

**Report of the Statistical Committee of the General Medical Council,
containing a summary of statistics regarding medical students registered
as such in the year 1871 ...**

Contributors

General Medical Council
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

Publication/Creation

London : Spottiswoode, 1885.

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REPORT
BY THE
STATISTICAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL,
CONTAINING A
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS
REGARDING
MEDICAL STUDENTS

REGISTERED AS SUCH IN THE YEAR 1871,

WITH ADDITIONAL

Tables and Diagrams, by way of commencement, having
reference to all persons registered in the *Medical
Students' Register* in the Decennium from 1871 to 1880.



Printed, Published, and Sold for the Medical Council
BY
SPOTTISWOODE & CO., 54, GRACECHURCH STREET,
LONDON.

1885.

R17573

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REPORT BY THE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE:	
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, GIVING A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INVESTIGATION	5
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS REGARDING MEDICAL STUDENTS REGISTERED AS SUCH IN THE GIVEN YEARS:	
PART I.	
RELATING SOLELY TO STUDENTS REGISTERED IN 1871.	
I. NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE YEAR, AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION	9
II. NUMBER OF THE STUDENTS FAILING TO QUALIFY . . .	10
III. TOTAL NUMBER OF THE STUDENTS REGISTERING A QUALIFICATION	10
IV. PROPORTION OF THEM REGISTERING A SINGLE QUALI- FICATION ONLY, AND THE CHARACTER OF IT . . .	10
V. NUMBER OF THE STUDENTS BECOMING DOUBLY QUALIFIED, WITH THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN VARIOUS RESPECTS . .	11
VI. VARIOUS TIMES TAKEN BY THE STUDENTS OF 1871 TO QUALIFY, AND THE AVERAGE INTERVAL	12
VII. INTERVAL BETWEEN THE TWO QUALIFICATIONS IN THOSE DOUBLY QUALIFIED	13
VIII. VARIOUS METHODS OF QUALIFYING ADOPTED BY THE STUDENTS OF 1871	14
IX. NUMBERS (WITH PERCENTAGES) OBTAINING QUALIFI- CATIONS FROM THE SEVERAL LICENSING BODIES, TOGETHER WITH THE PARTICULAR DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM WHICH THE STUDENTS CAME .	14
X. DATE OF REGISTRATION IN THE <i>MEDICAL REGISTER</i> AND AVERAGE INTERVAL AFTER QUALIFICATION	15
XI. NUMBER TAKING ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS . . .	15
XII. NUMBERS DYING AND REMOVED FROM <i>REGISTER</i> . . .	16
XIII. DISTRIBUTION OF PRACTITIONERS WHO (HAVING BEEN REGISTERED AS STUDENTS IN 1871) APPEAR IN THE <i>MEDICAL REGISTER</i> OF 1885	16
TABLES I TO IV.	17

CONTENTS.

PART II.

RELATING TO STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE DECENNIUM, 1871-1880.

	PAGE
I. NUMBERS ENTERING AT THE SEVERAL PLACES OF STUDY IN EACH OF THE TEN YEARS	20
II. VARYING TIMES TAKEN TO QUALIFY BY STUDENTS REGISTERED DURING THE DECENNIUM	21
III. PERCENTAGE QUALIFYING BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF GIVEN PERIODS, OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE SEVERAL YEARS OF THE DECENNIUM, AND IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	21
IV. PROPORTION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS ANNUALLY REGIS- TERED TO POPULATION, AT THE BEGINNING AND AT THE END OF THE DECENNIUM, AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE PROPORTION OF PRACTITIONERS TO POPU- LATION	22
V. NUMBERS OF PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE <i>MEDICAL REGISTER</i> IN THE SEVERAL YEARS OF THE DECENNIUM	24
VI. COMPARISON OF THE REGISTERED STUDENTS QUALIFYING WITH THE PRACTITIONERS REGISTERING IN THE <i>MEDICAL REGISTER</i> IN THE SAME YEARS	24
TABLES V. TO XVII.	26
DIAGRAMS A TO H	

REPORT

BY THE

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. MARSHALL, Chairman.
Dr. HALDANE. Dr. AQUILLA SMITH.

"The COMMITTEE appointed by the COUNCIL on the 13th of May last, 'to superintend the preparation of Statistical Returns relating to the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom,' have much satisfaction in presenting the following *ad interim Report*.

"It was, at the outset, determined, by correspondence between the CHAIRMAN, Dr. HALDANE, and Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, that the period selected for the first set of investigations should be that extending from 1871 to 1880, both years inclusive.

