the disease in his own person; and on this ground the recommendation to mercy was fully justified. The prisoner then was most properly found guilty, and at most is only entitled to such mitigation of punishment as the court may think proper to grant under the circumstances. But the judges seem to have misunderstood the verdict, which surely is something widely different from an acquittal; and though an acquittal on the ground of insanity entails detention for life in the dreary abode provided for the so-called criminal lunatics, there is something wanted as a direct punishment for these half-mad assassins, which will appeal more forcibly to their fears than the horrors of the criminal department of Bethlehem, which are not realised, but, on the contrary, regarded as a very tolerable penance when the alternative is the scaffold. If, as in this case, the murderer knew that it was wrong to slay his victim, why should he and others of the same class not be taught that, while every allowance is made for any mental defect, this is not to screen them from the consequences of their unrestrained passions? In France, such offenders would be condemned to hard labour for life, and why should not the same principle be adopted here. From the remarks of the judges, it seems probable that Westron will be dealt with as if he had been acquitted on the ground of insanity; but it appears to me that before he can be legally committed to the criminal department of Bethlehem, he must receive the Queen's pardon, for no criminal is sent there avowedly for punishment; and Westron having been found guilty of murder, must surely undergo some punishment, unless he be pardoned. There is one point in the evidence which cannot fail to arrest the attention of those who have taken an interest in this question of criminal lunacy; it is the necessity under which the witnesses and jury felt themselves to frame their evidence and verdict so as to meet the judicial view of mental unsoundness. One of the medical witnesses, a highly respectable practitioner, is made to contradict himself, by saying first that he considered the accused "at the time he shot Mr. Waugh, incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong;" and immediately afterwards, in answer to a question from the judge whether "he thought the prisoner was in such a state as to his mind, as to be incapable of knowing it was wrong to kill a man," he replied, that "perhaps he could not go that length; but he inferred from all that had taken place, that he was at the time incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong." The witness seems to have felt, when the question was clearly put by the judge, that he could not conscientiously say that the prisoner was incapable of knowing that it was wrong to kill a man; he evidently felt that the prisoner's mind was to some extent unsound, but that no notice would be taken of this unless it could be stated to be so unsound as to meet the legal view of the question. Why should a witness be placed in such a dilemma that he must either twist his evidence into a certain required form, or make himself a party to the execution of a person of unsound mind? Surely the judges themselves must be convinced by this time that their exposition of the law on this question is unsound, for it has signally failed whenever it has been applied.

It is in direct opposition to the experience of all who have had the charge of the insane, to assert that an insane person does not know the difference between right and wrong. The whole treatment of insanity is based upon the supposition that they do, and accordingly the same motives are held out for them to exercise self-control that are known to influence sane persons, with of course various degrees of success, but always with some, excepting in cases of absolute imbecility. There are few questions of domestic policy more worthy of the serious attention of the legislature than criminal lunacy as it is called, and it is to be hoped that the law on this subject will not be allowed much longer to remain in its present most unsatisfactory state, both as regards the plea of insanity and the management of criminal lunatics, who continue to be huddled together, without any reference to their crimes, their mental condition, or their social position.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square. WM. WOOD, M.D.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION BILL.—MEDICAL FEES.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—On perusing the Medical Bill at the present time before the House, I have been struck with the absence of any allusion to *Medical Fees*, a subject which, I am sure, requires attention. There is the greatest difference in the charges for medi-

cine, visits, and attendance in different districts; and, if one uniform scale of fees could be introduced, (as in the legal profession,) I am sure a great deal of annoyance and ill-feeling would be put an end to, as well as the uncertainty which seems to reign supreme among the county court judges, as to what constitutes a "reasonable" charge. In some places, "visits" are duly charged and paid for, while in others, less favoured, such an item would at once be disallowed, of course aiding very materially to the work of the practitioner, and to the length of his shoemaker's bill. As a constant reader of THE LANCET for many years, I feel assured that a word therein will have its due effect, and, begging your powerful aid,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Hatfield, March, 1856.

J. FOURNES PRICE.

* * This letter contains a useful suggestion. It has already been contemplated by the authors of the Bill, to give the council a power to fix the rate of fees; and we have reason to believe that a clause for that purpose will be introduced in committee.—ED. L.

PAYMENT OF POOR-LAW SURGEONS.

(LETTER FROM DR. JOSEPH PEARSON.)

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Having been, for some time, an attentive observer of the interest you have taken in the welfare of the medical officers of Unions, and of the unceasing efforts you have made, through the medium of THE LANCET, to obtain for them some alleviation of the oppression and injustice under which they labour, I have drawn up, in as few words as possible, a summary of a correspondence I have had with the Poor-law Board regarding the reduction of the salary of the medical officer of the Maryport district of the Cocker-mouth Union, thinking that you may deem it worthy of a place in your valuable periodical.

