

**The grievances of the poor law medical officers, elucidated in a letter to the members of the Legislature, etc / by Richard Griffin.**

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THE GRIEVANCES  
OF THE  
POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS,  
ELUCIDATED IN A LETTER,  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE,  
AND A COMMENTARY,  
ON THE  
PROPOSED ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
FOR REDRESS,  
&c., &c., &c.

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BY  
RICHARD GRIFFIN, J.P., M.R.C.S., &c.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE P. L. M. R. ASSOCIATION.

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1858.

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## POOR LAW MEDICAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

12, *Royal Terrace, Weymouth, March 20, 1858.*

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Sixteen months since I had the honour to submit to your notice a "Statement of the Grievances of the Poor Law Medical Officers, with remarks on Sanitary Measures and Vaccination," accompanied by a letter addressed to the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., earnestly hoping that the statements therein contained would induce the Right Hon. Gentleman, as the head of Her Majesty's Government, or you, as Members of the Legislature, to devise some means to lessen, if not entirely to remove, the hardships endured by a large proportion of the 3,000 Professional Men who compose the Medical Staff of the Poor Law Board; but I regret to say no general improvement has taken place in our position. I therefore, in the name of the Poor Law Medical Officers of England and Wales, crave of you, my Lords and Gentlemen, to bring forward our case in your respective Houses of Parliament, and to pass such laws as will entitle us to a fair remuneration for our valuable services to the 4,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects, composing the labouring population of this Kingdom, who, in the hour of sickness, are intrusted to our care. The miserable pittance doled out to us by the Poor Law Board and the Boards of Guardians, conjointly, is utterly inadequate to supply the costly medicines and appliances so frequently required in diseases and accidents, without making, in many instances, serious inroads upon our private resources. In most cases there is no remuneration for the time and talents devoted to a service which is public, and supported by the funds of the country, and, therefore, ought to be paid for on a uniform scale, and in a spirit of equity, rather than with the caprice at present exercised.

The rebellion of our troops in India justly excites the ire of the nation, and Her Majesty's Government unhesitatingly sends forth her armies, at the cost of millions, to punish the offenders and restore order, and endeavours, by a legislative enactment, to prevent a recurrence of these disasters in future; but, by a strange anomaly, the sufferings and death of thousands annually at home from preventable diseases excites not the ire of the nation, neither does Her Majesty's Government send forth her *employés* sufficiently armed, though it would cost but a few additional thousands, but contents itself with imperfect sanitary arrangements, and petty, but false, economical views in regard to the treatment of the poor, because, forsooth, certain narrow-minded Guardians and petty local politicians desire things to remain as they are, regardless of the good of the community at large.

The Registrar-General, in the concluding paragraph of his last quarterly return, says:—"England is a great country, and has done great deeds. It has encountered in succession, and at times in combination, all the great powers of Europe; has founded vast colonies in America, and has conquered an empire in Asia. Yet greater victories have to be achieved at home. Within the shores of these islands 28,000,000 of people dwell, who have not only supplied her armies and set her fleets in motion, but have manufactured innumerable products, and are employed in the investigation of scientific truths and the creation of works of inestimable value to the human race. These people do not live out half their days; 140,000 of them die every year unnatural deaths; 280,000 are constantly suffering actual diseases, which do not prevail in healthy places; their strength is impaired in a thousand ways; their affections and intellects are disturbed, deranged, and diminished by the same agencies. Who will deliver the nation from these terrible enemies? Who will confer on the inhabitants of the United Kingdom the blessings of health and long life? Who will give scope to the improvement of the English race, so that all its fine qualities may be developed to their full extent under favourable circumstances? His conquests would be wrought neither by wrong nor human slaughter, but by the application of the powers of nature to the improvement of mankind."

The Hon. Mr. Cowper stated in the House of Commons last December, "that the number of deaths from preventable causes was estimated at 80,000 a year, a large proportion of which arose from diseases altogether to be prevented if towns were properly cleansed."

The origin of the complaints which causes so frightful a destruction of human life no one will attempt to dispute, but a question may be asked, how



many of the lives of these poor sufferers might be saved would Guardians give their Medical Officers a salary sufficient to purchase quinine, cod-liver oil, leeches, and other expensive medicines and appliances? Surely, my Lords and Gentlemen, a Government which boasts of its liberality, and is justly esteemed amongst all nations the most enlightened, ought not to let a few thousands annually weigh in the balance with human life.

The Poor Law Medical Officers, conversant with the difficulties which beset the Legislature in drawing up a Bill on a purely professional subject, have felt it incumbent on themselves to frame one for your consideration. This Bill, which contains a few clauses other than of a medical character, but most desirable for the welfare of the poor, has undergone careful revision, having been twice submitted to every Poor Law Officer for his opinion, and finally to a Committee composed of upwards of thirty medical men. It may, therefore, fairly be said to be the Bill of the Poor Law Medical Officers.

Many of the sections of the Bill are modifications of the present articles of the Poor Law Board, and require explanation to prove the necessity of the proposed change. I have, therefore, ventured, in the name of my brethren, to write a commentary, which is annexed. In it is adduced evidence of an unimpeachable character, and the general subject is discussed in detail. It may possibly appear to you, my Lords and Gentlemen, that our application should first be made to the Poor Law Board. This has been done both by private letters and public memorials, and also by a recommendation of the Committee on Medical Relief of the House of Commons, which sat in 1854, by their fourth resolution, which "recommends that the Poor Law Board should direct their attention to the salaries of the Medical Officers, which, in some cases, appear to be inadequate to the duties they are required to perform."

That the Poor Law Board have full power to redress our principal grievance, is proved by the following minute of their own, dated December 31, 1840:—"By section 46 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Poor Law Commissioners are empowered, when they may see occasion, to regulate the amount of salaries payable to such officers respectively, and the time and mode of payment thereof. It follows from the provisions just quoted that the Commissioners can authorize the Guardians to appoint paid officers, but that the appointment of the officers is made by the Guardians; and that the power of determining the amount of the salaries of such officers is vested in the Commissioners, and they cannot forbear from calling the attention of the Guardians to the obvious advantages of the arrangement, that the same authority should not fix the salary and make the appointment."

Notwithstanding this minute, which is most definite, the President of the Poor Law Board made the following replies to Members of the House of Commons.

The Right Hon. Mr. Bouverie, on February 26, 1856, in reply to Mr. Pigott, said, "That in regard to the salaries of the Medical Officers, these were matters not immediately under the control of the Poor Law Board, they being settled in the first instance by the Guardians; but the recommendation of the Committee had been attended to by the Poor Law Board, who had directed the Guardians to take into consideration the carrying out of those objects, and considerable increase was going on in the amount of the allowances to the Medical Officers."

Sir John Trollope, on June 16, 1856, asked the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Bouverie, at the head of the Poor Law Board, if he was prepared to carry out the recommendations of the Committee as regards Medical Officers, who, in reply, said, "The recommendations were three; the first was as to the appointment of the Medical Officers; the second, as to an increase of their remuneration; and the third, as to the diminution of the area in which they had to attend. The first recommendation had been complied with by his predecessor. The two others could not be acted upon universally at one time. The payments to Medical Officers were made partly out of the rates and partly by a vote of that House. The salaries were fixed by the Poor Law Guardians, and he was sorry to say that, with respect to many of them, *the salaries were extremely low*, and the Poor Law Board had great difficulty in inducing the Boards of Guardians to raise them."

The Right Hon. Mr. Bouverie, on June 25, 1857, in reply to Sir John Trollope, said, "In those cases in which the remuneration of the Medical Officers was extremely low, the Poor Law Board endeavoured to procure an addition to it, but he was sorry to say that, generally speaking, the Poor Law Guardians were



not disposed to agree with the Poor Law Board as to the propriety of such addition. Unless the Poor Law Board entered into a violent contest with the Boards of Guardians on that subject—which he was not at all disposed to do—it would be difficult, indeed, to obtain an increase of the salaries. He could not hold out any hopes to the Medical Officers that their salaries would be increased, because the House was reluctant to grant even the usual vote under the head of Poor Law Medical Relief.”

From the foregoing statements of the President of the Poor Law Board, it is manifest there is no hope of obtaining redress from that quarter; though I cannot assent to his views relative to the opinions of the House of Commons, as I have received communications from all parts of the country that Members of Parliament have not only admitted that we are inadequately paid, but also that they are perfectly willing to vote for a redress of our grievances; the only drawback to their bringing the subject before the House being their unwillingness to originate a measure which ought to emanate from Government, but this feeling will, I trust, be overcome, if Her Majesty's Ministers refuse to undertake the task.

The following speeches of Hon. Members are proof of the above. Mr. Drummond stated, in the House of Commons, on June 13, 1857, that “he trusted the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bouverie) would not be intimidated by the cry raised against him throughout the country by these Boards of Guardians. If the law required amendment at all, it was in order to put more power into the hands of the Poor Law Board. \* \* \* It was the duty of the *ex-officio* Guardians to see that something else besides the interest of the ratepayers was thought of. (Hear.) That interest alone was too generally considered. \* \* \* It was what would save most money to the ratepayers, and what was most economical, that guided the Guardians, not what was most beneficial to the poor. (Hear, hear.) *The same principle regulated the allowances made to the Doctors, which were reduced to so low a sum, that it was utterly impossible for those gentlemen to attend properly to the duties of their position upon such terms.*”

The Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, on July —, 1856, in the House of Commons, said:—“I beg to call the attention of the Right Hon. Gentleman, the President of the Poor Law Board, to the numerous petitions that have been presented on the subject of Medical Relief; nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the mode in which Medical Relief is now administered throughout the country. In many Unions I know that the mere medicines required would absorb the whole of the salaries given to Medical Officers, leaving them no remuneration or any allowance for their necessary expenses. The amount asked by these petitions is not exorbitant, being only 5s. a case, and 1s. a mile for a single journey. Perhaps the medical gentlemen themselves are somewhat to blame for this state of things. Under the operation of excessive competition they have been induced to take contracts at a lower scale than they can afford to do. It is notorious that in the case of illness of paupers, private charity is compelled to supply the medical comforts which the Poor Law Unions do not provide. I wish this Bill had dealt with the question; and hope that in any future general Bill on the Poor Law, the subject of Medical Relief will be included. As to any additional cost which a more liberal allowance would cause, I might refer the House to what is proposed to be done for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants of this metropolis alone, for whom it is asked that they should vote £3,000,000 for the purpose of draining and purifying. The whole amount expended for the Medical Relief of the poor throughout England and Wales, is £250,000 a year; if that sum were doubled, it would only make £500,000 to preserve the lives of the poor. Surely the people could not object to such an expenditure for such a purpose; on the contrary, I am quite sure the ratepayers would most cheerfully assent to it, as, when spread over the entire kingdom, its increase would scarcely be felt.”

Many of the Poor Law Medical Officers have, at various times, individually addressed the Poor Law Board on the subject of their inadequate remuneration. A public memorial, numerously signed and agreed to at a meeting over which the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and other memorials from numerous Unions have been presented to the Poor Law Board, and many hundred petitions to the House of Commons; notwithstanding all these appeals, no redress has been obtained.

The Medical Officers have, therefore, no alternative but to apply to you, my Lords and Gentlemen, to pass an Act in their favour, making it compulsory



on the Poor Law Board and Boards of Guardians to give their Medical Officers a remuneration in proportion to the services they are called upon to perform.

During the last three years I have, personally, written very many letters to the Poor Law Board, complaining that they and the Guardians of the Weymouth Union have capriciously fixed the salaries of their several Medical Officers, that they pay to one an annual stipend which, on an average of two years, gives 16s. 3½d. per order for attendance on a patient, whilst another has 4s. 11d., a third 2s. 2½d., and a fourth (myself) but 1s. 3d., the patients being equi-distant from the respective residences of the Medical Officers.

The replies of the Poor Law Board to these letters were as follows:—

October 2, 1855.—“To inform you that the statements which it contains will meet with their consideration.”

November 22, 1855.—“The Guardians will, at the end of twelve months from the date of your appointment, give the subject of your salary their further consideration. Under these circumstances, and looking to the short period for which you have been Medical Officer of the Weymouth Union, the Board must decline to interfere further in the matter.”

March 10, 1856.—“To inform you that the statement which it contains shall meet with their consideration.”

December 18, 1856.—“To inform you that the subject to which it relates will receive their attention.”

April 18, 1857.—“To acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 4th and 15th inst. in reference to the remuneration which you receive for your services as the Medical Officer of the Weymouth district of the Weymouth Union.”

April 29, 1857.—“To acknowledge the receipt of your letter in reference to the amount of your remuneration as the Medical Officer of the Weymouth district of the Weymouth Union.”

October 15, 1857.—“With reference to the alleged inadequacy of the salary which you receive for your services as the Medical Officer, the Board can only refer you to the communications which they have addressed to you on the subject.”

February 11, 1858.—“The Board have considered the statements which you have submitted to them on this subject, but are of opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for their interference.”

These letters, my Lords and Gentlemen, are from a public Board, appointed for a public purpose, and whose oath, on their accession to office, is as follows, “I will faithfully, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and fulfill all the powers and duties of a Commissioner.” Is this oath a mere matter of form? if not, why give four different medical men in one Union sums varying from 1s. 3d. to 16s. 3d. per case, their patients being similarly situated, as regards distance, from the residences of their respective Medical Officers? Is this “impartially” carrying out the duties of Commissioners? Ignorance cannot be pleaded, as I have repeatedly remonstrated with both the Board of Guardians and the Poor Law Board on the subject, as the letters of the latter testify, and also that part of the correspondence published in the “Statement” sixteen months since.

Again, I will ask, is 1s. 3d. per case a just payment for an average attendance of 28 days on a patient, and finding medicines, &c.; or is it a remuneration for any one of the following services which I have performed?—Amputation of two limbs above the knee; operation for strangulated hernia, removing the entire elbow joint, and attending the woman twelve months before and after the operation, besides the removal of tumors and midwifery. Notwithstanding my narration of these cases, the Poor Law Board, after a correspondence of two years and a half, with a promise to take my case “into consideration,” finally, when pressed by me for a definite answer, replied, “they are of opinion that these are not sufficient grounds for their interference.”

The only inference to be drawn from this last letter is, that they consider I am well paid at 1s. 3d. for performing such services; but where is the “impartially” carrying out of the law in giving a colleague of mine 16s. 3d. for performing the ordinary duties of his office, as he has not performed one capital operation during the last three years? Does it not appear evident that he must be exorbitantly paid, and that the continuance of such a salary is neither more nor less than a direct robbery upon the ratepayers and the funds of the country, as both contribute equally to his payment; but if the latter is not the case, then



I am most unjustly treated. Where then is the "impartiality and honesty" required by the oath?

My case is but an example of the unequal payments which exist throughout the kingdom, and we are fast verging on the old system, which permitted Boards of Guardians to act as they pleased. If this is to be allowed, then I respectfully submit the services of the Poor Law Board may be dispensed with, and the nation saved several thousands annually. There is one thing, however, I must give the Poor Law Board credit for, and which they never neglect, viz., to punish their Medical Officers with Draconic severity for the slightest neglect of duty, albeit it may be done under the polished courtesy of a recommendation to resign. If the same rule were applied by Her Majesty's Ministers to the members of the Poor Law Board, I think it would not be amiss, and then justice would at least be administered "impartially" to master and man.

The Royal Commissioners in their report of 1832, state:—"After a most searching inquiry, and collecting a mass of evidence from all parts of England and Wales, and having sought for and obtained much information as to the manner in which relief to the poor was administered in various parts of Europe, made their report to His late Majesty, William IV., in which they recommended the establishment of a Central Board of Control for administering the Poor Laws, on the ground that no legislative enactments in this department of administration could be relied upon as self-acting, because they would be inefficiently executed or perverted from the want of appropriate knowledge on the part of the distributors of relief; the short duration and division of their authority; the inadequacy of their motives to support a correct administration; the strength of their interests in abusive administration and intimidation on the part of the ratepayers." The result of this report was, that the Poor Law Commissioners were appointed and a Central Control established, and yet in the very face of the declared incompetency of the Boards of Guardians the Poor Law Board have delegated to them the power to fix our salaries, they merely exercising a nominal power of confirmation. Is this just? The Poor Law Board ought rather to have laid down a rule for the guidance of the Guardians if the power is to be given to them, and then we should not see the strange anomalies that now exist.

Had the Poor Law Board, on receiving the memorials of their Medical Officers, instituted an inquiry, and, on ascertaining the truth of the allegations, issued a general order, founded on our proposed Bill, I have every reason to believe that, beyond a little murmuring from a few, and but a very few, of the Boards of Guardians, the order would be gladly received and cheerfully acted on by all right-thinking men, some of whom exist in most Boards of Guardians, and who acknowledge the Medical Officers are inadequately paid, but dare not put themselves too prominently forward by proposing an increase of the salaries, opposed as they are by the narrow-minded and selfish, who would raise the election cry on the following Easter, that the money of the ratepayers was wasted by Mr. ———, and thereby endanger his re-election to an office which, by some, is as eagerly sought after, as a seat in Parliament by those in a higher station in life.

The Right Hon. Mr. Bouverie, in reply to Mr. Pigott, said, "The Poor Law Board had directed the Guardians to take into consideration the salaries of the Medical Officers, and considerable increase was going on." But take the corresponding augmentation of the population, and what is it? In 1848 our salaries averaged, on the entire amount of the population, 3d.-2-10; in 1855, when the last return was made, it was still the same. In 1853, the population of the Unions was 17,797,763; salaries of Medical Officers £141,222 16s. 3d. In 1855, the population was 17,831,942; salaries £144,855 10s. 1d., or a trifling increase of £2,072 11s. 5½d., which, if divided amongst the 3,033 officers, what is it to boast of? But even against this there is to be set off an increase of population to the extent of 29,280. We are, therefore, no better off now than we were in 1848 as regards the gross payment in proportion to population; but we are far worse off in another respect, as year by year our toil increases. The labouring man formerly had his club doctor to attend him, and the pauper the parish surgeon, but now the latter has to attend almost all indiscriminately. I begrudge not this boon to the poor man, but I cannot see the justice of that charity which robs the surgeon and leaves untouched the pocket of the ratepayer. Have the Poor Law Board directed the Guardians of the Weymouth Union to take my salary into consideration? Certainly not. What did they do in the case of the Bath Union last year?



When the Board of Guardians recommended an increase of the salary of one of its Medical Officers, why they actually opposed it, and it was not until remonstrated with by the Board of Guardians that they assented. I, therefore, cannot help feeling that it is the Poor Law Board, in reality, who endeavour to keep down the salaries of the Medical Officers, and I envy not the feelings of the Right Hon. President, when he lays before Parliament his annual report, and takes credit for keeping down the rates, but forgets to add that it is at the expense of the Medical Officers and the suffering of the poor.

Parliamentary inquiries have taken place, and Blue Books have been published, all of which prove the necessity of an amelioration of our position, in order that we may be enabled to do our duty to the sick poor, which it is utterly impossible for many of us to do out of the miserable pittance which we are now paid; and where private resources are scanty, there is, in the first instance, danger of the poor suffering, and in the next, the ratepayers.

The Poor Law Board in their instructional letter, dated March 12, 1842, stated:—"It is the earnest wish of the Commissioners to carry into effect the recommendation of the Committee of 1838, *'that the remuneration of Medical Officers shall be such as to insure proper attention and the best medicines, and the Guardians will, doubtless, perceive that, unless the Medical Officer be adequately remunerated, no vigilance on their part will suffice to secure proper attendance and medicines to the poor under their care.'*" The Poor Law Board, in their minute, dated October 31, 1840, say, "It is difficult to over-rate the importance to a Union of possessing a body of efficient paid officers. Without efficient paid officers no Union, of whatever size, can conduct its Poor Law business in an economical and satisfactory manner; although the vigilant superintendence of the Guardians is necessary to the well-working of the Union, it is not alone sufficient. *Here and there an individual candidate, well-fitted for a Union Officer, may, from peculiar circumstances, be willing to accept it for an inadequate salary; but even he will, probably, after a short time, become dissatisfied and will desire to transfer his services to some other Union, or to seek some other employment.'*"

That this is true, is abundantly proved by direct evidence—as, during the last three years, no less than 744 medical men have quitted the service of the Poor Law Board, or nearly one-fourth of the whole number—evidence unimpeachable of something desperately bad in the service, and which would not have been the case with the majority of the officers had they been afforded sufficient means to do their duty to the poor, with but a slight remuneration for their services. These continual changes are the more to be deplored, as it is natural to conclude that the services of the Medical Officers become valuable in proportion to the experience they have obtained, and that such constant mutation is prejudicial to the best interests of the poor. Some of these vacancies, it is to be lamented, have arisen from death or diseases brought on in the discharge of their arduous duties; but surely, my Lords and Gentlemen, this is a still more powerful argument in favour of giving the Medical Officers a fair remuneration for their services.

The Poor Law Commissioners, in June, 1848, could not help commenting in the following terms on this sacrifice of life; they say, "It is to be lamented that several medical men have lost their lives in the course of such attendance" (typhus fever).

Many other cases have been related to me; one says, "My son has since sacrificed his life by leaving his bed, on the 6th of November, three times in one night, with the thermometer at six degrees below freezing, to answer the queries of a pauper." Another, "My husband died last month of typhus fever, caught from some Irish poor he was attending." A third, "My husband is quite prostrated with fever, caused by attendance on a midwifery case four miles off, when in the midst of a profuse perspiration after taking a warm bath; on his return he was seized with rigors, and has never left his bed since." During the last three years I have been four times laid up with severe illness, caught in discharge of my Poor Law duties; and my son, whilst attending for me during one of these attacks, caught the small-pox from a pauper, and was laid up for some time with severe constitutional disturbance, though the eruption was but mild, thanks to previous vaccination.

This loss of life and severe bodily suffering is remunerated by an average payment, throughout the kingdom, of 2s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per patient. No wonder 744 Medical Officers have quitted the service during the last three years.



At page 78 of the Blue Book, on vaccination, issued by the General Board of Health, in 1857, is the following:—"The Board of Guardians in making arrangements for public vaccination (other medical contracts) in their several districts have, perhaps, not sufficiently regarded another peculiarity of the case \* \* \* when they contract for bread and cheese, they can themselves verify the fulfilment of the bargain, and pronounce on the quality of supply; when they contract for public vaccination (medical care of the poor) they can only rely on the honour of their contractor. It is therefore indispensable to the success of public vaccination (other medical contracts) that local authorities should duly estimate the amount of skill and conscientiousness to which they thus unreservedly trust; and that hoping to find zeal and science enlisted in their service, they should not fix the standard of payment below that which the common opinion of the medical profession would consider a reasonable and remunerating price."

A Report on the Beneficent Institutions of the metropolis has lately been issued by the Statistical Society of London. From this work it will be seen that 232,878 patients were attended in the Metropolitan Dispensaries in one year at a cost of 2s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per case, and that 434,573 patients were attended at the Hospitals during the same time, at a cost of 12s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. At these Institutions, or nearly all of them, it is well known the Medical Officers attended gratuitously; if, therefore, without any salaries to pay, those Establishments cannot find their patients with medicines, &c., at less than 2s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per case in the one instance, and 12s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for general treatment in the other; or supposing 6s. be deducted for each person in Hospitals for board, upon the gross number of in and out-patients, though only applicable to the former, we shall have left 6s. 6d. per case for the medical treatment. How then, my Lords and Gentlemen, with such facts staring us in the face, can it be expected of medical men, with an average payment of only 2s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per case, to do their duty to the poor, with justice to themselves, especially in country districts where they have to find horses, &c. Still less is it possible for four-fifths of those enumerated in the following table to find the needful medicines and appliances out of those homeopathic mites called salaries.

In order to ascertain the exact amount of the payments made to the Poor Law Medical Officers, questions were issued to them all, and from 500 answers calculated, it will be seen that neither the Poor Law Board nor the Boards of Guardians have acted on any rule in fixing the salaries, as they vary from 3d. to £1 16s. 8d. per case. In the annexed Summary will be seen the great variation of the salaries, those under 1s. being as low as 10d., 9d., 7d., 5d., 4d., and 3d. per case.

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
28 Medical Officers receive between ..	0	3	and	0	1 0
35 .. .. .	1	0	....	0	1 6
48 .. .. .	1	6	....	0	2 0
69 .. .. .	2	0	....	0	2 6
71 .. .. .	2	6	....	0	3 0
55 .. .. .	3	0	....	0	3 6
49 .. .. .	3	6	....	0	4 0
32 .. .. .	4	0	....	0	4 6
24 .. .. .	4	6	....	0	5 0
14 .. .. .	5	0	....	0	5 6
10 .. .. .	5	6	....	0	6 0
10 .. .. .	6	0	....	0	6 6
7 .. .. .	6	6	....	0	7 0
12 .. .. .	7	0	....	0	8 0
10 .. .. .	8	0	....	0	9 0
8 .. .. .	9	0	....	0	10 0
3 .. .. .	10	0	....	0	11 0
2 .. .. .	11	0	....	0	12 0
3 .. .. .	12	0	....	0	13 0
4 .. .. .	13	0	....	0	14 0
2 .. .. .	14	0	....	0	15 0
1 .. .. .	15	0	....	0	16 0
1 .. .. .	16	0	....	0	17 0
1 .. .. .	17	0	....	0	18 0
1 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	16 8



My Lords and Gentlemen, be not deceived, it is vain to expect men to continue for any length of time to do that for which they are not paid. The Poor Law Board, in 1842, cautioned the Guardians on this subject, "that unless the Medical Officer be adequately remunerated, no vigilance on their part will secure proper attendance and medicines to the poor."

You will probably ask, what is an adequate remuneration? In clubs the payments vary; but supposing the moderate subscription of 1d. per week, or 4s. 4d. per annum, be taken as an average payment, it must still be borne in mind, that the class of persons who are in clubs are generally healthy, that being one of the conditions of their admission; hence it follows, few of them require medical assistance, indeed it is computed that only one in eight or ten annually does so; thus at 4s. 4d. annually, each person would actually pay not less than £1 14s. 8d. for each case of illness; or even take some of the lowest paying clubs at 2s. annually, it follows that each of these pay not less than 16s. per case of illness; whereas we only ask a payment which, if taken on an average of the entire kingdom, probably, with the addition of mileage and extras, would not be more than 7s. per case, which is less than that proposed by the Poor Law Commissioners in their minute of June 6, 1839. "With regard to the amount of the remuneration, the Commissioners are disposed to give much weight to the concurrent testimony of the witnesses examined before the Committee of the House of Commons of last Session, in reference to medical relief; and they deduce from that testimony that the fixed remuneration to be paid in rural districts for the permanent list, should be such as to afford to the Practitioner a payment of 6s. or 6s. 6d. per case, on the average number of *bona-fide* cases, subject to be augmented if the district is extensive. The remuneration per case for those not on the pauper list may reasonably be on a somewhat higher scale, but the Board are inclined to think that it will not be found necessary to exceed 10s. per case. In the arrangements which have been indicated it is presumed that the midwifery cases and surgical operations of a serious character will be paid for by a separate fixed charge for each case. The Commissioners entertain no doubt that if the principle of the payment per case be thus adopted, it may be easily modified to suit the special circumstances of the Union, and the further experience of its operation will enable them to ascertain accurately whether the rates above alluded to, which at first will be of a somewhat experimental character, furnish an adequate and not unreasonable remuneration for the services performed."

My Lords and Gentlemen, the Poor Law Medical Officers ask for nothing more than common justice, they simply require that the recommendations of the Poor Law Commissioners of 1839, may be made the law of the land, and in their proposed Bill they have taken the orders and recommendations of that body as their guide, simply amending those that do not advance the interest of the poor, and the Medical Officers. The Bill is founded on the principle of paying a man for what he does, and not, as in the present mode, for what he is expected to do. The payments proposed will be just sufficient to enable the Guardians to obtain and retain the services of efficient medical men, which will be an advantage not only to the poor, but also to the ratepayers. Greater facilities are also given to the poor, to whom it may be thought advisable to grant gratuitous medical assistance; at the same time an efficient check will be in force to prevent imposition upon the medical men and the ratepayers.

To this letter is appended a proposed Act of Parliament, with sections on Vaccination and a Superannuation Allowance, a commentary, the articles of the Poor Law Board, and extracts from their official circulars, in order that the Members of the Legislature may judge for themselves of the necessity of an improvement of the present system. Let the principles of the proposed Bill be fairly carried out, and it will be found that the position of the Poor Law Medical Officers will be improved, the health of the poorer classes better cared for, and, as a consequence, the burden on the ratepayers and country at large actually lessened.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

RICHARD GRIFFIN,

CHAIRMAN.

To the Members of the Legislature.



# COMMENTARY ON THE DRAFT OF AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE POORER CLASSES IN ENGLAND & WALES.

"Medical assistance only forms a part of relief to the destitute poor, and the same rules and principles apply to it as those which are applicable to any other kind of relief." (No. 26, p. 34. \*)

SECTION I.—The definition of the class of persons entitled to medical relief is of considerable importance not only to the poorer classes, but also to the rate-payers; cases, however, will doubtless arise, which no definition will meet, and which must be left to the discretion of the local authorities. The pauper is clearly destitute of the means to procure medical assistance, but there are many others, a few shades only in advance of him, in a social position, who are quite as unable to pay a doctor's bill. This class the Legislature had probably in view when they passed the 52 sec. of the 4 and 5 Wm. 4 cap. 76, as by it the Poor Law Commissioners are empowered, "by such rules, orders, or regulations as they may think fit, to declare to what extent, and for what period, the relief to be given to able-bodied persons or to their families in any particular Parish or Union, may be administered out of the Workhouse, &c. &c." Upon the authority of this Act, the Poor Law Board issued their Out-Door Relief General Prohibitory Order, and Out-door Relief Regulation Order (p. 26, 27), which declare, "that every able-bodied person requiring relief shall be relieved wholly in a Workhouse," excepting in certain cases, one of which is, "sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity affecting such person, or any of his or her family." These orders have opened the door wider than was contemplated by the statute of Elizabeth, which provides, in section 1, that the Overseers and Churchwardens shall raise "competent sums of money for and towards the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind and such other among them, being poor and not able to work," and in section 7, "that the father and grandfather, and the mother and grandmother, and the children of every poor, old, blind, lame, and impotent person, or other poor person not able to work, being of sufficient ability, shall, at their own charges, relieve and maintain every such poor person in that manner and according to that rate as by the Justices of the Peace, of that County where such efficient persons dwell, shall be assessed, upon pain that every one of them shall forfeit 20s. for every month which they shall fail them."

The Poor Law Board have left to the Guardians power to grant relief, but it is perfectly notorious that in regard to the granting of medical orders they do not exercise it; that duty being entirely in the hands of the Relieving Officer. He it is who decides whether medical relief shall, or shall not, be granted, hence has arisen continual disputes as to his right to give or withhold medical orders to persons possessed of small properties, or with earnings varying from 9s. to 15s. per week. (Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9, p. 29 & 30.) The replies of the Poor Law Board, when consulted respecting these cases, have been most indefinite, the decision being left to the Boards of Guardians, which decision is rarely exercised where the Medical Officer is paid by a fixed salary; hence has resulted that dwindling down of the stipend which, in 1839, was intended to be from 6s. to 10s. per case (see letter, p. x.), but which is now on an average only 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Reverse the system of payment, and give a fixed sum per case; a strange revulsion of feeling will then take place, and the Guardians will do their duty and look after the Relieving Officer and see that he does not give more orders than he is actually obliged. It is, therefore, imperative that a certain amount of income should be fixed, below which all poor persons should be entitled to demand an order, and then it would not be left discretionary with the Relieving Officer, who is a very improper person to decide whether to give or withhold an order.

The Statistical Society of London, in their Report on the Medical Charities of the Metropolis, just published, informs us, "that 647,815 sick persons were relieved in the course of a year at the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the

\* The numbers between parentheses will be found at page 29 to 56.



Metropolis, which, compared with the population, gives the proportion of more than 1 in 4, or, making allowance for duplicate illnesses and attendance of patients not residing within the limits of the Metropolis, the proportion will not be less than 1 in 5." These figures prove, incontestibly, that a large mass of the people do not pay for medical attendance; the presumption is, that the majority of them are utterly unable to do so.

In rural districts, though the same extent of sickness does not prevail as in cities, still the country labourer is far worse off than the town mechanic, as the latter has the Hospital or Dispensary to which he can apply, but the former has none of these advantages. It is, therefore, especially necessary in his case that provision should be made to supply this want. The evidence laid before the Committee of the House of Commons on Medical Relief, in 1854, will enable the Legislature to decide as to the amount of income which ought to entitle a poor person to gratuitous medical assistance. It is as follows:—

No. 84.\* "The Poor Law Board are able to lay down no rule as to the amount of a man's wages entitling him to medical relief; the decision rests absolutely with the Guardians."—*R. B. Cane, Esq.*

No. 622. "I think that if medical relief had been given to the independent labourers more profusely than it was, it would have kept many from becoming eventually paupers."—*R. Boyd, Esq., M.D.*

No. 634. "I believe that the labouring classes cannot afford to pay for medical attendance; an exception may occur, now and then, but we must talk of the poor as we find them—and as a rule they cannot; it is true, they do attempt it, run into debt, lose their independence and self-respect, and become dependent parish paupers, if nothing worse."—*R. Boyd, Esq., M.D.*

No. 1023. "A labouring man, with 10s. a-week, could not find medical relief."—*Mr. G. Chick.*

No. 1029. "I am decidedly of opinion that if medical relief were more freely given there would be less pauperism."—*Mr. G. Chick.*

No. 1389. "The importance of giving to every labourer, every working man, an opportunity of receiving medical advice without any expense on his part, is of the first consideration; because the absence of medical attendance at the very time when it is most needed, frequently results in the individual becoming for a lengthened period ill, and, consequently, a burden upon the parish, or if it terminate fatally, then his family becomes a still more serious burden."—*Rev. C. Oxenden.*

No. 1390. "I should extend to all the working classes gratuitous medical relief up to 25s. a week, inclusive of the whole earnings of the family, also single persons not earning more than 10s. per week."—*Rev. C. Oxenden.*

No. 1392. "I think it most important to extend the system of medical relief beyond the mere poor, so as to prevent persons from becoming poor; the doctor's bill is the bill which breaks down the labouring man."—*Rev. C. Oxenden.*

No. 2076. "A man with 14s. a-week, with a family, would be quite unable to find himself medical relief, worth calling such."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 2089. "There is no civil disability attaching to the receipt of medical relief in Belgium."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 2090. "And that should be adopted in this country."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 2624 & 2740. "The number of paupers made paupers through sickness, constitutes 72 per cent. of all those made paupers through all causes. The 72 per cent. is not a matter of opinion, but matter of fact."—*G. Wallis, Esq., M.D.*

No. 2465. "A man with 15s. a-week, with a family of three or four children doing nothing, I do not think I should refuse him a medical note for either his wife or children."—*Mr. G. Carter.*

No. 2626. "The working classes are estimated by Henry Mayhew at 4,000,000; it is a matter of fact, which, I believe, has been given in evidence before, that you may expect one half of those will be sick every year. If you consider the working classes form the material out of which you make all your paupers, you will see the great importance of protecting that large class, who

\* The Numbers at the commencement of a paragraph in this Commentary are quotations from the evidence laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Medical Relief, in 1854.



are so important to the interests of the country, from pauperism, and letting them remain useful and valuable producers, instead of being a dead weight upon the productive interests of this country; the moment he becomes sick his independence is cut off, it cuts off his power to labour, and, by cutting off his power to labour, destroys his means of independence; support him, by giving him a little medical aid when necessary, and thus prevent him becoming a pauper."—*G. Wallis, Esq., M.D.*

Nos. 3015 & 3016. "The average wages of the poor here are 9s. a week." "It is quite impossible with those wages that they should be able to find medical relief, supposing either themselves or any member of their families become sick."—*W. H. Livett, Esq.*

No. 3020. "Two-thirds of the cases I attend are not paupers before they apply to me; they generally become so afterwards."—*W. H. Livett, Esq.*

The average cost of maintenance of paupers in a Workhouse is 2s. 2d. per week for food only; or for a man, his wife, and four children, 13s. per week.

II.—This section defines the class of persons who shall have the power to grant medical orders. At present this rests with the Relieving Officer, except in "sudden and urgent cases," when the Overseer or Magistrate can do so. By the proposed plan, the poor will have far greater facilities in obtaining medical orders than at present exists, as they have now very frequently to travel many miles before they can reach the house of the Relieving Officer, and even then it is sometimes with difficulty it can be procured, as he is often absent on his rounds visiting the poor in a district too often of many miles in extent, or he is too busy with his multifarious accounts to be disturbed, or does not choose to be incommoded by the poor coming at unseasonable hours, and therefore sends them away to come again next day; and were it not for the Medical Officer frequently attending without an order, the poor would be sadly neglected. But if a per-case payment be adopted, it will be absolutely necessary for a Medical Officer to insist on having an order, as that will be the only voucher of his attendance.

The Overseers and Magistrates have now the power, in "sudden and urgent cases," to grant orders. Why, then, not allow them to do so in all cases? and thus prevent the endless disputes between Guardians, Overseers, and Medical Officers as to the definition of "sudden and urgent" (Nos. 39 & 40), and the appeals to the County Courts. The Overseers and other local authorities, who live on the spot, are surely far better judges of the pecuniary means of a person, not actually a pauper, than the Relieving Officer, who, perhaps, lives miles away; and when the class of person is defined by section 1, little difficulty need be apprehended of orders being improperly given, but should the limit of that section be exceeded, it will be checked by the Guardians, who will take care the power be not extended too far. (Sec. 3.) The evidence laid before the select Committee of the House of Commons, on this question, is as follows:—

No. 2613. "In the per-case payment, there is every inducement on the part of the Relieving Officer to deal out medical orders with a niggardly hand, in order to keep down the pressure upon the rates, whilst at a fixed salary, the inducement is just the contrary."—*J. Ellison, Esq.*

No. 1030. "Medical relief should be given in the onset of the illness."—*Mr. G. Chick.*

No. 1246. "I think the system of medical relief altogether deficient. I find there are great impediments in the way of obtaining orders for relief."—*M. B. Garrett, Esq.*

No. 1347. "I felt, as a Medical Officer, that I could not do justice or my duty to the poor, in consequence of the opposition I met with from the Relieving Officer."—*M. B. Garrett, Esq.*

No. 1380. "Pauperism is very largely increased by the want of proper medical aid."—*Rev. C. Oxenden.*

No. 2186. "The poor object to apply to the Relieving Officer for medical relief, on the ground of the disgrace, also the difficulty they have in finding the Relieving Officer at home, and the uncertainty of obtaining an order."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 2245. "The artisan residing in a town, and the common labourer residing in the country, are placed in very different positions relative to medical relief; infirmaries and dispensaries being mostly situated in towns, whereas in country



parishes, a long distance from the doctor, they have great difficulty, first, in getting orders, and then in obtaining the attendance of the medical men."—*J. Leigh, Esq.*

No. 2729. "I consider the necessity of getting an order from the Relieving Officer is a serious detriment to the present system, because it creates such a loss of time. Mr. Charles Buller thought that in medical cases very little ought to be left to the discretion of the Relieving Officer. He ought not to be allowed to be the judge of whether a pauper was sick or not, that was a matter in which he was wholly incompetent to give an opinion, and I perfectly concur with him. I think he possessed almost intuitive knowledge."—*G. Wallis, Esq., M.D.*

No. 3023. "The Relieving Officer considers it his duty to make the order for relief difficult to be obtained."—*W. H. Livett, Esq.*

No. 3024. "The Relieving Officer refuses an order in many instances."—*W. H. Livett, Esq.*

No. 3030. "I think the intervention of the Relieving Officer is a course which leads to aggravated sickness."—*W. H. Livett, Esq.*

No. 2045. "I consider it a very serious objection that the sick have to apply for orders for medical relief, it stands in the way of prompt treatment of disease."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

Nos. 2061 & 2062. "I object to every intervening authority between the sick man and the person appointed to take charge of his health, because in going for an order or ticket the poor may be driven from one source of medical relief to another, and they may find great difficulty in getting an order; precious time is thus being lost in the treatment of disease."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 2030. "If medical relief had been promptly administered, in all probability the illness would have been of slight duration, and they would have been in the situation of independent labourers, instead of coming upon the poor rates."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

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III.—This section gives the power to the Guardians to decide on the course to be pursued if section 1 has been exceeded, and is a check upon orders being improperly given by the parties named in section 2; it leaves the entire control of medical relief, subject to the provisions in section 1, in the hands of the Guardians, whose duty it will be to examine the books of the Medical Officers each Board-day, and inquire into the circumstances of the persons recorded therein; and should it appear to the Board that the parties are not legitimately entitled to medical relief at the expense of the ratepayers, they will declare the relief already granted, or hereafter to be granted, to be a loan (Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27), which of itself will be a great boon to persons just above the grade laid down by section 1, as they will know the exact sum they have to pay; or the Guardians will strike the patient's name off the books and pay the medical man for his past services, as in the Wayland Union (No. 125), an additional remuneration, however, being fixed for severe surgical cases or midwifery, for which services the Guardians can reimburse themselves by declaring the past to be a loan. The Poor Law Board in their minute, dated April 1840, say, "If the system of giving medical relief by way of loan be gradually adopted, those who find that they will ultimately have to pay for the relief which they obtain from the poor rates, will find it to be so obviously their interest to have recourse to Medical Clubs or Friendly Societies, or other similar institutions, that the Commissioners look forward with confidence to an increase and prosperity of institutions of this nature, and the consequent growth of forethought and frugality amongst the labouring classes."

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IV.—This section defines the class of persons who shall be on the "permanent list," and is a transcript of articles 75 & 76 of the Poor Law Board. This regulation is very imperfectly acted on at the present time, some Unions carrying it out and others the reverse, which ought not to be permitted, as uniformity of system is most desirable. (Nos. 4 & 87.)

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V.—This section fixes the time a medical order is to continue in force. When a patient is once on the books of a Medical Officer he may continue there for years, and the medical man is bound to give his attendance so long as an



ache or a pain is declared to exist. An inquiry into these cases would lead to most of them being struck off the books, and a great saving of meat in consequence, as it is for that object they too frequently continue their complaints. Should, however, the case be of a serious character, and require a longer attendance, it is but fair the Medical Officer should be remunerated accordingly. At present the average duration of an illness is 28 days 1 hour, therefore the quarterly arrangement, with the certainty of not less than a month's attendance, is fair. This plan, minus the month's attendance, is adopted in the Wayland Union. (No. 125.) Those cases where extra fees are claimed will continue on the books for six months, unless previously discharged in the usual way.

