

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either one or the other, which are contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be, and they are hereby, repealed and rescinded, and from and after the 24th day of June next shall have no force or effect.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of the Poor Law Board, that have reference to the discharge of the duties of the Medical Officers, and are not repealed or rescinded by this statute, and all future Rules, Orders, and Regulations that shall be made from time to time by the Poor Law Board, relating to the Medical Officers,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.

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 necessaries, 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.*