In April, 1854, the Poor-law Board proposed to the guardians to make certain alterations in the area and population of the different districts; this the guardians resisted for some time, but at last finding they had no alternative, they came to the resolution of dividing the four districts into five. I wrote to the Poor-law Board at that time, stating that the proposed alteration, so far as my district was concerned, could not possibly benefit the paupers, for they would still be as far as ever from the medical officer, at the same time pointing out to them that there were medical men residing within three miles of the places they proposed to remove. The guardians, however, accomplished their object, and they then determined to reduce the salaries of the medical officers from £35 to £30 per annum, regardless either of the area or population of the different districts. Of this I received no official intimation, either from the guardians or commissioners, but hearing privately from one of the guardians that such was their intention, I again wrote to the Poor-law Board, inclosing a statement of the duties, and the remuneration I had received for the last five years, showing, I thought, clearly enough to any unprejudiced person, that I could have received very little during that time for my professional services. In one year, after deducting all expenses, I received £11 1s. 6d., for which I attended thirty-six midwifery cases, three fractures, and one dislocation. I made 1786 visits, and travelled 1417 miles into the country. This allowed me 1¼d. per visit, at whatever distance, and whether I attended a labour, or reduced a dislocation or fracture at the end of my journey. Not hearing from the Poor-law Board before the quarter's salary became due, and never having received any official notice that the salary had been reduced, I sent in my bill at the old amount, £35. In due time I received a cheque for the amount, minus £1 5s., and was then told by the clerk, in his letter, that the guardians had reduced my salary to £30 per annum. I again wrote to the Poor-law Board complaining that I had been most unfairly treated, telling them that they must be well aware that I could recover the £1 5s. in a court of law, if I thought proper; for the transaction, if not dishonest, was clearly illegal. To the above I received no reply for nearly twelve months, and being very much occupied with my professional duties during the winter, I had little time to direct my attention to the subject until the summer of last year, when I again wrote to the Poor-law Board, begging them to tell me what my salary really was, referring them to their own order, fixing it at £35 per annum; which order had never yet been rescinded by their board, which alone had that power. Consequently the contract never having been cancelled was still in force; at the same time referring them to a case reported in THE LANCET, where the Judge of the County Court decided

that "it would be contrary to the common law of the land to make any distinction between boards of guardians or other public bodies, and private individuals, as to contracts." Immediately after this I received an order from the Poor-law Board, fixing the salary at £30 per annum, dated July, 1855, from which it would appear that up to that date I was entitled to the sum of £35 per annum, but since June, 1854, the guardians had only paid me at the rate of £30 per annum. My letter was referred to the guardians, and their reply transmitted to me by the Poor-law Board, giving their reasons for reducing the salary. The first was, that including the vaccination fees, I had received an adequate remuneration; thus making it appear that the vaccination fees were so liberal, that they would make up the deficiency of salary for the attendance upon the sick paupers. This argument scarcely requires refutation at my hands; the vaccinations were performed according to a special contract, and I think no one will contend that 1s. 6d. per case was too much, many of them being several miles from my residence. The next reason is, that they are removing 1965 inhabitants, and giving me only 300 in return, and that "there are more coal-mines in the neighbourhood of the villages removed than in or near Wyndham-row." I quote their own words, because the latter is a gross falsehood. The last-named place was built expressly for colliers, and is at the present time surrounded by coal-pits, whilst, on the other hand, I do not know that there is a single coal-mine, though there are a few colliers residing in the villages they have removed. Another reason they assign is, that though my population is by far the greatest, 8000 of them live within three miles of my residence. It is true that above 8000 live within three miles, but less than 6000 live in the town itself. And it is the fact of so many residing in the adjacent villages that renders the duties of my district so very laborious. But to make their case, as they imagine, still stronger, they would make it appear that these men, being colliers, following a dangerous employment, the extras I must receive will compensate me for my attendance upon them. It is true that they are liable to fractures and dislocations, but they are also equally liable to other severe accidents not mentioned in the General Order, and for which I am not paid, though the latter often require more attention, and are far more difficult to treat than the former. Again I wrote to the Poor-law Board, showing them the fallacy of the arguments contained in the letter of the guardians they had sent me, at the same time stating that it appeared to me that the simple question was, whether £35 per annum was too much for the professional attendance upon the poor of the present district, informing them that £54 was all I had received for the past year—that is, since the alteration in the district. To this I received the following communication from the Poor-law Board:—"The Board have read and duly considered the representations which you have submitted to them, and although they greatly regret that the alteration which was made in the amount of your fixed annual remuneration, in consequence of the change which took place in your district, did not meet with your concurrence, yet in the absence of any recommendation from the guardians, the Board are not prepared to direct that your salary should be increased. If, however, you think it advisable to submit your views to the guardians, and if they should be of opinion that you are not adequately remunerated for your services, the Board will give their further consideration to this subject."