VI.—This section facilitates the obtaining of medical assistance in sudden and urgent cases. By the present rules of the Poor Law Board a medical man is not bound to attend any one without an order, but if he should do so, he is compelled to continue his attendance (No. 59) until the Board of Guardians sanction the reverse, which, perhaps, may not be until after a lengthened correspondence, the patient getting cured, or dying, before its termination. A medical man is, therefore, apt to decline rendering his services without an order, which sometimes leads to serious suffering on the part of the poor. Reverse the system, and the medical man will go readily, knowing that if the patient should not be of the class entitled to gratuitous medical assistance, he has simply to refuse further attendance, and the case will terminate, the sick person in the meantime having the benefit of his advice, which every man willingly accords. Should the case be of the class entitled to his aid, he will be remunerated, instead of being told, as is now too frequently the case, "You had no order, and therefore we will not pay you." (No. 88.)

By this clause a person, if taken in labour, during an illness, will be entitled to the assistance of her medical attendant, as the perils of childbirth superadded to illness, make the case the more dangerous; now the order is often refused. (No. 88.)

VII & VIII.—These sections, for the appointment of Medical Officers, are merely a transcript of articles 155, 156, & 157, the "local newspapers" being introduced instead "of some public paper," in order to prevent the Guardians publishing the vacancies in papers unknown in their own localities, and where it is improbable the medical men of the neighbourhood will ever see the advertisement. (No. 42.)

IX.—This section, on the qualification of the Medical Officer, is a transcript of article 168, excepting that a Scotch or Irish degree is made equal to that of an English one, the exclusion hitherto existing being unfair to a body of men who are as well educated as their English brethren. I am aware that in allowing them to hold these appointments certain rights of the College of Physicians and Apothecaries Company may be infringed, but as they rarely exercise the powers, and the law will shortly, most probably, be altered, and as the Guardians in some Unions find their own medicines, it is but right the Poor Law Board should permit these gentlemen to be eligible for office.

No. 3 might now be omitted, as a man to be appointed under it must be at least 63 years of age, a time of life almost too late to commence the laborious duties of a Union practice.

If a double qualification be considered essential, then let it be adopted in every instance where practicable, if not practicable, then let the appointment in future be only from year to year, as, in this enlightened age, there is no excuse for a young man not possessing the double qualification, which is declared to be essential by the law of the land, and which is the only test a man can show of his ability to practice. (Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, & 49.)

X.—This section makes the appointment of the present Medical Officers permanent, provided they do not reside farther than two miles from their districts, which is not the case as the law at present stands, the Poor Law Board insisting on residence; hence it has resulted that, in a vast number of instances (146 out of 500, and, no doubt, it is in the same proportion with all) the officers are not



permanently appointed, and are still subject to annual election; if not annually elected, the rod is held over them *in terrorem*. It arises this way, medical men generally reside in a town, which forms of itself a district, consequently, only one so residing can be permanent, though, perhaps, the adjoining district may not be fifty yards off; in some instances the street or a river has formed a boundary-line of the district, hence the man on the opposite side of the way is not permanently appointed.

If residence constitutes the *sine qua non* for permanency of appointment, why should the Medical Officer of a Workhouse be permanent and not the District Officer, when it is known that some of the former live farther from their patients by miles than the latter? It may be well for the Poor Law Board to say "some line must be drawn," but I respectfully submit this line should carry with it common sense. Make all Medical Officers permanent, whether resident or not, provided they reside not farther than two miles from the district, and encourage the reduction of the size of the latter as much as possible, and do not compel the poor to go from nine to fifteen miles for a Surgeon when they have one living within a short distance of them.

No. 1594. "All elections should be permanent, as the profession is exceedingly over-stocked, and very young men try to struggle into a district to get the work out of the hands of the older and more established and better medical men; and if they can get hold of midwifery cases, and so introduce themselves amongst the farmers' wives and so on, they get a hold and set up in the parish, taking the Union work at a dead loss, simply to get into midwifery practice. I think that any order for Medical Officers to be permanent would put a stop to that bad system of over-competition by those young men, which is the case now."—*Rev. C. Kingsley*.

No. 2002. "Competition as regards medical relief of the poor is decidedly bad."—*Rev. E. J. Howman*.

No. 2637. "An annual election would drive respectable men away from taking any part in it, that they would not be at the trouble of an annual election, and would not have a rod held over them *in terrorem* by Boards of Guardians."—*G. Wallis, Esq., M.D.*

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XI.—This section enables the Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, to make changes in the extent of a district, or appoint additional Medical Officers when and as often as they may deem it of advantage to the poor.

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XII.—This section is the present law of the Poor Law Board.

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XIII.—This section defines the size of a district. Hitherto, acreage and population have been the guide, excepting in Wales where mileage has been taken, but it is now universally known that the former offers no true criterion of the labours to be performed, as some districts are densely populated, whilst others are the reverse. In framing this section the interests of the poor have been solely considered. It is notorious that parts of many medical districts are situated at great distances from the residence of the Medical Officer. Fancy—but alas! it is no fancy, but a dreadful reality—that a man after his day's labour is over has, too frequently, to trudge on foot nine, aye, and in some instances, even more miles for a bottle of medicine, and the same distance back again. I have often heard it remarked, "it is no use my visiting ———, he won't send for his medicine;" but how is it possible to be done? It is monstrous for the Boards of Guardians to make such districts—it is still more monstrous for the Poor Law Board to sanction it—it is false economy. It is better to pay a little more to the Medical Officers, and make it worth while for Surgeons, living near, to take part of these appointments, than allow the poor to linger on in sickness when prompt medical aid would have cured them. Let the Poor Law Board take a map and mark out on it the residence of every medical man residing in a Union, or an adjoining one, and then it will soon be discovered how a district may be divided; and if a fair payment be offered there will be no difficulty in obtaining the services of Medical Officers. The districts cannot well be too small if you wish the work efficiently performed.



The select Committee of the House of Commons were alive to this circumstance, and in their second resolution "recommended that the Poor Law Board should continue to direct their attention to the extent of the medical districts; to the reduction of the area when they are found to be inconveniently large; and to the appointment of additional Medical Officers in such cases."

I am glad to record that the Poor Law Board have directed their attention to this matter, and that 65 more Medical Officers are now on the list than there were in 1856. Still there is much to be done if the good of the poor is really to be consulted.

No. 1630. "I think the poor have a great deal too far to send for medical attendance; very frequently the districts are too large, and not sufficiently supplied with medical men for the interests of the poor."—*Dr. J. Griffin.*

XIV., XV., XVI., & XVII.—These are sections which need no comment, as they are merely transcripts of articles of the Poor Law Board, with a few verbal alterations.

XVIII.—This section, and the one immediately following, fixing the amount of payment, will probably receive more attention than any other, as interested motives are, I regret to say, too frequently in antagonism with human life.

For years past it has been the subject of grievous complaint with the great body of the Union Medical Officers that their salaries have been quite inadequate to the duties they are required to perform; that in very many cases the payments have been so miserably low that it has been utterly impossible for them to find drugs, &c., out of the scanty pittance, and that their time and talents have been entirely unrewarded. To the Guardians frequent appeals have been made; to the Poor Law Board private remonstrances and public memorials have been sent, and to the House of Commons numerous petitions have been presented, but no heed has been paid to them by the Poor Law Board.

On June 6, 1839, the Poor Law Commissioners issued the following minute:—  
 "Of the modes of remuneration which combine both a fixed salary and a payment per case, that which appears to the Commissioners to unite the advantages and to avoid the disadvantages of both these systems, is the following: that for the medical care of the paupers a fixed sum should be paid, and that the Medical Officers should attend these paupers, when sick, without any specific order, except a list at the commencement of each parochial year. And that as respects all other persons to whom medical relief shall be ordered, during the current parochial year, the Medical Officer shall receive a fixed sum per case. \* \* \*  
 As regards the able-bodied labourers, whilst there will be no temptation to the Guardians to administer (as under the system of remuneration by a gross fixed salary) relief to individuals of this class, indiscriminately, at the expense of the Medical Officer, there will at the same time be no inducement to refuse it when really necessary, inasmuch as the system of payment per case admits of medical relief being granted by way of loan, an arrangement which inevitably operates to encourage the labourer to provide himself with medical aid on easier terms, by subscribing beforehand to a Sick Club or Friendly Society. With regard to the amount of remuneration, the Commissioners are disposed to give much weight to the concurrent testimony of the witnesses examined before the Committee of the House of Commons of last Session, in reference to medical relief; and they deduce from that testimony that the fixed remuneration to be paid in rural districts, for the permanent list, should be such as to afford to the practitioner a payment of 6s. or 6s. 6d. per case, on the average number of *bona-fide* cases, subject to be augmented if the district is extensive. The remuneration per case for those not on the pauper list may reasonably be on a somewhat higher scale, but the Board are inclined to think it will not be found necessary to exceed 10s. per case. In the arrangements that have been indicated, it is presumed that *midwifery cases and surgical operations of a serious character will be paid for by a separate fixed charge for each case.* The Commissioners entertain no doubt that if the principle of the payment per case be adopted, it may be easily modified to suit the special circumstances of the Union, and the further experience of its operation will enable them to ascertain accurately whether the rates above alluded to, which at first will be of a somewhat experimental character, furnish an adequate and not unreasonable remuneration for the services performed."



The opinions expressed by the Poor Law Commissioners are so entirely in unison with the feeling of the great majority of the Poor Law Medical Officers, that they have adopted them for their guidance, and have simply modified them in order to suit the special circumstances attending the residences of the patients and their Medical Officers. Those cases on the permanent list are now set at a somewhat higher rate than was named by the Commissioners in 1839, as in 1845 (No. 87) they decided "that tickets should only be given to the aged and infirm, or persons permanently sick or disabled," as such, that sum must be considered very low, and I cannot help feeling that the 6s. or 6s. 6d. named was in reality intended for all persons on the permanent list. In the Wayland and Bedford Unions all on the list are paid for. (No. 125.)

For the cases not on the permanent list the Commissioners have named 10s. as the highest payment.

To meet this view the Medical Officers have framed a graduated scale, fixing not less than 5s. as the ordinary payment, and a lower sum in densely-populated districts. In rural districts mileage has been added in order to equalize the payments in proportion to the labour and expense attending a country practice. There are, however, many districts so thinly peopled, especially in Wales, that neither a 5s. payment, nor a 1s. mileage, would be an adequate remuneration, and therefore an allowance should be made for a horse, in addition, or such extra payment as would meet the justice of the case.

Should this scale of payments be adopted, I believe the average sum per case will, in reality, be less than that proposed by the Poor Law Commissioners, as the greatest proportion of the patients will be found in close proximity to the residence of the Medical Officer.

No. 2 of this section is so arranged as to meet the peculiar circumstances of different Workhouses, some of which are merely receptacles for aged people, whilst others are used as Hospitals for the cure of the sick poor, as well as a refuge for the aged and the destitute. Under these varying circumstances it is difficult to define the payment that should be made in all cases, hence the necessity for the scale laid down.

No. 3 of this section is important, as in many Unions it is the custom for the Guardians to find their own medicines, dispenser, and dispensary, and no doubt with the best possible effect, it is therefore necessary to provide that the salaries of the Medical Officers shall be in accordance with the duties they are required to perform. Power is also given the Guardians to establish dispensaries under certain limitations, as it would be cruel to compel the poor to travel farther than six miles for their medicines, hence that distance has been named as the limit.

It has been the custom in some Unions for the sake of cheapness, to employ one medical man to attend solely to the duties of the poor, and too frequently to give him a district so large that it is utterly out of his power to visit the patients as frequently as required. The Poor Law Board limited the size of the districts to 15,000 acres, and yet there are instances of four and five times that number being assigned to one man. Fixing the salary in proportion to the work to be performed, will, it is hoped, have the effect of preventing that system of adding district to district, which is so contrary to the second recommendation of the select Committee of the House of Commons, in regard "to the reduction of the area and to the appointment of additional Medical Officers, where the districts are found inconveniently large." The good of the poor will be best consulted by not allowing one or two men to monopolize a large Union, for however zealous they may be, they cannot do impossibilities; the poor must therefore, to a certain extent, be neglected, and many a life endangered, if not lost; besides, an illness from want of prompt and frequent attendance may be prolonged, and the ratepayers as well as the poor suffer. The Guardians should be prohibited from contracting for the supply of medicines. Some years since I was the Honorary Surgeon, and, subsequently, Guardian to a large Incorporation, where the system of contracting for drugs was pursued. The impression left on my mind is that such a system ought not to be permitted, as it is next to impossible, without the aid of the microscope, and great chemical research, to detect a genuine from an adulterated article. Let the Guardians buy their drugs of respectable houses, or it would be preferable that the Poor Law Board should find them for the Guardians, in the same manner as the Army and Navy Boards



do for their respective departments, and then the poor might hope to get genuine articles supplied them; the cost could be deducted from the grant now annually made by Parliament towards the salaries of the Medical Officers.

No. 160. "The Poor Law Board recommend a fixed annual salary should be allowed for the infirm placed upon the permanent Pauper list, and cases not on that list to be paid for by a per-case payment."—*R. B. Cane, Esq.*

No. 167. "The Poor Law Board did not recommend a per-case payment should be adopted without reference to any other payment, it was to be combined with a salary for attending such poor persons as are permanently sick and disabled, and that a higher rate ought to be allowed for other cases which would require closer attention, medicine, and visits, than those merely suffering from age and bodily infirmity, in a chronic state."—*R. B. Cane, Esq.*

No. 12. "The Boards of Guardians, in the first instance, fix that salary, subject to the approbation of the Poor Law Board, and when that salary is approved of by the Poor Law Board, is it in the power of the Board of Guardians to alter that without leave? The law has confided in the Poor Law Board the absolute power of fixing the amount of salary irrespectively of the Board of Guardians, and if they please, they can exercise that authority without reference to the Guardians; but the general mode is to consult the Guardians, to inquire what they deem to be a proper salary, and having considered their answer, and their views, then to determine what shall be the salary assigned to the office."—*R. B. Cane, Esq.*

No. 2688. "At the present moment there is no principle operating upon which they are to calculate the amount of payment, it is a mere arbitrary arrangement between the parties."—*G. Wallis, Esq., M.D.*

No. 985. "South Staffordshire General Hospital average duration of illness, a fraction less than 30 days. Birmingham, a fraction less than 28 days."—*R. Kettle, Esq.*

Of the 500 returns already calculated, the average payment by salary is 2s. 3d. per case, extras, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 2s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on the whole.

No. 166. *Mr. Cane*, of the Poor Law Board, says—"My impression is that, taking the whole kingdom together, the payment per case to a Medical Officer does not average more than 3s."

No. 986. "Cost of each out-patient in the South Staffordshire General Hospital, 2s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d."—*R. Kettle, Esq.*

No. 169. "I think there is a statement that the average expense of drugs alone in the principal Hospitals in London, exceeded 2s. 6d. per case."—*R. B. Cane, Esq.*

No. 3269. "Whereas the average cost of drugs alone, for a single case, required in the practice of Surgeons at Dispensaries, where they relieve the same class of persons as the Medical Officers of Unions, amounts to 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in Hospitals, to 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d."—*C. J. F. Lord, Esq.*

In the Great Yarmouth Hospital it is 3s. 8d.—Reading Dispensary, 6s. 5d.—Bury, 8s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Spalding, 7s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Leeds, 4s. 5d.—Ludlow, 7s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

No. 2035. "The average expense of the Gloucester Dispensary for ten years was about 5s. 6d. per case, including all expenses."—*R. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 140. "I believe it is found advantageous that the drugs should be supplied by the Guardians, in certain Unions, where they can be readily obtained by the poor. I assume that it is advantageous, because where the Guardians have adopted that arrangement they generally adhere to it. I do not remember an instance where a Board of Guardians, having agreed to provide drugs, have abandoned it after a trial."—*R. B. Cane, Esq.*

No. 142. "In a Union where the population is widely scattered, it would be necessary not only to provide drugs, but a house and dispenser, which would occasion considerable expense, and is the chief obstacle to its being carried out."—*R. B. Cane, Esq.*

No. 2051. "I think that in towns of a certain population, the medicines should not be provided by the Medical Officers, but in remote rural districts the present system, with some modification, must be continued."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*



No. 471. "I think, upon the whole, balancing the advantages and disadvantages, it is better that the medical man should find the drugs, than that the Boards of Guardians should do so."—*R. Weale, Esq.*

No. 693. "I consider the system of finding drugs, and paying the Medical Officer's salary, has many advantages."—*J. F. Gilbert, Esq.*

No. 694. "Our drugs are better, because as a Corporation we are able to deal with some of the first houses in the kingdom, and get the best of drugs."—*J. F. Gilbert, Esq.*

No. 3082. "I think if the whole of the salaries were revised and better apportioned to the work which is expected for them, it would tend in a great measure to palliate a great many of the evils which now exist."—*H. W. Livett, Esq.*

No. 2689. "There are a great many districts which are so wide that they would require special arrangement, but that could be easily adopted, because, I believe, the expense would not be more than was reasonable and proper."—*G. Wallis, Esq., M.D.*

No. 1657. "A man is now paid not for what he does, but for what he is expected to do. Supposing the Medical Officer is not a conscientious man, the poor are insufficiently attended; but suppose medical men were paid per case, their object would be to show the greatest attention possible to the poor."—*Dr. J. Griffin.*

No. 2058. "I am sure, the present rate of payment of Medical Officers, without coming upon their own resources, is quite inadequate."—*R. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

Nos. 2059 & 2060. "The consequence is, when expensive drugs are required, that either the Medical Officer must provide them at his own expense, or if he does not do that they could not be provided at all, or he will, perhaps, send them to the Medical Charities, the Infirmary, or the Dispensary, or he will induce them to enter a medical club, in fact, he will endeavour to shift the burden from his own shoulders, which I conceive to be very detrimental indeed to the poor, to be handed about from one source to another, when their diseases require prompt and immediate treatment."—*R. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 2242. "In some types of disease, I feel quite sure when Quinine is necessary to be prescribed in large quantities, it could not be furnished without serious loss to the Medical Officer at the sums of money now paid to him."—*J. Leigh, Esq.*

No. 1734. "If you can make the duty and the interest of the medical men combine, you will get a more efficient attendance on the poor than you now do."—*Dr. J. Griffin.*

No. 1874. "I think the present system works badly for all parties; the Guardians are discontented, the Medical Officers are discontented, and the poor are discontented, because it opens the door to a multiplicity of evils, which, while it exists, I do not believe can be corrected; the system of payment by salary tempts the Board to get as much out of their Medical Officers as they can for a smaller payment; it tempts the Medical Officers to do as little as they can for their payment, and it tempts the poor to throw as much as they possibly can upon the Medical Officers, from the feeling that the parish pays for them, so that they are inclined to make themselves paupers for the sake of medical relief."—*Rev. E. J. Howman.*

No. 1992. "I do not believe that £300 a year, which might be a remuneration in 1837, when the population was only 16,000, can be remunerative in 1854, when the population is 21,000. I think it works ill for all parties; I think it works unfairly against the medical man, and I think it works badly as regards the wants of the poor."—*Rev. E. J. Howman.*

No. 1994. "We have now recently got two Medical Officers, young men, who of course cannot afford, as the old practitioners do, to find themselves not in pocket, if they are not out of pocket by their practice."—*Rev. E. J. Howman.*

No. 2000. "I hear the Medical Officers all grumbling about being very much under-paid."—*Rev. E. J. Howman.*

No. 2960. "I think it is the opinion of the majority of the Guardians that the Medical Officers are under-paid."—*W. Taylor, Esq.*



No. 2962. "If the Poor Law Board gave an order for an increase of the salaries, I do not think it would be objected to."—*W. Taylor, Esq.*

No. 377. "I stated the attendance of medical men on clubs is inferior to that given to the poor."—*R. Weale, Esq.*

No. 499. "Improvements have been made in Medical Relief since 1848; time has done a great deal towards improving, and it is a continually improving system."—*R. Weale, Esq.*

XIX.—This section, like the former, is one of considerable importance, as by it the payments for extraordinary services are defined. Duties of this character have always been recognized by the Poor Law Board (Arts 177—185), and are specially mentioned in their minute of 1839, where, after enumerating certain payments, they say, "Midwifery cases and surgical operations of a serious character are to be paid for by a separate charge for each case." But in consequence of the Poor Law Board not having a medical man as one of its quorum, it has followed that the list of extras has been so imperfectly defined, that many operations of a serious character have not been named, and others are so imperfectly described, that it has given rise to much unpleasantness to all parties concerned. (Nos. 71 to 84.)

Possibly the Poor Law Commissioners felt that the low payments offered would be such as to tempt only the most ignorant of our profession to take these appointments, and therefore it would be useless to name more than the seven operations described by them. Many men of this stamp were no doubt formerly appointed, with two of whom I was personally acquainted, one of them, instead of tying an artery for a wound on the thumb, placed a tourniquet on the man's arm, and kept it there until the hand mortified, when he was sent into the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and there died; a second called in another Union Medical Officer to assist him at a midwifery case, who passed his hand through a rupture of the uterus, and on feeling what he described as a bag of stones, was advised by the other to pull it away, which he did, and on the death of the woman it was proved to have been the gall bladder, full of calculi. These are specimens of the sacrifice of life for the sake of having cheap doctors; hosts of other cases have doubtless occurred which are hidden in the silent grave. When will the people learn wisdom? Fortunately for poor suffering humanity, these ignorant scions of *Æsculapius*, if not already gone, are fast dying out, and the present race of Poor Law Medical Officers are most of them highly educated, and though some of them live in rural districts, they would do honour to a Metropolitan Hospital.

These men not only can, but do operate. The time has therefore arrived when the list of operations may fairly be extended; and it is the more to be desired, if you wish to keep men of talent on the staff of the Poor Law, but their services must be recognized and paid for accordingly, which is admitted in the minute of 1839. The scale of extras may appear somewhat formidable, but it is to be borne in mind that the mere insertion of them in an Act will not cause them to be performed, but, by naming them, disputes with the Guardians will be prevented.

In several Unions the Poor Law Board have commuted the extras, a step not only unjust, but unwise, and, I believe, illegal. Its injustice will be apparent when I assume a case. *A* never operated, perhaps he did not know how, or possibly he had no liking for surgery; we cannot say what became of his patients, some probably went to the Hospital, others, no doubt, to the grave. The Guardians agree with him to commute the extras. He had a certain number of midwifery cases annually, and as the Guardians wished it, he had no objection to their being lumped in with his salary. After a time, however, he ceased to be connected with the Union, and is succeeded by *B*, who can, and does use the knife; plenty of patients flock to him; they prefer him, and their own home to the Hospital, which, perhaps, is many a mile away, and has certain terrors connected with it. After a time he is apt to ask himself, "Why should I pass sleepless nights, be anxious about my patients, and spend money for the best works and instruments of the day, for all of which I get nothing beyond my fixed salary, of perchance 1s. 3d. per case?" It may be a trifle more, or a little less. Is it not contrary to human nature for him long to continue his exertions on such terms? After a while he becomes disgusted with the service,



and throws up his appointment, to the great loss of the poor. It is therefore manifestly unwise to commute the extras. That it is illegal, I fully believe, though being no lawyer, I give my opinion with great deference. The 10 & 11 Vic. c. 109, took away the powers of the 4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 76, as to making orders, and conferred certain others, the power to *suspend* an order being omitted; and yet, in July 1850, three years after passing this Act, the Poor Law Board made an order to *suspend* an order that allowed extras, founding their right to do so on the Act of Wm. IV.

The first proviso in this section is an improvement upon Art. 180, and is definite in its character.

The second proviso is introduced in order to avoid some of the disputes which have arisen. (Nos. 67 & 68.)

Nos. 1714 & 1715. "All medical men object to include midwifery in the salaries, on the ground that they would get a great many more orders than when they had a separate payment for each midwifery case."—*Dr. J. Griffin*.

No. 1718. "I think doing away with the extras will work prejudicially to the poor."—*Dr. J. Griffin*.

No. 1725. "The medical men were told that the extras would be compounded for, and asked whether they would accept it; they complained of the arrangement."—*Dr. J. Griffin*.

No. 1726. "They consented to the arrangement under protest."—*Dr. J. Griffin*.

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XX.—This section provides for cases not previously enumerated, and is an amendment of Art. 181; the word "medical" is introduced, as sometimes great difficulty presents itself in the treatment of particular cases, when a man is fairly entitled to an extra remuneration. A specified time is also named, as the word "long" in the original article is very indefinite, and gives rise to disputes. (No. 61.)

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XXI.—This section provides for consultations, and is introduced to obviate a difficulty which has often arisen in practice. Hitherto medical men have kindly assisted each other at a great personal sacrifice, which is felt to be unjust towards themselves, considering that the services asked of them are of a public nature, and therefore ought to be paid for out of the public purse. (Nos. 84 & 85.)

No. 2680. "No case of amputation should be done without a consultation."—*G. Wallis, Esq., M.D.*

No. 2687. "I would only pay the Medical Officer when he went out of his district for the purpose of consultation."—*G. Wallis, Esq., M.D.*

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XXII.—This section is an amended form of Art. 178. Gentlemen possessing the Irish and Scotch degrees will, by it, have the power to give a certificate of the necessity for the removal of a limb, which, by a strange anomaly, they have not now, although they are eligible to take one off. There is also a verbal alteration to render definite the time when the certificate is to be given. (No. 65.)

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XXIII.—This section is introduced to meet the case of medical men, who are not Union Officers, rendering important services to the poor on sudden emergencies, and to obviate difficulties that have arisen in practice. (Nos. 58, 62, & 63.)

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XXIV.—This section is introduced to make the duty compulsory, on the part of the Relieving Officer, to provide for the conveyance of the Medical Officer's book to and from the Board each week. In some instances the cost to the Medical Officer is as much as 2s. per week, which, by a little arrangement on the part of the Relieving Officer, might be accomplished for nothing, or if it must be paid for, then at least he would charge the Board for it. Many Medical Officers are now induced to use sheets, which they, on the permission of the Guardians, are allowed to do, but this is most undesirable, as a medical man has frequent occasion to consult his book for past occurrences, which, with sheets, it is impossible to do, as they are not in his possession. (No. 120.)

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XXV.—This section is one of considerable importance. Cod-liver oil has of late been much used in the treatment of disease, some viewing it as food, others



as medicine, and a third class looking upon it as both. Patients under its influence gain weight, a proof that it is nutritious; they also gain health, evidence that it is curative. In either case it is desirable that the poor should have the full benefit of it, but its expense is a bar to Union Surgeons using it, hence, for the sake of the poor, it is most desirable that the Guardians should find it, and give it out in the same manner as wine, &c., on the order of their Medical Officer. The use of cod-liver oil has given rise to frequent disputes between Guardians and their Medical Officers, which has resulted in some Unions finding it, and others still refusing to do so. Therefore the necessity of a law on the subject, otherwise the poor must go without it, as the salaries now paid, or even those proposed, cannot bear the expense of such an article.

Leeches are necessary in the treatment of many diseases, and when it is considered that 20 of them are frequently required to be applied at one time, and perhaps to be repeated, it is obvious that the salary of a Medical Officer—averaging 2s. 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per case at present, or even 5s. as proposed—cannot meet an expense of 10s. at a time for such a purpose. They ought, therefore, to be found by the Guardians, and then there would be no inducement to withhold them when required, and we should not hear of the sacrifice of the eye, the limb, or the life of a poor person, for the sake of saving a few shillings annually.

The other articles named have already been allowed, or sanctioned by the Poor Law Board. (Nos. 102, 103, 104, & 105.)

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XXVI.—This section, which provides that medical men in visiting their pauper patients shall be free of toll, is so reasonable that no objection ought to be made to it. It is most desirable to facilitate the visits of the Medical Officer to the homes of the poor, but when he has to pay for his horse and gig 1s. a time for passing over a single bridge, as is the case in some places, it must be obvious that with his small pay per case, it operates as a bar to his frequent visits to the poor. Remove all difficulties in his road, and make his path smooth to the dwellings of the sick, that he may readily attend to their bodily ailments. The road is made easy for the clergy, who go free of toll to administer to the spiritual wants of their flock.

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XXVII.—This section is introduced to remove a great hardship endured by many of the Poor Law Medical Officers, whose average income from their Union practice does not exceed £50 per annum. It is notorious that the salary is, in many instances, so miserably small, that it will not pay the outgoings of the practice, leaving entirely out of the question any profit. These appointments are held in very many instances solely to keep another man from daily going into the villages where the private practice of the Surgeon is situated, and thus dividing it with him. To ask him, under such circumstances, to pay income-tax out of his salary is to say he shall pay double income-tax out of his private practice. It is well known that appeal after appeal has been made to the Local Assessors, and proof tendered that the expenses are actually more than the receipts, but no redress has been obtained, because the Union and little private practice are united. I say little private practice, because there are very many instances where, if all the *bona fide* expenses were deducted, there would not be left a clear surplus of £50 per annum, and yet these men are charged at £150; many, in reality, are living on their little private capital and by assistance from their friends, in the hope that better days may dawn; and thus they live on, toiling, toiling, constantly ascending the hill, the top of which is never reached by the majority, who die prematurely, leaving far less property behind them than when they commenced the game of life. Surely it is cruel to require them to pay income-tax upon that which they only nominally receive. If, however, no exception can be made, then let him at least be free of the assessed tax on one horse carriage and man servant, which will be a boon to him, and has many examples in its favour—instance the yeomanry, clergy, and many government appointments.

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XXVIII.—This section is of importance to the poor, as at present the Medical Officer has not the power to order meat, wine, &c., for any pauper, however dangerously ill he may be; he can only *recommend*, and the result of that



recommendation is, that the Relieving Officer frequently declines to carry it out by refusing to countersign the order, upon the plea that he is the Relieving Officer, and that upon him devolves the power to give or to withhold relief. This has led to numerous complaints to the Poor Law Board, some of which are narrated in Nos. 94 to 100. The advice of the Poor Law Board has been, that the Relieving Officer should obey the recommendations of the Medical Officer until the next Board-day, but notwithstanding this the Relieving Officer, privately backed by the Guardians, frequently disobeys the order. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the orders of the Medical Officer should be peremptory on the Relieving Officer, his countersigning being a mere ministerial act, in order that he may know the relief each poor person has. The Board of Guardians alone should have the power of disannulling the recommendations of their Medical Officer.

It is usual for the Guardians to contract with some butcher for the supply of meat. These contracts are taken at a very low price, hence all sorts of pieces are given to the poor; frequently large masses of bone are included, and generally the breasts of sheep, and, therefore, the three-and-a-half pounds of meat, usually ordered per week, is in reality not half that quantity of meat capable of being made into broth. Another objection exists, the butchers compel the poor to take the whole week's allowance at one time, which is most undesirable, as it too frequently leads to the whole being eaten by the family in the first two or three days, and in summer time it is often tainted when given out, and is utterly unfit for food long before the week expires, kept, as it often is obliged to be, in a single room, where the person eats, sleeps, &c. For these reasons it is thought desirable, for the sake of the poor, that the master of a Workhouse, if the sick person live within a reasonable distance of the establishment, should give out the meat, as he has no interest in supplying other than a fair description, besides which he has the power to give it out fresh and fresh, as he generally receives it at least twice a week. The importance of this subject will be apparent when it is borne in mind there are upwards of 3,000 medical men, whose recommendations will probably average 6 each, per week, or an aggregate of 936,000 in the year.

The bread in most instances is given out at the Workhouse, or at a Station, —why, therefore, should not the meat?

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XXIX.—In many parts of the kingdom advantage has been taken of the state of the law to strike off the Municipal Register the names of all persons who have received Parochial Medical Relief. This was practiced last November in Weymouth, and since that time the number of applicants for medical aid has been considerably reduced. If this rule had acted in those cases only where parties were able to pay a surgeon, it would have been beneficial, but the reverse is proved to be the case. One of the political agents said to me, "All of our side in future must go to the druggist, and I will pay for the medicines." Now the druggist is not a man qualified by education to treat disease. A child lately died without having had medical advice, because his father lost his vote last year for having had parochial medical assistance for another child, and he was determined to retain his vote in future, and would not allow his wife to apply for an order. The Registrar asked me a few days since to inquire into the circumstances of the second death in a family, which had taken place without medical advice having been sought for. I did so, and half-an-hour after the inquiry the father came to me, saying he would pay anything I charged, but to be sure and not put the child's name on the Union book. Why? "Because he would lose his vote;" and this was doubtless the cause of his not having medical aid for his children. It is computed that thousands die annually without any medical advice, many of them because their fathers, who, in nine cases out of ten, are of the lowest class of voters, will not risk the loss of their votes, and with them the power of getting as much drink as they please at the expense of the candidate for municipal honours. Surely, with such facts before us, it is right to do away with the penal clause, and let it not be a disqualification to have parochial medical advice. An example we have already before us, in the case of vaccination, which is declared shall be no disqualification whatever.



No. 2134. "There should be no civil disability and no disgrace attaching to the receipt of medical aid, that the medicine should be supplied separately, that there should be no impediment whatever to the application to the Medical Officer."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 2198. "Out of a total of 2,179 deaths in Manchester, 726 had no medical attendance whatever; a very great number are attended by druggists and other unlicensed practitioners."—*T. Leigh, Esq.*

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XXX.—Should a per-case payment be established, each parish will have to pay for its own medical relief (No. 125), which will be a great hardship on the ratepayers of many a poor parish, for it is in these localities the needy abound—"We are all low people here,"—whilst the adjoining one, with five or ten times its rental, has not a tithe of the poor. It is, therefore, but fair that the half payment should be a Union charge, as it is with the Workhouse; the other half being made up as at present by a Parliamentary Grant, or, what is preferable, from the Consolidated Fund.

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XXXI.—The first part of this section is a transcript of Art. 22, p. 26, and will spare the Guardians much trouble, as the cases of purely medical relief will be marked. The latter part is most essential when it is considered the immense amount of good that has accrued to the nation from publishing the annual report of the Registrar-General. Let a similar course be pursued with regard to diseases generally, and especially the zymotic class; attention will thus be called to their prevalence in certain localities, and also to their periodical visitations. The inhabitants will then be aroused to a sense of their peculiar danger, and it will lead to a removal of the cause of the production of disease. The people will also become enlightened on the necessity of sanitary measures, and learn that the prevention of disease is far better than its cure.

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XXXII.—This section must be regarded as most important to the interests of the poor as well as the Medical Officers, as none but a medical man, conversant with Union practice, can properly carry out duties which involve the welfare of a million-and-a-half of sick poor, who annually apply for Parochial Medical Relief. Questions are continually arising which require the decision of an experienced medical man, and cannot be answered by the Poor Law Board, composed as it now is of gentlemen not conversant with medical subjects. No. 39 displays this ignorance in a marked manner, and was the cause of the reprimand of an Assistant-Overseer who had strictly performed his duty in refusing to give orders in cases of some standing, and therefore not "sudden and urgent." These cases are, doubtless, not unfrequent, but the public are kept in happy ignorance of them. Had a Medical Officer been at the head of the Poor Law Medical Department it would have been conducted satisfactorily to all parties, and there would not have been that odium attached to the Poor Law Board which now exists. A Medical Head would have pointed out to the Boards of Guardians the necessity of doing justice to their Medical Officers, and would have insisted on their being placed on an equitable footing, in order that they might do their duty by the poor, without injury to themselves. (Nos. 36 & 56.)

In Ireland such an officer exists,—why not in England?

No. 560. "The Medical Commissioner, in Ireland, is one of the five Poor Law Commissioners; he is, to all intents and purposes, a Poor Law Commissioner, as well as having peculiar duties with reference to the Medical Charities Act."—*A. Power, Esq.*

No. 562. "He receives, reads, and gives directions upon the papers arising under the Medical Charities Act."—*A. Power, Esq.*

No. 563. "The Poor Law Commissioners, in Ireland, are the Board of Health, and papers connected with this subject come more peculiarly under the notice of the Medical Commissioner."—*A. Power, Esq.*



No. 564. "The duties of the five Medical Inspectors resemble that of the Poor Law Inspectors, but are confined to the administration of the Medical Charities Act."—*A. Power, Esq.*

No. 588. "We obtain great advantage from a Medical Commissioner in the administration of the Medical Charities Act, and the Poor Law also."—*A. Power, Esq.*

No. 1579. "There should be some sort of central medical authority connected with the Poor Law Board, in the form of a Medical Commissioner, or General Medical Inspector, as there are many cases continually arising which might be much better decided by central medical authority than by Boards of Guardians, or the Poor Law Board itself."—*Rev. C. Kingsley.*

No. 1581. "Medical inspection would be satisfactory to the Medical Officers and the poor."—*Rev. C. Kingsley.*

No. 1701. "I think if there were a Medical Poor Law Inspector, in the character of an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, to investigate the state of medical relief as it is administered to the poor now, and also the cases of abuses that occasionally are brought before the Boards of Guardians, it would be beneficial to the system in general."—*Dr. J. Griffin.*

No. 1702. "I do not think Sub-Inspectors are so necessary as a General Medical Inspector to investigate cases of neglect brought before Boards of Guardians."—*Dr. J. Griffin.*

No. 1703. "One Medical Inspector would have a great deal to do, but now the cases are brought before non-medical Poor Law Assistant Commissioners, who are not capable of judging as a Medical Poor Law Assistant Commissioner would be, if the cases were brought before him."—*Dr. J. Griffin.*

No. 3054. "I would be content with one Medical Inspector at the Board above, to whom reference might be made in cases of dispute involving medical opinions and medical questions."—*H. W. Livett, Esq.*

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XXXIII.—This section is introduced in order not only to remove an invidious distinction between a County and Borough Justice, which ought never to have existed, but also that their presence at the Board of Guardians may advance the interests of the public. At present the election of Guardians is annual, but it is well known that certain local politicians are chosen year after year, and in many villages the Guardian is the sole occupier of the soil, and he annually returns himself. These men, who, with some few exceptions in every Board, are generally little farmers, millers, and shopkeepers, have the control over several millions of money annually, and the welfare of a vast number of people are entrusted to their care, it is therefore most desirable that men of education as well as of intelligence should have a seat at their Board; and, as the Borough Magistrates are generally men of either influence, education, or property, and hold a respectable position in society, there cannot exist a doubt that they are the men who have a fair claim to a seat at the Board of Guardians, and would do much by their presence to induce a proper administration of the poor-rates, and otherwise greatly improve those Boards, the members of whom are thus described before a Committee of the House of Commons.

No. 1618. "I do not suppose that Guardians are '*hostes humani generis*' any more than other men; my feeling is, wheresoever you give a half-educated man, as the mass of rural Guardians are, considerable power, and that power bearing directly upon his own interest, you must expect that he will use it in a harsh and interested way, unless some one more educated calls out the good which is in every man."—*Rev. C. Kingsley.*

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XXXIV.—This section is one of immense importance, when it is considered that a body of 3,000 Professional Men, already existing, might at once be employed in the cause of sanitary science—a science which is of vital interest to the 28 millions of this kingdom. The Poor Law Medical Officer is conversant with every nook and corner of his district, and knows of nuisances better than any other man; place him in power, and make it part of his duty to lay before



the local authorities the various plague spots that infest his district, and many of the diseases that now are rife will cease to exist. In the metropolis, and a few other places, Officers of Health have been appointed with the best possible results. Let the appointments be extended and the advantages will be manifest.

The Legislature, conversant with its importance, have empowered local Boards to appoint these officers, but they have done so in a few instances only, and will not do it on account of the expense, unless compelled; but the probability is they would not resist a class of men already in existence having these duties assigned to them. The health of a nation constitutes its wealth, it is therefore only fair that it should pay for its preservation, and that these officers should have such salaries from the Consolidated Fund as the Board of Health may, from time to time, advise.

An improved sanitary condition of the people would lessen the poor-rates materially.

No. 2070. "Under improved sanitary regulations, I believe that a moiety of the population who require gratuitous medical aid, in some form or other, might be reduced nearly one half, and, therefore, I think it extremely important to prevent the occurrence of sick cases by proper sanitary arrangements, rather than to adopt a system of medical relief which only has reference to the curing of disease."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 1578. "A Medical Officer knows of nuisances better than any man, and it is he who must tell the Inspector in the long run."—*Rev. C. Kingsley.*

No. 1606. "I think in many cases that the poor pay out of their own pocket for diseases brought upon them by the neglect of others. I have seen many a case of disease which has come on entirely from the bad drainage, or bad building of a cottage. I think the greater part of the disease among our labouring poor is preventable disease."—*Rev. C. Kingsley.*

No. 1612. "If perfect sanitary measures were carried out throughout the country, labouring classes, as a body, would be very likely able to pay for their own medical relief, so little disease would there be."—*Rev. C. Kingsley.*

No. 1629. "I think the present system is working very inefficiently as regards the poor."—*Dr. J. Griffin.*

No. 2036. "The duties of the medical staff throughout the country ought to be of a sanitary character, and I do not see how the question of public health, and that of public sickness can ultimately be separated. I would, therefore, recommend an addition to the present Board of Health of a medical section, with adequate powers of superintending medical relief, dispensaries, and various other matters distinctly medical, which are now either neglected, or but imperfectly managed by the present Board of Health."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

No. 2028. "That the administration of medical aid be combined with the regulation of the sanitary condition of the labouring population, and be committed to authorities, central and local, to be constituted expressly for the management of this department."—*H. W. Rumsey, Esq.*

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XXXV.—This section is one of great value when it is recollected the vast number of sudden deaths that annually take place, some of which, there is little doubt, are from unnatural causes; these are registered upon the mere verbal statement of some old woman who was present at the death. The Coroner's duty used to be to institute an inquiry into cases of sudden death, but it is notorious that in consequence of the over-anxiety of the Magistrates of late years to keep down the rates, few inquests comparatively are held, but instead of them, preliminary inquiries. This duty, I propose, should be conducted by the Medical Officer of the district, who would be the best judge of the necessity of an inquest, and as he is on the spot the inquiry by him would be less expensive and more effective than that by the Coroner, unless he be a Medical man.

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XXXVI.—This section is so reasonable that little need be said on the subject. Why should it be expected of medical men to give certificates gratuitously? No other profession does.



