing a very thorough and searching examination, and obtaining the new diploma of the Society, qualifying in all three subjects—the only one, in fact, registrable of itself,—the licentiate should have some more comprehensive letters than L.S.A. to place after his name, in proof to the general public that they are doubly qualified men in contradistinction to the old licentiate qualified in medicine only. The General Medical Council say they have no power in the matter, I believe; but they have allowed holders of the L.K.Q.C.P.I. to register as L.R.C.P.I. Why can they not register us as Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery? Dr. Alderson and Mr. George Brown have both pledged themselves, if elected, to urge the Council to procure a more satisfactory title for us, and it behoves every licentiate to do his best to secure the return of these gentlemen, and thus obtain for his diploma the suitable recognition which a sound London examination deserves.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,
Nov. 14th, 1891. L.S.A. (1890).

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—May I ask you kindly to insert the following in THE LANCET:—The following questions, signed by nine medical practitioners in this district have been sent to Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Wheelhouse, and Dr. Glover, with a letter asking that the replies might be yes or no. Sir Walter Foster, on behalf of his colleagues, sends the annexed answers.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
Mossley, Nov. 27th, 1891. J. LAWTON ANDREW, M.D.

QUESTIONS.

1. Will you oppose any Bill having for its object the legalisation of practice by midwives or placing such persons on the Register?
2. Will you urge that the Preliminary Examinations to medical study be equalised upon the highest scale?
3. Will you urge the Council to increase the qualifying age to twenty-four years?

REPLIES.

1. We will oppose any Bill which will place midwives on the same level with registered practitioners.
2. Yes.
3. We have actively supported the extension of the curriculum to five years, and have thereby practically advanced the age for qualification to twenty-two years. We think any further advance demands our careful consideration, which we undertake to give.

LENGTHENING TENDONS IN DEFORMITIES OF THE HAND.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—In my second Hunterian Lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons, delivered on June 10th last and published in THE LANCET of July 18th, I described a new method of lengthening tendons, and recorded a case of contraction of the fingers in which it had been successfully employed by me at St. Thomas's Hospital in October, 1889. A few weeks ago Professor Keen of Philadelphia, with whom I had had the pleasure of a correspondence on the subject of hand deformities, favoured me with a reprint of a paper read on March 4th last before the Philadelphia College of

Physicians, relating to an identical operation undertaken by himself in November, 1890, at the suggestion of Dr. Weir Mitchell. The paper was entitled "A New Method of Tenotomy, by which the Tendons are lengthened to a definite extent, instead of by the present haphazard method." Professor Keen, of course, had then no reason to believe that his case was not the first of the kind; but after receiving a letter from me pointing out the date of my operation, he has with the greatest promptitude and courtesy sent me the following reply, which I beg you will do me the kindness to insert, in order to dispose of any question that might arise hereafter.

I am, Sirs, yours obediently,
Harley-street, W., Nov. 14th, 1891. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

[COPY OF LETTER.]

"1729, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, Oct. 13th, 1891.

"MY DEAR MR. ANDERSON,—I am greatly pleased to receive your letter of Sept. 30th. I feel that I deserve very little credit myself, because the idea was purely original with my friend Dr. Mitchell, who suggested it to me, as I stated in my paper. Any credit, therefore, really belongs to him. At the same time I will very freely admit that priority both as to idea and performance belongs to you. I had overlooked the fact that your operation was done in 1889. If you will kindly write a little note to THE LANCET calling attention to the fact it will entirely meet with my approval.

Very truly yours,

"W. W. KEEN."

"HYDATID DISEASE IN ITS CLINICAL ASPECTS."

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—In your issue of the 31st ult. I read a notice of a book by Dr. Graham bearing the above title. Thinking the volume would be an acquisition to the students' library here, I ordered it, naturally expecting that it would be to some extent interesting and instructive. Clinically this is so, but I was much astonished on a cursory perusal to find the following statements, and, although they are not in every case the words of the author, they are quoted by him without comment, and consequently it may be presumed he acquiesces in the views therein expressed.

Firstly, on page 17: "We also derive some parasites from animals that are used as food material. The common tapeworm and the trichina (measly pork) reach us in this way." Secondly, on page 21, there is a quotation from Leuckart to the effect that "the tænia saginata is associated with the ox almost throughout the world." Thirdly, on page 33, the author, quoting from a circular of the Local Board of Health of Victoria, says: "Dogs should never be fed with, or allowed the opportunity of eating, the offal of slaughter-houses, nor should pigs be kept there"; and in the same circular we have the following: "Fluke in sheep is another source of danger, and such mutton should be carefully avoided."

In reference to the first quotation, may I be allowed to say that I was not aware, nor do I now know, that there is any connexion between trichina and measly pork. In reference to the second, I take it for granted that Great Britain is a part, and an important part, of the world; it has not, however, as yet, been my lot to meet with an instance of the cysticercus of the T. saginata—perhaps Great Britain is excepted by the almost. In reference to the first part of the fourth quotation, I take it that all will agree in the prohibition recommended; but I fail to see in what way pigs could be either endangered, or could become the source of danger, by being fed in a slaughter-house, supposing such a thing were conceivable in any country where sanitary laws are appreciated. But in the closing paragraph of that quotation we have a remark of the most astounding nature. The author of that statement may know more of the life-history of the fluke than I do, certainly; but, so far as I am acquainted with it, I cannot associate the devouring of the muscles of fluked sheep by man with any danger to his constitution; and if the advice therein given were followed, not hundreds, but thousands of wholesome, and more or less valuable, carcasses of mutton would be consigned to destruction every year.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,
Edinburgh, Nov. 12th, 1891.

THOMAS WALLLEY.

TREATMENT OF ENDOMETRITIS.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—I have just read a paper in THE LANCET of Nov. 7th on Endometritis, by Dr. R. Cory, in which opinions are enunciated and treatment recommended which