I now thought it useless to proceed further in the matter; I could not expect that the guardians, who were the first to propose a reduction of the salary, would now take a more favourable view of the case. How far I am *adequately remunerated*, let the following statement for the last quarter testify:—During that time I travelled 243 miles into the country, and attended and found medicine for 76 cases of disease, many of them cases of fever; and add to these, numbers of poor people for whom I prescribed, who think that they have a right to consult me at all times, because I am the parish doctor, but of whom I have kept no account. For this I received £7 10s., and am to understand from the above, that the Poor-law Board "having duly considered" the matter, conscientiously believe that I receive an "adequate remuneration" for my services. In conclusion I may state that I care little for the £5 per annum, and I should probably have remained silent on the subject, had I not thought that such a statement of gross violation of contract and want of courtesy might, at the present time, be of some service, to show how little assistance medical officers need expect, either from the Poor-law Board, or boards of guardians.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Maryport, 1856.

JOSEPH PEARSON, M.D. Edin.

GRIEVANCES OF POOR-LAW SURGEONS.

A MEETING of the medical officers of the Preston Union was held on the 5th inst., (Mr. Spencer in the chair,) at which Messrs. Haldan, Corless, Hall, Pilkington, Noble, and Eccles were present. It was resolved—

1. That the members of the above Union form themselves into an association, and contribute to the fund to enable Mr. Griffin to defray the expenses incurred by him on account of the movement for ameliorating the condition of Union Medical Officers.

2. That this meeting concur in the views promulgated by Mr. Griffin in furtherance of the interests of the Union Surgeons, and beg to tender him their best thanks for the zeal and ability already displayed by him on their behalf.

3. That Mr. Spencer be appointed treasurer and local secretary, and that he be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the medical press, and to Mr. Griffin, with a subscription of five shillings each.

At a meeting of the medical staff of the Godstone Union, held at Godstone on the 10th inst., at which Messrs. Charles Matthew Thompson, George Chapman, and Edward Boulger were present, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That the Medical Officers of this Union do send in their adhesion to the movement now originated by Mr. Griffin, of Weymouth, for the better regulation of the medical relief of the poor, and do promise their co-operation so far as regards the general principle of the movement.

2. That the Medical Officers of this Union do form a local committee, and that Mr. Boulger, of Bletchingly, be nominated secretary.

3. That a subscription be collected from each medical officer of five shillings per quarter, to defray incidental expenses.

(Signed) EDWARD BOULGER, Chairman.

SCOTLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ON Wednesday evening, the 26th ult., an interesting *conversazione* was held at this institution, one of the oldest and most flourishing of its kind in Edinburgh. The chief feature in the evening's entertainment was a lecture by Professor Goodsir, on Life and Organization, the interest of which was not a little enhanced by the well-known reputation of the lecturer, and his researches on the subject. In the course of his lecture, the Professor alluded to Idealism and Materialism, theories which had been common in Germany, but which had never attained any degree of popularity in England. He said, in considering physical powers they must not omit psychological ones; that organic powers were developed from within outwardly; that a *psyche* existed in animals and plants, and man, besides possessing a *psyche*, possessed a *pneuma*—an essence peculiar to himself. Thus, by his *psyche* he could bring himself to the level of the brute; and by his *pneuma* he could raise himself to the higher and more noble position which he occupied, and thus living organization was a system of psychical and physical powers. Dr. Coventry, as the oldest member present, proposed, and Dr. Laycock seconded, the vote of thanks to Professor Goodsir. Upwards of 150 members and guests were at the *conversazione*, which reflects the highest credit upon the President and those more immediately engaged in its origination.

MEETING OF GRADUATES.—On Friday, the 28th ult., a meeting of the Graduates' Association took place in the Edinburgh University. Professor Aytoun occupied the Chair, and having addressed the meeting in an able and felicitous speech, he called upon Mr. Andrew Mure to read the report. The Committee, in their report, stated that the existence of their Association had been warmly welcomed by the *Senatus Academicus*, letters had been received from various professors, giving their cordial approval and support, and their application for access to the library had also been most successful. They had petitioned Parliament some time since against the exclusion of the medical graduates from practising in England, but in the present Bill of Mr. Headlam before Parliament it was proposed to redress this grievance. They thought the establishment of fellowships and tutorships here, as at other Universities, would be highly beneficial; and, in conclusion, advised the graduates to unite closely together, in order to promote education through-