## VACCINATION.

The subject of vaccination will doubtless receive considerable attention, not only from its national importance, but also because it is proposed to alter and amend the laws now in force respecting it. Before proceeding to discuss this question, permit me to call attention to that able and powerfully written letter from John Simon, Esq., to the President of the Board of Health, published in the report, which was submitted to Parliament last year. This letter contains almost all that is worth knowing on the subject. It has been long recognized by all right-thinking men, that vaccination is preventive of small-pox; that in fact it is small-pox, its virulent properties being destroyed by being passed through the system of the cow, hence it is called cow-pox. This was the principle recognized by the immortal Jenner—all honour to his memory. Doubts have arisen in the minds of many as to the preventive power of vaccination lasting beyond a definite period, and I cannot help feeling there is some truth in this opinion, judging by the successful re-vaccinations in the Prussian army, the vesicles of about two-thirds of the whole number running their course as if no previous vaccination had taken place, thus proving that the preventive power had ceased. The cause of this is not fully established, but it is supposed to arise from its too frequent transmission from one individual to another, and that it should be occasionally taken fresh from the cow. The experiments of Robert Ceely, Esq., of Aylesbury, an account of which was published in 1838, in the Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, with numerous beautifully coloured engravings, under the title of "*Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ, &c.,*" is a work abounding in acknowledged facts, established by great perseverance, and will be honourably coupled with the name of Mr. Robert Ceely, long, very long, after his bones have crumbled into dust. This gentleman's experiments prove that the cow may be inoculated with small-pox, and, under favourable circumstances, "it will take," and the lymph generated in the vesicles, will, if introduced into the human body, be preventive of small-pox, and this it is which is now known by the term vaccination, as previously promulgated to the world by Jenner. The immunity occasioned by vaccination against small-pox is considered to be nearly perfect in one-third of the cases of vaccination, and that the other two-thirds are not very likely to catch small-pox, but there is not a perfect immunity, therefore it would be safer to re-vaccinate, at, or after, the age of puberty. The greatest number of cases of small-pox, after vaccination, occur between the ages of twenty and thirty.

Small-pox is not preventive of small-pox, as persons have frequently taken it a second time, and in some families there appears a predisposition to the complaint. Under these circumstances it cannot be expected that vaccination will be an entire preventive of small-pox, but where persons have been vaccinated, and subsequently take small-pox, they have it generally in a very mild form. The eruption, though sufficiently characteristic, is still in such small quantity, that it is no longer the loathsome, horrible disease, which small-pox is in its usual form. It is, therefore, most desirable that a legislative enactment should be passed, rendering it compulsory on all who have the custody of children to have them vaccinated before a certain age. This, it may be said, is now the case, but the legislature has omitted to name the parties who shall enforce the law, hence it is, to a certain extent, a dead letter; but even with the present law, I feel confident, nearly all would be vaccinated, if the medical men were paid sufficiently for their trouble. Three years since I was appointed a Union Medical Officer, and Vaccinator to the district, and finding that many of the children were not brought to me to be vaccinated, I called upon the Registrar and took down an account of all the births—168 in number, in the district, from August 1st, 1855, to August 1st, 1856,—and then called upon the parents of all those whom I did not know were vaccinated. The result was that in a short space of time I was enabled to report to the Board of Guardians that 124 were vaccinated, 28 had left the district, and it was not known whether they were subsequently vaccinated or not; 5 were dead, 3 had the small-pox, one of whom had been unsuccessfully vaccinated; 3 were under the age of three months, but were to be vaccinated; 3 were unwilling to have their children vaccinated, but subsequently consented, and one of them, aged three years, which was vaccinated by myself, on the eighth day, direct



from the arm of another child, the vesicles rising in two out of three places, has since had modified small-pox; 2 positively refused to allow their children to be vaccinated, and I believe they are not, at the present time. I told the Chairman of the Board of Guardians the fee of 1s. 6d. per case did not remunerate me for the trouble and loss of time. He merely replied that I need not do it, they could come to me, and that I was very well paid. From that time I have only vaccinated those children whose parents have requested me to do so. The result is, a great number are at this moment un-vaccinated, and small-pox has re-appeared. I noted this circumstance in my weekly return to the Board of Guardians on the 8th February last, and suggested that hand-bills should be issued of caution, and a recommendation to have all children vaccinated; but this has not been done, thus fully proving the necessity of a controlling power, and that matters of this importance should not be left in the hands of Guardians. The Royal Commissioners were fully alive to this when they issued their report in 1852, wherein they recommend "the establishment of a Central Board of Control, on the ground that no legislative enactments could be relied on as self-acting \* \* \* from the inadequacy of the motives of the distributors of relief to support a correct administration, the strength of their interests in abusive administration, and intimidation on the part of the ratepayers."

The Poor Law Medical Officers have recorded their opinions in regard to vaccination in 14 sections.

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XXXVII.—This section provides that the Registrar shall deliver to the person registering the birth of a child a duplicate form of certificate, in which is inserted the name of the child and all requisite particulars, leaving blank only the date of inspection after vaccination, and the name and qualification of the Medical Officer, thus saving the latter an immense amount of writing that is now entailed upon him.

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XXXVIII.—This section provides for the change of residence of a child prior to its being vaccinated, and ensures the registration of its vaccination at the place of its birth.

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XXXIX.—This section limits the time a certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall continue in force.

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XL.—This section is very important, as by it the present laws on the subject of vaccination are proposed to be changed. At present any one, from Her Majesty down to the lowest of her subjects, may demand gratuitous vaccination, which appears unjust to the ratepayers, and gives rise to continual complaints on the part of the Guardians of the expense entailed by vaccination. Of the 18,840,000 inhabitants of this kingdom, it is calculated that 4,000,000 are of the labouring class, whose offspring only, in my opinion, ought to be gratuitously vaccinated, if from these are deducted the deaths of infants, under twelve months old (which fall heavier in this class of the community than in any other), there will not remain more than 100,000 requiring vaccination at the expense of the public; for these the nation ought to pay such a sum as will slightly remunerate the medical man for his labour, which cannot be at less than 2s. 6d. per case, with mileage. Confine gratuitous vaccination to the labouring classes, and a boon will be conferred on the medical practitioner by restoring to him his private patients, of whom the Legislature has, in many instances, deprived him. One gentleman informs me that he has lost £40 per annum since gratuitous vaccination came into force. The ratepayer will also be more satisfied, and cease to clamour against compulsory vaccination, which had its origin more in the dread of the expense, than in any real hostility to the measure itself. In 1854 the cost to the public for gratuitous vaccination was £45,729, and in 1855 it was £54,727, though, no doubt, only a part of this large sum reached the pockets of the Medical Officers, the rest being expended in law, books, and other items connected with it.



## VACCINATION TABLE.

Payments for Vaccinations.	£ 25,248	25,895	27,576	45,729	54,727 Expended under the Act.
Deaths from small-pox between two and three years.	853	834	358	278	229
Deaths from small-pox between one and two years.	1,188	1,185	453	389	227
Deaths from small-pox under one year.	1,801	1,954	861	569	502
Vaccinations above one year.			170,893	282,228	105,490
Vaccinations under one year of age.			195,700	395,658	343,029
Successful Vaccinations in Unions.	338,947	397,128	366,593	677,886	448,519
Births in 649 Unions.	592,347	601,839	601,223	623,699	623,181
Deaths from two to three years.	16,142	16,211	16,561	19,876	16,840
Deaths from one to two years.	31,993	33,116	32,927	37,751	32,007
Deaths under one year from all causes.	94,753	98,660	97,931	99,290	97,503
Deaths.	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703
Births.	615,865	624,012	612,391	634,405	635,043
Population.	17,927,609	18,205,000	18,402,000	19,617,000	18,840,000
	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855



If gratuitous vaccination be confined to the labouring classes, there will be only 100,000 requiring the operation at the expense of the public, which, at a payment of 2s. 6d. per case, with mileage to those requiring it (which will be but few, as the great mass of the people live near to the Medical Officer), will not average more than 3s. per case, or £15,000 per annum, thus saving the nation a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped will be unhesitatingly added to the salaries of the Poor Law Medical Officers. The above calculation is founded on the fact that the births are, in round numbers, 600,000 annually, and that the labouring population forms a fifth of the entire number; and that the deaths, prior to the first year, are 100,000, leaving, therefore, only 100,000 to be vaccinated gratuitously.

The delivery to the Registrar of the duplicate half of the original form given by him to the person on the registration of the birth of the child, will be the best possible proof that the operation has been performed, and will not only entitle the Medical Officer to his fee, but will be a voucher that the Registrar has paid it.

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XXI.—This section requires no explanation.

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XLII.—This section requires careful consideration, as by it the time fixed for the registration of the vaccination is extended to twelve months, whereas, by the present law, vaccination must take place before the fourth month. The motives for postponing the registration to the twelfth month are twofold; first, it will save the nation the expense of vaccinating 100,000 children, who die before the completion of their first year; secondly, it will do away with some of the objections to vaccination, to which the ignorant, too frequently, attribute many of the diseases of which these children die. It may be urged, that in extending the time a number of lives may be endangered; but I question very much if this would be the case were the penal clauses enforced, as then the children of a riper age would be vaccinated, and would not bring the disease from school or play, to their infantile brothers and sisters. Deaths from small-pox have diminished since 1852, in which year 1,954 succumbed to the disease before the completion of their first year, but in 1853 the deaths were only 861, and in 1854, 569. In extending the time, early vaccination would not be denied those who desired it, but it would enable the poorer classes, amongst whom the prejudice against it and its very early performance principally exists, to postpone it as long as the law would permit.

In 1854, 677,886 children were vaccinated, which is nearly double the number of preceding years, but in 1855 they decreased to 448,519, arising in part from the people discovering that the threatened penalties were not enforced, and the medical men finding it did not pay them to lose their time in searching out the un-vaccinated.

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XLIII.—This section provides for those cases where children have been born since August 1, 1853, when the Act of Parliament was passed, making vaccination compulsory, and compels the parents to have them vaccinated; due notice being given by the Registrar to that effect.

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XLIV., XLV., XLVI., & XLVII.—These sections are all penal, but my full belief is they will be nearly a dead letter, though occasionally an example will require to be made. There is, in reality, little absolute objection to vaccination on the part of the poor—it is principally a spirit of procrastination that prevails—it is simply delayed from week to week, or, perhaps, forgotten.

The necessity of the compulsory clauses has been ably shown by Mr. Simon, in his letter: "if a man having small-pox could affect none but himself, little need be said against his right of having it *ad libitum*. Even in this light, however, it deserves consideration, that he who indulges a preference for small-pox, does so to the detriment or danger of his neighbours; and as they often suffer by his infection, so they might reasonably claim to be heard on that question of his privilege. Still the main object of the obligatory law, as I



understand it, is not to prevent adults from cultivating—if they be so minded—a personal taste for small-pox; its object is to prevent them from compelling [for in this case allowing amounts to compelling] their children to incur the worst perils of that disease.”

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XLVIII.—This section makes it compulsory on Registrars to do their duty.

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XLIX.—This section is of considerable importance, in proof of which, I give an extract from Mr. Marson's papers: “That of 3,094 vaccinated persons whom he has seen suffering from small-pox, only 268 presented what he considered the marks of thorough vaccination.” Mr. Marson insists on “evils more especially affecting the humbler classes, connected with the circumstances under which vaccinations in country districts are performed, and further, his opportunities having enabled him to judge of the vaccination of other kingdoms of Europe, he assigns even a very low relative rank to the performances of England, observing that there can be no justifiable reason why the rural inhabitants of England and Wales should be, as he knows them to be, far less well-vaccinated than are the rural inhabitants of Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia. With good lymph, and the observance of all proper precautions, an expert vaccinator should not fail in his attempts to vaccinate above once in 150 times; yet a large number of those who take upon themselves the duty, think they do very well if they succeed, however imperfectly, five times out of six; and patients often present themselves with small-pox at the Hospital, who state they have been cut five, six, eight times, or more, for cow-pox, without effect.”

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L.—This section will prevent a medical man giving a certificate of a successful vaccination, without ascertaining the result by inspection, which I fear is not now always done, reliance being placed on the fact of having vaccinated a child, and concluding it to be successful from the parents not bringing it again.

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#### SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE.

LI. to LXI.—These sections are framed, in accordance to a plan laid down by the Poor Law Board, in 1850, for a superannuation allowance to many of their officers, the medical men, however, being omitted. This Bill was abandoned, because their officers objected to its compulsory provision, as regarded their own payment to the fund, Government not assisting them in any way. This possibly might be the case with the Poor Law Medical Officers now, were the fund to be maintained by themselves alone, but it is to be hoped the Legislature will assist, and it is but reasonable to expect they should do so, when it is considered the small remuneration the Medical Officers receive for their valuable services, and the risks they run in performing their duties, exposed as they are to the dangers of infectious diseases and bodily suffering, from illness arising from exposure to all weathers, all seasons, and all hours of the night and day; duties, the like of which, no other Poor Law Officer is called upon to perform.

The necessity of this fund is, I regret to say, in too many instances, frequently required, it being utterly impossible for the Poor Law Medical Officers to lay by one penny from their Union practice, as a provision for old age—to which, however, the majority never attain, as they are prematurely cut off whilst engaged in practice. Still there are instances of men attaining the usual span of life; for these it is desirable to provide. A provision of this kind will act as an inducement for medical men, who have obtained experience in their profession, to continue their services to the poor, and thus be the means of great benefit to them and also to the ratepayers, as the speedy cure of the former will be the means of saving the money of the latter.



DRAFT OF AN ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF  
MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE POORER CLASSES  
IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

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WHEREAS it is expedient to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Medical Relief of poor persons in England and Wales, be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECTION I.—That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be the duty of the Guardians of the Poor to grant Medical Relief to every person who is destitute of the means to procure such relief; as a proof of which, he shall declare that his pecuniary receipts do not exceed 7s. per week; and if married, that the united income of himself and wife does not exceed 10s. per week, with 1s. extra for each child under the age of 16; and if an in-door servant, that his wages do not exceed 2s. per week; and further, that each applicant for Medical Relief shall declare that his father and grandfather, mother and grandmother, or his own children, are not in a situation to provide such assistance as by 42 Eliz., cap. 2, sec. 7, they are bound to do.

II.—That it shall be the duty of the Overseers, or Assistant-Overseer and Churchwardens of every Parish, as well as the Relieving Officer of every district, and for the Guardians as a Board, and legal for every Justice of the Peace, residing in a Union, on demand of any person having a right, according to Sec. 1, to make such demand, either on behalf of himself, or some other person requiring medical aid, to grant an order for medical relief on the Medical Officer appointed by the Board of Guardians to attend the sick poor in the district in which such poor person, requiring relief, may at the time be residing. Such order to continue in force until the ensuing quarter-day, unless the Board of Guardians direct to the contrary.

III.—That it shall be the duty of the Guardians at their meetings as a Board, to examine the books of the Medical Officers and inquire into the circumstances of each patient recorded therein since their last meeting, and should it appear to them that any such person does not come under the true intent and meaning of Sec. 1, then all relief already granted, or hereafter to be granted, may be declared to be a loan, and be recoverable by the Guardians in like manner as is now provided by law for loans granted by Guardians; or the Chairman of the Board shall strike his pen through the name and attach his initials thereto, and from that time the Medical Officer shall not be bound to furnish further medical relief; the value of the relief already granted to be paid for by the Guardians by a fee of 2s. 6d. and mileage for one journey in the case of an ordinary illness, or by half the fee pointed out by Sec. 19, should the services rendered be one of those described therein, excepting in the case of childbirth, or immediately afterwards, when the whole fee shall be paid; or that of an operation, or the reduction of a dislocation, when two-thirds of the fee shall be paid.

IV.—“That the Guardians shall, once at least in every year, cause to be prepared by the Clerk or Relieving Officers a list of all such aged and infirm persons, and persons permanently sick or disabled as may be actually receiving relief from such Guardians, and residing within the district of each Medical Officer of the Union, and shall from time to time furnish to each District Medical Officer a copy of the list aforesaid. (Art. 75.) Every



person whose name is inserted in such list shall receive a ticket, and shall be entitled, on the exhibition of such ticket to the Medical Officer of his district, to obtain such advice, attendance, and medicines, as his case may require, in the same manner as if he had received an order from the Guardians, [&c.\*] and such ticket shall remain in force for the time specified therein, unless such person shall cease to be in the receipt of relief before the expiration of such time," [of which due notice shall be given the Medical Officer.] (Art. 76.)

V.—That on the Board-day succeeding each of the usual quarters of the year the case of all patients then on the books of the Workhouse or District Medical Officer, not on the permanent list, shall be inquired into by the Board of Guardians, and should it appear to the Board that any of the cases do not require further medical advice, they shall be struck off from the books, and shall not again be attended by the Medical Officer until a fresh order be given or procured. Those cases retained by the Board to be counted as fresh orders, and paid for accordingly, excepting in the case of patients who have been under treatment for a less period than one month; but when fees have been claimed under Sec. 19 by the Medical Officer, those patients shall be retained on the books until struck off by him in the usual course, unless they continue for a longer period than six months, after which they shall be considered as ordinary patients, and obtain fresh orders quarterly.

VI.—That a Medical Officer shall not be required to attend any poor person without an order; should he do so in any case represented to be of emergency, or of difficulty in obtaining such order, he shall not be required to repeat his attendance, if he so inform the patient, until an order be given, but should he do so, and the sick person's right to have an order be in accordance with Sec. 1, then the Medical Officer shall be remunerated in a similar manner as if the sick person had obtained an order: that the holder of an order for medical relief during sickness shall, if taken in labour during such sickness, be entitled to attendance during childbirth, and the Medical Officer shall receive a fee in accordance with Sec. 19, for such additional service.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

VII.—That "every Medical Officer to be appointed under this Act shall be appointed by a majority of the Guardians present at a meeting of the Board, consisting of more than three Guardians, or by three Guardians if no more be present. Every such appointment shall, as soon as the same has been made, be reported to the Poor Law Board by the Clerk." (Art. 155.)

VIII.—That "no appointment of Medical Officer shall be made unless a notice that the question of making such appointment will be brought before the Board has been given and entered on the minutes, at one of the two ordinary meetings of the Board next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made; or unless an advertisement, giving notice of the consideration of such appointment, shall have appeared in one or two Newspapers (of the County in which the Union is situate), by the direction of the Guardians, at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made, provided that no such notice or advertisement shall be necessary for the appointment of an assistant or temporary substitute." (Art. 156.) But "the Guardians shall not, by advertisement, or other public notice, printed or written, invite tenders for the supply of medicines, or for the medical attendance on the paupers of the Union, unless such advertisement or notice shall specify the district or place for which such supply of medicines and such attendance is required, together with the amount of salary or other remuneration." (Art. 157.)

\* All parts between Brackets are not in the original Articles.



IX.—That no person shall hold the office of Medical Officer under this Act “unless he possess one of the four following qualifications;” that is to say,—

1. “A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a degree in medicine from an University in England (Scotland or Ireland), legally authorized to grant such degree, or together with a diploma or license of the Royal College of Physicians of London.”
2. “A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a certificate to practise as an apothecary from the Society of Apothecaries of London.”
3. “A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, such person having been in actual practice as an apothecary on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.”
4. “A warrant or commission as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in Her Majesty’s Navy, or as surgeon or assistant-surgeon or apothecary in Her Majesty’s Army, or as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company, dated previous to the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.” (Art. 168.)

“Provided always that if it be impracticable, consistently with the proper attendance on the sick poor, for the Guardians to procure a person\* duly qualified in one of the four modes recited to attend on the poor in such district or Workhouse, or that the only person† so qualified shall have been dismissed from office by the Commissioners, or shall be unfit or incompetent to hold the office of Medical Officer, then and in such case the Guardians shall cause a special minute to be made and entered on the usual record of their proceedings stating the reasons which, in their opinion, make it necessary to employ a person not qualified as required by this section, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such minute to the Poor Law Board for their consideration; and the Poor Law Board may permit the employment by such Guardians of any person duly licensed to practice as a medical man, although such person be not qualified in one of the four modes required.” (Art. 169.)

But nothing herein contained shall authorize the Guardians to continue for a longer period than from year to year any Medical Officer *hereafter* to be appointed, who at the time of his appointment shall not be qualified in one of the four modes already described, or shall not, during the period of his office, become so qualified; but at the termination of each year a fresh election shall take place in the usual way. (Instead of Art. 170.)

X.—That every Medical Officer *already appointed*, or hereafter to be appointed, whether of a Workhouse, District, Parish, or District School, resident in, or within two miles of the Workhouse, District, Parish, or District School for which he has or shall be appointed to act, or shall at any time during the continuance of his office become so resident, shall continue to hold his appointment according to the regulations of the Poor Law Board then in force until he shall die, or resign, or, by evidence, which the Poor Law Board shall deem sufficient, be proved to be insane, or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed by the Poor Law Board for non-fulfillment of his duties as Medical Officer. And should he at any time be incapacitated, by sickness, accident, or other sufficient reason, for the performance of his duties, he shall appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, failing which the Guardians may appoint a substitute and pay him the proportion of the salary that would have been payable to the officer whose duty he performs. (Instead of Arts. 187, 191, 193; Orders, February, 1855; May, 1857, p. 22, 23.)

\* Residing within the district for which he is to act, and † resident within such district, and are in the original Articles of the Poor Law Board, but is here omitted, as it is otherwise provided in Sec. 10.



XI.—That where a change in the extent of the district of a Medical Officer shall be deemed necessary for the more convenient supply of medical relief to the poor, or otherwise for the general benefit of the Union, Parish, or Incorporation, that it shall be lawful for the Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, but not otherwise, to take from the said district certain parishes, or parts of parishes, and add thereto or not, as it may seem convenient, other parishes or parts of parishes; or the Guardians may, when, and as often as it may seem desirable to them, and with the consent of the Poor Law Board, but not otherwise, appoint additional Medical Officers, duly qualified as aforesaid, to act in any of the said districts or parts of the same. (Instead of Art. 158; Order, May, 1857, p. 23.)

XII.—That when any Medical Officer shall cease to hold his office, or shall give notice of his intention to do so on a certain day, the Guardians shall proceed to make a new appointment to the vacant office in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Poor Law Board in force at the time, unless by reason of any change in the extent of the district such office, as previously constituted, shall become unnecessary. (Arts. 195 and 196; Order, May, 1857, p. 23.)

XIII.—That the Guardians shall not assign to any Medical Officer hereafter to be elected a district which extends beyond six miles from his residence, or if at the time of his appointment this distance has been exceeded, the appointment to that part of the district beyond the six miles shall only be continued as a yearly office, and so long only as it may be found impracticable to obtain the services of a Medical Man qualified in one of the four modes already described, and living within the prescribed distance. Whenever any Medical Officer shall have had more than one thousand two hundred patients on his list in any one year, excepting in the case of an epidemic, those on the permanent list not being reckoned, it shall then be the duty of the Guardians to reduce the size of the district, or to appoint an additional Medical Officer thereto. (Instead of Arts. 159, 160, 161.)

“Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Guardians, in any case of emergency or under any special circumstances, from appointing one or more Medical Officers to act temporarily for such time and upon such terms as the Poor Law Board shall approve.” (Orders, Feb., 1855, Art. 3; May, 1857, Art. 6, p. 23 and 24.)

#### DUTIES OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.

XIV.—That “every Medical Officer shall be bound to visit and attend personally, as far as may be practicable, the poor persons intrusted to his care, and shall be responsible for the attendance on them.” (Art. 199.)

XV.—That “the following shall be the duties of every Medical Officer appointed by the Guardians, whether he be the Medical Officer for a Workhouse or for a District :”—

1. “To give to the Guardians, when required, any reasonable information respecting the case of any pauper who is or has been under his care; to make any such written report relative to any sickness prevalent among the paupers under his care, as the Guardians or the Poor Law Board may require of him; and to attend any meeting of the Board of Guardians when requested by them to do so.”
2. “To give a certificate respecting children whom it is proposed to apprentice, in conformity with Arts. 59 and 61,” [of the Consolidated Order of the Poor Law Board.]
3. “To give a certificate under his hand in every case to the Guardians, or the Relieving Officer, or the pauper on whom he is attending, of the sickness of such pauper or other cause of his attendance, when required to do so.”



4. "In keeping the books prescribed by this Order, to employ, so far as is practicable, the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar General; and also to show when the visit or attendance made or given to any pauper was made or given by any person employed by himself." (Art. 205.)

#### DUTIES OF A DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER.

XVI.—That "the following shall be the duties of a District Medical Officer :"—

1. "To attend duly and punctually upon all poor persons requiring medical attendance within the district of the Union assigned to him, and according to his agreement to supply the requisite medicines to such persons, whenever he may be lawfully required to furnish such attendance or medicines by a written or printed order of the Guardians, or of a Relieving Officer of the Union, or of [a Churchwarden or] an Overseer," [or of a Justice of the Peace residing in the Union.]
  2. "On the exhibition to him of a ticket, according to [Sec. 4,] and on application made on behalf of the party to whom such ticket was given, to afford such medical attendance and medicines as he would be bound to supply if he had received in each case an order from the Guardians to afford such attendance and medicines."
  3. "To inform the Relieving Officer of any poor person whom he may attend without an order."
  4. "To make a return to the Guardians at each ordinary meeting, in a book prepared according to the Form marked (P.), and to insert therein the date of every attendance, and the other particulars required by such Form, in conformity with Art. 205, No. 4," [of the Consolidated Order of the Poor Law Board; but he shall not be required to insert therein the names of those on the permanent list, unless they require his attendance on account of serious illness.]
- "Provided, however, that the Medical Officer may, with the consent of the Guardians, but not otherwise, make the entries which he is directed to make in such book on detached sheets of paper, according to the same Form, and cause the same to be laid before the Guardians at every ordinary meeting, instead of such book; and the Guardians shall, in that case, cause such sheets to be bound up at the end of the year." (Art. 206.)

#### DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR THE WORKHOUSE.

XVII.—That "the following shall be the duties of the Medical Officer for the Workhouse :"—

1. "To attend at the Workhouse\* when sent for by the Master or Matron," [and as often as the sick may require his attendance.]
2. "To attend duly and punctually upon all poor persons in the Workhouse requiring medical attendance, and according to his agreement to supply the requisite medicines to such persons."
3. "To examine the state of the paupers on their admission to the Workhouse, and to give the requisite directions to the Master according to Articles 91 and 92" [of the Consolidated Order of the Poor Law Board.]
4. "To give directions and make suggestions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the sick paupers, and paupers of unsound mind, and to report to the Guardians any pauper of unsound mind in the Workhouse whom he may deem to be dangerous, or fit to be sent to a Lunatic Asylum."
5. "To give all necessary instructions as to the diet or treatment of children and women suckling children, and to vaccinate such of the children as may require vaccination."

\* At the periods fixed by the Guardians, in the original Article of the Poor Law Board,



6. "To report in writing to the Guardians any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the Workhouse, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates, which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates."
7. "To report in writing to the Guardians any defect which he may observe in the arrangements of the Infirmary, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick."
8. "To make a return to the Guardians, at each ordinary meeting, in a book prepared [for the purpose,] and to insert therein the date of every attendance, and the other particulars required by such Form to be inserted by the Medical Officer, and to enter in such return the death of every pauper who shall die in the Workhouse, together with the apparent cause thereof."
9. "To enter in the commencement of such book, according to the Form marked (R.) [of the Consolidated Order of the Poor Law Board,] the proper dietary for the sick paupers in the house, in so many different scales as he shall deem expedient." (Art. 207.)

#### REMUNERATION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

XVIII.—That from and after the 24th day of June next, all contracts or agreements made by Boards of Guardians with their present Medical Officers, so far as their remuneration is concerned, shall, if desired by any one Medical Officer, cease and determine; and from and after that date, the rate of payment to the present and future Medical Officers shall be made quarterly as hereinafter described. (Instead of Art. 172.)

##### No. 1.—DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER.

The Salary of a District Medical Officer shall be fixed in accordance with the number of Patients attended by him on an average of the last three years; and annually for three years, a fresh calculation shall be made on an average of the three preceding years, after which time a triennial calculation shall be made, if it be desired at any time either by the Poor Law Board, or the Board of Guardians, or the Medical Officer. But should any Medical Officer wish to be paid in accordance with the number of cases he may attend, he shall be permitted to do so during the next three years, but after that time his salary shall be fixed upon a triennial calculation, in the manner already described.

The payment shall be calculated for each person on the permanent list as described in Section 4, and No. 2 of this Section, at not less than 2s. 6d. per quarter.

For all other cases of illness, as follows:—

For the first 500 patients, or any less number, attended in one year, at not less than 5s. per case.

For all above 500, and less than 1000, at not less than 4s. per case.

For all above 1000, at not less than 3s. 6d. per case.

In addition to the above payment for permanent paupers and other cases of illness, there shall be paid not less than one shilling per mile for each mile beyond the first mile, and two shillings for each mile beyond the first five miles that the Medical Officer may be required to travel to visit his patient; but in Wales and other thinly-populated districts, double the above mileage shall be allowed, or such a payment made towards the expenses of a horse as the Poor Law Board may order.

The payment for mileage to be charged once only for each case of illness in any one of the usual quarters of the year.

The calculation for all the patients living beyond one mile from the residence of the Medical Officer shall be made, if in a village, from the most central populous part of such village, by the nearest public road practicable for a horse; or if in a town, from some other well-defined position, in order that one payment only may be made for all the patients



in such village or town. In case of disagreement between the Board of Guardians and the Medical Officer, an appeal shall be made to the Poor Law Board to decide the question in dispute.

**No. 2.—MEDICAL OFFICER OF A WORKHOUSE.**

That the Salary of the Medical Officer of a Workhouse shall be fixed in accordance with the number of Paupers the Workhouse is computed to hold. The payment to be fixed at not less than £20 per annum for every hundred paupers, or a proportionate part of such sum for a greater or less number, with £5 per annum in addition for every hundred paupers, or a proportionate part of such sum for a greater or less number, for every mile or part of a mile beyond the first mile that the Workhouse is situate beyond the residence of the Medical Officer. Provided, nevertheless, that should the Medical Officer request the Board of Guardians to pay him for each case of sickness he may be directed to attend, then he shall be remunerated after the following manner:—

For all persons who have been in the Workhouse, or Infirmary, or Lunatic Asylum attached thereto, for a longer period than one year, and who for the purposes of this Act shall be called Workhouse permanent paupers, the Medical Officer shall be paid a like sum to that now to be paid by No. 1 of this section to the poor on the permanent list; and for all other persons who may be ill, a like sum to that to be paid *for all other cases of illness* by No. 1 of this section, with mileage in both instances as previously set out; but then the Medical Officer of the Workhouse shall perform all other duties of his office without further remuneration, excepting the fees payable for cases enumerated in Section 19.

**No. 3.—WHERE THE GUARDIANS HAVE A DISPENSARY.**

That in all cases where the Guardians of a Union, Parish, or Incorporation, have already established a Dispensary, find medicines, and employ a dispenser, and in every case where they may hereafter do so,—and which by this Act they are empowered to do,—then, in either of these cases, the remuneration to their Medical Officers shall be made after the following manner:—

For every attendance at the Dispensary to prescribe for the out-patients by a quarterly salary, founded on the number of patients attended during the quarter, the rate of payment to be calculated at 2s. 6d. per case.

For every case attended at the residence of the patient by a salary paid after the same rate as that stated in No. 1 of this section, less 1s. 6d. per case, the presumed cost of drugs, dispenser, &c.

The payment to the Medical Officer of the Workhouse, or Infirmary, or Lunatic Asylum attached thereto, shall be in accordance with No. 2 of this section, less £5 per annum for every hundred patients, or if the per-case system be adopted, then 1s. less per case for those on the permanent list, and 1s. 6d. less per case for other cases of illness. The Medical Officer in either case shall perform all other duties of his office without further remuneration excepting the fees payable in Sec. 19.

That it shall not be lawful for the Guardians to compel the poor, living more than six miles from the Dispensary, to visit the Medical Officer there, or send that distance for their medicines; neither shall they permit a Medical Officer to have a district extending beyond six miles from his residence, if there is a duly qualified Medical Officer living nearer, who is willing to attend them on the terms of this Act.

That in case of the employment of a Medical Officer who is debarred private practice by the Guardians, the Poor Law Board shall fix his salary at not less than the rates set out in this Act.

That in no case shall the Guardians be allowed to contract with a druggist for the supply of medicines and dispensing them for the poor, but shall, in all cases where they find medicines for the poor, purchase



the drugs and have them dispensed at a Dispensary belonging to the Union, by a Dispenser, who shall not be a visiting Medical Officer.

"The Salary of every Medical Officer shall be payable up to the day on which he shall cease to hold such Office, and no longer." (Part of Art. 173.)

"An Officer who may be suspended, and who may, without the previous removal of such suspension, be dismissed by the Poor Law Board, shall not be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension." (Art. 175.)

XIX.—That the following services performed by the Medical Officer of a Workhouse or of a District shall be paid for after the following rates, and with mileage, in accordance with Section 18:—

1. For attendance on a woman in, or immediately after childbirth, or at a subsequent period, in consequence of illness arising therefrom, if within one mile of the residence of the Medical Officer, 10s. If beyond that distance, but not more than two miles, 15s.; and beyond that distance, £1; "provided that in any special case, in which great difficulty may have occurred in the delivery, or subsequent attendance for a longer duration than three months, in respect of some puerperal malady or affection, may have been requisite, any Medical Officer shall receive the sum of £2." (Arts. 182, 183.)
2. For every introduction of the catheter where the person cannot pass his urine without such instrumental aid, if at the residence of the Medical Officer, 1s., but if at the residence of the patient, 2s. 6d., with mileage each time in addition.
3. For every attendance of the Medical Officer on the Board of Guardians, if summoned, otherwise than for neglect of duty, 2s. 6d., with an additional shilling for every mile, beyond the first, the house is situated from the residence of the Medical Officer.
4. For every examination of a child who is intended to be apprenticed, and giving a certificate of his fitness or not, to be bound an apprentice, 2s. 6d.
5. For every quarterly examination of a lunatic in a Workhouse, the like fee to that paid the District Medical Officer.
6. For every examination of a person about to emigrate, and giving a certificate of his fitness to emigrate, 2s. 6d.
7. For extracting a tooth or teeth, at the residence of the Medical Officer, 1s.; for extracting a tooth or teeth, at the residence of the patient, 2s. 6d.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CASES, £5:—

8. Amputation of the thigh, leg, foot, or part of the foot if higher than the toes; the scapula, arm, wrist, or part of the hand if higher than the fingers; resections of the hip, knee, ankle, or part of the foot above the phalanges; shoulder, elbow, wrist, or part of the hand above the phalanges.
9. Deligation of any one of the following arteries; aorta, arteria innominata, subclavian, carotid, axillary, brachial, common iliac, external iliac, internal iliac, femoral and tibial.
10. Trephining the skull, removing the entire circumference of a portion of the lower jaw, or the upper jaw.
11. Operations for talipes.
12. Treatment of wounds of the throat where any large vessel is wounded and requires deligation, or where the trachea or larynx is opened.
13. For the treatment of compound fracture or compound dislocation of the upper or lower extremity, if above the carpus or tarsus, provided the patient shall survive the injury seven days; if not so long, and yet more than three days, £2; if less than three days, £1; provided nevertheless, that if more than one fracture or dislocation occur in the same limb, only one such fracture or dislocation shall be paid for; but should both a fracture and dis-



location occur then both shall be paid for, except the dislocation and fracture occur in bones forming the same joint.

14. Removal of part, or the whole of the tongue.
15. Removal of exostosis from the thigh, tibia, fibula, humerus, radius, and ulna, by operation.
16. Herniotomy.
17. Operations for the removal of recto vaginal, or vesico vaginal fistula.
18. Lithotomy or Lithotrity, one operation only to be paid for in the latter case, though repeatedly performed on the same patient.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CASES, £3:—

19. Operation for the removal of a sequestrum by cutting out a portion of the living bone.
20. Removal of contractions of the neck, elbow, knee and hand, after burns and scalds, where there is considerable deformity.
21. Removal of, mamma, penis, testis; tumor larger than a duck's egg; polypus uteri, if larger than a walnut.
22. Performing Bronchotomy, Tracheotomy, Laryngotomy, Æsophagotomy, Paracentesisabdominis; Paracentesis thoracis; operations for hare-lip.
23. Amputation of finger or toe through a metacarpal or metatarsal bone, or between either of them, and their respective carpal or tarsal bones.
24. Operations for inperforate anus.
25. Treatment of extravasation of urine by incision.
26. Treatment of wounds, penetrating the brain, chest, or abdomen.
27. For the treatment of simple fracture or simple dislocation of any bone in the body, fingers, toes, nose and spine excepted. (Dislocation of the ankle, and fracture of the fibula to be paid for as one case only.)

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CASES, £2:—

28. Deligation of the radial, ulna, palmar, tarsal, or temporal arteries.
29. Puncturing the bladder.
30. Laying open stricture of the urethra by incision.
31. Removal of calculus from the urethra by incision.
32. Treatment of fistula in ano or urethra by operation.
33. Operation for cataract in one eye; one operation only to be paid for in the same eye, though repeatedly performed.
34. Operation for removal of the eye-ball.
35. Operation for making artificial pupil.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CASES, £1:—

36. Curing an hydrocele.
37. Using the stomach pump in case of poisoning.
38. Operation for phymosis, paraphymosis, strabismus, fistula-lachrymalis.
39. Removal of a finger or toe or hæmorrhoids.
40. Removal of contractions after burns or scalds, where the deformity is not considerable. Tenotomy.
41. Treatment of fractures of the spine and pelvis, where the patient survives the injury less than one week, and £2 if he survives 28 days, with £1 in addition for every month he shall be under treatment.
42. Removal of a calculus from the urethra by instruments.
43. Removal of small tumors by incision or ligature, not being warts, corns, or moles.
44. Treatment of burns or scalds when the patient shall be under treatment not less than one month, with £1 in addition for every month he shall be under treatment.
45. Reduction of strangulated hernia, without an operation.

All the above rates shall include the payment for the supply of such medicines as may be required, & of apparatus & splints, excepting wooden legs, crutches, trusses, or any apparatus to be worn after the Medical Officer has ceased to attend the case.

“Provided that if several of the fees specified in this Section become payable with respect to the same person, at the same time, and in con-



sequence of the same cause of injury, the Medical Officer shall be entitled only to one of such fees; and if they be unequal, to the highest." (Art. 180.) But in the case of fractures and dislocations of separate limbs, and amputations of more than one limb, each shall be paid for in full, if the patient survives the injury more than thirty-six hours, if not, then only one such fee shall be paid.

Provided also, that in the case of a patient who has been under treatment only a short time before being removed into the district of another Medical Officer, or into the Workhouse, then the fee payable by this Section to one of the Medical Officers shall be divided between them in such proportion as is fair; and in case of dispute as to the actual sum due to each, then the Poor Law Board shall decide the question; or should the patient be removed into an hospital within one week after his application to the Medical Officer, and without any operation having been performed, then the case shall be considered as an ordinary order, and payment made in accordance with Sec. 18, excepting in the case of fractures, where half the fee shall be payable, or dislocations, which, if reduced, shall be paid for in full.

XX.—That in any surgical case not enumerated in Section 19, or medical case which has presented unusual difficulty, or required and received attendance for a longer duration than six months from the Medical Officer, the Guardians shall make to the said Officer such reasonable extra allowance as the Poor Law Board may think fit. (Instead of Art. 172.)

XXI.—That in any case where it is impossible or unsafe for a Medical Officer to perform an operation without the advice and assistance of one or more medical men, or any other case where the welfare of the patient imperatively requires that a consultation should be held, then such assistance and advice shall be procured by the said Medical Officer, and paid for by the Guardians, after the following rates:—

When the patient resides within one mile of the Medical Man consulted, who must be qualified in accordance with Sec. 9,—10s.

If more than one mile, and less than three miles, £1.

If more than three miles, £2.

Provided always that the Guardians shall in no case be called upon to pay for the advice of more than three medical men; and not even that number, unless satisfactory proof be given of their absolute necessity; neither shall they be called upon to pay higher fees than is here specified, unless they enter on their books a specific resolution to that effect.

XXII.—That except in cases of sudden accident, immediately threatening life, no Medical Officer shall be entitled to receive such remuneration for any operation, the payment for the performance of which is £5, unless he shall have obtained the advice of a Fellow or Member of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Ireland, or Scotland, or that of a Physician of an English, Irish, or Scotch University before performing such operation, and unless he shall, subsequently, produce to the Guardians a certificate from such Fellow, Member, or Physician as aforesaid, that in his opinion it was right and proper to perform such operation. (Instead of Art. 178.)

XXIII.—That in all cases of sudden accident or other cause immediately threatening life, in which a qualified medical man, not a Union Officer, or if a Union Officer, not appointed to the district or parish where the patient may be, shall render important service in the absence of the Medical Officer of the Union, or his substitute, whose duty it would have been to have rendered such service had he been present, the Guardians shall pay him a reasonable fee, and the same shall be charged to the account of the common fund of the Union, but his services shall not be continued longer than is sufficient to procure the attendance of the appointed Medical Officer, whose duty it will then be to take charge of the patient.

XXIV.—That it shall be the duty of the Relieving Officer to provide for the conveyance of the Medical Officer's book (marked P.) to and from the Board each Board-day.



XXV.—That cod-liver oil, leeches, bread, linseed-meal and other requisites for poultices, cotton-wool and calico, shall not be considered as included in any contract by the Guardians with their Medical Officers, but shall be found by the Guardians, through the medium of the Relieving Officers or Master of a Workhouse, whenever ordered.

XXVI.—That the Poor Law Medical Officer shall be free of all tolls between his residence and the farthest part of the district of the Union for which he is appointed to act.

XXVII.—That the Poor Law Medical Officer shall be exempt from Income Tax on that part of his income arising from his contract with the Guardians; or else, he shall be free of the tax assessed on one horse, carriage, and man servant.

XXVIII.—That the Medical Officer may direct in writing such diet for any individual sick person as he may deem necessary, and the Relieving Officer or Master of the Workhouse, as the case may be, shall obey such directions until ordered to the contrary by the Board of Guardians, and all meat and wine so ordered, shall be given out by the Master of the Workhouse, provided the patient for whom they are ordered does not live more than two miles from the Union House; if at a greater distance, then in such manner as may be convenient for the poor; but in no case shall a daily allowance of meat be given at one time for a longer term than three, or at most four days, under ordinary circumstances, but the Medical Officer shall not be required to give an order each time, if he has previously stated the period for which the meat or wine is to be continued. (Instead of Art. 108.)

XXIX.—That Medical Relief received under this Act if unaccompanied by other relief shall not be deemed parochial relief, alms, or charitable allowance to such person, and that no such person, by reason of such medical assistance, shall be deprived of any right or privilege, or be subject to any disability, or any disqualification whatsoever.

