the recurrence of his fainting; have you seen him?" "No," was the reply; "they came here with your prescription, and I told them they may take it elsewhere; I shall not go to see him again, and I will not meet you any more unless things are carried on in a different manner." "Why," I said, "what is the matter now?" "Matter! they ought to have known better than to have sent for you, and you ought to have known better than to have gone to see him."

I did not wait to experience any more of Mr. Saxton's rudeness, but immediately prepared to leave his house; before doing so, I addressed him as follows:—"Sir, this is the second time within a month that you have addressed me in this insolent manner—it is behaviour I will not permit; your conduct clearly shows you are a stranger to the duties of a physician, and ignorant of professional etiquette. Had I not visited the patient under such circumstances I ought to have been scouted out of the profession; and, as far as I am individually concerned, it is a matter of perfect indifference whether I ever meet you again or not."

After my return home, I thought that, as Mr. Saxton declined calling upon the patient again, I would walk down, and see what was become of him. I must observe, that though L— is in humble circumstances, being gardener to a gentleman in the town, he is both a respectable and intelligent man. On seeing Mrs. L—, she said, "Sir, I took your prescription to Mr. Saxton, immediately on his return from church, but he threw it away in a great rage, and I never was so abused by any one in all my life as I was by Mr. Saxton." I then stated the result of my interview with Mr. Saxton. The husband observed—"Sir, I am very sorry for having exposed you to Mr. Saxton's rudeness; I have paid him a good deal of money since he has attended my family, but he shall never enter my doors again."

As far as I can make out, Mr. Saxton brings three accusations against me.

First, that I prescribed for the patient without taking the slightest notice of his being in attendance.

Secondly, that I did not give him the earliest intimation of what was going on.

Thirdly, that I did not send the prescription to his surgery.

When Mr. Saxton wrote these three sentences he could not but have been well aware that each accusation conveyed an untruth. I called upon him within three hours after seeing the patient, and the prescription was taken to his surgery immediately on his return from church; it would have been useless to take it sooner, as Mr. Saxton has neither assistant nor apprentice.

I have stated above, that this was the second time Mr. Saxton had behaved in so strange a manner towards me. About a month prior to this occurrence, on my calling upon him one morning, he very rudely accosted me, and said, he must have an explanation from me for having, through my influence, prevented his being called in as medical attendant to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and he would never meet me again till I had explained the circumstance. Now, Sir, there was not an atom of truth in this accusation, the gentleman alluded to had been occasionally in the habit of consulting me for years, and on my advising him to have a surgeon, he at once gave me a *carte blanche* to introduce whomsoever I pleased. I did not send for Mr. Saxton; and here is the *fons et origo* of all his animosity towards me; since then he has shown a determination to quarrel with me, *coute que coute*; after having brought this unfounded charge against me, I had a right to expect that Mr. Saxton would make the *amende honorable*—nothing of the sort, Sir.

I now take my leave of Mr. Saxton; but as I am not the first of his medical brethren with whom he has sought a quarrel, I will venture this parting admonition. Let him in future try to check his envious and quarrelsome disposition; let him be cautious how he brings forward accusations which cannot be substantiated; nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice; not suppress such parts of evidence as tell against himself, but state the truth—and nothing but the truth.

The daily proofs of regard and esteem I receive from both rich and poor, prove that I have not spent upwards of twenty years in the neighbourhood, without securing to myself a character that may bid defiance to the shafts of envy, hatred, or malice. Henceforth, Mr. Saxton may write or whisper what he pleases; nothing shall call forth a reply from me. I shall treat all with the same cool indifference that I do the petulance of my neighbour's little poodle, which occasionally barks at my heels as I pass along the street.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Market-Drayton, Sept. 18, 1849.

W. Wood, M.D.

REWARDS TO THE CHOLERA DOCTORS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent's inquiry, "What have been the rewards to the cholera doctors?" I will simply state my own case. I was solicited early in July by the Board of Guardians of Lambeth, through their secretary, to assist the medical gentleman who for many years had held the charge of this portion of the parish, and a sum of ten pounds per month was named as compensation; finding, however, that in the first ten days I had registered no less than upwards of one hundred and twenty patients, including twenty-one cases of cholera, I addressed a letter to the "Board" stating the very inadequate remuneration offered for my services. To this letter no written answer was returned, but in the course of the week I was waited upon by one of the guardians (a medical man), who urged upon my family, being myself absent, that I should not resign, as the guardians were disposed to behave liberally, and I should be **AMPLE REMUNERATED**. I therefore continued to hold office, and during the three months of my engagement registered and attended upwards of fifteen hundred cases of the late epidemic diarrhoea, including a very large number of cases of cholera, I believe nearly one hundred and fifty, and my reward has been sixty-eight pounds five shillings.* I will not make any comment at present, as that will perhaps be the subject of another communication. Twice during the time I was, from over-exertion, thrown upon a bed of sickness, and when I attempted to address the board of guardians, was refused a hearing.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Eldon-place, Vauxhall.

J. W. JONES.

THE BUILDER'S LIFE-ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[NOTE FROM SIR JAMES EYRE, M.D.]

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Before I had seen the letter of Mr. Solly, which appeared in your journal of last week, I had suggested to the manager of the company of which I am the medical adviser, that he would write and request you to add "The Architect's, Builder's, and General Insurance Office," to the list of those institutions which give a fee to the physician or surgeon of any one on his becoming an applicant for the benefit of life insurance in London. The gentleman to whom I have alluded declined addressing you himself, but saw no objection to my doing so, which I am unfeignedly happy to do, as, from my long professional connexion with insurance societies, it is known that I have always been an advocate for feeing the medical attendant of the individual who may desire to insure his life, the best way, I believe, of obtaining a valuable opinion, though often full of risk to the honest man who gives it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES EYRE, M.D.

Physician to the Architect's, Builder's,
and General Insurance Company.

Nov. 1849.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on

Wednesday, Nov. 14th, 1849.

BEALE, LIONEL SMITH.

GASKELL, RICHARD ALLANSON, St. Helen's, Lincolnshire.

KING, PHILIP HENRY, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

MACLEAN, DAVID BURDIE, Burton, Westmoreland.

SAUNDERS, JAMES WARNES, Aylsham, Norfolk.

SHEPPARD, GEORGE ALFRED, Worcester.

WELSH, WILLIAM HENRY, Eccles, Lancashire.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS.—The session begun on the 5th inst. with the usual opening speeches, and the distribution of prizes to pupils of the Ecole Pratique, (Dissecting School.) One of the introductory discourses, delivered by Professor Denonvilliers, was entirely devoted to the panegyric of the late Blandin. The Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Bérard, addressed himself particularly to the pupils, before whom he stood for the first time in his official capacity. After having alluded to his recent appointment, and to the expected law for regulating the practice of medicine, the learned professor dwelt on the cholera, and especially on the admirable alacrity with which the students, when called upon, had hastened to

* Not one shilling per case, including medicine.