MESSRS. RADFORD & NEMO.—There
ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS
TELEPHONE
Strand, W.C., necessarily
understood
capacity,
been
representing
from
subsequent
advertisements,
nas removed
1508
ical
will
of the British Medical
JOURNAL
MEDICAL (Henry
Treves, F.R.C.S.
and Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S. (Cassell). For the examination
mentioned the former might be the more useful.
REMOVAL OF SEPTUM NASI.
W. F. L. D. writes in reply to "Medical Sufferer": I had my septum removed about three months back for nasal
obstruction, which led to granular pharyngitis. There is no
subsequent discomfort or deformity, and I do not now suffer
from frequent sore throat. The operation was done under
local anaesthesia (adrenaline and cocaine), and I was able to do
my work the next day.
SEPTUM writes: I had a good part of my septum removed.
No deformity has resulted, but wonderful comfort and
increased capacity, mentally and physically. It was removed
under cocaine. It was strange to watch a surgeon chiselling
at one's face painlessly. The succeeding night was an
unhappy one, as the feature was packed; that was all. I
resumed work on the third day.
LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.
WARNINGS.
MESSRS. WILCOX, JOZEAU and Co., Chemists, 49, Haymarket,
S.W., desire to warn members of the medical profession
against a man, thinly built, about 40 years of age,
shabbily dressed, with a pronounced habit of sniffing, who has
been representing himself as their agent and making extra-
ordinary promises as to the employ or has had any authority whatsoever to use their name.
MESSRS. RADFORD and FRANKLAND, Solicitors, 27, Chancery
Lane, W.C., inform us that a person representing himself to be
their partner in a firm of wholesale druggistas carrying on
business at 9, Mincing Lane, E.C., has recently been calling on
members of the medical profession with the object of selling
a mineral water of which his firm are said to be the sole
con
signee. This person represents himself to be the father of
an assistant physician to one of the London hospitals, and by
this representation (which is entirely untrue) endeavours to
interest the medical profession in his article.
Malaria in India.
Dr. V. P. Gonsalves (London) writes: Your special corre-
spondent, writing about the Simla Malariial Conference
(British Medical Journal, November 13th, 1909, p. 1459) says that "much investigation still remains to be carried out,
and experiments in lessening the malaria require to be undertaken in every province under expert supervision,
and the time seems to be ill-chosen for prohibiting any
increase of the cadre of the Indian Medical Service. Sir,
Sir, are statements of facts and opinion which challenge a
reply, and ought not to be allowed to pass without notice.
I am glad to do so. The writer of that article seems to imply that a failure to add to the ranks of the
Indian Medical Service would cripple scientific investigation in
India, and so allow many of the safeguards against adequate
opposition. This opinion is based on the familiar assumption:
(1) That unless a medical man is a member of the Indian
Medical Service he cannot become expert knowledge in
medical matters relating to the medical aspects of
philosophy. Hence the Indian Medical Service has been the cause of
great inefficiency have caused great inefficiency, has led to the systematic exclusion of
highly qualified and competent medical men from being
imposed an unnecessary expenditure of over £100,000 a
year on the Indian revenue, and given rise to a legitimate discon-
tent among the people. It is a great mistake to identify the
interests of the Indian Medical Service with the best interests of
India and its people.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF ASYLUMS.
An A. M. O. of twelve years' standing writes: The letter from "V. S." (p. 1448) has induced me to write to draw your
attention to the new draft regulations for training and examining
asylum attendants. These regulations are to be considered
at the next meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association
in London on November 23rd. Rule 17, Subsection (b), reads as follows: "The viva voce examination shall be conducted
by the superintendent and a medical examiner at a date after
the written examination as can be arranged." I think that, in
common fairness to that large class of hard working men, the
assistant medical officers of the Un
served, a protest
should be made at the meeting on November 23rd. Perhaps
somewhere in the minutes of the Medico-Psychological Association
may see his way to move an amendment that the words
"superintendent" in above shall be replaced by the
words "medical officer who has delivered the required
lectures in every asylum where an examination is held." If this
is done it will also prevent any one "fluking" through the
examination, and an examination conducted by the
teacher of a subject in association with an outside examiner
is the nearest thing known to an ideal examination. The
rules should not prevent a medical officer, who has delivered
the examination, from being present when the examiner
if he has instructed his staff and prepared them for the examination.
MR. DOOLEY ON PROHIBITION.
Of a population of some 20,000,000 persons in the fourteen
Southern States of the American Union, 17,000,000 are
said to be under prohibition law in some form in regard to
whiskey. On this Mr. Dooley, the former mayor of
Syracuse, N.Y., said in the sunny Southland 'tis as hard to get a drink
now as it was not to get one. Why, Hinniss, I
th' other day in a church in the town of
Austin, Texas. A perfectly respectable an' innocent man, of
good connexions, while attemptin' to draw a revolver to plug
an irate bushwhacker, was hastily shot down by th' ranger, who thought
he was pullin' a pocket flask. Is no man's life safe against
th' acts of irresponsible officers in th' law?"
ERRATA.—In Major G. H. Fink's note on Oriental Sore, in the
Journal of November 13th, p. 1448, the following corrections
should be made: In line 10, the word "often" should be "rarely";
In line 38, "mac" should, of course, be "sore."