XXX.—That all payments for Medical Assistance to the poor who are also in the receipt of other relief shall be a Union charge; and all the payments for Medical Assistance to those not in the receipt of other than medical relief shall be defrayed from the Consolidated Fund; or all payments for Medical Assistance shall be borne in equal proportions by the common fund of the Union, Parish, or Incorporation, and the Consolidated Fund.

XXXI.—That it shall be the duty of the Relieving Officers to mark with red ink, every week, all fresh patients recorded in the Medical Officers' books who are not in the receipt of other than Medical Relief, in order not only that the attention of the Guardians may be called to them, but that a half-yearly calculation may be made of the amount of sickness occurring in each class, which shall be laid before Parliament by the Poor Law Board in their Annual Report; together with the sum total in each county of the number of cases of continued fever, scarlet fever, measles, hooping cough, and small-pox. (Accounts Order, part of Article 22.)

XXXII.—That it shall be the duty of the Poor Law Board to appoint an additional Commissioner or Secretary, who shall be a medical man, qualified in one of the two first modes stated in Sec. 9, and have been a Union Medical Officer not less than three years, and shall be nominated by the Union Medical Officers; the nomination to be by letter sent to the Poor Law Board, and should there be more than one candidate, that candidate shall be chosen who has a majority of votes, and should there be an equality of votes, the President of the Poor Law Board shall give the casting vote. The duty of the said Commissioner or Secretary shall be to conduct the correspondence, and adjudicate in all matters having reference to the Union Medical Officers; he shall also have the chief management of the Superannuation Fund, should it come into operation, subject nevertheless, in both cases, to the control of the Poor Law Board; and the said Commissioner or Secretary shall be awarded



such salary as the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of the Treasury, or any three of them may direct, with a Superannuation Allowance of at least one-third of the said income, after not less than ten years' service.

XXXIII.—That Justices of the Peace for Boroughs and Towns shall have the right to act as ex-officio Guardians, in the same manner as Justices of the Peace acting for a county, riding, or division, are now entitled by 38 sec. of 4 and 5 Wm. 4., cap. 76.

XXXIV.—That where Medical Officers of Health have not been appointed, the District Medical Officers of the several Unions, Parishes, and Incorporations shall be the Medical Officers of Health for their respective districts, and have the like powers, and perform the same duties as they would have to perform had they been appointed by the Local Boards of Health, or other authority having the power to make such appointments; and they shall receive such remuneration for their services from the Consolidated Fund or the Poor Rates as the Board of Health, who are hereby empowered to make such order, shall direct.

XXXV.—That in case of sudden death, or death resulting from accident, or any kind of violence, or from the action of poison, where no qualified Medical Man has attended the deceased during his life-time, it shall be the duty of the Registrar of deaths for the district wherein the deceased is lying dead, to give an order to the District Medical Officer of the district in which the body is, to institute an inquiry; and should it appear to the said Medical Officer, after viewing the body externally, which by this Act he is authorized to do, and on inquiry, that the person died from natural causes, or if from violence that it was accidental, and blame did not appear to attach to any person, then he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Registrar of the district; but should he have reason to believe that the death was not from natural causes, or that blame did attach to some person or persons, then he shall immediately give notice of the same to the Coroner, who shall thereupon hold an inquest. The District Medical Officer shall be entitled for such service to charge the Registrar 7s. 6d., with 1s. per mile as travelling expenses, which he is hereby required to pay, and charge the same to the Board of Guardians, who are hereby authorized to pay the fee so charged, and debit the same to the common fund of the Union. Nothing in this Act, however, shall prevent a Coroner holding an inquest on any case that he may think demands an inquiry.

XXXVI.—That every duly qualified Medical Man shall receive 1s. for every Certificate of the cause of death which he furnishes to the Registrar of deaths, and the said Registrar is hereby empowered to pay the same, and charge it to the Board of Guardians who are to pay the fee so charged, and debit it to the account of the common fund of the Union.

#### VACCINATION.

XXXVII.—That from and after the 24th day of June next, it shall be the duty of every Registrar of births to deliver to the person registering the birth of a child a duplicate form of certificate that such child (whose name shall be recorded therein) has been successfully vaccinated or is insusceptible of vaccination, or from the ill state of the health of the said child that it is not in a fit state to be vaccinated, which it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, or in the event of death, illness, absence, or inability of the father or mother, then the person who shall have the care, nurture, or custody of the said child, to have filled up, by a qualified Medical Man, with his name, residence, qualifications, and the date of his inspection, on the eighth day or later, after vaccination, which certificate shall be delivered to the Registrar, who shall thereupon either append his name or give a certificate, and record in his books that the child has been



duly vaccinated or is insusceptible of vaccination, or is not in a fit state of health to be vaccinated, according as the vaccinator may declare by striking his pen through the form not intended to remain. A copy of this form, if lost, to be furnished, free of charge, to the parents of a child on demand being made for it of the Registrar.

XXXVIII.—That should the said child be vaccinated in some other Union than that in which it was born, the certificate of the successful vaccination, insusceptibility, or that it is not in a fit state to be vaccinated, shall be delivered to the Registrar of births of the district in which the child then resides, and it shall be the duty of the said Registrar immediately to forward by post a copy of the said certificate to the Registrar of its birth, and also either append his name to the certificate or give a fresh one that the child has been vaccinated or is insusceptible of vaccination, or is not in a fit state to be vaccinated, and shall record the same in a book, to be specially provided for such purpose.

XXXIX.—That a certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall only continue in force six months, and must at the end of that time be renewed if required.

XL.—That it shall only be lawful for persons in the situation of life described in Sec. 1 of this Act to take their children for gratuitous vaccination to the public vaccinator, who shall be the District Medical Officer of the district in which the child resides, or the Medical Officer of a Workhouse, for the children who are therein. In order to prevent disputes, it shall be the duty of the Registrar, at the time of registration of the birth of a child, to inquire into the circumstances of the parents, and should he consider, from the statements made to him by the person registering the birth, that they have a claim to gratuitous vaccination, he shall write on the certificate "for gratuitous vaccination," and no question shall afterwards be raised as to the right of the Medical Officer to his fee.

That the fee for every vaccination, if successful, performed at the surgery of the vaccinator or at a Workhouse, and filling up the certificate, shall be 2s. 6d.

That the fee for every vaccination, if successful, performed at the residence of the patient, or at a station, if more than one mile from the vaccinator's house, shall be 3s. 6d.

That the fee for every vaccination, if successful, performed at the residence of the patient, or at a station, if beyond four miles from the vaccinator's residence, and filling up the necessary certificates, shall be 5s., with 1s. for each mile extra beyond that distance.

Which fee shall be paid the vaccinator at the end of each quarter by the Registrar of the district in which the vaccination has taken place, on delivery to him the duplicate half of the form furnished to the child by the Registrar on the registration of its birth.

XLI.—That all sums paid for vaccination by the Registrars shall be repaid them by the Boards of Guardians on their being furnished with an account thereof.

XLII.—That if the father, mother, or other person, having the care, nurture, or custody of a child, shall fail to deliver a certificate that the said child has been successfully vaccinated, or of its insusceptibility to vaccination, or that it is not in a fit state for vaccination, to the Registrar, of the district where the child is then residing, within twelve months after the birth of the said child, the said father or mother, or other person having the care, nurture, or custody of the said child shall forfeit the sum of Twenty Shillings, together with all expenses, or in default be committed to the common gaol or house of correction for any term not exceeding one month, nor less than one week, which penalty shall be incurred annually until the said certificate be furnished, or the child be 16 years of age.

XLIII.—That the father, mother, or other person having the custody of a child born since August 1, 1853, and above the age of twelve months, who is not already registered as vaccinated, or insusceptible of vaccination,



or not in a fit state to be vaccinated, shall be bound, within three months after notice has been given him by the Registrar of the district in which the child may be residing at the time, and which notice it shall be the duty of the Registrar to give as speedily as possible after the passing of this Act, to produce a certificate from a qualified Medical Man, who, if he has previously successfully vaccinated a child, and has not furnished a certificate, shall be bound, on demand, to do so gratuitously, that the child has been vaccinated, or is insusceptible of vaccination, or is not in a fit state to be vaccinated, or the parents, &c., shall produce evidence that the child has had the small-pox; failing which, the same penalty shall be incurred as for non-registration of the vaccination of a child under twelve months' of age, and be claimable each year so long as the child is under sixteen years of age.

XLIV.—That every child born since August 1, 1853, who dies of small-pox, at a later period than twelve months after passing this Act, and has not been registered as vaccinated, or insusceptible of vaccination, or of unfitness for vaccination, shall subject the father, mother, or other person having the custody of the said child, to a penalty of Five Pounds, and expenses, or in default of payment thereof, to three months' imprisonment, unless it shall be proved that the child had been vaccinated by a qualified Medical Man previous to the appearance of small-pox.

XLV.—That any person who shall, from and after the passing of this Act, produce, or attempt to produce in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or wilfully by any other means whatever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person in England, Wales, or Ireland, shall be liable to be proceeded against summarily before any two or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled, and for every such offence shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds, or in default be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of correction for any term not exceeding two months, nor less than one month, with hard labour.

XLVI.—That all penalties, by this Act imposed, shall be enforced by the Registrar of the district in which the child is residing, before two Justices of the Peace, for the county, city, borough, or place where the offence may have been committed; and the provisions of the Act of the twelfth year of her present Majesty, chapter fifty-three, shall be applicable for the recovery of the same.

XLVII.—That the half of all penalties under this Act shall be awarded to the Registrar for his trouble, and the other half shall be applied in aid of the funds applicable to the relief of the poor in the union, parish, or place maintaining its own poor, where the offence may have been committed, and all expenses incurred in enforcing the penalties under this Act shall be a charge upon the union, parish, or place in which the child may at the time be residing.

XLVIII.—That should a Registrar fail to enforce the fines recoverable under this Act, he shall, on proof being afforded to the Poor Law Board of his culpable neglect, be dismissed from his office.

XLIX.—That no case of vaccination shall be deemed successful unless a decided vesicle be formed, from which lymph might be taken, if desired, on the eighth day, or later, to vaccinate other persons.

L.—That a Medical Man or other person giving a certificate that a child has been successfully vaccinated when it has not, shall be subject to a fine of Five Pounds, which fine shall be recovered by the Registrar in like manner as is described in Sec. 46, for fines under this Act.

#### SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE TO POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

LI.—That it shall be lawful for the Poor Law Board, by an order



under their seal, to be published in the *London Gazette*, to declare that a Poor Law Medical Officers' Superannuation Fund shall be established, and the provisions of this Act shall thenceforth be in full force and effect.

LII.—That the Poor Law Board shall thereupon undertake the collection, management, and distribution of such fund, and make such rules and regulations for the same, as they may from time to time see fit.

LIII.—That there shall be an annual deduction after the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum, made in quarterly proportions from the salaries or payments of the several Medical Officers, whose salaries shall not be less than £40 per annum (any Medical Officer, however, having a less salary, may order £2 to be deducted from it annually, in order to enable him to have a Superannuation Allowance); which sums shall be deducted, collected, and received, in such manner as the said Board shall by an order under their seal direct, and shall from time to time be paid to the account of the said Board, and shall be invested as the said Board shall from time to time direct; and the fund so created, as well as the dividends and interests accruing thereon, shall be applicable to the purposes of this Act as the said Board shall deem proper.

LIV.—That from and after the making of such order by the said Board for the establishment of such Superannuation Fund, the said fund shall be applied according to the regulations of the said Board; first, in the management of the said fund, or in any way incident thereto; and, secondly, in payment of such Superannuation Allowance to the Officers as the said fund will, on calculation from time to time, admit.

LV.—That the Superannuation Allowance to be granted to any Officer shall be computed upon the average annual payments made by him to the said fund, together with his share of such sums as may have been forfeited by Officers who may have resigned their appointments prior to being entitled to any Superannuation Allowance. That no Medical Officer shall be required to contribute to the said fund longer than fifteen years, at the end of which time all money found to be due to him shall be considered as sunk, and a life annuity granted him, of double its value, which extra sum shall be made up from the Consolidated Fund, in consideration of the low salaries paid the Medical Officers, but should any Medical Officer desire it, he may still continue to contribute to the said fund until he express a wish to the contrary, when a calculation shall be made in like manner as previously described, and an annuity for life shall be granted in proportion to its then value.

LVI.—That the Allowances shall only be payable in respect of complete quarters of a year, and shall commence at some one of the customary quarter-days in the year, and shall end at the last quarter-day which shall occur previous to the decease of the Officer who shall have been in the receipt thereof; and where the payment due at the decease of such Officer shall be under the sum of twenty pounds, or where the Officer entitled to the allowance shall be, through mental or bodily infirmity, incapable of giving a receipt or discharge for the same, the Poor Law Board shall determine to what person the payment shall be made, and the receipt of such person shall be a sufficient discharge for every payment so made.

LVII.—That if any Officer shall resign his office, and shall afterwards be appointed to the same or a similar office, the aggregate number of years of payment rendered in all such cases shall be computed and taken into consideration in ascertaining the claim for a Superannuation Allowance.

LVIII.—That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the removal of any Medical Officer, and every such Officer who shall be removed by the said Poor Law Board, or shall resign upon any charge of misconduct or neglect of duty made against him, shall thereupon forfeit all claim upon the said Superannuation Fund, unless the Poor Law Board shall make an order to the contrary.



LIX.—That in the event of the death of a Medical Officer, or resignation from some infirmity of mind or body, which renders him incapable to discharge the duties of his office (which incapability shall be certified in writing by two Medical Practitioners, one of whom shall be the Medical Officer of the parish or union to which the Medical Officer is attached,) before receiving a Superannuation Allowance, the Poor Law Board shall refund to the Executors, Administrators, or Assigns of the said Officer, or to himself, all such sums as may have been paid by him, but without interest, if a demand be made for the same within six months after either of the events named shall happen.

LX.—That the Poor Law Board shall, at the end of five years, and once in every five years afterwards, cause to be made a statement of the condition of the fund, and issue a copy of the same to every Union Medical Officer who is a contributor to the said fund.

LXI.—That it shall not be compulsory on all the present Medical Officers to contribute to the said fund, and should one-third of them not do so within one year from the date of the passing of this Act, the said fund shall not be established.

LXII.—That the Statutes now in force, or Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners or Poor Law Board, or parts of either one or the other, which are contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be, and they are hereby, repealed and rescinded, and from and after the 24th day of June next shall have no force or effect.

LXIII.—That the Poor Law Board shall have full power to make all rules, orders, and regulations, in order effectually to carry out the true intent and meaning of this Act.

LXIV.—That a copy of this Act be sent by the Poor Law Board to every Poor Law Medical Officer now in office, and to every one that may hereafter be appointed, as well as all Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the Poor Law Board, that have reference to the discharge of the duties of the Medical Officers, and are not repealed or rescinded by this statute, and all future Rules, Orders, and Regulations that shall be made from time to time by the Poor Law Board, relating to the Medical Officers, and also a copy of the Official Circular as often as it is published.

LXV.—That in the construction of this Act, the word "parish" shall be construed to include any parish, city, borough, town, township, liberty, precinct, vill, village, hamlet, tithing, chapelry, or any other place or division or district of a place maintaining its own poor, whether parochial or extra-parochial; the word "union" shall be construed to include a parish or any number of parishes united under the provisions of any Act, whether general or local, relating to the relief or maintenance of the poor. The words "a doubly-qualified Medical Man" shall mean a man qualified in accordance with No. 1 or 2 of Sec. 9 of this Act. The words "a qualified Medical Man" shall mean a man who possesses a Medical diploma, degree, or license from an English, Irish, or Scotch University or College, or the Society of Apothecaries of London, or was in practice as an Apothecary on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen. And whenever in this Act, in describing any person, party, matter or thing, the word imparting the singular number or masculine gender only is used, the same shall be understood to include, and shall be applied to several persons or parties, as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters and things as well as one matter or thing respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

LXVI.—That this Act shall extend only to England and Wales.

LXVII.—That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this present Session of Parliament.



ARTICLES FROM THE GENERAL CONSOLIDATED ORDER,  
AND OTHER ORDERS RELATING TO THE DUTIES,  
&c. &c., OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

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WE, the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the authorities vested in Us by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "*An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales*," and by all other Acts amending the same, do hereby Order, Direct, and Declare as follows:—

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS.

Art. 41. Thirdly.—They shall proceed to give the necessary directions respecting all applications for relief made since the last ordinary meeting, and also respecting the amount and nature of relief to be given and continued to the paupers then in receipt of relief, until the next ordinary meeting, or for such other time as such relief may be deemed to be necessary. (Sec. 3.)

Fourthly.—They shall hear and consider any applications for relief which may be then made, and determine thereon. (Sec. 3.)

Fifthly.—They shall read the report of the state of the Workhouse or Workhouses, examine all books and accounts relative to the relief of the paupers of the Union, and give all needful directions concerning the management and discipline of the said Workhouse or Workhouses and the providing of furniture and stores and other articles. (Sec. 3.)

CONTRACTS OF THE GUARDIANS.

Art. 44. All contracts to be entered into on behalf of the Union relating to the maintenance, clothing, lodging, employment, or relief of the poor, or for any other purpose relating to or connected with the general management of the poor, shall be made and entered into by the Guardians. (Sec. 18.)

Art. 48. When any tender is accepted, the party making the tender shall, in pursuance of these regulations, enter into a contract, in writing, with the Guardians, containing the terms, conditions, and stipulations mutually agreed upon, and whenever the Guardians deem it advisable, the party contracting shall find one or more surety or sureties, who shall enter into a bond conditioned for the due performance of the contract, or shall otherwise secure the same.

APPRENTICESHIP OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

Art. 52. No child under the age of nine years, and no child (other than a deaf and dumb child) who cannot read and write his own name, shall be bound apprentice by the Guardians.

Art. 59. If the child whom it is proposed to bind apprentice, be in the Workhouse, and under the age of fourteen years, the Guardians shall require a certificate in writing from the Medical Officer of the Workhouse as to the fitness in regard to bodily health and strength of such child to be bound apprentice to the proposed trade, and shall also ascertain from the Master of the Workhouse the capacity of the child for such binding in other respects.

Art. 60. If the child be not in the Workhouse, but in the Union by the Guardians of which it is proposed that he shall be bound, the Relieving Officer of the district in which the child is residing shall examine into the circumstances of the case, the condition of the child, and of his parents, if any, and the residence of the proposed master, the nature of his trade, the number of other apprentices, if any, then bound to him, and generally as to the fitness of the particular binding, and shall report the result of his enquiry to the Guardians.



Art. 61. If in any case within Article 60, the Guardians think proper to proceed with the binding, they shall, when the child is under the age of fourteen years, direct the Relieving Officer to take the child to the Medical Officer of the district, to be examined as to his fitness in respect of bodily health and strength for the proposed trade or business; and such Medical Officer shall certify in writing according to his judgment in the matter, which certificate shall be produced by the said Relieving Officer to the next meeting of the Guardians.

Art. 62. If the child be not residing within the Union, the Guardians who propose to bind him shall not proceed to do so unless they receive such a report as is required in Article 60 from the Relieving Officer of the district in which such child is residing, and a certificate from some medical man practising in the neighbourhood of the child's residence to the effect required in Article 61.

Art. 63. When it is proposed to give a premium other than clothing upon the binding of any person above the age of sixteen years, the Guardians shall require a certificate in writing from some medical practitioner, certifying that the person is maimed, deformed, or disabled, to the extent specified in such Article, and shall cause a copy of such certificate to be entered on their minutes before they proceed to execute the indenture.

Art. 70. And We do hereby prescribe the duties of the master to whom such poor child may be apprenticed, and the terms and conditions to be inserted in the said indenture, to be as follows:

5. He shall, in case the said child be affected with any disease or sickness, or meet with any accident, procure, at his own cost, adequate medical or surgical assistance, from some duly qualified medical man, for such child.

Art. 72. The master shall also covenant, under a penalty to be specified in the covenant, not to assign or cancel the indenture, without the consent of the Guardians, under their common seal, previously obtained, and to pay to the said Guardians all costs and expences that they may incur in consequence of the said apprentice not being supplied with medical or surgical assistance by the master, in case the same shall be at any time requisite.

Art. 75, 76. (Sec. 4.)

Art. 85. The Guardians shall examine at their Board, or shall cause to be examined by some Committee or Guardian authorised by them for the purpose, every bill exceeding in amount one pound (except the salaries of officers) brought against the Union; and when any such bill has been allowed by the Board, or by such Committee or Guardian, a note of the allowance thereof shall be made on the face of the bill before the amount is paid.

#### ADMISSION OF PAUPERS INTO THE WORKHOUSE.

Art. 91. As soon as the pauper is admitted, he shall be placed in some room to be appropriated to the reception of paupers on admission, and shall then be examined by the Medical Officer.

Art. 92. If the Medical Officer upon such examination pronounce the pauper to be labouring under any disease of body or mind, the pauper shall be placed in the sick ward, or in such other ward as the Medical Officer shall direct.

Art. 93. If the Medical Officer pronounce the pauper to be free from any such disease, the pauper shall be placed in the part of the Workhouse assigned to the class to which he may belong.

Art. 94. No pauper shall be detained in a receiving ward for a longer time than is necessary for carrying into effect the regulations in Arts. 91, 92, and 93, if there be room in the proper ward for his reception.

Art. 99. Provided—Firstly—That the Guardians shall from time to time, after consulting the Medical Officer, make such arrangements as they may deem necessary with regard to persons labouring under any disease of body or mind.

Art. 101. No pauper of unsound mind, who may be dangerous, or who may have been reported as such by the Medical Officer, or who may require habitual or frequent restraint, shall be detained in the Workhouse for any period exceeding



fourteen days, and the Guardians shall cause the proper steps to be taken for the removal of every such pauper to some asylum or licensed house as soon as may be practicable.

Art. 108. Provided,

First.—That the Medical Officer may direct in writing such diet for any individual pauper as he may deem necessary, and the Master shall obey such direction until the next ordinary meeting of the Guardians, when he shall report the same in writing to the Guardians.

Secondly.—That if the Medical Officer at any time certify that he deems a temporary change in the diet essential to the health of the paupers in the Workhouse, or of any class or classes thereof, the Guardians shall cause a copy of such certificate to be entered on the minutes of their proceedings, and may forthwith order, by a resolution, the said diet to be temporarily changed, according to the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such certificate and resolution to the Commissioners.

Thirdly.—That the Medical Officer shall be consulted by the Matron as to the nature of the food of the infants, and of their mothers when suckling, and the time at which such infants should be weaned.

Fourthly.—That the Guardians may, without any direction of the Medical Officer, make such allowance of food as may be necessary to paupers employed as nurses or in the household work; but they shall not allow to such paupers any fermented or spirituous liquors on account of the performance of such work, unless in pursuance of a written recommendation of the Medical Officer. (Sec. 28.)

#### PUNISHMENTS FOR MISBEHAVIOUR OF THE PAUPERS.

Art. 134. No pauper who may have been under medical care, or who may have been entered in the medical weekly return as sick or infirm, at any time in the course of the seven days next preceding the punishment, or who may be reasonably supposed to be under twelve, or above sixty years of age, or who may be pronounced by the Medical Officer to be pregnant, or who may be suckling a child, shall be punished by alteration of diet, or by confinement, unless the Medical Officer shall have previously certified in writing that no injury to the health of such pauper is reasonably to be apprehended from the proposed punishment; and any modification diminishing such punishment which the Medical Officer may suggest, shall be adopted by the Master.

#### VISITING COMMITTEE.

Art. 148. The Guardians shall appoint one or more *Visiting Committees* from their own body; and each of such committees shall carefully examine the Workhouse or Workhouses of the Union once in every week at the least, inspect the last reports of the Chaplain and Medical Officer, examine the stores, afford, so far as is practicable, to the inmates an opportunity of making any complaints, and investigate any complaints that may be made to them. (Sec. 17.)

Art. 149. The Visiting Committee shall from time to time write such answers as the facts may warrant to the following queries, which are to be printed in a book, entitled the *VISITORS' BOOK*, to be provided by the Guardians, and kept in every Workhouse for that purpose, and to be submitted regularly to the Guardians at their ordinary meetings:—

Q. 6. Are the young children properly nursed and taken care of, and do they appear in a clean and healthy state?—Is there any child not vaccinated?

Q. 7. Is regular attendance given by the Medical Officer?—Are the inmates of the Sick wards properly tended?—Are the nurses efficient?—Is there any infectious disease in the Workhouse?

Q. 8. Is there any dangerous lunatic or idiot in the Workhouse?

Q. 13. Is any complaint made by any pauper against any officer, or in respect of the provisions or accommodations?—If so, state the name of the complainant, and the subject of the complaint. (Sec. 17.)

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKHOUSE BY THE GUARDIANS.

Art. 152. We do declare, that, subject to the rules and regulations herein contained, the guidance, government, and control of every Workhouse, and of the officers, servants, assistants, and paupers within such Workhouse, shall be exercised by the Guardians of the Union.



## APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Art. 153. The Guardians shall, whenever it may be requisite, or whenever a vacancy may occur, appoint fit persons to hold the under-mentioned offices, and to perform the duties respectively assigned to them; namely,

4. Medical Officer for the Workhouse. (Sec. 17.)

5. District Medical Officer. (Sec. 16.)

Art. 154. The officers so appointed to or holding any of the said offices, as well as all persons temporarily discharging the duties of such offices, shall respectively perform such duties as may be required of them by the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners, in force at the time, together with all such other duties, conformable with the nature of their respective offices, as the Guardians may lawfully require them to perform.

Provided always, that every regulation applying to any officer holding his office under this Order, shall apply to any officer of the like denomination appointed by the Guardians, although such officer may have been appointed before this Order shall have come into force.

## MODE OF APPOINTMENT.

Art. 155. (Sec. 7.)

Art. 156. (Sec. 8.)      Art. 157. (Sec. 8.)

Art. 158. The Guardians may from time to time divide the Union into districts for general and medical relief, with the consent of the Commissioners; and on any change in the division of the Union into districts for general and medical relief, or in the assignment of Relieving Officers and Medical Officers to such districts, the Clerk shall report every such change to the Commissioners for their approbation. (Sec. 11, 13.)

Art. 159. The Guardians shall not assign to any Medical Officer a district which exceeds in extent the area of fifteen thousand statute acres, or which contains a population exceeding the number of fifteen thousand persons, according to the then last enumeration of the population published by authority of Parliament. (Sec. 13.)

Art. 160. Provided that if it be impracticable, consistently with the proper attendance on the sick poor, for the Guardians to divide the Union into districts containing respectively an area and population less than is specified in Art. 159, then and in such case the Guardians shall cause a special minute to be made and entered on the usual record of their proceedings, stating the reasons which in their opinion, make it necessary to form a district exceeding the said limits, and shall transmit a copy of such minute to the Commissioners for their consideration, and if the Commissioners signify their approval thereof to such Guardians, then and in such case, but not otherwise, such Guardians may proceed to assign the said district to a Medical Officer. (Sec. 13.)

Art. 161. Provided also, that the limit of fifteen thousand statute acres, prescribed in Art. 159, shall not apply to any medical district situate wholly or in part within the principality of Wales; but no medical district situate wholly or in part within that principality shall be assigned to any Medical Officer residing more than seven miles from any part of any parish included within such district, unless such district shall have been specially sanctioned by the Commissioners in the same manner as is directed in Art. 160. (Sec. 13.)

## QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Art. 168. (Sec. 9.)      Art. 169. (Sec. 9.)

Art. 170. Provided also, that the Guardians may, with the consent of the Commissioners, continue in office any Medical Officer duly licensed to practise as a medical man already employed by any such Guardians, although such Medical Officer may not be qualified in one of the four modes required by Art. 168. (Sec. 9.)

## REMUNERATION OF THE OFFICERS.

Art. 172. The Guardians shall pay to the several officers and assistants appointed to or holding any office or employment under this Order, such salaries or remuneration as the Commissioners may from time to time direct or approve. (Sec. 18.)



Provided that the Guardians, with the approval of the Commissioners, may pay to any officer or person employed by such Guardians a reasonable compensation on account of extraordinary services, or other unforeseen circumstances connected with the duties of such officer or person or the necessities of the Union. (Sec. 19.)

Art. 173. The salary of every officer, or assistant, appointed to, or holding any office or employment under this Order, shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office or employment, and no longer. (Sec. 18.)

Art. 175. An officer who may be suspended, and who may, without the previous removal of such suspension, be dismissed by the Commissioners, shall not be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension. (Sec. 18.)

Art. 177. No salary of any District Medical Officer shall include the remuneration for operations and services of the following classes performed by such Medical Officer in that capacity for any out-door pauper, but such operations and services shall be paid for by the Guardians, according to the rates specified in this Article.

1. Treatment of Compound Fractures of the Thigh.....	£	s.	d.
2. Treatment of Compound Fractures or Compound Dislocations of the Leg .....	5	0	0
3. Amputation of Leg, Arm, Foot, or Hand.....			
4. The Operation for Strangulated Hernia.....	3	0	0
5. Treatment of Simple Fractures or Simple Dislocations of the Thigh or Leg .....			
6. Amputation of a Finger or Toe .....	2	0	0
7. Treatment of Dislocations or Fractures of the Arm .....	1	0	0

The above rates shall include the payment for the supply of all kinds of apparatus and splints. (Sec. 19.)

Art. 178. Provided that except in cases of sudden accident immediately threatening life, no Medical Officer shall be entitled to receive such remuneration for any amputation, unless he shall have obtained at his own cost the advice of some Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or some fellow or licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, before performing such amputation, and unless he shall also produce to the Guardians a certificate from such Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, or such fellow or licentiate, stating that in his opinion it was right and proper that such amputation should be then performed. (Sec. 21.)

Art. 179. Provided also, that if in any case the patient has not survived the operation more than thirty-six hours, and has not required and received several attendances after the operation by the Medical Officer who has performed the same, such Medical Officer shall be entitled only to one half of the payments respectively prescribed above. (Sec. 19, No. 9.)

Art. 180. Provided also, that if several of the fees specified in Art. 177, become payable with respect to the same person at the same time, and in consequence of the same cause or injury, the Medical Officer shall be entitled only to one of such fees, and if they be unequal, to the highest. (Sec. 19. Provided.)

Art. 181. In any surgical case, not provided for in Art. 177, which has presented peculiar difficulty, or required and received long attendance from the District Medical Officer, the Guardians may make to the said Medical Officer such reasonable extra allowance as they may think fit, and the Commissioners may approve. (Sec. 19. Provided.)

Art. 182. In cases in which any Medical Officer, either for the Workhouse or a district, shall be called on by order of a person legally qualified to make such order, to attend any woman in or immediately after childbirth, or shall, under circumstances of difficulty or danger, without any order, visit any such woman actually receiving relief, or whom the Guardians may subsequently decide to have been in a destitute condition, such Medical Officer shall be paid for his attendance and medicines by a sum of not less than ten shillings, nor more than twenty shillings, according as the Guardians may agree with such officer. (Sec. 19, No. 1.)



Art. 183. Provided that in any special case in which great difficulty may have occurred in the delivery, or long subsequent attendance in respect of some puerperal malady or affection may have been requisite, any District Medical Officer shall receive the sum of two pounds. (Sec. 19, No. 1.)

CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE AND SUSPENSION OF OFFICERS.—SUPPLY OF VACANCIES.

Art. 187. Every officer appointed to or holding any office under this Order, other than a Medical Officer, shall continue to hold the same until he die, or resign, or be removed by the Commissioners, or be proved to be insane, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. (Sec. 10.)

Art. 191. Every Medical Officer duly appointed shall, unless the period for which he is appointed be entered on the minutes of the Guardians at the time of making such appointment, or be acknowledged in writing by such Medical Officer, continue in office until he may die or resign, or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed therefrom by the Commissioners. (Sec. 10.)

Art. 192. The Guardians may, at their discretion, suspend from the discharge of his or her duties any Master, Matron, Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, Medical Officer, Relieving Officer, or Superintendent of Out-door Labour; and the Guardians shall, in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof, to the Commissioners; and if the Commissioners remove the suspension of such officer by the Guardians, he or she shall forthwith resume the performance of his or her duties.

Art. 193. If any officer, or assistant, appointed to or holding any office or employment under this Order, be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay him a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment shall be reported to the Commissioners as soon as the same shall have been made. (Sec. 10.)

Art. 195. When any officer may die, resign, or become legally disqualified to perform the duties of his office, the Guardians shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such death, resignation, or disqualification, give notice thereof to the Commissioners, and proceed to make a new appointment to the office so vacant in the manner prescribed by the above regulations. (Sec. 12.)

Art. 196. If any officer give notice of an intended resignation to take effect on a future day, the Guardians may elect a successor to such officer, in conformity with the above regulations, at any time subsequent to such notice. (Sec. 12.)

Art. 197. In the case of any Medical Officer who holds his office for a specified term, the Guardians may provide for the continuance of such officer, or appoint his successor, within three calendar months next before the expiration of such term.

PERSONAL DISCHARGE OF DUTIES.

Art. 199. (Sec. 14.)

Art. 200. Every Medical Officer shall, as soon as may be after his appointment, name to the Guardians some legally qualified Medical Practitioner to whom application for medicines or attendance may be made, in the case of his absence from home, or other hindrance to his personal attendance, and who will supply the same at the cost of such Medical Officer, and the name and residence of every Medical Practitioner so named shall be forwarded by the Clerk to each Relieving Officer, and to the Overseers of every parish in the district of such Medical Officer.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

Art. 201. And We do hereby define and specify the duties of the several Officers appointed to or holding their offices under this Order, and direct the execution thereof, to be as follows:—

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

Art. 202. No. 10. To communicate to the several officers and persons engaged in the administration of relief within the Union, all orders and directions of the Commissioners, or of the Guardians; and so far as may be, to give the instructions



requisite for the prompt and correct execution of all such Orders and Directions, and to report to the Guardians any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge.

#### DUTIES OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.

Art. 205. (Sec. 15.)

Art. 206. (Sec. 16.)

Art. 207. (Sec. 17.)

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS:

GENERAL ORDER RELATING TO THEIR TENURE OF OFFICE.—Feb. 15, 1855.

And We do further Order and Direct, with respect to every appointment of a Medical Officer to be made, after the said twenty-fifth day of March next, in any of the said Unions in the said Schedules mentioned, as follows:—

Art. 1. Every Medical Officer of a Workhouse duly qualified according to the Regulations of the Poor Law Board in force at the time of such appointment, and every District Medical Officer duly qualified as aforesaid, and residing within the district in which he is appointed to act, shall hold his office until he shall die, or resign, or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Poor Law Board shall deem sufficient, or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed by the Poor Law Board. (Sec. 10.)

Art. 2. Provided always, that, if it be impracticable, consistently with the proper attendance on the sick poor, for the Guardians to procure a person so duly qualified and residing within the district in which he is to act, or if the only person or persons resident within such district, and so duly qualified, shall be deemed by the Guardians to be unfit or incompetent to hold the office of Medical Officer, then and in such case the Guardians shall cause a special minute to be made and entered on the usual record of their proceedings, stating the reasons which in their opinion make it necessary to employ a person not so duly qualified or not so residing within the district in which he is to act, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such minute to the Poor Law Board for their consideration, and the Poor Law Board may, for such time as they may approve, consent to the employment by such Guardians of any person duly licensed to practise as a medical man, although such person be not so duly qualified or not so residing in the district in which he is to act as such Medical Officer. (Sec. 9.)

Art. 3. (Sec. 13. Provided, &c.)

By a General Order dated May 25, 1857, in reference to all Officers appointed subsequently to 24th June, 1857:—

Art. 1. Every Medical Officer of a Workhouse duly qualified at the time of his appointment according to the Regulations of the Poor Law Board then in force, shall hold his office until he shall die, or resign, or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Poor Law Board shall deem sufficient, or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed by the Poor Law Board. (Sec. 10.)

Art. 2. Every District Medical Officer, duly qualified as aforesaid at the time of his appointment, and then being or within two months after his appointment becoming resident within the District for which he shall be appointed to act, shall hold his office until he shall die, or resign, or be proved to be insane, in the same manner as in the previous article, or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed by the said Board, or cease to reside within such district. (Sec. 10.)

Art. 3. If a Medical Officer not fully qualified, or not resident within his district at the time of his appointment or within two months thereof, shall afterwards complete his qualification or become resident within such district, as the case may be, the Guardians may upon such completion of his qualification or becoming resident respectively, after giving such notice as would be necessary in respect of an appointment in case the office were vacant, pass a resolution empowering such Medical Officer to hold his office for the time specified in Art. 2, and if they transmit a copy of such resolution to the Poor Law Board, and if that Board consent, such officer, being so duly qualified and resident, shall be entitled thenceforth to hold such office accordingly. (Sec. 9, 10.)

Art. 4. If the Guardians shall elect a District Medical Officer, whether duly qualified as aforesaid, or otherwise not residing within his district at the time of his appointment, and not becoming resident therein within two months after it,



or shall elect as such Medical Officer a person not duly qualified as aforesaid, but licensed to practice medicine and residing within his district at such time, the Guardians shall employ as a District Medical Officer such person not residing within his district, or such person not duly qualified as aforesaid (as the case may be), for such time only as the Poor Law Board shall approve of or direct; and when the Guardians shall make any such election as in this article specified, they shall cause a special minute to be made and entered on the usual record of their proceedings, stating the reasons which in their opinion make it necessary to employ such person not residing within the district in which he is to act, or not duly qualified as aforesaid, and forthwith transmit a copy of such minute to the said Board for their consideration. (Sec. 9, 10.)

Art. 5. Where a change in the extent of the district of a Medical Officer shall be deemed necessary for the more convenient supply of Medical Relief to the poor, or otherwise for the general benefit of the Union or Incorporation, and he shall decline to acquiesce therein, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, but not otherwise, and after six months' notice in writing signed by their Clerk, given to such Medical Officer, determine his office. (Sec. 11.)

Art. 6. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Guardians in any case of emergency, or under any special circumstances, from appointing one or more Medical Officers to act temporarily for such time and upon such terms as the Poor Law Board shall approve. (Sec. 13. Provided, &c.)

Art. 7. When any Medical Officer shall cease to hold his office under any of the provisions herein contained, the Guardians shall proceed to make a new appointment to the office rendered vacant, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners or Poor Law Board in force at the time, unless by reason of any change in the extent of the district, such office as previously constituted shall become unnecessary. (Sec. 12.)

Art. 8. If the Guardians shall have given notice to determine the continuance in office of any Medical Officer under this Order, and the Poor Law Board shall have consented thereto, the Guardians may appoint a successor to such officer at any time subsequent to their receiving such consent; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent such officer from being re-appointed if otherwise eligible. (Sec. 11.)

#### DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

Art. 208. The following shall be the duties of the Master:—

1. To admit paupers into the Workhouse, in obedience to the orders specified in Art. 88, and also every person applying for admission who may appear to him to require relief through any sudden or urgent necessity, and to cause every pauper, upon admission, to be examined by the Medical Officer, as is directed in Art. 91.
3. To enforce industry, order, punctuality, and cleanliness, and the observance of all regulations for the government of the Workhouse by the paupers, and by the several officers, assistants, and servants therein.
10. To visit all the wards of the male paupers before nine o'clock every night in winter, and ten o'clock in summer, and see that all the male paupers are in bed, and that all fires and lights therein are extinguished, except so far as may be necessary for the sick.
14. To send for the Medical Officer in case any pauper is taken ill or becomes insane, and to take care that all sick and insane paupers are duly visited by the Medical Officer, and are provided with such medicines and attendance, diet and other necessities, as the Medical Officer or the Guardians direct, and to apprise the nearest relation in the Workhouse of the sickness of any pauper, and, in the case of dangerous sickness, to send for the Chaplain, and any relative or friend of the pauper, resident within a reasonable distance, whom the pauper may desire to see.
16. To give immediate information of the death of any pauper in the Workhouse to the Medical Officer, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may be known to him, and who may reside within a reasonable distance; and if the body be not removed within a reasonable time, to provide for the interment thereof.



19. To keep such portion of the Workhouse Medical Relief Book prescribed in this Order as is assigned to him in the Form marked (Q.) and to keep all books or accounts which he is, or hereafter may be, by any Order of the Commissioners, directed and required to keep, to allow the same to be constantly open to the inspection of any of the Guardians of the Union, and to submit the same to the Guardians at their ordinary meetings.
27. To report forthwith to the Medical Officer and to the Guardians, in writing, all cases in which any restraint or compulsion may have been used towards any pauper inmate of unsound mind in the Workhouse. (Sec. 17.)

#### DUTIES OF THE MATRON.

Art. 210. The following shall be the duties of the Matron:—

1. In the absence of the Master, or during his inability to act, to act as his substitute in the admission of paupers into the Workhouse, according to Articles 88 and 208, Nos. 1 and 2, and to cause every pauper upon such admission to be examined by the Medical Officer, as is directed in Art. 91.
6. To visit all the wards of the females and children every night before nine o'clock, and to ascertain that all the paupers in such wards are in bed, and all fires and lights not necessary for the sick or for women suckling their children therein extinguished. (Sec. 17.)

#### DUTIES OF A NURSE.

Art. 213. The following shall be the duties of a Nurse for the Workhouse:—

1. To attend upon the sick in the sick and lying-in wards, and to administer to them all medicines and medical applications, according to the directions of the Medical Officer.
2. To inform the Medical Officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in wards.
3. To take care that a light is kept at night in the sick wards. (Sec. 17.)

#### DUTIES OF THE PORTER.

Art. 214. The following shall be the duties of the Porter of the Workhouse:—

2. To keep a book in which he shall enter the name and business of every officer or other person who shall go into the Workhouse, and the name of every officer or other person who shall go out thereof, together with the time of such officer's or person's going in or out.
4. To examine all parcels and goods before they are received into the Workhouse, and prevent the admission of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or other articles contrary to any of the regulations contained in this Order, or otherwise contrary to law.

#### DUTIES OF A RELIEVING OFFICER.

Art. 215. The following shall be the duties of a Relieving Officer:—

3. In any case of sickness or accident requiring relief by medical attendance, to procure such attendance by giving an order on the District Medical Officer, in the Form (V.) hereunto annexed, or by such other means as the urgency of the case may require. (Sec. 16, 22.)
4. To ascertain from time to time from the District Medical Officer the names of any poor persons whom such Medical Officer may have attended or supplied with medicines, without having received an order from himself to that effect.
5. In every case of a poor person receiving medical relief, as soon as may be, and from time to time afterwards, to visit the house of such person, and until the next ordinary meeting of the Guardians, to supply such relief (not being in money) as the case on his own view, or on the certificate of the District Medical Officer, may seem to require.
6. In every case of sudden or urgent necessity, to afford such relief to the destitute person as may be requisite, either by giving such person an order of admission into the Workhouse, and conveying him thereto if necessary, or by affording him relief out of the Workhouse, provided that the same be not given in money, whether such destitute person be settled in any parish comprised in the Union or not. (Sec. 16, 22.)



