

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.”

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

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.”

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.

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.

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, Paracentesis abdominis; 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 imperforate 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 a 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,