## DUTIES OF OVERSEERS ORDER.

Art. 1. If any Overseer of the Poor of any parish shall, in case of sudden and urgent necessity, have given temporary relief to any poor person in articles of necessity, or in any case of sudden and dangerous illness, shall have given an order for medical relief, the said Overseer shall forthwith report such case in writing to the Relieving Officer of the district, or to the Board of Guardians of the Union, and the amount of such relief, or the fact of having made such order. (Sec. 2.)

Art. 3. If any Overseer receive an order for medical relief from any Justice in case of sudden and dangerous illness, he shall as soon as may be after complying with such order, report the fact of his having received the same, and the manner in which he has complied with it, in writing to the Relieving Officer of the district, or to the Board of Guardians of the Union. (Sec. 2.)

## RECEIPT AND PAYMENT OF MONEY BY OFFICERS.

Art. 218. No Clerk, Relieving Officer, Master, or other officer appointed to or holding any office under this Order, shall, directly or indirectly, receive or bargain to receive any gratuity, per-centage, or allowance of any kind with reference to any contract with the Guardians, or in respect of any payments made or to be made for goods supplied or work executed according to the order of such Guardians or on their behalf.

Art. 220. Every Clerk receiving any cheque or money from the Guardians on account of any other party, shall transmit the same within fourteen days to the proper persons, and shall produce the receipt or acknowledgment for the same at the next ordinary meeting after the same has come to his hands.

## ACCOUNTS ORDER.—MARCH 17, 1847.

AND, in reference to the PURCHASE AND CUSTODY OF BOOKS AND PAPERS for the accounts, WE DO HEREBY ORDER AND DIRECT, as follows :—

Art. 22. The Clerk or Medical Officer in possession of the District Medical Relief Books shall, at the end of every half-year, allow each of the Relieving Officers to inspect such books ; and each of the Relieving Officers shall, within fourteen days after the end of the half-year, inspect the names in such books, and shall affix a mark in red ink against the name of every pauper who shall not have received any other relief during the last half-year than medical relief. (Sec. 31.)

Art. 49. The proper Books and Papers of Account for the Clerk, the Master of the Workhouse, the Medical Officers, and the Relieving Officers, shall be purchased by the Board of Guardians at the common charge of the parishes in the Union.

Art. 50. The Union Books and Papers of Account in current use shall remain in the custody of the proper officers accounting, and shall be produced and exhibited at the ordinary meetings of the Guardians, and whenever else the Board of Guardians may require their productions, as well as on other lawful occasions.

Art. 51. The Union Books and Papers, containing the accounts which are closed, shall be deposited for safe custody with such persons, and at such place or places, as the Board of Guardians may from time to time direct.

## OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

## 1. GENERAL PROHIBITORY ORDER.—DATED DEC. 21, 1844.

Art. 1. Every able-bodied person, male or female, requiring relief from any parish within any of the said Unions, shall be relieved wholly in the Workhouse of the Union, together with such of the family of every such able-bodied person as may be resident with him or her, and may not be in employment, and together with the wife of every such able-bodied male person, if he be a married man, and if she be resident with him ; save and except in the following cases :—

2. Where such person shall require relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity affecting such person, or any of his or her family.



Art. 2. In every case in which out-door relief shall be given on account of sickness, accident, or infirmity, to any able-bodied male person resident within any of the said Unions, or to any member of the family of any able-bodied male person, an extract from the Medical Officer's weekly report (if any such officer shall have attended the case), stating the nature of such sickness, accident, or infirmity, shall be specially entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the day on which the relief is ordered or subsequently allowed.

But if the Board of Guardians shall think fit, a certificate under the hand of a Medical Officer of the Union, or of the medical practitioner in attendance on the party, shall be laid before the Board, stating the nature of such sickness, accident, or infirmity, and a copy of the same shall be in like manner entered in the minutes.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF REGULATION ORDER.—Dec., 1852.

Art. 4. No relief shall be given from the poor-rates of any of the said Parishes, or of any Parish comprised in any of the said Unions, to any person who does not reside in some place within such Parish or Union respectively, save and except in the following cases:—

1. The case of a person casually within such parish, and destitute.
2. The case of a person requiring relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, affecting him or her or any of his or her family.

Art. 5. No relief shall be given to any able-bodied male person while he is employed for wages or other hire or remuneration by any person.

Art. 6. Every able-bodied male person, if relieved out of the Workhouse, shall be set to work by the Guardians, and be kept employed under their direction and superintendence so long as he continues to receive relief.

Art. 7. Provided that the regulations in Articles 5 and 6 shall not be imperative in the following cases:—

1. The case of a person receiving relief on account of sudden and urgent necessity.
2. The case of a person receiving relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, affecting such person or any of his family.

Art. 9. No relief which shall be contrary to any regulation in this Order shall be given by way of loan, but any relief which may be given in conformity with the provisions of this Order, to or on account of any person to whom relief may be lawfully given above the age of twenty-one, or to his wife, or any part of his or her family under the age of sixteen, may, if the Guardians shall think fit, be given by way of loan. (Sec. 3.)

Art. 10. If the Guardians shall, upon consideration of the special circumstances of any particular case, deem it expedient to depart from any of the regulations hereinbefore contained (except those contained in Art. 3), and within twenty-one days after such departure shall report the same, and the grounds thereof, to the Poor Law Board, the relief which may have been so given in such case by such Guardians before an answer to such report shall have been returned by the said Board shall not be deemed to be contrary to the provisions of this Order; and if the Poor Law Board shall approve of such departure, and shall notify such approval to the Guardians, all relief given in such case after such notification, so far as the same shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of such approval, shall be lawful, anything in this Order to be contrary notwithstanding.

3. ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT AND PRESCRIBING THE DUTIES OF THE SEVERAL OFFICERS OF SCHOOLS.—APRIL, 1849.

The managers shall within forty days from the date hereof, and from time to time, appoint so many fit persons to hold the following offices:—

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Art. 17. The following shall be the duties of the Medical Officer:—

1. To attend duly and punctually upon the children in the school requiring medical attendance.



2. To examine the state of the children on their admission into the school, and make a record of the same, and to give the requisite directions to the superintendent for their classification and treatment.
3. To give directions from time to time as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the sick children, and to make suggestions with reference to the children in general.
4. To vaccinate such of the children as may require vaccination.
5. To report in writing to the managers any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the school, or any excess in the number of the inmates, whether in the school generally, or in any particular ward, which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates.
6. To report in writing to the managers any defects which he may observe in the arrangements of the Infirmary, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick.
7. To make a return to the managers, at each ordinary meeting, in a book prepared according to the Form (B.) and to insert therein the particulars required by such form to be inserted by the Medical Officer, and to enter in such return the death of every child who shall die in the school, together with the apparent cause thereof.
8. To enter in the commencement of such book, according to the Form marked (C.) the proper dietary for the sick in the school in so many different scales as he shall deem expedient.
9. To give to the managers, when required, any reasonable information respecting the case of any pauper who is or has been under his care; to make any such written report relative to any sickness prevalent among the children under his care, as the Managers or Commissioners may require of him; and to attend any meeting of the District Board when requested by them to do so.
10. To give a certificate respecting children whom it is proposed to apprentice.
11. In keeping the book prescribed by this Order, to employ, so far as is practicable, the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar-General, and also to show when the visit or attendance made or given was made or given by any person employed by himself.

#### EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Art. 225. Whenever the word "Overseer" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include any person acting, or legally bound to act in the discharge of any of the duties usually performed by Overseers of the Poor, so far as such duties are referred to in this Order.

Art. 226. Whenever the word "Commissioners" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to mean the Poor Law Commissioners.

Art. 227. Whenever the word "medicines" is used in this order, it shall be taken to include all medical and surgical appliances; whenever the words "medical attendance" are used in this Order, they shall be taken to include surgical attendance; and whenever the words "medical relief" are used in this Order, they shall be taken to include relief by surgical as well as medical attendance.

Art. 228. Whenever the words "Medical Officer" are used in this Order, they shall be taken to include any person duly licensed as a medical man, who may have contracted or agreed with any Guardians for the supply of medicines, or for medical attendance.

Art. 232. Whenever in describing any person or party, matter or thing, the word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only is used in this Order, the same shall be taken to include, and shall be applied to, several persons or parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Art. 233. Whenever in this Order any Article is referred to by its number, the Article of this Order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.



# EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL CIRCULARS OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

## MEDICAL RELIEF TO POOR PERSONS.

### MEDICAL RELIEF TO A PERSON NOT IN THE RECEIPT OF OTHER RELIEF.

1. The Commissioners think the Medical Officer is bound to attend upon any person whom the Guardians, or other authority competent to give relief, may deem to want and be properly entitled to receive relief at the cost of the Union. The Commissioners do not understand this power to order medical relief to be limited to parties already in the receipt of other relief.

It is immaterial as regards constituting a person a pauper what may be the description of relief which may be ordered him, whether it be food or money or medicine, if it be furnished at the cost of the poor rates. It is the application of the person to be relieved, coupled with the fact of relief being granted, which renders a person a pauper.

The obligation upon those who have the administration of relief to supply necessary medical assistance to a person labouring under dangerous illness, though such person may not have received, or stood in need of relief previous to his illness, is established by the decision in *R. v. Warren, Russ. and R., Cr. cases 48.*

The Commissioners need not say that care should be taken not to inflict an injury on the medical men by improper orders, in addition to the injustice of causing such attendance to be paid for from the poor rates. *August 9, 1842.*

### MEDICAL RELIEF TO AN ABLE-BODIED PERSON, EARNING FROM 9s. TO 12s. PER WEEK, HAVING WIFE OR CHILD ILL; OR ABLE-BODIED PERSON WHO IS A MEMBER OF A SICK CLUB, AND ENTITLED TO RECEIVE 10s. A WEEK, AS BED PAY, IS ENTITLED TO MEDICAL RELIEF.

2. The Commissioners can only point out that if a person is able to provide himself and family with food, lodging, and clothing, while they are in health, *but is unable in case of sickness to provide medical aid, is entitled to receive medical relief at the charge of the poor rates.* Although he does not apply for any other sort of relief, he has not the less claim to that kind of relief which he actually stands in need of. *May, 1845.*

### MEDICAL RELIEF DURING CHILDBIRTH TO WIVES OF ABLE-BODIED PERSONS.

3. The Commissioners are of opinion it is impossible to regulate this matter by general rule. The Guardians and Relieving Officers must exercise their discretion in individual cases. The urgency of the case may outweigh all considerations of how many children the man has. The difficulty of such cases is inherent in all detailed administrations of a poor law, whatever may be the system pursued, or the constitution of the authorities to whom the discretion to give the order is entrusted. *Dec. 21, 1844.*

### MEDICAL RELIEF.—CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLES 16 AND 17 OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL RELIEF ORDER.

4. The Commissioners took into consideration a letter addressed to them by the Clerk of the Chipping Norton Union, inquiring whether it is intended by these articles, that separate tickets should be made out for the wives of aged and infirm persons, and persons permanently sick or disabled, or whether the ticket of the husband will be sufficient to authorize attendance on the wife—the wife not being a “person actually receiving relief”—when the Commissioners directed the following answer to be given thereto:—

“The Commissioners wish to observe that it does not follow that because all relief to a wife or child is chargeable to the husband, the wife or child, therefore, is not also receiving relief. The former is often chargeable only constructively; the words ‘actually receiving relief,’ were used in the Order, in opposition to any such constructive chargeability.

“The Commissioners consider that the parties actually sick or infirm, and actually relieved, should be placed on the list required by the Order. *April 26, 1842.*



## ONE APPLICATION OF THE TERM "ABLE-BODIED."

5. Poor persons who have frequent ailments, who are ruptured, and are generally of weak constitutions, while they may be in the receipt of full wages, must be dealt with as able-bodied persons, as relief is not given by the statute of Eliz. to such as have an ordinary and daily trade of life to get their living by. *April, 1848.*

## MEDICAL RELIEF TO PERSONS POSSESSED OF SMALL PROPERTIES.

## TO A PERSON POSSESSED OF A COW AND HEIFER.

6. The Commissioners are of opinion that, as a general principle, persons possessed of property cannot be considered as proper objects for relief, not being in that destitute condition which constitutes the title to relief; cases may, however, occur in which persons may have an interest in property, and yet, being incapable of labour, may be without the means necessary for their support. In such cases it is for the Board of Guardians to exercise their discretion as to giving relief. The question is, whether the property possessed by a person in such case is available for the supply of the wants which such person applies to the Guardians to relieve; and of this the Guardians must judge according to the circumstances of the case. They, however, cannot compel the pauper to sell the cow and heifer, although they might refuse to afford relief. But, in a case where the person is notoriously without the means of maintaining himself or herself, and is unwilling to dispose of the property, the Commissioners think that the Guardians might incur a serious responsibility by refusing relief, supposing the necessities of such person to be urgent, until the property were disposed of. *August, 1845.*

## TO A PERSON POSSESSED OF PROPERTY.

7. As regards the question, whether the Guardians should refuse relief to the pauper alluded to by you, until he has disposed of his freehold property, I am to state that, as a general rule, persons possessed of property cannot be considered as coming within the class of destitute persons, for whose benefit and relief the poor rate is provided. In some cases, however, it may be that the possession of property, from the incumbrances or charges to which it may be subject, is an actual disadvantage to the owner; in others, that the benefit derived is very inconsiderable. In those cases where owners of property may apply for relief, having no means of support derived from other sources, the Commissioners are not prepared to advise the Guardians to refuse relief to such persons, except upon the condition that they should dispose of their interest in the property.

In some instances it might be proper to require this. The difficulty of discriminating between cases in which it might be proper to grant, and those in which it would be right to withhold relief, is, no doubt, considerable. The Commissioners would only observe, that it appears to them that relief in the Workhouse would be the least objectionable mode in which relief could be granted in doubtful cases of this description, as it affords the surest guarantee that the persons receiving the relief are in the condition which alone constitutes a title to relief. *March 4, 1843.*

## RELIEF TO PERSONS POSSESSED OF FREEHOLD COTTAGES.

8. It rests with the Guardians of the Union to determine whether the parties in possession of the freehold cottages are proper objects for relief. Certainly, as a general rule, persons possessed of property cannot be considered as coming within the class of destitute persons, for whose benefit the poor rate is provided. In some cases, however, it may be that such property, from the incumbrances and charges to which it may be subject, is an actual disadvantage to the owner; in others, that the benefit derived from it is very inconsiderable. It will be necessary for the Guardians to discriminate between the different cases, and to decide in each according to the circumstances, whether they will refuse relief altogether, or grant it either absolutely, or upon condition that the applicant shall dispose of his property. *August 21, 1851.*

ASSISTANT OVERSEER GAVE AN ORDER FOR MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE SICK WIFE OF AN ABLE-BODIED MAN WHO RENTS A HOUSE OF £10 A-YEAR, KEEPS TWO COWS, AND IS IN CONSTANT WAGES AT 10D. PER DAY.

9. It is the duty of the Medical Officer to attend cases such as that alluded to by you if so directed by the Board of Guardians, or by the Overseer, or of Relieving



Officers. The Board of Guardians are, however, the judges of the destitution of the person, and if satisfied that he is not in a condition to need medical relief at the expense of the ratepayers, the Guardians may, and ought to direct the Medical Officer not to attend the person on their account. *May 8, 1846.*

### LIABILITY OF RELATIVES TO FURNISH RELIEF.

#### RELIEF TO FATHER AND DAUGHTER SEPARATELY, THEY LIVING TOGETHER.

10. Relief to a child, after such child has attained the age of sixteen, is not relief to the father, under 4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 76, sec. 56, though the father is still under a legal obligation to support his daughter if he is of sufficient ability to do so (43 Eliz. c. 2, sec. 7); consequently, the destitution of the daughter in the present case being altogether distinct from the destitution of the father, the Board think that their applications for relief were properly considered by the Guardians as independent applications, and that the charge of such relief should, in each of the two cases, be kept distinct from the other. *January 25, 1850.*

#### LIABILITY OF FATHER UNDER 43 ELIZ. C. 2, S. 7, TO MAINTAIN HIS DAUGHTER WITH AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.

11. The Board presume that during the short period immediately preceding and succeeding the delivery of her child, a woman may be considered to be an impotent person, or one not able to work, within the meaning of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, sec. 7, so that an order might be obtained upon the parent for her maintenance during that time: but, when she recovered from the confinement consequent upon her delivery, so as to be no longer unable to work, her case would not be within the above cited Statute. The father of the woman would not be liable to pay any money for the maintenance of her illegitimate child. *December 7, 1850.*

#### PARENTS.—LIABILITY TO MAINTAIN CHILDREN ABOVE THE AGE OF SIXTEEN.

12. The 56th sec. of the 4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 76, merely provides that relief given to children under sixteen years of age shall be considered as given to their parents; but it does not otherwise affect, in any way, the liabilities of parents in respect of their children's support. Indeed, the proviso to that section expressly guards against it being construed to interfere with the enactments of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, in this behalf. If, therefore, a parent neglects to maintain any of his children, who may be above the age of sixteen years, and may be unable to work, the provisions of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, may be resorted to, supposing the parent to be of sufficient ability to maintain such child. Moreover, in such a case, proceedings might be taken against the parent, under the 3rd sec. of the Vagrant Act (5 Geo. 4, c. 83), if the child, in consequence of the parent's neglect, becomes chargeable to the parish, assuming that such child is a part of the parent's family at the time, and be one whom such parent is, by the Statute of Elizabeth, bound to maintain. If it be found (as your letters appears to indicate) that it is becoming a practice in the Kingsclere Union for parents, able and liable to maintain their children, to take advantage of the exemption which they may erroneously suppose the 56th sec. of the 4th & 5th Wm. 4, c. 76, confers upon them, it is a question for the grave consideration of the Guardians, whether it would not be advisable to take proceedings, either under the 43 Eliz. c. 2, or under the 5 Geo. 4, c. 83, in some selected case or cases, with the view of making an example, and showing practically that the parent's liability for the support of his child under the limitation already pointed out, is not limited in court to the age of sixteen years. *March 13, 1848.*

#### WHETHER FATHER LIABLE FOR RELIEF GIVEN TO ABLE-BODIED SON, AGED 16.

13. Relief given to the son cannot, in this instance, be considered as relief to the father, inasmuch as the son is 16 years of age; the former, therefore, is not liable for the cost of the relief in question (see 4 and 5 Wm. 4, c. 76, sec. 56). Neither can an order of maintenance be, in this instance, obtained against the father, inasmuch as the pauper in question being able to work, does not come within the 7th sec. of the 43 Eliz. c. 2 (see *Rex. v. Gully*), Bott, 366. The Board have to add, that the pauper being able-bodied is within the Prohibitory Order, and, consequently, cannot be relieved out of the Workhouse. *May 17, 1849.*



## RELIEF TO A PERSON AGED TWENTY-TWO, LIVING WITH HER FATHER.

14. As the pauper is above the age of sixteen, she is to be regarded for the purposes of relief as not forming part of her father's family; and her application should, therefore, be dealt with as an independent application, and as made on her own account (sec. 56, 4 & 5 Wm. 4, cap. 76). The Board do not, however, see any sufficient reason to regard the provision above-cited, as interfering with the liability created by 43 Eliz. cap. 2, sec. 7, and 59 Geo. 3, cap. 12, sec. 26, upon parents to maintain their children, or as in any way altering the conditions or circumstances under which the liability could be enforced. On the contrary, it will be seen that the concluding proviso to the 56th sec. expressly preserves the statutory liabilities of parents in respect of the support of their children. There is nothing in the language of 43 Eliz. cap. 2, sec. 7, and 59 Geo. 3, cap. 12, sec. 26, to limit the liability of the parent to the case where the child is actually resident with the parent. However, the question will arise in each case, whether the parent has the requisite ability to maintain, for the statutes make that a necessary condition to the making of the order by the justices. If, therefore, in such a case as you have put, the father is practicably unable to support his child of the age of sixteen years, the Board do not see what remedy the parish could have against him; for the same question would arise in a proceeding against the father under the Vagrant Act, 5 Geo. 4, cap. 83, sec. 3; the ability to maintain on the part of the head of the family being in like manner necessary to be shown in order to constitute the omission to maintain an offence. *February 18, 1848.*

## RELIEF TO A MAN WHOSE WIFE IS IN THE RECEIPT OF GOOD EARNINGS.

15. The Board are not aware that the Guardians have any legal remedy available whereby they can compel the man's wife to contribute towards his support. They think that, the man being destitute, the Guardians would not be justified in discharging him from the Workhouse, on the ground that his wife has an independent income, so long as she refuses to contribute any portion of it towards his support. *May 11, 1855.*

## NON-LIABILITY OF A WIFE TO MAINTAIN HER HUSBAND AND CHILD.

16. A wife is not liable to be proceeded against under the Vagrant Act for refusing or neglecting to maintain her husband, inasmuch as she is not under any legal obligation to support him. So also as regards the child, the legal obligation to maintain it attaches to the husband as the head of the family, and the wife cannot therefore be proceeded against for the desertion. *June 20, 1844.*

## RELATIONS.—MAINTENANCE OF.

17. In every case in which an order on a person for the support of a relation is sought to be obtained under the 43 Eliz. c. 2, it appears to be necessary to show that such relation is not only poor, but also unable to work (*R. v. Gulley, 1 Bott*); but the Commissioners believe that it has never been required that the state of the pauper should be one of absolute inability to work,—it being always considered, and acted on in practice, that if the party is not able to work to the extent of getting his own living, he comes within the reason and effect of the provision. *February 9, 1844.*

## LIABILITY OF CHILDREN TO MAINTAIN PARENTS.

18. Firstly.—Both of the sons of Richard Liddell are liable to contribute to the support of their parent, if they are of sufficient ability. The justices can, therefore, in their discretion, make an order on each of the sons to contribute such weekly sum, as, in the opinion of the justices, might be his fair proportion of the charge of maintenance. The order should be several. Secondly.—The Commissioners think the most advisable course will be to summon the parties upon whom it is sought to make the order of maintenance, to appear before the justices. *June 6, 1844.*

## RELATIVES.—ORDERS FOR THE SUPPORT OF.

19. On the first point, the Commissioners desire to remark, that a brother is not among the relatives enumerated in the statute; which applies only to fathers, grandfathers, mothers, grandmothers, and children. Consequently, a brother is not liable under the statute for the maintenance of his brother. And, accordingly, this point was so decided in the case of *R. v. Smith* (2 Car. and P. 449). With respect to the second question, the Commissioners think that a woman whose



husband is living is not compellable to maintain her father. Having no property of her own, she herself is clearly not a person "of sufficient ability," within the meaning of the statute. And it has been decided, in similar cases, that the husband is not liable, on the ground that the statute extends only to natural relations, and not to relations by marriage (See *R. v. Munden*, 1 Bott 447; *R. v. Munday*, 1 Bott 448.) *September 5, 1843.*

#### SICKNESS OR ACCIDENT TO A YEARLY SERVANT.

20. Sickness does not put an end to the contract of service, but it has been decided that a master is not bound (in the absence of any agreement to that effect) to provide medical or surgical assistance for his servant. There may be cases, therefore, in which persons in service, as agricultural labourers or otherwise, may be unable to obtain medical aid at their own charge, and destitute of friends who are able or willing to assist them. In any such case, if application be made to the Guardians for medical relief, the Commissioners cannot say that the application should be refused. If the Guardians or other competent authority order the relief, the Medical Officer is bound to afford it.

#### SERVANTS.—Maintenance of in Sickness.

21. In the absence of any agreement on the subject, a master is not bound to provide his servant with medical attendance, if the latter fall sick during the period of service. There may be cases in which the earnings of a yearly-hired servant are so small as to be obviously insufficient to enable him to procure medical attendance at his own cost. The question, whether the Guardians, in any particular case, can grant medical relief to a domestic servant, must be determined upon a consideration of the circumstances of such case,—for example, the liability of the master under any agreement, or the ability of the servant himself, to provide or procure medical aid, independently of the parish. This is a question for the Guardians themselves to decide, upon their knowledge of the facts, though it may be observed generally, that the circumstance of a person being in service and earning wages, raises a presumption against the necessity of his resorting to the parish. *June 11, 1844.*

#### RELIEF TO A YEARLY-HIRED SERVANT IN SICKNESS.

22. In the case of a yearly-hired servant, if he fall sick during that period, the master is not entitled to put the servant away, or abate his wages. (*Dalt. c. 58, p. 141*; *R. v. Subbrooke*, 1 Smith's Rep. 59.) But though he cannot refuse to support his servant under such circumstances, the master is not bound to provide his servant with medical attendance or with medicines (see *Sellon v. Norman*, 4 C. and P. 80. *Newby v. Wiltshire*, 2 Esp. 739, and other cases). There may be cases in which the earnings of a yearly-hired servant are so small, as to be obviously insufficient to enable him to procure medical attendance at his own cost. The Commissioners, therefore, are not prepared to say that, in every case of this kind which can be conceived, relief at the cost of the poor rates would be improperly afforded. But, as a general rule, the Commissioners do not think that persons in the situation and circumstances described, can be considered as proper objects for relief, and such as ought to receive medical aid at the charge of the poor rates. If, however, the Guardians should consider that the circumstances were such as to warrant them in providing medical aid to J. B., they are clearly not liable in law to the demand made upon them by the master for the cost of his maintenance and the nurse's charges. *March 4, 1845.*

#### RELIEF BY WAY OF LOANS.

23. A Surgeon laid claim for his attendance, which the Guardians loaned to the poor, this the Commissioners refused, saying "that the condition thus annexed to the grant is not intended for the benefit of the party who may actually supply the relief, except so far as it may operate as a test to prevent undue applications. The Commissioners cannot assume that the Guardians have, in any case, given orders for medical relief improperly." *Dec. 13, 1847.*

24. The Commissioners conceive that, in determining whether relief should or should not be given by way of loan, in any particular case, the Board of Guardians should bear in mind that they must decide with reference to the man's general ability to repay the relief advanced to him; and in determining whether he is capable of refunding the loan, the Guardians should not be guided by any one



particular circumstance connected with the case, but by a full consideration of all the circumstances, of which the question of a man's being single or married must obviously form a part only. *January 25, 1843.*

25. Provided it be understood at the time that the relief is given by way of loan, it is not necessary, in order to enable the Guardians to recover it, that there should have been any engagement, upon the part of the pauper, for its repayment. (4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 76, sec. 58.) *1856.*

#### LOAN IN MIDWIFERY CASES.

26. Medical assistance only forms a part of relief to the destitute poor, and the same rules and principles apply to it as those which are applicable to any other kind of relief. The Board usually recommend the Guardians, as the midwifery fee allowed to Medical Officers is an extra one, to cause it to be understood that relief of the nature in question will be granted by way of loan; and that the repayment of the whole, or of such parts of the fee as the Guardians might determine, would be rigidly enforced by them, and to direct the Relieving Officer to notify the fact to every one who may apply to him for an order. *May 2, 1856.*

CHILDBIRTH.—MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE WIFE OF A MAN WHO GENERALLY EARNS 18s. PER WEEK, BUT IS NOW OUT OF WORK.

27. Relief may be given by way of loan, in which case it is necessary that the relief be declared to be a loan at the time it is given, and that the pauper be at the same time so informed. *May, 1846.*

#### RELIEF TO THE FAMILIES OF THOSE IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

RELIEF TO THE FAMILY OF A MAN WHO HAS ENTERED THE ARMY.

28. Unless the authorities of the War Office can interfere under the circumstances to protect the parish by requiring a part of the husband's pay to be applied to the maintenance of his family, the Commissioners are not aware that there is any available remedy. The Commissioners have reason to believe that it is not the practice of the War Office so to interfere. The Commissioners are advised that the husband is protected by the provisions of the Mutiny Act from being proceeded against for the offence of deserting his family and suffering them to become chargeable. If the wife have not the means of supporting herself and family, the Guardians will do right in giving needful relief. *February 23, 1846.*

#### RELIEF TO THE FAMILIES OF MILITIAMEN.

29. The Board are of opinion, that relief should be afforded to the applicants, if destitute, in like manner as to other destitute persons within the Union. The Board consider the cases to be within exception 7 to Art. 1 of the General Prohibitory Order; and it is therefore in the discretion of the Guardians to grant out-relief if they think it desirable to do so. Every case, however, should be considered with reference to its particular circumstances, and it is competent to the Guardians, where they see fit, to grant relief only in the Workhouse, or to grant it by way of loan. With regard to the fact that it is voluntary on the part of the men to enter the service, the Board desire to point out, that the case does not differ in this respect from that of men enlisting in the army. The material consideration for the Guardians, therefore, seems to be, whether or not that pay which a militiaman, while on duty, receives, is sufficient, after providing for his own wants, and such necessary expenses as the proper discharge of his public duties may entail upon him, to support his family. If it be not sufficient, the Board consider that the Guardians cannot properly refuse, where application for relief is made by the wife, to grant such relief as the actual necessities of the family may, in the opinion of the Guardians, render needful. *May 22, 1854.*

MILITIAMEN.—NON-LIABILITY TO PUNISHMENT UNDER VAGRANT ACT, FOR LEAVING THEIR FAMILIES CHARGEABLE.

30. The Board are of opinion that militiamen are not liable to punishment under the Vagrant Act, for neglecting, while they are out on service, to maintain their families. The Board are further of opinion that the pay of such militiamen cannot lawfully be stopped in order to be applied towards the maintenance of their families. The Guardians, however, can grant relief to the families on loan, and recover the amount of such loan by process out of the County Court when the men return from duty. *June 29, 1854.*



### RELIEF TO THE FAMILY OF A SOLDIER WHILE HE IS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

31. The law does not supply any means whereby the pay of a soldier can be attached under the circumstances referred to. *April 14, 1855.*

### RECOVERY OF RELIEF TO FAMILY OF SEAMEN.

32. As at present advised, the Commissioners are disposed to think that the 12th section of 7 & 8 Vic. c. 112 (the terms of which are very comprehensive), would prevent the recovery of relief granted to the family of a seaman in his absence, either by the proceeding contemplated by sec. 32 of 59 Geo. 3, c. 12, which applies to the recovery of relief not given on loan, or by the proceeding under 59th sec. 4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 76, which is applicable to the recovery of relief given on loan by the Guardians. The 12th sec. of 7 & 8 Vic. c. 112, provides, that no assignment which may have been made of wages, nor any attachment or incumbrance thereon, nor any attachment to be issued from any court whatever, shall prevent the payment of wages to any seaman by the master or owner. The order of the justices, made under sec. 32 of 59 Geo. 3, c. 12, and that made under 59th section of 4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 76, is certainly an attachment, or incumbrance, on the wages of the person to whom, or on whose account, or to whose family, the relief was given. The Commissioners entertain great doubt whether any remedy for the recovery of relief given on loan, in cases such as you describe, exists in the County Court. But the Guardians may, if an opportunity occur, obtain the judgment of the judge of that court without much risk or cost. *December 13, 1847.*

### DUTIES OF A MEDICAL OFFICER IN REGARD TO PAUPERS BELONGING TO CLUBS.

33. The Board consider that, whenever the Medical Officer receives an order given by the Guardians or Relieving Officer, he is bound to attend the person to whom the order has reference (a person in receipt of 7s. a week from a Club), without in the first instance entering into a consideration of the question whether such person ought, in the Officer's opinion, to be relieved by the Guardians or not. The Board think it right to add, however, that any information which the Medical Officer may possess or obtain with regard to the means and resources of the pauper may very properly be brought by him under the notice of the Guardians, whose province it is to decide as to the destitution of the applicants for relief. The Board quite admit that the Guardians have no right to employ you in attending any but poor persons in the sense of the Art. 206, No. 1 of the General Cons. Order. *November 10, 1849.*

### MEDICAL RELIEF TO PERSONS WHO ARE IN CLUBS.

34. A person labouring under dangerous illness, and unable to obtain the medical assistance he requires, is legally entitled to medical relief. (*R. v. Warren, R. and Ry., 48, a.*) The Commissioners understand by this, however, that he must be destitute of the means of procuring the necessary medical assistance. If, therefore, he belongs to a club, or has made other provisions through which he can actually obtain medical assistance in cases of urgency, the Commissioners consider that, when such a case arises, he is not destitute in the above sense. The Commissioners think that if a man is properly attended by the surgeon of the works (Club) in that capacity, medical or surgical relief may be refused by the Union so long as he is entitled to, and actually obtains, the assistance of the surgeon. *February 13, 1844.*

### RELIEF TO MEMBERS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(Copy of a Minute of Poor Law Commissioners.)

35. If the applicant has the right to the attendance of a medical man and medicines, in respect of his belonging to a Friendly Society, this will, of course, not be one of the wants to be provided for by the Guardians. If he has not this right the Guardians will give him medical relief in the same manner as it would be given to any other person unable to provide it for himself.

In the administration of medical relief in this class of cases (members of Friendly Societies), the Commissioners recommend to the Guardians that they should in general give the relief by way of loan, and enforce strict attention to the recovery of the loan by installments, however small, after the party relieved has returned to his labour.



If the system of giving medical relief by way of loan be gradually adopted, those who find that they will have ultimately to pay for the relief which they obtain from the poor's rates, will find it to be so obviously their interest to have recourse to Medical Clubs or Friendly Societies, or other similar institutions, that the Commissioners look forward with confidence to the increase and prosperity of institutions of this nature, and to the consequent growth of forethought and frugality amongst the labouring classes.

The Commissioners in their quotation of the Highland Society of Scotland, say, "*but above all, they had the benefit of medical advice without any expense in the particular case; and being thereby induced to make early application, disease was cut short at once on its first appearance.*" April 4, 1840.

#### MEDICAL RELIEF TO NON-RESIDENT POOR.

36. The Guardians are bound to give medical as well as all other relief which may be necessary to destitute persons, resident in the Union, whether they belong to any parish of the Union or not. The fees payable to Medical Officers in surgical cases, and cases of midwifery, can only be recovered under a suspended order of removal, or where there is an agreement on the part of such parish to repay the same. July, 1844.

#### JUSTICE'S POWER TO ORDER MEDICAL RELIEF.

37. The Commissioners think that the 54th sec. of the Poor Law Amendment Act enables a Justice of the Peace to give an order for medical relief (only) in any case of sudden and dangerous illness, in which such relief may be requisite, whether the Overseers have or have not previously refused to give such relief. The first proviso in the section clearly refers to the immediately antecedent clause, requiring Overseers to give relief "in cases of sudden and urgent necessity," and it limits the Justice's power in such cases to those instances in which the Overseer refuses or neglects to perform his duty. But the second proviso has reference to a different class of cases, and empowers the Justice to give an order for medical relief, &c., where any case of sudden and dangerous illness may require it. Some doubt may possibly arise from the description of the order, in the second proviso, as a similar order, but the Commissioners apprehend that this expression was intended to indicate merely the character of the order itself, and not the occasion for its issuing.

The Commissioners consider that the phrase "similar order" has the effect of requiring that the order for medical relief, under the second proviso, should be, like the order for temporary relief, in articles of necessity, authorized by the first requiring that the order for medical relief, under the second proviso should be proviso; that is to say, that it should be made upon the Overseer of the parish, by a Justice of the Peace, in writing, under his hand and seal.

The Justice, before granting an order for medical relief, need not call upon the Overseer to show cause why he refused to give such relief; although of course, he will be bound to satisfy himself that the case is really one of illness so sudden and dangerous as to justify his making an order on the Overseer. March, 1844.

A JUSTICE HAS NO LEGAL POWER TO MAKE ANY ORDER UPON A RELIEVING OFFICER FOR RELIEF IN RESPECT OF ANY PERSON, WHETHER A PAUPER OR OTHERWISE.

38. A Justice may order an Overseer to give relief in cases specified in the Poor Law Amendment Act (4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 76, sec. 54). With regard to parishes where the poor are still maintained under the 43rd Eliz. c. 2, the larger powers given to Justices over Overseers by the 3rd Wm. & Mary, c. 11, and the 9 Geo. 1, c. 7, still remain. April, 1850.

#### POWER OF OVERSEERS OR ASSISTANT OVERSEERS TO GRANT MEDICAL ORDERS.

##### ASSISTANT OVERSEER'S REFUSAL TO GIVE A MEDICAL ORDER.

39. A case of inflammation of the breast had ended in suppuration, and the matter had found its way through the skin before the medical order could be procured from the Assistant Overseer.

A case of considerable flooding, producing great weakness and dropsical effusion, not only into the cellular membrane of the legs, but also into the body, before the order for medical relief was given by the Relieving Officer, the Assistant Overseer having refused to give it.



The Poor Law Board are informed that at the time the Assistant Overseer refused orders for the Medical Officer's attendance upon these two cases, the circumstances were clearly of a "sudden and urgent" character, and that therefore, in these two instances, you have failed to fulfil the duties of your office. The Board consider, that an order for the attendance of the Medical Officer is such relief as an Assistant Overseer may give, under the authority of the section referred to; but before you avail yourself of the power which it confers upon you, you will be bound to satisfy yourself that the case is really one of "sudden and urgent necessity," that is to say, of such pressing exigency as not to admit of the delay which might arise in referring to the ordinary source of relief, viz., the Board of Guardians or the Relieving Officer. *Nov. 29, 1849.*

AN OVERSEER CAN ONLY ORDER RELIEF IN CASES OF SUDDEN AND URGENT NECESSITY.

40. Where an Overseer, in the proper exercise of the duties of his office, does in any such case give an order for medical relief, the Medical Officer is bound to attend the pauper in whose favour it is given. If the case is one of midwifery, then the Medical Officer would be entitled to the proper fee. If the Overseer had no authority so to interfere, it would not come within the terms of the contract, though the Medical Officer might perhaps have a personal remedy against the Overseer who gave him the order. If there is any doubt of the "sudden and urgent necessity," the Medical Officer, who is one of the contracting parties, is bound to clear it up, so as to show that he is entitled to the fee claimed in such case. The Overseers also have an interest in doing so, because, having given an order, they are apparently liable to the Medical Officer, if he cannot recover the fee under the contract. *July 15, 1848.*

41. Overseers have not the right to inspect Medical Relief Book. *April 27, 1852.*

ELECTION AND QUALIFICATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

ELECTION OF PAID OFFICERS NOT VALID UNLESS A MAJORITY OF THE GUARDIANS, PRESENT AT THE MEETING, VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE.

42. The Clerk of the Pewsey Union forwarded the following extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Guardians, held on the 21st April, 1856:—"The clerk reported that he had forwarded to the Poor Law Board an extract from the minutes of the last meeting of the Guardians relative to the appointment of Mr. Carter, as Medical Officer for the Netheravon district; and the clerk read a letter, dated the 11th instant, received by him from the Poor Law Board, in which they stated that, by the provisions of Art. 155 of the General Consolidated Order, it was essential that the majority of the Guardians present at the meeting at which an officer was appointed should concur in such appointment; and as it appeared that, although twenty Guardians were present at the meeting on the 7th instant, only eight voted for Mr. Carter. Under such circumstances no valid appointment of a Medical Officer took place. It was proposed by Mr. Jenner, seconded by Mr. Martin, and agreed, that the clerk write to the Poor Law Board, and draw their attention to Note G., annexed to Art. 155 of Mr. Glen's Third Edition of the Consolidated Order, which Note states, that Guardians present, and not voting, are to be considered as virtually acquiescing in the decision of the majority of those who vote (*Oldham v. Wainwright*, 2 Burr, 1,017), and ask, if the Poor Law Board still considered that no valid appointment of a Medical Officer took place on the 7th instant.

The Board refer the Guardians to the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in *Ex parte Eynsham*, 12 Ad. & Ell., New Series, p. 398; and the *Q. v. Griffiths*, 17 & Ad. Ell., New Series, p. 164. According to those decisions, the Board think that it must be held that Art. 155 of the General Consolidated Order requires that a majority of all the Guardians actually present at the meeting should be given in favour of a candidate before he can be regarded as duly elected; consequently, those Guardians who, although present, do not vote, must nevertheless be counted, with a view of ascertaining the majority of the whole body. The Board, therefore, adhere to the opinion which they have already expressed, that no valid appointment of a Medical Officer for the Netheravon District has yet taken place. *May 1, 1856.*

QUALIFICATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

43 We are of opinion that, as far as the question of surgery is concerned, those persons who have a surgical diploma or degree from a Royal College or



University in Scotland or Ireland, are (in point of law) as competent to be appointed and to act as Medical Officers, under the 4 & 5 Wm. 4, cap. 76, as the persons who have the diploma of the Royal College in London.

With respect to pharmacy, the right to practise in England and Wales is confined to those who have the license or certificate of the Apothecaries Company, and other persons whose rights are saved by the Apothecaries Acts; and in our opinion, persons having Scotch and Irish medical degrees are not among such last-named persons.

August 8, 1843.

FREDERICK POLLOCK,  
SAMUEL MARTIN.

44. The Commissioners learn that the term "*extra-licentiate Physicians*" applies to licentiates of the College who may practise in any part of England, excepting the precinct of London. The power of the *extra-licentiates* to practise physic within the limits specified, is as full and as complete as that possessed by licentiates who may practise within the precincts of London; it appears to the Commissioners that they come within the meaning of the Medical Order (Art. 3, No. 1), *i.e.*, that the license to practise physic, coupled with the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, would confer on the persons possessing them the legal qualification for Medical Officer in any Union or Parish in England or Wales, in which the Medical Order is in force, and which is not included in the precincts of London; *i.e.*, in the city of London and within seven miles of it.  
April 20, 1844.

45. The Senate of the London University have, by the Queen's Charter of 26th Dec., 1837, the power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine. There appears, therefore, to be no question that persons holding the diploma of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine of this University, together with a diploma from the London College of Surgeons, are qualified, under the Commissioners' Order, Art. 3, paragraph 1, to be a Medical Officer of a Parish or Union.  
July, 1842.

46. A person possessing a diploma of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, merely places such person in the position of one who is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and does not qualify him to be appointed a Medical Officer under the General Medical Order, except under circumstances, described in Articles 4 and 5 of the order.  
March 11, 1844.

47. The full qualification can only be dispensed with under the circumstances mentioned in Art. 169 of the General Regulations. Art. 170 merely had the effect of enabling Medical Officers, who were not fully qualified, but who were permanently appointed before the Regulations were issued, to retain their offices.  
February 15, 1855.

#### QUALIFICATION OF MEDICAL SUBSTITUTES.

48. The Commissioner stated that it was not necessary that the substitutes should have any of the double qualifications required by the order, in the case of the Medical Officers themselves; it being sufficient that the substitutes should be legally qualified to practice medicine.  
February 16, 1843.

#### MEDICAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY ASSISTANT OR APPRENTICE.

49. The Board are not prepared to say that in ordinary cases the Medical Officer may not employ, under his own superintendence, his assistant or apprentice to visit the sick paupers under his care; but they most distinctly point out that his doing so would not in any degree relieve him from any portion of the responsibility attaching to the discharge of the duties of his office.

The Board think it incumbent on the Medical Officer to be extremely cautious with women in childbirth, and they would remark that in such cases, if he cannot attend himself, he should send his appointed substitute, rather than his assistant or apprentice.  
April 4, 1848.

#### MEANING OF "DULY QUALIFIED" MEDICAL PRACTITIONER IN THE NUISANCE REMOVAL ACT.

50. The term used in the Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 96, "*duly qualified Medical Practitioner*" is very vague, and has not any definite legal meaning. The Commissioners believe the law has assigned qualifications to Apothecaries and Physicians, and to Surgeons within a limited district. The Commissioners are disposed to think, therefore, that the Legislature must have referred to the persons who are so qualified, rather than to persons who have no qualification recognized by law.  
September 7, 1847.



## PERSONS INELIGIBLE TO HOLD THE OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

### HOMŒOPATHIST.

51. The Poor Law Board believe that the Homœopathic system has not yet been recognized by any of the constituted medical authorities of the country; and they therefore would not feel themselves justified in consenting to any arrangement by which the sick poor of any district would be confided to the care of a Medical Officer who adopted that system exclusively.

### A DISMISSED POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICER IS INELIGIBLE TO CONTINUE THE OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

52. A Medical Officer of a Poor Law Union, who being also a Registrar of Births and Deaths, being dismissed from his office of Medical Officer by an Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, is, in the Registrar-General's opinion, clearly ineligible to retain the situation of Registrar of a temporary district adjoining such Union, it being provided, by Sec. 8 of the Registration Act, that any person so removed shall "cease to hold office" under that Act, and be incapable of re-appointment thereto. *November, 1841.*

### CORONER AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

53. The Commissioners are in the habit of considering the two offices of Coroner and Medical Officer as incompatible; and that they did not think it desirable that he should continue to hold both. *May 20, 1845.*

## PERSONS INELIGIBLE TO ACT AS GUARDIANS.

### A PUBLIC VACCINATOR INELIGIBLE AS GUARDIAN.

54. The Board are of opinion that a medical man who receives payments for the performance of vaccination, under the usual contract entered into with the Board of Guardians of the Union, is to be regarded as receiving "a fixed salary or emolument from the poor rate," so as to be incapable of serving as a Guardian in such Union, under sec. 14 of the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 57. The source of the payment is the poor rate, the payment is an "emolument," and it appears to the Board to be a "fixed emolument," within the meaning of the Act, as it is "fixed" in proportion to the service, although not as to the whole amount. The principle upon which the disqualification is founded appears to be in every respect applicable to the case, the office of Guardian being one which involves the duty of seeing to performance of the duty of the person who contracts to vaccinate, and, consequently, one which enables a Guardian, if so inclined, to give effect to his partiality to the contractor, to the disadvantage of the public. The Board consider that the disqualification applies as well to an *ex-officio* as to an elected Guardian. 1856.

### MEDICAL OFFICER CANNOT ACT AS AN EX-OFFICIO GUARDIAN.

55. The mere fact of your being a Justice of the Peace for the county does not prevent your continuing to hold the office of Medical Officer of the ——— Union. But the Board consider you to be prevented from serving as an *ex-officio* Guardian, a Medical Officer being a paid officer engaged in the administration of the Poor Laws, within the 14th sec. of the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 57, which appears to the Board to apply to *ex-officio* as well as to elected Guardians. *April 12, 1848.*

### BOROUGH MAGISTRATES ARE NOT, AS SUCH, EX-OFFICIO GUARDIANS.

56. The Commissioners stated that they had been advised, and were of opinion, that the magistrates of a corporate town were not entitled to be considered nor to act as *ex-officio* Guardians. By the 38th sec., Poor Law Amendment Act, the *ex-officio* Guardians were required to be Justices of the Peace residing in any such parish and acting for the county, riding, or division in which the same might be situate. The word "division," when used in conjunction with county and riding, as decided by the case of *Evans v. Stephens*, 4 T. R. 224, 459, did not include cities, boroughs, cinque ports, and such jurisdictions.

With regard to the supposed effect of the definition of the words Justices of the Peace in the 109th sec., Poor Law Amendment Act, the Commissioners considered that no authority was afforded by that definition for the construction in favour of the right of Justices of boroughs or towns (not being counties) to be



*ex-officio* Guardians. That section provided that the words "Justice or Justices of the Peace" should be construed to "include Justices of the Peace of any county, division of a county, riding, borough, liberty, division of a liberty, precinct, county of a city, county of a town, cinque port, or town corporate, *unless where otherwise provided by this Act.*" If the word "Justices" in the 38th sec. had been used without any limitation or qualification, the Commissioners thought that it might, with reference to the 109th sec., have been reasonably held to include every species of justice, and therefore Justices of a corporate town. But it *was* "otherwise provided," in the 38th sec., the Justices therein referred to being termed "Justices of a division." It appeared, therefore, to the Commissioners that the word "Justices," as there used, having a specific meaning or qualification attached to it, did not include Justices who were not within the limitations, *i.e.*, who were not "Justices of the division." Dec. 10, 1841.

#### LIABILITY FOR ILLEGALLY ACTING AS GUARDIAN.

57. 5 & 6, Vic., c. 57, sec. 14. And be it enacted, that no person, during the time for which he may serve or hold the office of Assistant Overseer of any parish, nor any paid Officer engaged in the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, nor any person who, having been a paid Officer, shall have been dismissed within five years previously from such office, under the provisions of the said recited Act, shall be capable of serving as a Guardian \* \* \* \* \* and no person receiving any fixed salary or emolument from the poor rates in any Parish or Union, shall be capable of serving as a Guardian in such Parish or Union. The Commissioners deem it right to observe that if any person, to whom the above clause is applicable, shall henceforth wilfully act as a Guardian, he will render himself liable to the usual penalties of violating the provisions of a statute. August 2, 1842.

#### ACCIDENTS ATTENDED BY OTHER THAN THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER.

58. The Commissioners are of opinion that, in cases of sickness or accident requiring immediate medical or surgical attendance, and when the services of the Medical Officer cannot be promptly obtained, the Relieving Officer may employ any other medical man to attend the case. (Art. 20, No. 3, order April 21, 1842.)

They also think that in a case of urgency of this nature, in which, in the absence of the Medical Officer, another medical man attends without any order, the Guardians would be justified in paying him for such attendance; provided they subsequently decide that the person so attended was at the time in a destitute condition. As to the amount of the charge for the medical attendance in such a case, that must depend upon the circumstances of each case, and must be settled between the medical man and the Guardians. The fees prescribed by Arts. 10 and 13 of the General Medical Order refer to Medical Officers only. The Commissioners wish to add, that when a medical man (not being a Medical Officer) attends a pauper under the circumstances above described, the Relieving Officer should visit the case as soon as he is made acquainted with it; and the Medical Officer should be directed to attend the case, and relieve the medical man who had attended in his absence from the charge of it as soon as practicable. March 8, 1843.

#### RELIEF IN CASES OF EMERGENCY.

59. That if a Medical Officer was sent for to attend a poor person, and he accepted the case, and treated the person in any way as his patient, and as being under his care, the Commissioners would not allow the circumstance that there was no written order from a Relieving Officer, Overseer, or other authority, to be a justification of neglect of the case by the Medical Officer, or to protect him from the consequences of such neglect \* \* \* \*

The reasons for this construction I stated to be as follows: namely, that if the Medical Officer makes no objection to attending the case, but proceeds, or promises to proceed, in the treatment of it, he causes reliance to be placed upon his services by those who apply for his assistance, and so prevents their obtaining an order from some competent authority, or from applying for assistance in some other quarter. April 8, 1842.



### MEDICAL OFFICER TO ADVISE OVERSEERS OF THEIR DUTY.

60. The Medical Officer must give his advice to the Overseers as to persons fully competent, in cases of urgency, to incur any reasonable expense in providing lodging as well as other necessities. *April 8, 1842.*

### REMUNERATION IN SEVERE SURGICAL CASES NOT NAMED IN THE ORDER.

61. As a general rule, the Medical Officer's remuneration for his attendance in all surgical cases not mentioned in Art. 10 of the Medical Order (severe burns), must be considered as included in his fixed salary. If, however, in any special case, not mentioned in that article, the Guardians should be of opinion that the Medical Officer is fairly entitled to some extra remuneration, the Commissioners think that the Guardians would be justified in paying the Medical Officer such additional remuneration as the circumstances of the case might render proper. *January, 1844.*

### MEDICAL OFFICER'S FEE WHERE TWO MEDICAL MEN ATTENDED THE PATIENT.

62. The Board are of opinion that the Relieving Officer did not act correctly in sending the order to the Medical Officer of the district in which the accident happened, it should have been addressed to the Medical Officer of that district wherein the man was at the time when the relief was required. As regards the fee for reducing the fracture, under the circumstances set forth, it is certainly not payable to the District Medical Officer who was not called in; neither is the Medical Officer who came out of his district entitled, as a matter of right, to the fee prescribed under the General Consolidated Order, although he is entitled to a reasonable compensation for the service rendered. *July 16, 1849.*

### FEE FOR A SURGICAL CASE WHICH WAS ATTENDED SUCCESSIVELY BY TWO MEDICAL MEN.—To whom Payable.

63. A attended a fractured thigh for 14 days, when he resigned, and B took charge of the case. The Commissioners think that A is entitled to the entire fee, and that it cannot be apportioned between the two Officers. The Commissioners would observe that, in cases of this sort, an arrangement ought to be made by the Guardians that the former Medical Officer should complete his attendance on the case, notwithstanding the change of Officers. *April 22, 1841.*

### RELIEF IN CASE OF ACCIDENT TO A MAN WHO WAS NOT A PAUPER.— As to Payment of Expenses of.

64. It appeared to the Commissioners that the apprentice who caused the accident was not liable either to the Guardians or the innkeeper, to whose house the man was taken, but would only have been liable at the suit of the deceased. That it was competent to the Medical Officer to order the diet, medicines, and nurse for the deceased while the necessity was urgent, and until those things could be supplied by himself and the Relieving Officer, or under the direction of the Board of Guardians; but that he could not order such things continuously without authority from the Board of Guardians. Still, supposing that he did not report the case, if the Guardians did not then disapprove of his conduct, the Commissioners thought that in a case of such urgency it would not be desirable to dispute the bill of the innkeeper, merely on the ground of continuous authority in the Medical Officer. The board of the nurse would appear to be governed by the like consideration as the diet and medicines of the deceased, &c., &c. *November, 1841.*

### AMPUTATION.—As to the Necessity of Obtaining a Certificate prior to Performing it. Construction of Proviso in Art. 10.

65. The Commissioners do not consider that the proviso in Art. 10, which requires that the Medical Officer shall produce to the Board of Guardians a certificate, to the effect that it was right and proper that amputation or operation should be performed, is a condition *precedent* to the performance of the operation. *July, 1845.*

### POWERS OF GUARDIANS TO SUBSCRIBE TO HOSPITALS.

66. That the Guardians of any Union or Parish may, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, pay out of the common fund of such Union, or, in the case of a Parish, out of the funds in the hands of such Guardians any sum of money as annual subscription towards the support and maintenance of any public Hospital or Infirmary for the reception of sick, diseased, or wounded persons, or of persons suffering from any permanent or natural infirmity (14 & 15 Vict. cap. 105, sec. 4).



REMOVAL TO A HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY AFTER SETTING A FRACTURE,  
NO FEE LEGALLY CLAIMABLE.

67. The Commissioners consider the fee borrowed by Art. 10, is for the "treatment" of the fracture, and there is a proviso, as a condition to the payment, that the patient shall have required and have received *several attendances* after the operation by the Medical Officer.

The Commissioners desire to state that they would be prepared to acquiesce in the propriety of the payment of such additional remuneration as mentioned by the Clerk (£1), under the circumstances described wherever it should be recommended by the Guardians. *February, 1844.*

HOSPITALS.—Cases Requiring Operations to be sent to.

68. The Commissioners stated that they fully concurred in the view taken by the Guardians, "that all cases requiring extraordinary surgical aid should be sent to the Hospital at the earliest possible opportunity (if the circumstances of the cases will, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, admit of such removal), and the Commissioners very much prefer the removal of a patient, whose case may require the performance of a capital operation of surgery, to some good Hospital, to the performance of such an operation in a Workhouse. *May, 1842.*

REFUSAL OF A PATIENT TO SUBMIT TO AN OPERATION.

69. If any Medical Practitioner (not the Medical Officer of the Workhouse where the patient is) can certify that the pauper is not of sound mind, the Guardians would be justified in authorizing those means to be used which they are informed can alone save life; on the other hand, if the patient is of sound mind, he must be allowed to judge for himself. *February, 1845.*

EXTRA MEDICAL FEES.

EXTRA MEDICAL FEES.—Where Chargeable.

70. They are in fact payments made in respect of particular paupers, and can therefore be distinctly allocated; and they have always been regarded by the Poor Law Commissioners, as well as by the Board, as relief to the several paupers; and consequently chargeable to the same fund as any other relief to those paupers. They ought, therefore, to be charged to the parish or township; and to the common fund of the Union, if the pauper be irremovable, under the 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 66; or otherwise chargeable to the common fund, under the 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 110.

COMPOUND FRACTURE.—Definition of.

71. A fracture is called "compound," when the end or ends of the bone or bones have penetrated the soft parts, so as to come in contact with the external air, which alters the whole of the processes set up by nature for the cure of a simple fracture; giving rise, at the same time, to such degree of constitutional irritation as usually leads to the death of old people. The case is rather worse, than better, if the sufferer should have no skin (over the part in consequence of an ulcer), inasmuch as a tear in the skin can sometimes be induced to unite, although rarely, and the case be thus reduced to that of a simple fracture, which I do not apprehend would be the case if muscular and tendinous parts were torn and exposed by the bone without such usual covering. *August, 1845.*

DISLOCATION OF FRACTURE OF ARM.—Definition of.

72. The Commissioners understand that a dislocation of the arm includes a dislocation of the elbow, or of the wrist, as well as the shoulder.

A fracture of the arm includes a fracture of the humerus, radius, or alna, but not a fracture of the scapula, or clavicle. *April, 1843.*

FRACTURE of the CLAVICLE, or of the ACROMION SCAPULÆ, COMPOUND  
FRACTURE of the METACARPAL BONES.

73. These accidents do not come within the terms of the General Medical Order, Art. 10, and the Medical Officer is not entitled to a special fee under that order for the treatment of them. *July, 1845.*

FRACTURE of the LEG and the DISLOCATION of the ANKLE.

74. These accidents entitle the Medical Officer to a fee of £3 for each, as they constitute two independent injuries. *Jan. 30, 1845.*



## RE-FRACTURE OF A LIMB.

75. A Second fracture of a limb, after the splints have been removed, arising from the person getting out of bed, the Commissioners consider does not entitle the Medical Officer to an extra fee, neither does a second fracture occurring in the same place in a man who has left his house on a walk, if the medical man had not ceased his attendance for the first fracture. *July, 1845.*

## FRACTURE OF ONE BONE OF THE ARM, AND A DISLOCATION AT THE ELBOW JOINT OF THE OTHER BONE.

76. The Commissioners are of opinion that the fracture and the dislocation, in the case described, are two distinct injuries, for each of which the Medical Officer is entitled to be paid the fees prescribed by Art. 10 of the General Medical Order; viz., £1 in each case. The case is different from a fracture of the same bone in two places. *August 1, 1845.*

## DOUBLE AMPUTATION.

77. The construction which the Board put upon Art. 180 of the General Consolidated Order, as it affects the claim of the Medical Officer, is, that it operates to prevent the payment to him of more than one fee for the amputation which he performed, assuming that two fees became payable at the same time, and in consequence of the same cause or injury. *April, 1855.*

78. DISLOCATION of the PATELLA is not within the cases for which fees are prescribed by the Order; but the Commissioners are willing to sanction the allowance of some extra remuneration to the Medical Officer, if the Guardians should wish to make him such an allowance. *July, 1845.*

## LATERAL DISLOCATION of the KNEE JOINT, and an OBLIQUE SIMPLE FRACTURE of the TIBIA and FIBULA.

79. Both injuries being in the same leg, entitle the Medical Officer to be paid two fees. *July, 1845.*

## FRACTURE OF THE THIGH.—Treatment of.

80. The fee prescribed by Art. 177 is for "treatment" of a fracture, that is to say, not only for setting the limb, but also for attendance on the case from the time the accident happens until the patient recovers. The Board therefore consider ——— is not entitled to a fee for merely setting the fracture, but the Guardians may, if they think fit, having first obtained the approval of this Board, make a reasonable compensation for the sources rendered for setting the limb. *August 30, 1848.*

## DISLOCATION of the ANKLE is a DISLOCATION of the LEG.

81. This accident is within the meaning of the Medical Order, and therefore the fee of £3 ought to be paid to the Medical Officer for the treatment of the dislocation. *Jan., 1844.*

## FRACTURE OF MALLEOLUS EXTERNUS.

82. The Commissioners are of opinion that a fracture of the malleolus externus must be considered as a simple fracture of the leg, and that the Medical Officer would be entitled to the fee of £3 for his attendance in such a case. *July 3, 1843.*

## FRACTURE of the THUMB.

83. This accident cannot be considered a fracture of the arm, and does not legally entitle to the payment of an extra fee for the treatment of it. *Jan., 1846.*

## CONSULTATIONS.

84. As regards the application you (Mr. Griffin) have made for an order for three medical men to assist you in the amputation, I am directed to state that the more regular course under circumstances such as you describe (inability to perform the operation without assistance), is, that the Medical Officer himself (where he deems it needful to do so) should obtain any additional professional aid which may, in his judgment, be necessary; and, after the operation has been performed, submit the facts to the Guardians. It then rests with them to determine whether the case was of such an unusual and exceptional character as to warrant them in making a special allowance for the assistance so rendered. *Poor Law Board, Oct. 15, 1857.*



CONSULTATIONS WHEN NECESSARY TO BE PROCURED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
AND CHARGED TO THE GUARDIANS.

85. I am directed by the Poor Law Board to inform the Guardians of the Weymouth Union that they have given their consideration to Mr. Griffin's claim to the sum of £2 2s. for the services which he rendered in the case of the poor man named B——, of Nottingham. The Board have deemed it proper to communicate with Mr. W—— the Relieving Officer, and they learn from him that his attention was first called to this case by Mr. D——, a Justice of the Peace, who told him that Mr. P——, the Medical Officer who was then attending B——, could do no more for him. That he (Mr. W——) then went to Mr. P—— and informed him that if he considered there was any danger, or that further advice was necessary, he had better send for another medical man. It appears that Mr. P——, acting upon the authority which he had received from the Relieving Officer, then called to his aid Mr. Griffin, intimating to him that the Relieving Officer had pledged himself to remunerate him for his services. On referring to Art. 215, No. 3, of the Consolidated Order of the 24th July, 1847, the Guardians will observe that it is the duty of the Relieving Officer "in any case of sickness or accident, requiring relief by medical attendance, to procure such attendance by giving an order on the District Medical Officer, or such other means as the urgency of the case may require." The Board think that, looking to the duty of the Relieving Officer as prescribed by this Article, it was competent to him to adopt the course which he pursued. The Board, therefore, direct me to inform the Guardians that (without expressing any opinion as to the precise amount of the fee which Mr. Griffin should be paid), they are of opinion that he is entitled to be remunerated for the professional services which, by the authority of the Relieving Officer, acting on behalf of the Guardians, he was called upon to render in this case.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) COURTENAY, Secretary.

January 28, 1857.

PARTURITION.

CHILDBIRTH.—Definition of.

86. The view of the Commissioners is, that whenever pregnancy is so far advanced that it was possible that the child might have been born alive, then the delivery of such a case (though still-born) would entitle the Medical Officer to the usual fee. A seven-months' child might have been born alive, and for this reason the Commissioners think the Medical Officer should be paid the fee. *Jan. 6, 1844.*

MIDWIFERY FEE TO PERSONS ON THE PERMANENT PAUPER LIST.

87. Persons on the list required to be made out by Art. 16, and who shall be in possession of the ticket required to be given by Art. 17, and shall have caused such ticket to be exhibited to the Medical Officer, as provided by Art. 18, are entitled to medical advice, attendance, and medicines; and the Medical Officer so attending would, if the case be one of childbirth, be entitled to be paid the usual midwifery fee.

The order provides that the Medical Officer shall be paid the usual fee for attendance in childbirth in the case of any woman actually receiving relief (or whom the Guardians may decide to have been in a destitute condition), under circumstances of difficulty or danger without any order.

The medical tickets provided for by Arts. 17 and 18 of the General Medical Order are intended to be given only to aged and infirm persons, or persons permanently sick or disabled.

The Commissioners are of opinion that, for attendance on the wife of any pauper in childbirth, a separate order should be given to the Medical Officer. At the same time, if the wife's name is inserted in the medical ticket, and the Medical Officer has attended her in childbirth without any further order, the Commissioners think that, looking to the terms of Art. 18, which provides that the Medical Officer, on the exhibition to him of the ticket, and an application made on behalf of the party to whom the ticket was given, shall be held responsible for affording advice, attendance, and medicine, "in the same manner as if he had received, in each case, a special order," the Medical Officer would be entitled to the payment of a fee for his attendance. *July, 1845.*



### MIDWIFERY CASES REQUIRE AN ORDER.

88. A Medical Officer is only legally required to attend on paupers, whether for midwifery cases or for cases of illness, when called upon to do so by a written or printed order, given by some person competent to grant relief; and if a Medical Officer's services are not given in accordance to such a requisition, he has no legal right to a fee or other special remuneration from the Guardians, excepting always when attendance has been given on a woman in childbirth, under circumstances of difficulty or danger, who was actually receiving relief, or whom the Guardians may subsequently decide to have been at the time in a destitute condition. *November, 1849.*

### MIDWIFERY CASE in the WORKHOUSE.

89. The Commissioners consider the Medical Officer to be entitled to a fee in every case in which he has been sent for by the Master or the Matron of the Workhouse to attend a woman in the Workhouse, either in or immediately after childbirth. *June 25, 1841.*

### CHILDBIRTH in the case of a SINGLE WOMAN who refuses to go into the WORKHOUSE.

90. Cases of this kind should be carefully watched by the Relieving Officer, as, if the application for medical relief be renewed, or the Guardians or the Relieving Officer are otherwise aware of the destitution of the applicant at a later period, when she might be in an unfit state to be removed into the Workhouse, it would then become the duty of the Relieving Officer to give an order for the attendance of the Medical Officer at the pauper's lodgings, and this notwithstanding her previous refusal of an order of admission to the Workhouse. The second exception to Art. 1 of the General Prohibitory Order leaves it to the discretion of the Guardians to grant relief out of the Workhouse where a person shall require relief on account of any sickness, &c., affecting such person or any of his family. *March, 1846.*

### PAYMENT of MIDWIFERY FEE, where ORDER is given by OVERSEER.— Medical Tickets how far available.

91. Where the Overseer is legally qualified to make the order, that is, in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, the Guardians are bound to pay the fee under Art. 12 of the General Medical Order. But if the Guardians think the Overseer was not legally authorized to give such order, they may decline to pay the fee, and the Overseer will then make the payment himself, and include the same in his accounts, subject to the allowance or disallowance of the item by the Auditor. *October, 1845.*

### MIDWIVES.

#### EMPLOYMENT to ATTEND PAUPERS.

92. The Commissioners, moreover, see no objection to the employment of midwives in cases of ordinary labours, provided that the persons employed in that capacity be competent to discharge properly the duty which they undertake. To ensure this, as far as practicable, they should be selected with care; and the Guardians would do well to ascertain from the Medical Officers of the respective districts whether they are aware of any objection to the particular person proposed to be employed. The Guardians should impress upon the midwives, who may be employed by them, that the Medical Officer is to be called in in all cases of emergency. With respect to the Guardians paying fees to their Surgeons for instructing and qualifying midwives to attend the wives of paupers, the Commissioners are not aware of any provision of the law which will authorize them in saying that such fees can be legally paid out of the poor rates. *May 8, 1846.*

### MIDWIVES.

93. As regards the expense of midwives employed to deliver persons in the Workhouse, the Commissioners are of opinion that the cost would be properly placed to the cost of the parish liable for the maintenance of the pauper. *March 10, 1843.*

### MEDICAL RECOMMENDATIONS, COMMONLY CALLED "ORDERS."

#### DUTIES OF GUARDIANS AND RELIEVING OFFICERS IN REGARD TO.

94. The word "ordered," inserted in the last column of the Medical Officer's certificate, is not to be taken as absolutely imperative, either upon the Relieving



Officer or the Guardians, but is to be regarded as a recommendation, expressive of the Medical Officer's sense of what is required; and the certificate is accordingly to be attended to in such a way and to such an extent as the Relieving Officer or the Guardians, on their own responsibility, and on their knowledge of the circumstances of the individual in favour of whom the certificate is given, may deem to be actually necessary. If the word "ordered" in the certificate were to be taken in any other sense than that now pointed out, it would have the effect of constituting the Medical Officer the absolute judge, not only of the kind of relief to be afforded, but also of the capacity of the patient to provide it out of his own resources, without leaving even this latter question to the Guardians, in whom the discretion of giving or withholding relief of every kind is vested by law. Of course it becomes them, in the exercise of this discretion, to be very guarded, and to caution the Relieving Officer also to be on his guard if any case should occur in which, acting on a sense of duty, they may deem it right to disregard either wholly or in part the Medical Officer's certificate, as this would involve a serious responsibility, and could only be justified by a knowledge that the circumstances of the individual were really such as to make the particular relief certified as being necessary by the Medical Officer improper to be given at the cost of the Union. The foregoing observations will, the Board believe, afford a sufficient answer to the question as to the legal powers of the Guardians and the Relieving Officer in the case referred to; and with respect to the last question, the Board consider that if in any instance the Relieving Officer should, from his knowledge of the circumstances of the parties, deem it to be his duty not to carry the directions of the Medical Officer into full effect, he ought, with the least possible delay, to report the same to the Board of Guardians, together with his reasons for so acting, in order that they may decide whether he has exercised a sound discretion in the matter, and give directions accordingly. *March 22, 1850.*

ORDERS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OUGHT TO BE LITERALLY COMPLIED WITH BY THE RELIEVING OFFICER UNTIL NEXT MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS.

95. The Commissioners stated, that the Relieving Officer ought to have complied literally with the recommendation of the Medical Officer until the next meeting of the Board of Guardians, and that he ought not to have substituted other articles at the request of the pauper, though he might have added them at his own discretion. 1841.

RELIEVING OFFICER'S DUTY IN REGARD TO MEDICAL ORDERS.

96. A Medical Officer is not empowered to order, authoritatively, the supply of food or articles of diet to any sick pauper under his care, though he may certify to the Relieving Officer what particular necessities he considers the pauper to require. The Relieving Officer, on receiving such a certificate, will act upon it as he may deem right. He is directed by the General Consolidated Order, Art. 215, No. 15, in every case of a poor person receiving Medical Relief, to supply, until the next meeting of the Guardians, such relief (not being in money) as the case on his own view, "or on the certificate of the District Medical Officer," may seem to require. The opinion expressed by the Medical Officer in such certificate will be entitled to the greatest weight, both with the Relieving Officer and with the Board of Guardians; and no doubt the Relieving Officer will generally exercise a wise discretion in acting in conformity with it. If in the intervals of the Guardians' meetings, he refuses to furnish the food or other necessities so recommended by the Medical Officer, he will do so on his own responsibility, and he must be fully prepared to justify the refusal. *June 22, 1850.*

OVERSEER'S DUTY IN CASES OF URGENT NECESSITY.

97. The Overseers are bound, under the provisions of Sec. 54 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, to give, in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, such temporary relief as each case shall require, in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money, and whether the applicant for relief be settled in the parish where he shall apply for relief or not.

If the recommendation of a Medical Officer for articles of food, in a case marked by him as one of sudden and urgent necessity, were taken to an Overseer, he would, to say the least, be fully justified in obeying it; indeed, if the party were destitute, he would be bound to do so. It may be said that he is bound by the Commissioners' Regulations to report the relief afforded to the



Board of Guardians; he is so, but it does not follow that the Guardians have the power of disallowing the cost of it. If they refuse to repay him, it can be charged in his accounts, and it can be disallowed by the Auditor alone. Against this disallowance, moreover (if made), there will be, by Sec. 35 and 36 of 7 and 8 Vic., c. 101, an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench or the Poor Law Commissioners. *November 28, 1844.*

**FOR A RELIEVING OFFICER OR A BOARD OF GUARDIANS TO REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF A MEDICAL MAN IS, ON THE PART OF EITHER, TO INCUR A VERY CONSIDERABLE RESPONSIBILITY.**

98. The benefit of any doubt ought always to be given to the pauper, and in all ordinary cases the nourishment should be furnished at once. Inquiry can be made afterwards.

Now, whether it be desirable to transfer this discretion, in the matter of relief, from the Board of Guardians to the Medical Officer, without any control on the part of the former, the Commissioners do not feel called upon to decide. The Legislature only can authorize such a change. *November 28, 1844.*

#### MEDICAL ORDERS FOR DIET TO THE POOR.

99. The Uxbridge Board of Guardians resolved that when the Medical Officer order any articles of diet for persons whom they are attending, by direction of the Board, such order signed by the Medical Officer is to be immediately complied with, and the Relieving Officer will explain to the tradespeople of the different parishes, that articles supplied or such orders will be paid for by the Board, until they receive notice from him to discontinue doing so. *November 28, 1844.*

#### ALLOWANCE OF BEER AND WINE TO THE AGED INMATES OF A WORKHOUSE.

100. The Board consider that the Medical Officer certainly cannot order beer and wine, as extras, to any of the workhouse inmates, whether aged or infirm, or otherwise, merely as comforts. He can only prescribe them as medicines, or as things specifically required for health. If the Medical Officer is of opinion that any persons from extreme age or chronic disease require to have such extras, as those referred to above, the Board would not object to the Medical Officer giving a general direction, quarterly, or for any other convenient period in respect of the particular paupers whom he may name; but if he were enabled to give a general order for the supply of these or any other articles to an entire class of the inmates, such as the aged and infirm, he would have the power of establishing a dietary for the workhouse, and thus supersede both the Board and the Guardians. *August 21, 1848.*

#### SMOKING IN A WORKHOUSE.

101. By Art. 121, no pauper shall smoke in any room of the workhouse except by the special direction of the Medical Officer. They desire to point out, however, that if the deprivation of smoking tobacco be likely to be injurious to the health of any inmate, it is open to the Medical Officer to direct the use of tobacco in any particular case. But such direction must be entered in the Workhouse Medical Relief Book as an extra allowance, rendered necessary by the state of the pauper's health. *November, 1851.*

#### APPLIANCES NOT INCLUDED IN MEDICAL CONTRACTS.

102. The Commissioners are of opinion that cotton-wool and calico are not such articles as a medical man would furnish to a private patient. They are not in the terms "medical and surgical appliances" in the General Order of the Commissioners on "duties of Officers," and, therefore, that they should be furnished at the expense of the Union. *May 6, 1844.*

#### BREAD FOR POULTICES.

103. The Commissioners desire to state that as bread for poultices is not supplied by medical men to private patients, and as in fact a household article, they are of opinion that it does not come within the meaning of the words "medical and surgical appliances," as used in the Medical Order, and that it ought therefore to be supplied by the Relieving Officer. *June 10, 1844.*

#### LINSEED POULTICES.

104. The Commissioners are disposed to consider that any ingredient kept by druggists, and not forming part of the ordinary consumption of the Workhouse, nor included in the common domestic stores, should, strictly speaking, be



furnished by the Medical Officer; and linseed meal is probably of this description. The Commissioners, however, see no objection to the Guardians providing the meal in question. *June 11, 1847.*

#### LIABILITY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS TO SUPPLY LEECHES TO MEMBERS OF SICK CLUBS.

105. The Commissioners think that, when the Medical Officer is bound to furnish the medical and surgical appliances, he is bound to furnish leeches, as falling within this description; but the Medical Officer must exercise his own discretion as to the cases in which leeches are requisite; and the Commissioners think that the Medical Officer is not bound to furnish leeches, or any particular surgical appliance, or medicine, in a case which was not regularly under his care. The Commissioners are therefore of opinion that the Medical Officer was justified in his refusal to supply leeches in the case in question. *May, 1844.*

#### CONVEYANCE OF MEDICINES TO SICK PAUPERS.

106. The General Medical Order issued by the Commissioners does not contain any regulation on the subject referred to; and the Commissioners are of opinion that the Medical Officers are not bound, under the provision of that order, to forward to the residences of the sick paupers under their care the medicines prescribed for them by such Medical Officers. If the paupers are able to go themselves for the medicines, or can send for them by any member of their family, or other available means, they may be reasonably expected to do so. The Commissioners also believe that in general the Medical Officers co-operate in forwarding the medicine to the paupers, in so far as the means of sending medicines in their general practice may be available for the like purpose as regards their pauper patients, without incurring additional expense. But if the paupers themselves are unable to go, or send for the medicine, and if the Medical Officer cannot forward them without employing a special messenger for the purpose, it then becomes the duty of the Relieving Officer, under the direction of the Board of Guardians, to provide for the due conveyance of the medicine to the paupers; as in no case must the latter be left without the medicine prescribed for them by the Medical Officer. The subject is one of detail, depending on local and temporary circumstances, which ought in general to be regulated according to the discretion of the Board of Guardians, when any difficulty arises. *October 10, 1845.*

#### PROVIDING BOTTLES FOR MEDICINE.

107. Art. 206, No. 1, of the General Consolidated Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, prescribes as part of the duties of the Medical Officer that he shall supply the requisite medicines to his pauper patients. The Board are of opinion that he cannot be held to do this unless he supplies the medicines in such a state as to admit of their being conveyed to the patients; and if the latter are unable to send a bottle or vessel, in which liquid medicine may be put, the providing a bottle for the purpose rests with the Medical Officer, unless there is some special provision on the subject in his contract. The bottles ought, if furnished by the Medical Officer in any case, to be preserved and restored to him by the pauper patients. *Sept. 22, 1848.*

#### SURGERY NOT TO BE LEFT WITHOUT SOME ONE TO ANSWER APPLICATIONS.

108. The Commissioners think that some one should always be left in charge to give an answer to any person who may apply at the surgery in the absence of the surgeon or his apprentice. *July, 1842.*

#### MEDICAL OFFICER OF WORKHOUSE ENTITLED TO FEES AT CORONERS' INQUESTS.

109. By the 6 and 7 Wm. 4, c. 89, sec. 5, it is enacted that when any inquest shall be holden on the body of any person who has died in any public Hospital, or Infirmary, or any building, or place belonging thereunto, or used for the reception of the patients thereof, or who has died in any County or other Lunatic Asylum, or in any public Infirmary, or other public medical Institution, whether the same be supported by endowments, or by voluntary subscriptions, then and in such case, nothing herein contained shall be continued to entitle the Medical Officer whose duty it may have been to attend the deceased person as a Medical Officer of such Institution, as aforesaid, to the fees or remuneration herein provided.



The Commissioners do not concur in the construction which would extend the provision to the Medical Officer of a Union Workhouse.

A Union Workhouse does not appear to be a public Hospital, or Infirmary, within the meaning of the statute. It appears probable that, in considering whether a public institution comes within the description of the statute, the general character and object of such institution should be looked at, and not the use which is immediately made of it. By the word "Infirmary" is meant a place established for, and applied to, the reception and medical treatment of persons infirm through sickness, and to such persons only. A Workhouse, on the other hand, is intended for the reception and employment of destitute persons. It is true that persons who are sick, as well as destitute, are admitted, but it is because they are destitute, and not because they are sick. *March, 1846.*

#### FEE FOR EVIDENCE AT CORONER'S INQUEST IN A WORKHOUSE.

110. Where the Medical Officer's contract does not require him to give evidence at inquests, as one of the duties for the performance of which the salary is the consideration, there is nothing to prevent his receiving the usual fee allowed by the Coroner in such cases. *November 16, 1841.*

#### A MEDICAL OFFICER NOT ENTITLED TO EXAMINE, ANATOMICALLY, THE BODIES OF PAUPER INMATES OF A WORKHOUSE.

111. The Commissioners stated that nothing further is required by them in their order, directing that the Medical Officer of the Union should "ascertain and certify the cause of death" in the case of a pauper dying in the Workhouse, than a statement of what, from apparent circumstances, and such information as can be obtained from nurses and attendants, may be considered the probable cause of death. In no case do the Commissioners desire a post-mortem examination to take place solely for the purpose of satisfying their rule. Excepting by the direction of a Coroner when holding an inquest, or of the Board of Guardians, for any special, urgent, and peculiar reason, which they may deem of sufficient importance to render such an examination necessary, or at the request of the nearest relatives of the deceased, the Commissioners deem that the Medical Officer would not be justified in making a post-mortem examination. The Commissioners have further to add, that the Board of Guardians would hardly be justified in directing in any particular case that a post-mortem examination should take place, if the nearest relatives of the deceased objected clearly and decidedly to the course; and the Commissioners need hardly add, that the Guardians would, as far as circumstances will permit, do well to satisfy themselves of the necessity for such an examination before they took upon themselves to authorize it. *November 16, 1841.*

#### ADMISSION OF PERSONS UNDER INFECTIOUS DISEASES INTO WORKHOUSE.

112. If there are the means of separating persons labouring under infectious diseases, without risk to the other inmates of the establishment, the Board think that the master should receive such persons into the house. If, on the other hand, there are no such means of accommodation, and the safety of the inmates would be endangered by the admission, the Board think that the master would not be bound to admit infected persons brought with the order of the Relieving Officer. In any such cases, however, the master should instantly send for the Relieving Officer or Overseer to see that the case is properly attended to, by providing some temporary accommodation or lodging as the urgency of the case may call for. *May 3, 1848.*

#### MEDICAL ORDERS.

##### DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN RESPECT OF.

113. 1st.—The Relieving Officer is not bound to visit a pauper before giving a medical order, although it is expedient that he should visit, and, indeed, is obligatory upon him to visit such pauper as soon as he can after application for medical relief, unless such application is refused in the first instance. 2nd.—The Board consider it compulsory on the Medical Officer to attend to an order given by a Relieving Officer. 3rd.—The Medical Officer is not legally bound to attend to a medical order given by a Relieving Officer of his (the Medical Officer's) district, except in cases of paupers belonging to townships in the Relieving



Officer's district, but residing in the Medical Officer's district. 4th. A poor person requiring medical relief in a case of urgency should, in the event of the Relieving Officer being from home, call upon the Overseers, who have authority, if the case be urgent, to give a medical order. A Guardian has no such authority. 5th. A Medical Officer is not legally bound to attend a pauper patient, unless the order calling upon him to do so be written or printed, although, probably, he may not think it expedient to insist upon such an order in all cases that may arise. 6th. The Guardians, Overseers, or Relieving Officers, are the only competent parties to say whether a person is to have medical assistance at the expense of the poor rates; consequently, a District Medical Officer has no power to compel the Guardians, or the other officers referred to by you, to grant an order for medical relief under the circumstances stated in your last inquiry. *April, 1849.*

#### MASTER AND MATRON'S DUTY TO SEND FOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

114. Resolved, that in accordance with the advice of the Poor Law Commissioners, the Master and Matron be instructed in future to send a written communication to the Medical Officer, in any dangerous case requiring his immediate attendance; and that the Master be furnished with a printed check-book for the purpose. The Commissioners approve of this resolution. *June 9, 1843.*

#### RECORD OF VISITS IN MEDICAL OFFICERS' BOOKS.

115. If an Apprentice or unqualified Assistant has visited or seen the patient, and "attendance" is recorded, it must be distinguished from that given by the Medical Officer himself.

The Medical Officer is bound to visit his patients at their own homes; but whether the patient is seen at his own home, or attends voluntarily at the Medical Officer's house or a station, provided he is seen and examined personally, attendance may be recorded. *Feb. 8, 1844.*

#### DUTY OF MEDICAL OFFICER TO VISIT THE SICK.

116. It is the duty of the Medical Officer to attend paupers in sickness at the earliest practicable time after he shall have been legally required to do so. If, however, he be unavoidably prevented from attending the pauper at once, and being in possession of what he may deem sufficient information as to the nature of the case, he orders some medicine to be taken in the interval previous to his intended visit, the Board think he would act rightly in entering the patient's name in the weekly return, although he may not have seen the pauper at the time of making such entry. The Medical Officer must, of course, be prepared to justify any delay which he may suffer to take place in making his first visit to the sick pauper.

The Board are of opinion that, in any long standing case of sickness, whether the pauper be above or under sixty years of age, the Medical Officer ought not to discontinue his visits so long as the Guardians give the pauper a ticket entitling him to permanent medical relief, as the Medical Officer's attendance is thereby required for the case while the ticket remains in force. *July, 1850.*

#### VISITS OF A MEDICAL OFFICER AT THE PATIENT'S HOUSE.

117. A Medical Officer is bound, if necessary, to visit his patients at their own homes; and if serious inconvenience is caused to any pauper by coming to the Medical Officer, the visits should be made. For the Commissioners to prohibit any attendance, except at the patients' homes, would be unreasonable and unnecessary; but if the Medical Officer refuses or neglects to visit, he must be prepared to show that he was justified in the particular case. *April, 1844.*

#### RECORD OF ATTENDANCE IN THE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK.

118. The Board would point out that what is required is not a daily, but a weekly signature of his attendance, by the Medical Officer, to each case, with such a mark under each day as will show whether or not the case has been attended on that day.

#### CONVEYANCE OF MEDICAL RETURNS TO THE MEETINGS OF THE GUARDIANS.

119. The General Consolidated Order of the 24th July, 1847, Art. 206, No. 4, directs, that the District Medical Officer shall make a return to the Guardians at



each ordinary meeting in a book prepared according to a form prescribed. As the duty of making these returns devolves upon the Medical Officer, in strictness it rests with him to provide the means for conveying them to and from the place at which the meetings of the Guardians are held. For this reason it appears to the Board that any direction by the Guardians to the Relieving Officer to convey the returns could not be considered as a direction applicable to his office (within Art. 215, No. 6), which he would be bound to obey. Ordinarily, however, the Relieving Officer will incur very little trouble in bringing with him, to the weekly meetings of the Guardians, the returns of the Medical Officers. It appears that, hitherto, it has been the practice of the Relieving Officer to assist in this matter, which has not only been a convenience to the Medical Officers, but has also been attended by the advantage of insuring regularity in the delivery of the returns. The Board can only say, that it seems to be so reasonable that the Relieving Officers should continue to render this assistance, that the Board can scarcely anticipate that they would decline to do so without any sufficient cause. *March 26, 1857.*

#### PENALTY FOR ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF PAUPERS.

120. By the fourth clause of 9 and 10 Vic. c. 66, the power of removing paupers, in cases where the relief is made necessary by sickness or accident, is taken away, unless the Justices granting the warrant state in such warrant that they are satisfied that the sickness or accident will produce permanent disability.

The object of the clause is to prevent removals in cases of temporary sickness or accident. It will materially interfere, therefore, with the granting of suspended orders of removal; and will, consequently, remove the inducement for the allowance of non-resident relief in many such cases as those which have heretofore occurred. The paupers will have to be maintained by the parish where they are sick.

This provision will, probably, be found to have some bearing upon those cases of considerable practical difficulty, which arise in the relief of casualties, and the charging of the cost of such relief.

The Commissioners deem it right to call the attention of the Guardians to the 6th sec., which provides, that "if any officer of any parish or union do, contrary to law, with intent to cause any poor person to become chargeable to any parish to which such person was not then chargeable, convey any poor person out of the parish for which such officer acts, or cause or procure any poor person to be so conveyed, or give directly or indirectly any money, relief, or assistance, or afford or procure to be afforded any facility for such conveyance, or make any offer or promise, or use any threat to induce any poor person to depart from such parish; and if in consequence of such conveyance or departure, any poor person become chargeable to any parish to which he was not then chargeable, such officer, on conviction thereof before any two Justices, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than forty shillings." *September 17, 1846.*

#### RUPTURE NOT IN A GENERAL WAY CONSIDERED A PERMANENT DISABILITY.

121. A rupture, in itself, cannot be said to create a permanent disability, though doubtless in some cases it may do so. If it does not prevent a person from working, or gaining his own livelihood, the Board conceive that it would not create a permanent disability within the meaning of the 9 and 10 Vic. c. 66, sec. 4. *January, 1849.*

#### CHILDBIRTH NOT A SICKNESS.

122. With regard to pregnancy, the Board apprehend that it will not of itself constitute a sickness of the kind contemplated by 9 and 10 Vic. c. 66, sec. 4, as likely to produce permanent disability; but it may be accompanied by such ailments as would constitute temporary sickness within the meaning of the clause. If the woman in such a case receives relief, she will be irremovable; but if the pregnancy, without being accompanied by ailments amounting to sickness, simply produces destitution (as by incapacitating the woman from her



ordinary work), and she receives relief in consequence of that destitution, she will not be rendered irremovable under the section referred to. Childbirth, in ordinary cases, will be a temporary sickness within the enactment. *December 27, 1850.*

#### MEDICAL RELIEF SUFFICIENT TO AUTHORIZE REMOVAL.

123. Medical relief only afforded to an applicant for such relief, and for that alone, is such a constructive chargeability as may authorize Justices to grant orders of removal. *March, 1843.*

#### CASE PAYMENTS, A CHARGE ON THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES.

124. The payments per case to Medical Union Officers, being clearly relief to the particular paupers, should be charged to the respective parishes on whose account it is given, in the same way as ordinary relief to the paupers would be charged. 1848.

#### ARRANGEMENTS RESPECTING MEDICAL RELIEF IN THE WAYLAND UNION.

125. That the Relieving Officers, at the commencement of each year, shall severally prepare a list of all persons in receipt of permanent relief resident in each medical district, and shall deliver such list as soon as prepared to the Medical Officer of such district; and shall, further, from time to time give notice to the Medical Officer of any alterations which may take place in such list, and that all persons whose names shall be upon such list for the time being, shall be attended in case of sickness by the Medical Officer of the district in which they shall be resident, in consideration of the fixed salary, without special order.

That no other person shall receive medical relief, except by order of the Board of Guardians, or of some officer or other person duly authorized by law to order the same to be given.

In all cases in which such order shall be given by any Officer of the Union or Parish Officer, the same must be reported to the Board of Guardians at their next weekly meeting, as in all other cases of provisional relief, or the person giving the same will be held to be individually liable for the payment.

If such order shall be then confirmed by the Board, the Medical Officer shall receive, for his attendance on the same, the sum of seven shillings and sixpence, which sum shall be considered due, and be payable at the close of the quarter in which the sickness shall have commenced.

If, however, the Board shall not think fit to confirm any provisional order for medical relief, which shall have been duly reported by the person giving the same, the clerk shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Medical Officer, who shall in that case be entitled to 2s. 6d. for his past attendance, provided the case shall appear in the weekly return of cases previously to such notice, but not otherwise.

That no case of relapse shall be considered as a separate case for payment, unless the case shall have been reported as cured, or as not having again been seen or applied to be seen by the Medical Officer, and shall continue well, or make no fresh application for the space of three weeks from the date of such report.

That the salaries and payments above-mentioned shall include all journeys, medicines, and appliances whatever, except trusses, which shall be provided when necessary by the Medical Officer, and charged to the Union at cost price.

That the Medical Officer shall, as at present, attend any person belonging to any Parish in the Union, and resident within one mile of the limits thereof, on the same terms as if such persons were resident within such limits.

That all certificates which may be required by the Board of Guardians shall be given without fee, except where the Medical Officer may be required to visit any person at his or her own residence for that purpose, in which case, if no further order be made thereon, he shall be entitled to the same fee as if such person were attended under a provisional order.



That the Medical Officer of the Workhouse be required to give his attendance there at least three times in every week at such intervals, that not more than two whole days shall elapse between any two visits; or if, from any unavoidable cause, a greater interval shall so elapse, the same must be regularly reported by him to the Board at its next weekly meeting.

Resolved—that, subject to the approbation of the Poor Law Commissioners, from and after the 25th March, 1841, the Medical Officers be remunerated, partly by a fixed salary, of which the amount shall have reference to the number of persons in receipt of permanent relief, and partly by a payment per case, at an uniform rate. The fixed salaries (including that for the Workhouse), to be, as at present, an establishment charge, and apportioned as such; the cases to be charged to the Parish to which the pauper belongs, if belonging to any Parish in the Union, or receiving relief from this Board, on behalf of any other Board of Guardians, or under suspended orders of removal; otherwise to the Parish in which such pauper shall be resident, as in other cases of persons casually chargeable. *November 20, 1844.*

### VACCINATION.

#### CHARGE FOR VACCINATION OF CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSE BY THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL OFFICER.

126. As by Art. 78, No. 5, of the General Workhouse Rules, it is made the duty of the Medical Officer of the Workhouse to vaccinate such of the children in the Workhouse as may require vaccination, in the absence of any express contract providing for a specific payment to the Medical Officer for vaccination in the Workhouse, he cannot claim payment from the Guardians under his general vaccination contract for the vaccination of such children, inasmuch as, when he vaccinated them, he was acting in his character of Medical Officer, and not in that of public vaccinator. *April 17, 1847.*

#### VACCINATION NOT TO BE DEEMED RELIEF.

127. The statute 3 and 4 Vic. c. 29, does not confine the contracts for vaccination to persons in receipt of relief from the poor rates, and the statute 4 and 5 Vic. c. 32, expressly enacts that vaccination is not to be deemed relief, the object of the Legislature being to promote vaccination generally. As the contract, which the Guardians are required to make for vaccination, under the 3 and 4 Vic. c. 29, is for the vaccination "of all persons resident in the Union," it is certainly open to any persons therein, whether in the condition of paupers or otherwise, to apply to the public vaccinator. The Board presume that the Guardians of the Wem Union have adopted the form of contract for vaccination generally used in Unions, which provides that payments shall be made only for successful cases. If every case be properly attended to, there ought not to arise any question as to the vaccinator's duty in the event of any child being brought to him a second time for vaccination. But the Board apprehend that, if the operation has not been in the first instance successful, the vaccinator should again vaccinate the child. *August 24, 1849.*

#### RIGHT OF GUARDIANS TO ORDER VACCINATION WITHOUT CONSENT OF PARENTS.

128. The Poor Law Commissioners are of opinion that the Guardians have, without the permission of the parent, the right to vaccinate any child in their custody, during any danger of contagion from the small-pox.

There can be no doubt that the Guardians are bound to prevent contagion, by keeping those who are labouring under contagious diseases from coming into contact with others who might contract the disease. Exposure in a public place, of children having the small-pox, is an indictable offence, and exposure to the inmates in a Workhouse, the proper place for the reception of all destitute persons, would not seem to be essentially distinguishable from exposure in a public place.

When the disease has once appeared in a Workhouse, it is not safe to send out the inmates in which it may not have showed itself, but in whom it may be latent.



On the other hand, the Guardians are bound to protect all the inmates who may yet be protected from the danger, and the Commissioners see no limit to the medical, surgical, or other sanatory means which the Guardians may, and are bound to employ, provided the means are such as competent judges would hold to be proper.

Thus, for more ordinary purposes of cleanliness, there is no question that the Guardians rightly exercise, without express permission from the parent, a constraint on the persons of the paupers, which if exercised by a stranger would amount to assault.

Again, as to medical treatment, this is often very painful, is rarely pleasant, and can scarcely be afforded to the younger paupers without frequent instances of constraint. But there seems to be no reason to doubt that the Guardians would grossly neglect their duty to the patient, if they waited for a parent's permission to administer medicine; and every medicine operates so far like vaccination, as it expels one disorder by the introduction of another of a less violent or dangerous character.

Then as to surgical treatment, there can be as little doubt that the bleeding or other operations involving more personal violence, are as justifiable in the cases in which they can be beneficially applied, as less violent sanatory precautions.

In-as-far then as the puncturing of the skin and the introduction of vaccine is a mere precaution against an apprehended disease, not a remedy for an existing disease, this would appear to constitute no essential distinction from the preceding cases, even if in other cases the medical and surgical care was never applied but when disorder had actually made its appearance. For, even in these cases, medical and surgical treatment is as much directed to the prevention or alleviation of the apprehended progress of a disorder, as to the cure or alleviation of the disease at its present stage.

It seems to the Commissioners, therefore, that whenever medical men are agreed that any application is the specific or most proper prevention of any disorder immediately apprehended, the Guardians are fully justified in law in applying it; and more especially when the bad consequences of neglect would extend beyond the pauper to whom the application is proposed to be made; and that the fact that the consent of parents or of the pauper is wanting, that the appliance involves personal violence and the introduction of a specific disease, and that it is purely and exclusively precautionary, as in the case of vaccination when the small-pox is known to be prevalent, makes no difference in the duty and right of the Guardians in these respects. *May 18, 1840.*

#### VACCINATORS.—THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

129. The 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 29, requires that the Guardians should contract with a Medical Officer of the Union, or a legally qualified Medical Practitioner. The Poor Law Commissioners have prescribed the qualifications for the Medical Officer of the Union; but have not professed to define the precise meaning of the terms "legally qualified Medical Practitioner." They certainly do not consider that the person to be appointed as a vaccinator need be qualified in the same manner as the Medical Officer of the Union. If vaccination be a surgical operation, any Practitioner who is legally qualified to practice surgery, may be contracted with by the Guardians, under the statute. If it be a medical operation, falling within the office of an Apothecary, the party must be qualified to practice as an Apothecary, in his general practice. This is the view taken by the Poor Law Board on this subject. *February 22, 1848.*

#### WITHHOLDING RELIEF TO THE PARENTS OF CHILDREN UNVACCINATED, ILLEGAL.

130. The Guardians would not be justified in withholding relief from paupers on this ground, inasmuch as to constitute a valid claim for relief and an obligation on the authorities to grant all necessary relief, it is only required that the party applying be destitute and resident within the Union, or casually destitute therein. The Commissioners think that as so few persons have been vaccinated in the



Union during the past year, as compared with the number of births, it would be advisable for the Guardians to direct the vaccinators, as opportunities may offer to them, to visit the houses of the humbler classes, where they know there are unvaccinated children, and endeavour to obtain the consent of the parents of such children to their being vaccinated. *March 7, 1845.*

#### RE-VACCINATION, IF SUCCESSFUL, TO BE PAID FOR.

131. The Board having regard to the object of the contracts, and of the Act of Parliament under which they were framed, namely, the "Prevention of Small-Pox," the Board consider that it will not be expedient to refuse the fee on re-vaccination in cases where the Guardians may be satisfied that the re-vaccination has really taken place, and has been successful. *December 23, 1851.*

### LUNACY.

#### VISITATION OF LUNATIC PAUPERS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

132. The Board have communicated with the Commissioners in Lunacy with a view to ascertain their opinion as to the construction of the enactment in question upon this point; and the Board learn that the Commissioners are of opinion that it was the intention of the Legislature, in that enactment, that the pauper lunatics who may be inmates of Workhouses, should be visited and reported upon quarterly; and that the proper officers to perform this duty are the Medical Officers of the respective Workhouses. You will observe, however, that no fee is provided by the Act to be paid in respect of pauper lunatics in Workhouses, and the Commissioners in Lunacy are of opinion, that the Legislature made this exception advisedly, it being considered that no such fee was called for in the case of a Medical Officer of a Workhouse, which he would in the ordinary course of his duty constantly visit. *October 26, 1853.*

#### FEE TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS FOR CERTIFICATES IN REGARD TO LUNATIC PAUPERS.

133. The Board are not aware of any rule of law which makes any difference as to the right of a Medical Practitioner, called in to examine a poor person alleged to be lunatic, to be paid a proper compensation for his services, whatever may be the result of that examination. *May 11, 1850.*

#### VISITATION OF LUNATIC PAUPERS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

134. 1st.—The duty of a Medical Officer, as to visiting and reporting, under the 16 and 17 Vic., c. 97, sec. 66, applies only to pauper lunatics. By the term "pauper lunatic," is meant every person of unsound mind, and every person being an idiot, who is maintained by, or chargeable to, any parish, union, or county. 2nd.—The Board think that patients who have been discharged from an asylum, as cured, are not to be visited and returned, unless, being chargeable, there is reason also to believe that they are still labouring under such an unsoundness of mind, as is contemplated by the Interpretation Clause, section 132. 3rd.—Idiots, whether adults or children, are to be included in the quarterly return, made by the Medical Officer, under section 66. *December 19, 1853.*

#### DUTY OF MEDICAL OFFICER TO VISIT QUARTERLY PAUPER LUNATICS.

135. It is required that the Medical Officer shall give notice to the Overseer of every lunatic person, of whose lunacy he shall have knowledge, so that steps may be taken to procure his removal to an asylum. If the lunatic be so removed, no necessity will exist for the Medical Officer's visiting; but if, notwithstanding he has given such notice, the lunatic from any cause be not removed, it will be his duty to visit such lunatic, in the manner prescribed in the statute. The Commissioners being aware that there are many pauper lunatics not in any asylum, or licensed house, have deemed it advisable to point out to the Medical Officers of Unions the new duties applicable to them in reference to such lunatics. Upon the provision in the statute, which prohibits the Medical Officer of the Union from giving the requisite certificate of the insanity of the pauper, the Commissioners have only to observe that the Legislature has deemed it right to make this exclusion, and so far as the prohibition extends in the Act, it must be submitted to. *November 10, 1845.*



DUTY OF MEDICAL OFFICER TO GIVE NOTICE TO OVERSEER OF EVERY LUNATIC  
OF WHOSE LUNACY HE SHALL HAVE KNOWLEDGE.

136. The terms of the section are, "That *every* pauper lunatic, *chargeable to any parish*, who shall not be in an asylum, &c., shall be visited once in every three months by the *Medical Officer of the parish or union to which such lunatic shall belong.*" The Commissioners think it clear that this provision casts upon you, as Medical Officer, the duty of visiting *every* pauper lunatic who "belongs" to any parish within your district. It is provided in the Interpretation Clause (section 84) that the word "lunatic" shall mean every insane person, and every person being an idiot or lunatic, or of unsound mind. The question then arises, what meaning is to be attached to the word "belong," as used in the sentence above cited. The Commissioners have had occasion to communicate on this subject with the Commissioners in Lunacy, who state their views in the following terms: "The Commissioners in Lunacy apprehend that the word 'belong' will be satisfied by holding, for the purpose of that the Medical Officer of the Union within which the pauper resides, and through the Relieving Officer of which, as the Commissioners assume, the weekly payments are made, is the proper Medical Officer to visit the pauper." As the duties imposed by the 55th section are cast upon you as Medical Officer by the statute, which makes no provision for any special payment on that account, the Commissioners think that you are not entitled to any separate fee for the performance of this particular service; but as this additional labour was not contemplated when your appointment took place, it may be a matter for consideration by the Guardians, whether they will deem it right to recommend any increase in your remuneration. *Nov. 10, 1845.*

RELIEVING OFFICER, GUARDIAN, OR OVERSEER, TO GIVE NOTICE TO MEDICAL  
OFFICER OF LUNATICS.

137. 1st.—The Relieving Officer, or the Guardians, or the Overseers, will doubtless give you the information as to the pauper lunatics who are residing in your district. 2nd.—No time is specified in the Act for making the return; it must be made within every three months; and, consequently, it would seem most convenient that the return should be made at the end of each three months. 3rd.—The Commissioners are not prepared to give any general instruction as to the meaning of the words "fit to be at large," as it is incumbent upon the Medical Officer to make any specific report upon each particular case. But they observe, that the Legislature appears to have contemplated that other than *harmless idiots* may be fit to be at large, as the term actually used is *lunatics*, which includes, according to the Interpretation Clause, *insane persons, and persons of unsound mind*, as well as *idiots*. 4th.—In regard to the lunatic pauper in the Workhouse, it appears that so far as the Medical Officer is concerned, he must give notice, in writing, under section 48, to the Relieving Officer of the Union, in which the parish to which the pauper is chargeable is comprised; and this Relieving Officer must take the requisite proceedings under the statutes. It is manifest, therefore, that no entry in the Form C, nor any notice to the Master, will be a compliance with this provision. 5th.—The Commissioners consider that you cannot certify as to the insanity of any lunatic paupers, who are taken before the Justices, whether they belong to your own district, or any other district in the Union, such paupers not being wandering lunatics. 6th.—It does not appear that there is any restriction upon your certifying as to the insanity of any wandering lunatic brought before the Justices, under the 49th section. *October, 1845.*



# LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

## HONORARY CONTRIBUTORS NOT RECORDED IN ANY UNION.

	s.	d.
Turner, William, Kensington	100	0
Brown, F. C., M.D., Chatham	62	0
Proper, John, New Cavendish Street	20	0
Smith, William, M.D., Weymouth	21	0
Thornton, Robert, 9th Regiment	21	0
Toynbee, Joseph, Savile Row	21	0
Cotton, C., M.D., Lynn	10	0
Ogle, W., M.D., Lower Belgrave Street	5	0
Hearne, Dr., Southampton	10	0
"Sperans"	5	0
Skinner, W. A., Kings Cliffe	5	0
Students, St. Thomas's Hospital	57	0
Students, Bristol Infirmary	30	0
Bank Interest	55	9

## POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

<i>Amptill.</i>	s.	d.	<i>a Bradfield.</i>	s.	d.	<i>a Wallingford.</i>	s.	d.
Chapman ...	10	0	Kidgell ...	20	0	Breach ...	15	0
<i>a Bedford.</i>			Fox ...	20	0	Byass ...	10	0
Veasey ...	10	0	Smith ...	10	0	Subscribed in		
Gregory ...	5	0	Waldron ...	10	0	Reading		
Barker ...	21	0	Izod ...	10	0	<i>Wantage.</i>		
Steadman ...	10	0	Breach ...	10	0	Lightfoot ...	20	0
Wotton			<i>Cookham.</i>			Duncan ...	5	0
Godfrey			Plumbe ...	21	0	<i>a Windsor.</i>		
Godfrey			Westell ...	10	0	Brown ...	10	0
Robinson	40	0	Wilkinson	10	0	<i>a Wokingham.</i>		
Barker			Robson	10	0	Luce ...	26	0
Gregory			Bellis	20	0	Weight ...	25	0
Steadman			Plumbe	20	0	Taylor ...	10	0
Prior			<i>a Easthampstead.</i>			May ...	10	0
<i>Biggleswade.</i>			Croft ...	5	0			
Stevens ...	21	0	Davies ...	10	0	<b>BUCKINGHAM-</b>		
<i>Leighton Buzzard.</i>			Thompson ...	5	0	<b>SHIRE.</b>		
1 Officer			<i>Farringdon.</i>			<i>a Amersham.</i>		
<i>a Luton.</i>			Maskelyne ...	5	0	Brickwell ...	25	0
Benson ...	5	0	Kennard ...	5	0	Dewsnap ...	5	0
Tomson ...	5	0	<i>Hungerford.</i>			Gray ...	25	0
Farr ...	5	0	Brown ...	5	0	Oliver ...	20	0
Farr, F. ...	5	0	<i>a Newbury.</i>			Smeathman ...	22	6
Stevens ...	5	0	Watts ...	10	0	Smith ...	2	6
<i>a Woburn.</i>			Watts ...	10	0	Officers ...	25	0
Veasey ...	10	0	<i>a Reading.</i>			Ditto ...	25	0
Williams ...	5	0	Vines ...	5	0	Ditto ...	27	6
			Walford ...	10	0	Ditto ...	27	6
<b>BERKSHIRE.</b>			Workman ...	15	0	<i>Aylesbury.</i>		
<i>a Abingdon.</i>			Forseveral Unions			Brown ...	15	0
Martin ...	41	0	after deducting			Hooper ...	10	0
Stone ...	20	0	expenses ...	70	0	Cornish ...	5	0
Barrett ...	20	0				Ceely ...	20	0

The Unions marked "a" Petitioned the Legislature or Memorialized the Poor Law Board in 1856 or 1857.

The Names marked "b" are either Honorary Subscribers, or have ceased to be Poor Law Medical Officers.

Those Names marked "c" have subscribed in other Unions, of which they are also Medical Officers.



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Brown ... ..	15	0	<i>Whittlesey.</i>			<i>Bodmin.</i>		
Spencer ... ..	10	0	Crisp ... ..	10	0	Tickell ... ..	15	0
<i>Buckingham.</i>			<i>a Wisbech.</i>			Gaved ... ..	10	0
3 Officers			4 Officers ...	12	6	<i>Camelford.</i>		
<i>Eton.</i>			Ditto ... ..	7	6	Wade ... ..	20	0
b Smith			Burman ... ..	5	0	<i>a Columb Major, St.</i>		
<i>a Newport Pagnell.</i>			Wallace ... ..	15	0	Nankivell ...	15	0
Gent ... ..	10	0	Tubbs ... ..	5	0	Wilkins ... ..	10	0
<i>Winslow.</i>			Metcalf ... ..	5	0	<i>Falmouth.</i>		
4 Officers			<b>CHESHIRE.</b>			4 Officers		
<i>Wycombe.</i>			<i>a Altrincham.</i>			<i>a Germaines, St.</i>		
Rose ... ..	10	0	Rogers ... ..	42	0	Kerswill		
Turner ... ..	10	0	Hill ... ..	10	0	Chubb		
Edis ... ..	10	0	Renshaw ...	10	0	Prowse		
Smith ... ..	5	0	Gleeson ... ..	15	0	Clarke		
Wasser ... ..	5	0	<i>Boughton, Great.</i>			Kempthorne		
Small ... ..	10	0	4 Officers			<i>Helston.</i>		
Matthews ...	5	0	<i>Chester.</i>			Williams ...	5	0
Colbourn ...	5	0	1 Officer			<i>Launceston.</i>		
Savory ... ..	10	0	<i>Congleton.</i>			West ... ..	5	0
Officers ... ..	36	0	3 Officers			Sargeant ...	5	0
<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE</b>			<i>a Macclesfield.</i>			b Brown		
<i>a Cambridge.</i>			3 Officers ...	15	0	<i>a Liskeard.</i>		
Ransome ...	20	0	Newbold ...	20	0	Jagoe ... ..	5	0
Bailey ... ..	10	0	Firth ... ..	20	0	Lawrence ...	5	0
Newby ... ..	20	0	Loney ... ..	20	0	Prideaux ...	5	0
Beck ... ..	21	0	Mayer ... ..	20	0	Clogg ... ..	5	0
<i>Caxton and Arrington.</i>			b Lallemand ...	10	0	Brown ... ..	5	0
Wright ... ..	15	0	<i>Nantwich.</i>			Bowden ... ..	5	0
Raynes ... ..	10	0	8 Officers			b White		
Subscribed further,			<i>a Nortwich.</i>			c Sleman		
see Ely			Hughes ... ..	10	0	<i>a Penzance.</i>		
<i>a Chesterton.</i>			Smith ... ..	10	0	Berryman ...	5	0
Subscribed further,			McGregor ...	10	0	Permewan ...	5	0
see Ely			Dean ... ..	10	0	Rosewill ...	5	0
Ramsay ... ..	10	0	Holmes ... ..	5	0	Congdon ...	5	0
Pinchard ...	10	0	<i>a Runcorn.</i>			Boase ... ..	5	0
Knox ... ..	10	0	Wilson ... ..	5	0	<i>Redruth.</i>		
Ellis ... ..	10	0	Carruthers ...	10	0	Harris ... ..	4	0
Thurnall ...	10	0	<i>Stockport.</i>			<i>Stratton.</i>		
<i>a Ely.</i>			5 Officers			2 Officers		
Ely, Chesterton,			<i>a Wirrall.</i>			<i>Truro.</i>		
Caxton, and			Officers ... ..	21	0	8 Officers		
Newmarket ...	25	0	Gorst ... ..	5	0			
Davie ... ..	40	0	Godden ... ..	20	0	<b>CUMBERLAND.</b>		
<i>a Linton.</i>			Nuttall ... ..	5	0	<i>a Alston with Garrigill.</i>		
Prince ... ..	20	0	Hewitt ... ..	5	0	Carson ... ..	10	0
<i>Newmarket.</i>			Russell ... ..	5	0	Arnison ... ..	15	0
Fairecloth ...	10	0	Byerley ... ..	5	0	<i>Bootle.</i>		
Fyson ... ..	10	0	b McDougall ...	5	0	Hudson ... ..	10	0
Waddison ...	10	0	<b>CORNWALL.</b>			<i>Brampton.</i>		
<i>North Witchford.</i>			<i>Astell, St.</i>			1 Officer		
Farrar ... ..	10	0	White ... ..	20	0			



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>a Penrith.</i>			<i>a Crediton.</i>			<i>Tavistock.</i>		
Pearson ... ..	10	0	Warren ... ..	21	0	Sleman ... ..	10	0
Ferguson ... ..	10	0	Basley ... ..	47	0	Jackson ... ..	5	0
Earl ... ..	10	0	Davey ... ..	5	0	<i>a Thomas, St.</i>		
Gill ... ..	10	0	Edwards ... ..	5	0	Brent ... ..	30	0
Williamson ... ..	10	0	<i>East Stonehouse.</i>			Walker ... ..	20	0
<i>a Whitehaven.</i>			1 Officer			Hartnoll ... ..	10	0
Hilton ... ..	10	0	<i>City of Exeter</i>			Price ... ..	5	0
<i>Wigton.</i>			4 Officers			c Saunders		
Wilkinson ... ..	20	0	<i>Holsworthy.</i>			c Edwards		
Elliott ... ..	20	0	5 Officers			<i>a Tiverton.</i>		
Robinson ... ..	20	0	<i>a Honiton.</i>			Lamotte ... ..	5	0
<b>DERBYSHIRE.</b>			Burd ... ..	40	0	Beedell ... ..	5	0
<i>Ashbourne.</i>			Jerrard ... ..	10	0	Gervis ... ..	5	0
7 Officers			Devenish ... ..	10	0	Haley ... ..	15	0
<i>Bakewell.</i>			Cann ... ..	5	0	Edwards ... ..	10	0
7 Officers			c Wheeton			Milson ... ..	20	0
<i>a Belper.</i>			Saunders ... ..	10	0	Bryden ... ..	10	0
7 Officers			c Hill			<i>Torrington.</i>		
<i>Chapel-en-le-Frith.</i>			<i>Kingsbridge.</i>			7 Officers		
Shipton ... ..	10	0	Rogers ... ..	5	0	<i>Totness.</i>		
<i>a Chesterfield.</i>			<i>Newton Abbot.</i>			Brooking ... ..	5	0
Nicholson ... ..	15	0	Sullcock ... ..	10	0	Bowden ... ..	5	0
Harwood ... ..	21	0	Hele ... ..	10	0	c Chilcote		
<i>Derby.</i>			Manley ... ..	5	0	<b>DORSETSHIRE.</b>		
1 Officer			Haydon ... ..	10	0	<i>Beaminster.</i>		
<i>a Glossop.</i>			Nosworthy ... ..	5	0	Clapcott ... ..	15	0
Howard ... ..	15	0	Puddicombe ... ..	5	0	<i>Blandford.</i>		
Rhodes ... ..	15	0	Moore ... ..	5	0	Ewens ... ..	5	0
<i>Hayfield.</i>			Brookes ... ..	10	0	b Nott		
1 Officer			Chilcot ... ..	5	0	<i>a Bridport.</i>		
<i>Shardlow.</i>			<i>Okehampton.</i>			Cory ... ..	5	0
8 Officers			Denham ... ..	5	0	Hounsell ... ..	2	6
<b>DEVONSHIRE.</b>			Hunt ... ..	5	0	<i>a Cerne.</i>		
<i>a Axminster.</i>			<i>Plymouth.</i>			Davis ... ..	5	0
Hallet ... ..	15	0	Stevens ... ..	20	0	Coles ... ..	5	0
Jerrard ... ..	10	0	Jago ... ..	20	0	Dowling ... ..	20	0
Carey ... ..	10	0	Derry ... ..	10	0	<i>a Dorchester.</i>		
Jolliffe ... ..	5	0	Dale ... ..	20	0	Curme ... ..	5	0
Gillett ... ..	5	0	Harper ... ..	20	0	Good ... ..	5	0
<i>a Barnstable.</i>			<i>a Plympton St. Mary.</i>			<i>a Poole.</i>		
Coke ... ..	5	0	Pode ... ..	11	5	Hamilton ... ..	10	0
Bencroft ... ..	5	0	Hartley ... ..	5	0	Nott ... ..	10	0
Morgan ... ..	5	0	Martyn ... ..	5	0	Lacy ... ..	10	0
Pick ... ..	5	0	Langworthy ... ..	5	0	<i>a Shaftesbury.</i>		
Foquett ... ..	10	0	Jack ... ..	5	0	Miles ... ..	5	0
Clarke ... ..	25	0	Adkins ... ..	5	0	Barrett ... ..	15	0
b Ackland			<i>South Moulton.</i>			Brine ... ..	15	0
<i>Bideford.</i>			Haley ... ..	5	0	<i>a Sherborne.</i>		
Pridham ... ..	11	9	Riccard ... ..	10	0	5 Officers		
Turner ... ..	5	0	Burrows ... ..	5	0	<i>a Sturminster.</i>		
Ackland ... ..	5	0	<i>a Stoke Damerel.</i>			Cheesewright ... ..	25	0
Vine ... ..	5	0	De la Rue ... ..	5	0	Tarzewell ... ..	25	0
			Butcher ... ..	5	0			
			Bennett ... ..	5	0			
			Rolston ... ..	5	0			



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wills ... ..	25	0	<i>Sunderland.</i>			<i>Orsett.</i>		
Collins ... ..	25	0	Taylor ... ..	10	0	Parrott ... ..	5	0
<i>a Wareham &amp; Purbeck.</i>			Barron ... ..	5	0	Nunn ... ..	10	0
Hall ... ..	10	0	Evans ... ..	5	0	<i>Rochford.</i>		
Willcox ... ..	5	0	Blumer ... ..	5	0	Warrick ... ..	2	6
Williams ... ..	10	0	Nattrass ... ..	5	0	<i>Romford.</i>		
Miller ... ..	10	0	<i>Teesdale.</i>			Davey ... ..	10	0
Notts ... ..	5	0	6 Officers			<i>b Matthews</i> ... ..	5	0
<i>a Weymouth.</i>			<i>Weardale:</i>			Clarkson ... ..	10	0
Griffin ... ..	21	0	5 Officers			Manly & Davidson	10	0
Lithgow ... ..	15	0				Cooper ... ..	10	0
Boyd, M.D. ... ..	15	0	<i>ESSEX.</i>			Sullivan ... ..	10	0
<i>Wimborne &amp; Cranborne.</i>			<i>a Billericay.</i>			<i>a Saffron Waldon.</i>		
4 Officers			6 Officers			<i>b Marsh</i>		
			<i>a Braintree.</i>			Welsh ... ..	15	0
<i>DURHAM.</i>			Dixon ... ..	10	0	Brook ... ..	15	0
<i>a Auckland.</i>			Harrison ... ..	10	0	Jones ... ..	15	0
Hutchinson ... ..	35	0	Rust ... ..	10	0	Stear ... ..	15	0
Alworthy ... ..	20	0	Owen ... ..	10	0	<i>c Spurgin</i> ... ..	15	0
Kilburn ... ..	25	0	<i>Chelmsford.</i>			<i>c Fowell</i> ... ..	5	0
Hardy ... ..	25	0	Goodchild ... ..	5	0	<i>a Tendring.</i>		
<i>Chester-le-Street.</i>			<i>Colchester.</i>			Osmond ... ..	22	6
2 Officers			4 Officers			Meadowcroft ... ..	10	0
<i>Darlington.</i>			<i>a Dummow.</i>			Latten ... ..	7	6
Piper ... ..	10	6	Richard ... ..	10	0	Peat ... ..	20	0
<i>Durham.</i>			Parkerson ... ..	10	0	<i>c Mingaye</i>		
3 Officers			Riley ... ..	10	0	<i>a West Ham.</i>		
<i>Easington.</i>			Clapham ... ..	10	0	<i>b Banks</i> ... ..	5	0
4 Officers			Marsh & Money	20	0	Collins, M.D. ... ..	21	0
<i>a Gateshead.</i>			Smith ... ..	10	0	Peskett ... ..	5	0
Wilson ... ..	2	6	<i>a Epping.</i>			Vallance ... ..	10	0
Davis ... ..	2	6	Clegg ... ..	10	0	<i>Witham.</i>		
Stevenson ... ..	2	6	Day ... ..	10	0	Giles ... ..	20	0
Callender ... ..	2	6	Mc Nab ... ..	15	0	Varenne ... ..	20	0
Dodd ... ..	2	6	Rix ... ..	15	0	Proctor ... ..	20	0
Mc Allum ... ..	2	6	Barry ... ..	5	0	<i>b Med. friend</i>	5	0
<i>Houghton-le-Spring.</i>			Dobson ... ..	25	0			
3 Officers			<i>a Halsted.</i>			<i>GLOUCESTER-</i>		
<i>Lanchester.</i>			Sinclair ... ..	20	6	<i>SHIRE.</i>		
Watson ... ..	7	6	<i>b Meheux</i> ... ..	10	0	<i>Bristol, City.</i>		
<i>Sedgefield.</i>			<i>a Lexden &amp; Winstree.</i>			Pring ... ..	5	0
3 Officers			Mingaye ... ..	5	0	Davis ... ..	5	0
<i>a South Shields.</i>			Green ... ..	20	0	Mc Pherson ... ..	5	0
Williamson ... ..	15	6	<i>Maldon.</i>			Smith ... ..	5	0
Denham ... ..	15	6	Tomlinson ... ..	10	0	<i>a Cheltenham.</i>		
Callender ... ..	15	6	Thorpe, jun. ... ..	10	0	Gabb ... ..	5	0
Sanders ... ..	15	0	May ... ..	20	0	Eves, M.D. ... ..	15	0
Tate ... ..	5	0	Gwynne ... ..	10	0	Cottle ... ..	5	0
<i>a Stockton.</i>			Rush ... ..	10	0	<i>a Chipping Sodbury.</i>		
Kirk ... ..	5	0	Gange ... ..	20	0	Brookman ... ..	5	0
Whiteside ... ..	10	0	<i>a Ongar.</i>			Day ... ..	5	0
Moore ... ..	10	0	<i>b Dalgairn</i> ... ..	5	0	Bletchly ... ..	5	0
			Keane, M.D. ... ..	5	0	Ashley ... ..	5	0
			Gwyn ... ..	5	0	<i>Cirencester.</i>		
			<i>b Rix</i> ... ..	10	0	Adamson ... ..	10	6
			<i>c Clegg</i>			Cornwall ... ..	10	6
						Iles ... ..	10	6



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>Clifton.</i>			<i>a Ledbury.</i>			<i>Welwyn.</i>		
Grace ... ..	10	0	Tanner ... ..	5	0	1 Officer		
c Pring			Dunn ... ..	5	0			
<i>a Dursley.</i>			Griffin ... ..	5	0	<b>HUNTINGDON-</b>		
Bendall ... ..	20	0	<i>Leominster.</i>			<b>SHIRE.</b>		
<i>Gloucester.</i>			Chattaway ...	5	0	<i>a Huntingdon.</i>		
Hepworth ... ..	5	0	<i>Ross.</i>			Isaacson ... ..	5	0
<i>a Newent.</i>			Thompson ... ..	5	0	Newton ... ..	5	0
b Hollister ... ..	15	0	Jones ... ..	10	0	Woods ... ..	5	0
b Gabb ... ..	5	0	Rootes ... ..	5	0	Foster ... ..	25	0
c Axford			Wilmot ... ..	5	0	Bates ... ..	10	0
<i>a Northleach.</i>			<i>a Weobley.</i>			<i>a Ives, St.</i>		
Bedwell ... ..	15	0	Lomax			5 Officers		
Boulton ... ..	10	0	Palmer			<i>Neots, St.</i>		
Lambe ... ..	5	0	Giles			5 Officers		
Walters ... ..	5	0						
<i>a Stow-on-the-Wold.</i>			<b>HERTFORDSHIRE.</b>			<b>KENT.</b>		
3 Officers			<i>a St. Alban's</i>			<i>a Ashford, East.</i>		
<i>Stroud.</i>			Hutchinson ...	7	6	Best, M.D. ... ..	10	0
8 Officers			Russell ... ..	2	6	Whitfield ... ..	10	0
<i>a Tetbury.</i>			West ... ..	2	6	Wildash ... ..	10	0
Hole ... ..	5	0	<i>Barnet.</i>			b Campbell ... ..	10	0
Wickham ... ..	5	0	Bury ... ..	10	0	Wildash, M.D. ...	10	0
<i>a Tewkesbury.</i>			<i>Berkhamstead.</i>			Pittock ... ..	10	0
Martin ... ..	30	0	Lipscombe ...	5	0	<i>Ashford, West.</i>		
Prior ... ..	25	0	Pope ... ..	5	0	Sheppard ... ..	15	0
Allard ... ..	25	0	<i>Bishop Stortford.</i>			Wilks ... ..	5	0
b Dixon ... ..	25	0	Colston ... ..	20	0	Robinson ... ..	5	0
<i>a Thornbury.</i>			<i>a Buntingford.</i>			<i>a Blean.</i>		
Powell ... ..	10	0	Gaffney ... ..	15	0	Williams ... ..	35	0
Hicks ... ..	21	0	Hooper, M.D. ...	15	0	Andrews ... ..		
<i>Westbury-on-Severn.</i>			b Aldersay ... ..	7	6	<i>a Bridge.</i>		
Collins	20	0	Powell ... ..	5	0	Sicard ... ..	20	0
Jones			<i>a Hatfield.</i>			c Sankey ... ..	5	0
Grant			3 Officers			c Cooper		
<i>Wheatenhurst.</i>			<i>Hemel Hempstead.</i>			c Wildash		
2 Officers			Wotton ... ..	21	0	<i>Bromley.</i>		
<i>Winchcombe.</i>			<i>Hertford.</i>			3 Officers		
2 Officers			Archer ... ..	10	0	<i>a Canterbury.</i>		
<b>HEREFORDSHIRE.</b>			Dunn ... ..	10	0	Cooper ... ..	20	0
<i>Bromyard.</i>			Odell ... ..	10	0	b Gooch ... ..	5	0
1 Officer			b Woodhouse ...	10	0	b Reid ... ..	10	0
<i>Dore.</i>			<i>Hitchin.</i>			<i>Cranbrook.</i>		
3 Officers			Shillitoe ... ..	5	0	Dunhill ... ..	10	0
<i>a Hereford.</i>			Smith ... ..	26	0	c Penkivil		
Hanbury ... ..	12	6	Philson ... ..	10	0	Newington ... ..	5	0
<i>a Kington.</i>			<i>Royston.</i>			c Wells		
Bennett ... ..	15	0	6 Officers			<i>Dartford.</i>		
b Langston ... ..	10	6	<i>a Ware.</i>			4 Officers		
Foot ... ..	5	0	8 Officers			<i>a Dover.</i>		
Blakely & Officers	30	6	<i>Watford.</i>			Walter ... ..	10	0
Lomax ... ..	5	0	Ward ... ..	5	0	c Chalk		
			Brett ... ..	5	0	c Davey		
			c Wotton					



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>a Eastry.</i>			Gregory ...	10	0	<i>Caton.</i>		
Leggatt ...	5	0	Geere ...	10	0	3 Officers		
Emmerson ...	5	0	<i>Sheppey.</i>			<i>Chorley.</i>		
Davey ...	5	0	2 Officers			5 Officers		
Chalk ...	5	0	<i>a Tenterden.</i>			<i>a Chorlton.</i>		
Sladden ...	5	0	Newington ...	20	0	Kirkman ...	5	0
<i>c Sankey</i> ...	5	0	Terry ...	5	0	Hatton ...	5	0
Leeson ...	5	0	Ayerst ...	5	0	Midwood ...	5	0
<i>a Elham.</i>			Wells ...	5	0	Richmond ...	15	0
<i>c Pittock</i>			Jenkins ...	5	0	Melland ...	5	0
<i>a Faversham.</i>			<i>Thanet, Isle of.</i>			Greaves ...	20	0
Hoare ...	22	6	<i>b Daniel</i> ...	5	0	Allen ...	5	0
Church ...	20	0	<i>b Snowden</i> ...	5	0	<i>a Clitheroe.</i>		
Giraud and } Partner }	20	6	<i>b Webster</i> ...	5	0	Scott, M.D. ...	10	0
Francis ...	5	0	Curling ...	5	0	Whatmough, M.D. ...	10	0
<i>a Gravesend and Milton.</i>			<i>Tonbridge.</i>			Gisburn ...	5	0
Sanders ...	35	0	Satchell ...	2	6	Chapman ...	5	0
Gramshaw ...	35	0	Dakins ...	2	6	<i>a Fylde, The</i>		
<i>a Greenwich.</i>			Vine ...	2	6	Gradwell ...	5	0
McGregor, M.D. ...	5	0	<i>b Gorham</i> ...	2	6	Shaw ...	5	0
Arthur, M.D. ...	5	0	LANCASHIRE.			Bowness ...	5	0
Hollingsworth ...	10	0	<i>a Ashton-under-Lyne.</i>			Moore ...	5	0
<i>b Bradley</i> ...	5	0	<i>c Mallalieu</i>			Hunt ...	5	0
Cogan ...	25	0	Evans			Niddrie ...	5	0
<i>Hollingbourn.</i>			Wood			<i>Garstang.</i>		
6 Officers			<i>c Brierly</i>			3 Officers		
<i>Hoo.</i>			Beecroft			<i>Haslingden.</i>		
1 Officer			Pomfret			Wimpenny ...	10	0
<i>a Lewisham.</i>			Lees			<i>Lancaster.</i>		
6 Officers			Cooke			3 Officers		
<i>Maidstone.</i>			Seville			<i>Leigh.</i>		
<i>c Penkivil</i> ...	10	0	Lees ...	10	0	3 Officers		
Perrey ...	20	0	<i>Barton-upon-Irwell.</i>			<i>Liverpool.</i>		
Pout ...	10	0	Dorming ...	40	0	Gildersleeves ...	10	0
<i>Malling.</i>			Welsh ...	20	0	Games ...	10	0
5 Officers			Roe ...	40	0	Kelly ...	10	0
<i>Medway.</i>			Adye ...	20	0	Norris ...	10	0
Steddy ...	10	0	<i>c Hill</i>			Swift ...	10	0
Weeks ...	10	0	<i>Blackburn.</i>			Bradshaw ...	10	0
Hutchings ...	5	0	7 Officers			Garthside ...	10	0
<i>Milton.</i>			<i>Bolton.</i>			Gee ...	10	0
Ray ...	5	0	Carruthers ...	20	6	Sayer ...	10	0
Henty, M.D. ...	10	0	<i>Burnley.</i>			Rowe ...	10	0
<i>North Aylesford.</i>			Dugdale ...	5	0	<i>a Manchester.</i>		
Whitcombe ...	5	0	Smirthwaite ...	5	0	Stott		
Langston ...	10	0	Buck ...	10	0	McKeand		
<i>Romney Marsh.</i>			Ayre ...	20	0	Armstrong		
2 Officers			<i>b Doyle</i> ...	10	0	Fletcher		
<i>a Sevenoaks.</i>			<i>Bury.</i>			Bompas		
Rathill ...	10	0	Nuttall ...	25	0	Thomas		
Worship ...	10	0	Taylor ...	25	0	Manley		
Adams ...	15	0	Bott ...	5	0	Dyson		
			Preston ...	25	0	Armstrong ...	10	0
			Lancashire ...	25	0			
			Wood ...	5	0			



						LINCOLNSHIRE.		
<i>Oldham.</i>			<i>Wigan.</i>			<i>a Boston.</i>		
Murry ...	...	5 0	Molyneux ...	...	35 0	Cammack ...	...	20 0
Browntree ...	...	5 0	Mather ...	...	35 0	Ingram ...	...	20 0
Leach ...	...	5 0	Morris ...	...	45 0	Roberts ...	...	20 0
Fletcher ...	...	5 0	Price ...	...	35 0	Roberts ...	...	20 0
Halkyard ...	...	5 0	Heaton ...	...	40 0	Blades ...	...	20 0
Thomson ...	...	5 0	Fisher ...	...	35 0	Moss ...	...	20 0
Murray ...	...	5 0	Hussey ...	...	30 0	<i>a Bourn.</i>		
<i>Ormskirk.</i>			Winnard ...	...	35 0	Bromley ...	...	8 0
5 Officers			<b>LEICESTERSHIRE.</b>			c Collingwood...	...	5 0
<i>Prescot.</i>			<i>Ashby-de-la-Zouch.</i>			Bellingham ...	...	5 0
Alty ...	...	10 0	Dicken ...	...	10 0	Page ...	...	5 0
Blundell ...	...	10 0	Pearce ...	...	10 0	<i>Caistor.</i>		
Greenup ...	...	10 0	Orton ...	...	5 0	c Hembrough	...	
Mc Nicall ...	...	10 0	<i>a Barrow-on-Soar.</i>			c Barton	...	
Rigg ...	...	10 0	Downey ...	...	20 0	c Moxon	...	
<i>a Preston.</i>			Wright ...	...	20 0	c Fawssett	...	
Pilkingtion ...	...	10 0	Wood ...	...	20 0	<i>a Gainsborough.</i>		
Haldan ...	...	10 0	b Nuttall ...	...	20 0	Trousdale ...	...	30 0
Hall ...	...	10 0	<i>Billesdon.</i>			c Waterland ...	...	20 0
Corless ...	...	10 0	3 Officers			Williams ...	...	10 0
Noble ...	...	10 0	<i>Blaby.</i>			Mackinder, M.D.	...	30 0
Spencer ...	...	15 0	3 Officers			Fairchild ...	...	10 0
<i>a Prestwich.</i>			<i>Hinckley.</i>			Willan ...	...	20 0
Coveney ...	...	10 0	X. Y. Z. ...	...	20 0	<i>a Glanford Brigg.</i>		
Pegge ...	...	10 0	<i>a Leicester.</i>			4 Officers ...	...	18 0
<i>Rochdale.</i>			b Bolton ...	...	10 0	Des Forges ...	...	5 0
Lister ...	...	20 0	b Colston ...	...	21 0	Waterland ...	...	10 0
Buckley ...	...	10 0	b Paget ...	...	21 0	Wilkinson ...	...	10 0
Lawton ...	...	10 0	b Bournman ...	...	5 0	Marston ...	...	5 0
Collingwood ...	...	10 0	<i>Loughborough.</i>			Barron ...	...	5 0
Coventry ...	...	10 0	4 Officers			Terrewest ...	...	5 0
Turner ...	...	10 0	<i>a Lutterworth.</i>			c Moxon ...	...	5 0
<i>a Salford.</i>			Bond ...	...	10 0	Bennett ...	...	5 0
Brownhill ...	...	5 0	Mc Illree ...	...	15 0	<i>a Grantham.</i>		
Teale ...	...	5 0	Gimson ...	...	5 0	Eaton ...	...	5 0
Larmuth ...	...	5 0	Cox ...	...	5 0	Eaton ...	...	10 0
Ashbournier ...	...	5 0	Dickinson ...	...	15 0	Ferneley ...	...	10 0
<i>Todmorden.</i>			<i>Market Bosworth.</i>			Barber ...	...	5 0
5 Officers			Taylor & Edwards	...	10 0	Wright ...	...	5 0
<i>Toxteth Park.</i>			Hubbard ...	...	5 0	Collingwood ...	...	5 0
Stephens ...	...	10 6	Edmonds ...	...	5 0	Robbs ...	...	5 0
Whittle ...	...	20 0	Wright ...	...	5 0	<i>Holbeach.</i>		
<i>a Ulverstone.</i>			c X. Y. Z.	...		Ewen ...	...	20 0
Gibson ...	...	15 0	<i>a Market Harborough.</i>			<i>a Horncastle.</i>		
Stunt ...	...	5 0	Francis ...	...	5 0	Lamden ...	...	5 0
Hall ...	...	35 0	Ody ...	...	5 0	Sutton ...	...	5 0
Seale ...	...	5 0	Gatty ...	...	5 0	George ...	...	5 0
Fisher ...	...	5 0	Heygate ...	...	5 0	<i>Lincoln.</i>		
Bywater ...	...	5 0	c Spencer	...		Farrow ...	...	5 0
<i>Warrington.</i>			<i>Melton Mowbray.</i>			Broadbent ...	...	5 0
3 Officers			5 Officers			Harvey ...	...	5 0
<i>West Derby.</i>						Lowe ...	...	5 0
Reid ...	...	20 0				Wrangham ...	...	5 0
Nevins ...	...	40 0				Barton ...	...	5 0



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>a Louth.</i>			<i>George, St., Hanover</i>			<i>Poplar.</i>		
Ditchett ...	25	0	<i>Square.</i>			5 Officers		
Tate ...	15	0	<i>c Goodrich</i>			<i>Shoreditch, St. Leonard.</i>		
Watson ...	10	0	<i>a George, St., in the</i>			Greenwood ...	17	6
Calthorpe ...	15	0	<i>East.</i>			<i>Staines.</i>		
Bogg ...	15	0	5 Officers			4 Officers		
Faucett ...	20	0	<i>Giles, St., in the Fields,</i>			<i>Stepney.</i>		
Hembrough ...	20	0	<i>and St. George, Blooms-</i>			5 Officers		
<i>Sleaford.</i>			<i>bury.</i>			<i>Strand, The.</i>		
Bedford ...	5	0	4 Officers			Rogers ...	25	0
<i>Spalding.</i>			<i>Hackney.</i>			<i>a Uxbridge.</i>		
Ball ...	35	0	De de B. Hovell ...	5	0	Stilwell ...	5	0
Morris ...	10	0	Welch ...	5	0	Macnamara ...	15	0
<i>Spilsby.</i>			Wright ...	5	0	<i>b Rayner</i> ...	5	0
Thimbleby ...	5	0	Jarvis ...	5	0	Chadwick ...	5	0
Smith ...	5	0	Vinall ...	5	0	<i>a Whitechapel.</i>		
Rickets ...	5	0	<i>a Hampstead.</i>			Sequeira ...	15	0
Walker ...	5	0	1 Officer			Champneys ...	5	0
<i>c Moss</i>			<i>Hendon.</i>			Hart ...	5	0
<i>a Stamford.</i>			7 Officers			Banks ...	5	0
Heward ...	25	0	<i>Holborn.</i>			<i>b Payne</i> ...	5	0
Southam ...	25	0	White ...	10	0			
Kelly ...	10	0	<i>Islington, St. Mary.</i>			MONMOUTHSHIRE.		
			6 Officers			<i>Abergavenny.</i>		
MIDDLESEX.			<i>James, St., Westminster.</i>			5 Officers		
<i>Bethnal Green.</i>			2 Officers			<i>Bedwellty.</i>		
Defriez ...	5	0	<i>a Kensington.</i>			5 Officers		
Smart ...	5	0	<i>c Godrich</i> ...	7	6	<i>a Chepstow.</i>		
Vandenbergh ...	5	0	Guazzaroni ...	7	0	Bradford ..	20	0
Moore ...	5	0	Frost ...	15	6	Morris ..	5	0
Welsh ...	15	0	<i>London, City of.</i>			<i>c Audland.</i>		
<i>b West</i> ...	10	0	5 Officers			<i>a Monmouth.</i>		
<i>a Brentford.</i>			<i>London, East.</i>			Woollett ..	20	0
Mackinlay ...	20	0	Fowler ...	5	0	Andrews ..	20	0
Dodsworth ...	20	0	<i>a London, West.</i>			Hatton ..	20	0
Day ...	10	0	Ross ...	10	0	Audland ..	25	0
Davis ...	20	0	<i>Luke, St. Middlesex.</i>			<i>Newport.</i>		
Goodchild ...	20	0	5 Officers			Morgan ..	10	0
Chapman ...	20	0	<i>Margaret, St., and St.</i>			Hawkins ..	5	0
<i>b Cooper</i> ...	5	0	<i>John, Westminster.</i>			Brewer ..	5	0
<i>a Chelsea.</i>			3 Officers			Davies ..	5	0
Keen			<i>Martin, St., In-the-</i>			<i>b James</i> ..	5	0
Ward			<i>Fields.</i>			<i>b Jennings</i> ..	5	0
Dickinson	75	0	2 Officers			<i>b Limbery</i> ..	5	0
Scatliff			<i>Marylebone, St.</i>			<i>b Robathan</i> ..	5	0
Brown			7 Officers			<i>a Pontypool.</i>		
<i>a Clerkenwell, St. James.</i>			<i>Mile End, Old Town.</i>			Williams ..	10	0
Brown ...	10	6	2 Officers			Cousins ..	10	0
Powell ...	10	6	<i>Paddington.</i>			Greatwood ..	10	0
Goddard ...	10	6	<i>Pancras, St.</i>			NORFOLK.		
<i>Edmonton.</i>			Wildbore ...	5	0	<i>a Aylsham.</i>		
9 Officers						Evans ..	15	0
<i>Fulham.</i>						Girling ..	20	0
5 Officers						Alderton ..	10	0
						<i>Blofield.</i>		
						4 Officers		



<i>Brinton, Melton Constable, and Burgh Parva.</i>			<i>Thetford.</i>			<i>a Towcester.</i>		
s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	
1 Officer			7 Officers			Watkins	..	15 0
<i>Depwade.</i>			<i>Tunstead and Happing.</i>			Walker	..	5 0
Hardwicke	..	10 0	4 Officers			Farmer	..	5 0
c Howard			<i>Walsingham.</i>			Knott	..	7 6
<i>Docking.</i>			Vincent	..	5 0	b Gravely	..	5 0
Manby	..	10 0	Rudge	..	15 0	<i>Wellingborough.</i>		
<i>a Downham.</i>			<i>Wayland.</i>			4 Officers		
Wales	..	56 9	c Crooks			<b>NORTHUMBERLAND</b>		
Gardner	..	20 9	<i>a Yarmouth, Great.</i>			<i>Alnwick.</i>		
Johnson	..	27 9	Smith	..	20 0	7 Officers		
Cater	..	31 0	Palmer	..	10 0	<i>a Belford.</i>		
Steele	..	26 0	b Crow	..	5 0	Davidson	..	5 0
Hemming	..	26 0				Brown	..	5 0
<i>a Erpingham.</i>			<b>NORTHAMPTON- SHIRE.</b>			<i>Bellingham.</i>		
Cooper	..	10 0	<i>a Brackley.</i>			5 Officers		
<i>a Faiths, St.</i>			4 Officers			<i>Berwick-on-Tweed.</i>		
Thompson	..	5 0	<i>Brixworth.</i>			Kirkwood	..	5 0
c Alderton			Marshall	..	5 0	Fluker	..	5 0
c Evans			Morris	..	5 0	c Turnbull		
<i>Flegg, East and West.</i>			Williams	..	10 0	<i>Castle Ward.</i>		
Woodman	..	5 0	c Cox			Davison	..	20 0
Cooper	..	5 0	Dix	..	5 0	<i>a Glendale.</i>		
<i>a Forehoe.</i>			Olive	..	5 0	Alexander	..	5 0
Tallent	..	20 0	<i>Daventry.</i>			Brown	..	5 0
Colman	..	20 0	4 Officers			Turnbull	..	5 0
Lewis	..	10 0	<i>a Hardingstone.</i>			Wilson	..	20 0
c Francis			Percival	..	5 0	<i>Haltwhistle.</i>		
<i>Freebridge Lynn.</i>			Terry	..	5 0	Arnison	..	5 0
c Manby			Pell	..	5 0	<i>Hexham.</i>		
c Kendall			<i>a Kettering.</i>			Arnison	..	5 0
<i>a Guiltcross.</i>			Wyman	..	15 0	<i>Morpeth.</i>		
Howard	}	25 0	Gibbon	..	15 0	Jobling	..	5 0
Ward			McLoskey	..	15 0	<i>Newcastle-upon-Tyne.</i>		
Crooks			Greaves	..	15 0	Hawthorn	..	5 0
<i>a Henstead.</i>			<i>a Northampton.</i>			b Shield	..	5 0
Pitt	..	5 0	Woods	..	10 0	Hardcastle	..	5 0
Drake	..	5 0	Walker	..	10 0	McNay	..	5 0
Merry	..	5 0	Cotton	..	10 0	Gilchrist	..	5 0
Morgan	..	5 0	<i>a Oundle.</i>			Newton	..	5 0
<i>Kings Lynn.</i>			Webster	..	25 0	<i>Rothbury.</i>		
Kendall	..	25 0	Dain	..	25 0	6 Officers		
<i>Loddon and Clavering.</i>			Clarke	..	20 0	<i>a Tynemouth.</i>		
4 Officers			Calcot	..	25 0	Ward	..	20 0
<i>Mitford and Launditch.</i>			<i>Peterborough.</i>			Davison	..	20 0
c Tallent			Southam	..	52 0	b Carr	..	10 0
<i>a Norwich, City of.</i>			c Kelley			Pyle	..	25 0
Dashwood	..	5 0	<i>Potterspurty.</i>			Anderson	..	5 0
Francis	..	5 0	Nixon	..	5 0	Stephens	..	15 0
Day	..	5 0	Whitton	..	5 0	Lowndes	..	10 0
Payne	..	5 0	Heygate	..	5 0	Hume	..	10 0
Garthon	..	5 0	Watkins	..	10 0	<b>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE</b>		
Crosse	..	5 0	<i>a Thrapston.</i>			<i>a Basford.</i>		
c Pitt			Williams	..	5 0	Norman	..	10 0
c Drake			b Spurgin	..	5 0	Allen	..	10 0
<i>Swaffham.</i>						Buckby	..	10 0
6 Officers						Carruthers	..	10 0



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Maltby .. ..	10	0	<i>a</i> <i>Witney.</i>			<i>Shrewsbury.</i>		
Orton .. ..	10	0	Batt .. ..	15	0	2 Officers		
Osborne .. ..	10	0	Batt, A. .. ..	5	0	<i>a</i> <i>Wellington.</i>		
Smith .. ..	10	0	Whitaker .. ..	5	0	Weston .. ..	10	
Burrows .. ..	10	0	Officers .. ..	10	0	Steedman .. ..	5	
<i>a</i> <i>Bingham.</i>			<i>Woodstock.</i>			Hayes .. ..	10	
4 Officers			Palmer .. ..	20	0	Howlett .. ..	10	
<i>East Retford.</i>			Mitchell .. ..	10	0	<i>a</i> <i>Wem.</i>		
Raynes .. ..	20	0	<b>RUTLANDSHIRE.</b>			4 Officers		
<i>Mansfield.</i>			<i>Oakham.</i>			<i>a</i> <i>Whitchurch.</i>		
Paulson .. ..	10	0	Turner .. ..	20		Bromfield		
Lomax .. ..	5	0	<i>a</i> <i>Uppingham.</i>			Cumming		
<i>Newark.</i>			Spencer .. ..	10		Parker		
Lacy .. ..	21	0	<i>c</i> Greaves			Thomson		
<i>b</i> Hodgkin .. ..	21	0	<b>SALOP.</b>			Arthur		
Newman .. ..	10	0	<i>Atcham.</i>			<b>SOMERSETSHIRE.</b>		
<i>Nottingham.</i>			Eddowes .. ..	5		<i>Axbridge.</i>		
2 Officers			Whitwell .. ..	2	6	11 Officers		
<i>Radford.</i>			<i>a</i> <i>Bridgnorth.</i>			<i>Bath.</i>		
2 Officers			Haslehurst .. ..	25		Hinton .. ..	15	
<i>Southwell.</i>			<i>c</i> Marsden			<i>Bedminster.</i>		
<i>c</i> Warwick			<i>Church Stretton.</i>			Macy .. ..	10	6
<i>Worksop.</i>			<i>c</i> Jones			Allen .. ..	20	
<i>c</i> Latimer			<i>a</i> <i>Cleobury Mortimer.</i>			Smart .. ..	10	
<b>OXFORDSHIRE.</b>			Beale .. ..	2		<i>Bridgewater.</i>		
<i>a</i> <i>Banbury.</i>			<i>Clun.</i>			King .. ..	5	
Chesterman .. ..	42	0	<i>c</i> Jones			Symes .. ..	15	
<i>b</i> Rye .. ..	10	6	<i>a</i> <i>Drayton.</i>			Parker .. ..	5	
Grimbly .. ..	41	0	Saxton .. ..	15		Axford .. ..	5	
Officers .. ..	20	0	Roberts .. ..	5		Tilsey .. ..	5	
<i>b</i> Lander .. ..	21	0	<i>Ellesmere.</i>			Cornwall .. ..	10	
<i>b</i> Smiles .. ..	2	6	<i>c</i> Eyton			<i>Chard.</i>		
<i>b</i> Griffin .. ..	2	6	<i>c</i> Parker			Harvey .. ..	20	
Douglas .. ..	10	6	<i>a</i> <i>Ludlow.</i>			<i>a</i> <i>Clutton.</i>		
Mc Greal .. ..	21	0	Meymott .. ..	5		Boodle .. ..	15	
Colegrave .. ..	10	6	Southern .. ..	5		Crang .. ..	15	
Mallam .. ..	15	6	Jones .. ..	5		Collins .. ..	15	
<i>b</i> Wise .. ..	2	6	Jackman .. ..	5		Perrin .. ..	15	
<i>b</i> Clarke .. ..	2	6	Marsden .. ..	5		<i>b</i> Jackson .. ..	5	
<i>Bicester.</i>			<i>a</i> <i>Madely.</i>			Lovell .. ..	10	
6 Officers			Davis .. ..	2	6	<i>a</i> <i>Dulverton.</i>		
<i>Chipping Norton.</i>			Hartshorn .. ..	10		Collyns .. ..	15	
Holmes .. ..	2	6	Hartshorn, W. .. ..	5		Nicholls .. ..	10	
<i>Headlington</i>			<i>b</i> James .. ..	15		Collyns .. ..	15	
2 Officers			Proctor .. ..	10		<i>c</i> Edwards		
<i>a</i> <i>Henley.</i>			<i>b</i> Brooks .. ..	10		<i>a</i> <i>Frome.</i>		
<i>b</i> Brooks .. ..	25	0	<i>a</i> <i>Newport.</i>			Cockey .. ..	35	
Young .. ..	5	0	Lindop .. ..	10		Bush .. ..	5	
Jeston .. ..	10	0	Baddeley .. ..	10		Terry .. ..	5	
Young .. ..	5	0	Godby .. ..	10		<i>Keynsham.</i>		
Jeston, jun. .. ..	10	0	Greene .. ..	10		Grace .. ..	15	
<i>City of Oxford.</i>			<i>Oswestry.</i>			Hutchins .. ..	10	
Vincent .. ..	5	0	Edmunds .. ..	5		Lodge .. ..	10	
<i>Thame.</i>			<i>Shifnall.</i>			Simpson .. ..	5	
Boyton .. ..	5	0	Lander .. ..	21		<i>a</i> <i>Langport.</i>		
Reynolds .. ..	10	0	<i>c</i> Bidwell			Prankerd .. ..	10	
Kimpton .. ..	15	0	<i>c</i> Greene			Martyn .. ..	5	
Lee .. ..	15	0				Edkins .. ..	5	



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Larcombe .. ..	5		Sweeting .. ..	10		<i>a</i> Whitchurch.		
Larcombe .. ..	5		Webb .. ..	10		Wooldridge .. ..	10	
Plowman .. ..	15		Nicholls .. ..	5		<i>a</i> Wight, Isle of.		
Norris .. ..	15		<i>c</i> Izod			Davids .. ..	20	
Culling .. ..	5		<i>Catherington.</i>			<i>Winchester, New.</i>		
<i>Shepton Mallet.</i>			1 Officer			Wilde .. ..	5	
Culling .. ..	5		<i>a</i> Christchurch.			<i>Alstonfield.</i>		
<i>b</i> Cartner .. ..	2	6	2 Officers			2 Officers		
Miller .. ..	5		<i>Droxford.</i>					
<i>Taunton.</i>			4 Officers					
Cordwent .. ..	13		<i>Fareham.</i>			STAFFORDSHIRE.		
Cornish .. ..	5		3 Officers			<i>a</i> Burton-upon-Trent.		
Mortimer .. ..	5		<i>Farnborough.</i>			Thomson .. ..	15	
Hill .. ..	5		1 Officer			Hewgill, M.D. ....	5	
<i>b</i> Marchant .. ..	20		<i>Fordingbridge.</i>			Lowe .. ..	5	
<i>a</i> Wellington.			<i>b</i> Baker .. ..	5		Miller .. ..	10	
Reynolds .. ..	10		<i>a</i> Hartley Wintney			Cope .. ..	5	
Buncombe .. ..	10		Luce .. ..	26		Hall .. ..	5	
Pyne .. ..	10		Pound .. ..	25		<i>Cheadle.</i>		
Wheaton .. ..	5		<i>b</i> McIntyre .. ..	10		Webb .. ..	10	
Webber .. ..	10		<i>Havant.</i>			Ritchie .. ..	10	
Edwards .. ..	25		3 Officers			Robinson .. ..	10	
<i>b</i> Holman .. ..	5		<i>Headley.</i>			Webb .. ..	10	
<i>b</i> Davies .. ..	5		1 Officer			<i>a</i> Leek.		
<i>a</i> Wells.			<i>Hursley.</i>			Cooper .. ..	14	
Livett .. ..	5		1 Officer			Heaton .. ..	14	
Purnell .. ..	5		<i>Kingsclere.</i>			Turnock .. ..	14	
Pope .. ..	5		<i>c</i> Fox			<i>Lichfield.</i>		
Malton .. ..	5		<i>a</i> Lymington.			Edwards .. ..	10	
<i>a</i> Williton.			Adams .. ..	10		<i>Newcastle-under-Lyme.</i>		
Gaye			Fluder .. ..	25		3 Officers		
<i>b</i> Latty			Chinery .. ..	25		<i>Penkridge.</i>		
Henry			<i>a</i> New Forest.			3 Officers		
Nicholls		201	Spear .. ..	5		<i>a</i> Seisdon.		
Gaye			Nunn .. ..	5		Bedwell, M.D. ....	20	
Strong			Smith .. ..	5		Fraser, M.D. ....	30	
Hole			<i>c</i> Chinery			Holyoak .. ..	10	
<i>a</i> Wincanton.			<i>a</i> Petersfield.			Dehane .. ..	5	
<i>b</i> Crouch .. ..	2	6	Peskett .. ..	20		<i>c</i> Haselhurst		
Bruorton .. ..	25		Pink .. ..	20		<i>Stafford.</i>		
<i>Yeovil.</i>			Whicker .. ..	20		4 Officers		
6 Officers			<i>Portsea Island.</i>			<i>a</i> Stoke-upon-Trent.		
SOUTHAMPTON-			Raper .. ..	5		Goddard .. ..	10	
SHIRE.			Allnutt .. ..	5		Folker .. ..	10	
<i>Alresford.</i>			<i>Ringwood.</i>			<i>Stone.</i>		
Lipscombe .. ..	25		Dyer .. ..	12	6	Hayes .. ..	5	
<i>a</i> Alton.			<i>Romsey.</i>			<i>a</i> Tamworth.		
Curtis .. ..	30		Sainsbury .. ..	10		<i>b</i> Twining .. ..	21	
Leslie .. ..	30		<i>South Stoneham.</i>			Thomson .. ..	10	
<i>Alverstoke.</i>			4 Officers			Blake .. ..	5	
Lowes, M.D. ..	5		<i>Southampton.</i>			<i>Uttoxeter.</i>		
Gray .. ..	5		3 Officers			4 Officers		
<i>Andover.</i>			<i>a</i> Stockbridge.			<i>Walsall.</i>		
Smith and Son ..	41		Loveless .. ..	35		Partridge .. ..	10	
<i>a</i> Basingstoke.			Fox .. ..	20		<i>West Bromwich.</i>		
Ball .. ..	5		<i>b</i> Wegg .. ..	10		Bailey .. ..	10	
Covey .. ..	10	6				<i>Wolstanton and Burslem.</i>		
						4 Officers		



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>a Wolverhampton.</i>			Nazer	15		<i>Farnham.</i>		
<i>b</i> Quinton	5		Brown	10		Sloman	26	
Dunn	10		<i>Samford.</i>			Knowles	5	
Nugent	10		Martin	10		Clothier	5	
Coleman	10		<i>c</i> Muriel	10		Maybury	5	
Hancock, W.M.	20		Manning	10		<i>a George, St., the Martyr.</i>		
Smith	10		Spurgin	25		Babbage	10	6
Harthill	10		Edwards	10		Wakem	10	6
			<i>Stow.</i>			Llewellyn	10	6
<b>SUFFOLK.</b>			Freeman	10		Brown	10	6
<i>Blything.</i>			Cooper	5		<i>Godstone.</i>		
Lanchester, M.D.	10		Ebden	7	6	Boulger, M.D.	15	
Williams, M.D.	10		Harling	5		Chapman	15	
Lay, M.D.	10		Kent	30		Thompson	15	
Bell	10		Leech	10		Hubbert	5	
<i>b</i> Rackham	5		<i>a Sudbury.</i>			<i>Guildford.</i>		
Haward	10		Symmons	25		Gall	7	6
Garrard	10		Fenn	15		Eager	5	
<i>c</i> Carley	5		King	15		<i>Hambledon.</i>		
<i>Bosmere and Claydon.</i>			Mason	15		Yate	10	
Beck	10		Jones	25		<i>Kingston.</i>		
Blomfield	10		Waring	15		Cox, M.D.	10	
Pennington	10		<i>a Thingoe.</i>			Wellings	10	
Meadows	10		Hinnell	25		Jepson	10	
<i>Bury St. Edmunds.</i>			Green	5		Coleman	10	
4 Officers			<i>c</i> King	5		Izod	25	
<i>Cosford.</i>			Barker	5		Kent	5	
Muriel	15		<i>Wangford.</i>			Holberton	10	6
Newman	10		Currie	5		<i>Lambeth, St. Mary.</i>		
Growse	10		<i>Woodbridge.</i>			11 Officers		
Mann	20		Tailer	15		<i>Newington, St. Mary.</i>		
Barkway	10		Muriel	20		Marshall	30	
<i>Hartismere.</i>			<b>SURREY.</b>			Perrin	30	
Miller	10	6	<i>Ash.</i>			Lowne	30	
<i>Hoxne.</i>			<i>c</i> Pound			Marsh	30	
<i>b</i> Lock			<i>c</i> Sloman			Gannon	25	
Carley	10		<i>c</i> Yate			<i>Olave, St.</i>		
Read	20		<i>Bermondsey, St Mary</i>			Mackintosh	10	
<i>c</i> Willson			<i>Magdalen.</i>			<i>Reigate.</i>		
<i>Ipswich.</i>			3 Officers			Martin	10	
Edwards and			<i>Camberwell, St. Giles.</i>			Steele	10	
<i>b</i> friend	20		Blomfield	20		Harris	10	
Adams	5		Hooper	20		Sargant	10	
Ellison	5		<i>b</i> Kelley	10		<i>Richmond.</i>		
Hoffman	5		King	21		Chapman	21	
<i>Mildenhall.</i>			<i>Chertsey.</i>			<i>Rotherhithe, St. Mary.</i>		
2 Officers			<i>b</i> Todd	20		2 Officers		
<i>Mutford and Lothingland.</i>			Mott	31		<i>Saviours, St.</i>		
Wardlesworth, M.D.	5		<i>a Croydon.</i>			3 Officers		
<i>a Plomesgate.</i>			Johnson			<i>a Wandsworth &amp; Clapham.</i>		
Kerr	10		Tipple			Connor	20	
Wilson	5		Hetley			Whiteman	20	
<i>c</i> Bell			Roper			Nicholas	20	
<i>a Risbridge.</i>			<i>a Dorking.</i>			Donogh	20	
Stutter	10		Chaldecott	20		Brown	20	
Crosby	10		Curtis	10	6	Ward	20	
Simpson	10		<i>Epsom.</i>			Chapman	20	
			3 Officers					



SUSSEX.		s. d.	Preston, East.		s. d.			s. d.
<i>Arundel.</i>			Barker	....	20	Richards	.....	12
1 Officer			c Collett			b Fernie	.....	12
<i>Battle.</i>			<i>a Rye.</i>			b Simons	.....	6
c Calder			Davies	....	5	Wood	.....	6
c Drew			Sankey	....	10	<i>a City of Coventry.</i>		
<i>Brighton.</i>			Harris	....	5	Knott	.....	5
4 Officers			<i>Steypning.</i>			Barton	.....	5
<i>Chailey.</i>			Collett	....	10	Overton	.....	5
Gravely	....	12 6	<i>Sutton.</i>			Bicknell	.....	5
<i>a Chichester, City of.</i>			c Boxall			<i>a Foleshill.</i>		
Buckell	....	5	c Turner			Parsons	.....	10
<i>Cuckfield.</i>			<i>Thakeham.</i>			Herbert	.....	10
Porter	....	15	2 Officers			<i>Meriden.</i>		
c Holman			<i>a Ticehurst.</i>			La Fargue	.....	36
c Gravely			Martin	....	10	<i>a Nuneaton.</i>		
<i>a Eastbourne.</i>			Mercer	....	25	Prowse	.....	10
Colegate	....	5	Drew	....	20	Nason	.....	30
Jeffery	....	5	Combs	....	5	<i>a Rugby.</i>		
Evans	....	10	Irving	....	15	Torrance, M.D.	.....	10
Sanger	....	20	c Harris			Blanchard	.....	10
<i>a East Grinstead.</i>			b Evans	....	5	Robertson	.....	10
Whyte	....	5	b Turner	....	5	Whately	.....	5
Chapman	....	15	<i>b Uckfield.</i>			Bucknill, M.D.	.....	20
Wallis	....	5	Bryden	....	10	Gunthorpe	.....	5
c Smith			Holman	....	10	<i>Solihull.</i>		
Hunter	....	5	Jones	....	25	Lowe	.....	5
<i>a Hailsham.</i>			Prince	.....	5	Kimbell	.....	15
c Holman			Holman	.....	10	Archer	.....	5
Calder	....	5	Moyce	.....	10	<i>Southam.</i>		
<i>Hastings.</i>			<i>Westbourne.</i>			Welchman	.....	5
3 Officers			Wadsworth	.....	5	Edmunds	.....	5
<i>a Horsham.</i>			c Turner			Morgan	.....	5
b Bostock	....	10	<i>West Firle.</i>			Bagg	.....	5
b Lovegrove	....	10	c Sanger			<i>Stratford-on-Avon.</i>		
Gravely	....	15	<i>Westhampnett.</i>			Rice	.....	5
Smith	....	10	Jones	.....	5	Pitt	.....	5
Thomas	....	20	Turner	.....	10	Brown	.....	5
Winckworth	....	30	b Gruggen	.....	5	Pritchard	.....	5
b Burrows	....	10	Duke	.....	5	Fayrer	.....	5
Matthews	....	15	<b>WARWICKSHIRE.</b>			Agar	.....	5
<i>Lewes.</i>			<i>a Alcester.</i>			<i>Warwick.</i>		
2 Officers			Morris	.....	5	Tibbits	.....	10
<i>a Midhurst.</i>			Leacroft	.....	11 6	Nason	.....	5
Robinson	....	15	Brown	.....	5	Blenkinson	.....	5
Curtis	....	15	Wyman	.....	5	Watson	.....	5
Turner	....	20	<i>a Aston.</i>			<b>WESTMORLAND.</b>		
Parsons	....	10	Shaw	.....	20	<i>East Ward.</i>		
b Marriott	....	10	Davies	.....	10	Gibson	.....	5
b Morris	....	10	Elkington	.....	5	<i>Kendal.</i>		
<i>Newhaven.</i>			<i>a Atherstone.</i>			Leeming	.....	21
Noakes	....	20	Handford	.....	5	Royle	.....	2 6
<i>Petworth.</i>			Mousley	.....	5	<i>a West Ward.</i>		
Boxall	....	10	<i>Birmingham.</i>			Irving	.....	5
Boxall	....	5	Hoare	.....	12	Fothergill	.....	5
b Evershed	....	5	Hawkesford	.....	12	Robinson	.....	5
Evershed	....	20	Hill	.....	12			
			Darwen	.....	12			







	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>Guisborough.</i>			Moore	10		Flower	15	
Allanson	5		Hindle	5		Latimer	15	
<i>a Helmsley Blackmoor.</i>			Burman	5		An Officer	10	
Ness	15		Fairbank	10		<i>Saddleworth.</i>		
King	5		<i>Ecclesall Bierlow.</i>			5 Officers		
<i>a Kirkby Moorside.</i>			21 Officers			<i>Sedbergh.</i>		
Chapman	5		<i>Goole.</i>			Batty	50	
<i>Leyburn.</i>			Ellis	5		<i>Selby.</i>		
Terry	10		<i>a Halifax.</i>			5 Officers		
Edmundson	10		Garlick	5		<i>Settle.</i>		
Cockroft	10		Nowell	5		4 Officers		
Buckle	10		Elliott	5		<i>a Sheffield.</i>		
Dalglish	10		Pollard	5		Allanson	10	
b Robinson	10		Hiley	5		<i>Skipton.</i>		
<i>Malton.</i>			Brook	5		Bell	10	
7 Officers			Robinson	5		b Grainger	10	
<i>Northallerton.</i>			Robertshaw	5		Harrison	10	
4 Officers			Holmes	5		c Whatmough		
<i>Pickering.</i>			Crowther	5		<i>Thorne.</i>		
3 Officers			McLachlan	5		Ellis	5	
<i>Reeth.</i>			Peacock	5		Brice	5	
2 Officers			b Cresswell	5		<i>a Wakefield.</i>		
<i>Richmond.</i>			<i>Hemsworth.</i>			Kemp	10	
Atkinson, E. T.	10		c Hindle			Walker	10	
<i>Scarborough.</i>			c Burman			Walker	10	
5 Officers			<i>Huddersfield.</i>			Horsfall	10	
<i>Stokesley.</i>			Tatham	21		Kemp	5	
3 Officers			<i>Keighley.</i>			Horsfall	10	
<i>a Thirsk.</i>			5 Officers			Hurst	10	
Milthorpe	15		<i>Knaresborough.</i>			Greenwood	10	
<i>Whitby.</i>			Beaumont	10		<i>Wortley.</i>		
4 Officers			<i>a Leeds.</i>			2 Officers		
<i>YORKSHIRE, W. R.</i>			Bulmer	50		<i>WALES.</i>		
<i>Barnsley.</i>			Ruddock	5		<i>Anglesey.</i>		
c Burman			Taylor	15		3 Officers		
c Hirst			Radcliffe	5		<i>Holyhead.</i>		
<i>Barwick.</i>			<i>a Ouseburn, Great.</i>			3 Officers		
21 Officers			Crosby	28	6	<i>BRECKNOCKSHIRE.</i>		
<i>Biereley, North.</i>			Steele	10		<i>a Brecknock.</i>		
10 Officers			McMillan	5		North	10	
<i>a Bradford.</i>			Langdale	5		Williams	10	
Michan	5		c Bird			Davies	10	
<i>Carlton.</i>			<i>Pately Bridge.</i>			Williams	10	
26 Officers			4 Officers			<i>a Builth.</i>		
<i>a Dewsbury.</i>			<i>a Penistone.</i>			James	15	
Allbutt	5		Roley	35		<i>Crickhowell.</i>		
Thornton	5		Ellis	35		Wakeman	10	
Whalley	5		Turton	35		<i>Hay.</i>		
Greenwood	5		Ward	35		2 Officers		
Rhodes	5		<i>Preston, Great.</i>			<i>CARDIGANSHIRE.</i>		
b Marsden	5		c Horsfall			<i>Aberayon.</i>		
<i>Doncaster.</i>			Craven	5		2 Officers		
Dixon	20		<i>Ripon.</i>			<i>Aberystwith.</i>		
Rigby	20		c Milthorpe			2 Officers		
b Slater	10		<i>a Rotherham.</i>					
			Hardwicke	15				
			Wilkinson	25				
			Blythman	15				
			Wade	15				
			Stone	15				



	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>a Cardigan.</i>			<i>Ruthin.</i>			<i>Corwen.</i>		
Matthias .....	10		4 Officers			2 Officers		
Noott .....	10		<i>Wrexham.</i>			<i>Dolgelly.</i>		
Llewellyn .....	5		Dickinson .....	10		Davies .....	5	
<i>Lampeter.</i>			Lewis and .....	10		<i>Festiniog.</i>		
2 Officers			friend .....	10		3 Officers		
<i>Tregaron.</i>			Rowland .....	10				
Rowland .....	5		Ingman .....	10				
CARMARTHENSHIRE			FLINTSHIRE.			MONTGOMERY-		
<i>Carmarthen.</i>			<i>Asaph, St.</i>			SHIRE.		
Williams .....	25		5 Officers			<i>Llanfyllin.</i>		
<i>Llandilo-Fawr.</i>			<i>Hawarden.</i>			Evans .....	5	
Thomas .....	7	6	2 Officers			b Barrett .....	5	
<i>Llandovery.</i>			<i>Holywell.</i>			Edwards .....	5	
2 Officers			5 Officers			<i>Machynlleth.</i>		
<i>Llanelly.</i>						5 Officers		
1 Officer			GLAMORGANSHIRE.			<i>Montgomery and Pool.</i>		
<i>a Newcastle-in-Emlyn.</i>			<i>Bridgend and Cowbridge.</i>			3 Officers		
Thomas .....	5		c Llewellyn			<i>Newtown and Llanidloes.</i>		
Lewis .....	25		Phillips .....	5		Parry .....	10	
			<i>a Cardiff.</i>					
CARNARVONSHIRE.			6 Officers			PEMBROKESHIRE.		
<i>Bangor and Beaumaris.</i>			<i>Gower.</i>			<i>Haverfordwest.</i>		
5 Officers			Officers			4 Officers		
<i>Carnarvon.</i>			<i>Merthyr Tydvil.</i>			<i>Narberth.</i>		
Jones .....	10		7 Officers			Evans .....	7	
Roberts .....	10		<i>a Neath.</i>			Crosswell .....	7	
Williams .....	10		c Cook			Hall .....	7	
<i>Conway.</i>			Evans .....	5		<i>Pembroke.</i>		
2 Officers			Richard .....	42		4 Officers		
<i>Pwllheli.</i>			<i>a Swansea.</i>					
5 Officers			Cook .....	5		RADNORSHIRE.		
			Essery .....	5		<i>Knighton.</i>		
DENBIGHSHIRE.			Jones .....	5		3 Officers		
<i>Llanrwst.</i>			b Justice, M.D.	5		<i>Presteigne.</i>		
2 Officers						1 Officer		
			MERIONETHSHIRE.			<i>Rhayader.</i>		
			<i>Bala.</i>			1 Officer		
			1 Officer					