"The reasons for this determination may be thus stated. It was obviously necessary, at the initial stage of such an inquiry, to make some sort of limitation to it. It was equally needful that the period chosen should not be too brief. By the year 1871, the official registration of Students, and of the Qualifications subsequently obtained by them, had become quite regularly organised, and it has since been carried on with a completeness altogether reliable. Furthermore, the decennial period thus selected may be easily sub-divided into two periods of five

years each, and may very soon be supplemented, as regards certain details, with another like period of five years, extending from 1881 to 1885; so that three such successive periods will be speedily more or less comparable with each other. Lastly, it will at any time be easy to revert to one or more quinquennial periods in the past, if that should become desirable.

“The period to be at first subjected to investigation having been decided on, it was next arranged that the inquiry should be specially directed to the following questions or subjects:—

“*First*, the duration of the period of professional study, so far as this is indicated by the length of time allowed by different Students to elapse between the date of their registration as Students, and that of their acquisition of a registrable Qualification, as shown by reference to succeeding editions of the *Medical Register*;

“*Secondly*, the relative numbers of those who obtain and register a complete or so-called double Qualification at once; of those who, on the other hand, obtain and register at first only a so-called single Qualification, which they afterwards supplement with another; and lastly, of those who appear to remain satisfied with a single Qualification only;

“*Thirdly*, the interval which is allowed by different Students to elapse between the acquisition of a first or single Qualification, and that of a second complementary Qualification; and also, the different order and source in and from which such first and second Qualifications are obtained;

“*Fourthly*, the identity or difference, as to divisions of the United Kingdom, that may exist between the place of commencement of Medical Study by Students, and that at which they qualify for practice;

“*Fifthly*, a similar comparison between the locality at which given Qualifications have been obtained, and that in which the Practitioner carries on his practice.

"In obtaining statistical answers to these several questions, it became obvious that others would be collaterally answered; such, for example, as relate to the supply and waste of the Student-element in the Profession; the supply and waste of the registered Practitioners; the destination of the singly and of the doubly qualified; the migration, distribution, and settlement of the several kinds of Medical Practitioners; their increasing or decreasing ratio to the population in various districts, and in urban and rural localities—and doubtless to many other special subjects of greater or less interest.

"When the COMMITTEE was appointed, it was duly represented that the work, to be properly accomplished, would entail much and continued labour, and a corresponding expense. To provide for the latter it will be remembered that power was granted to the COMMITTEE to incur the necessary outlay, under the sanction of the PRESIDENT and TREASURERS; and, as regards the former, it was at once apparent that it would be most suitable and advantageous to enlist the services of our highly qualified REGISTRAR. It is with great pleasure that the COMMITTEE acknowledge the cordial, nay, enthusiastic character of that Officer's assistance, by means of which it is certain that their complicated task has been most materially lightened, and will be successfully fulfilled.

"With the aid of skilled clerks, selected and instructed by himself, the REGISTRAR has already been enabled to tabulate, on forms devised by himself, all the data essential to the present inquiry. These data, gathered separately for each year of the decennium, from 1871 to 1880, are now recorded on a corresponding series of large sheets—the outcome of six months' work, conducted with the greatest care, so as to secure the accuracy indispensable to an important statistical investigation. An inspection of any one of these sheets will serve to illustrate and confirm this statement.

"The bases for the construction of the required answers to the several questions proposed by the COMMITTEE are now therefore completed for the selected decennial period, and the most laborious part of the undertaking is accordingly accomplished.

"To summarise *all* the facts thus collected and arranged for

convenient consultation and collation, which is the next duty to be performed, will yet take some time. In this task the REGISTRAR has availed himself of the valuable co-operation of an able and accomplished Statist. The final results will be communicated to the COUNCIL in a further report of the COMMITTEE, to be presented at the next ensuing meeting of the COUNCIL.

"In the meantime, it has been thought desirable to lay before the present meeting, together with some superadded Tables, an abstract or Summary of the statistical information relating to the year 1871, the first of the ten selected years, as an earnest of the labour and pains already devoted to the inquiry, and as a specimen of what may be expected when the full Summary, with its further comparisons and generalizations will be presented.

"It will be seen that the plan adopted in this first Summary is to take as its starting point the number of medical students actually registered in the year under review, namely, 1871; and then, setting aside those who have not proceeded to register as practitioners, to trace onwards in their respective careers such of them as have subsequently obtained registrable qualifications. In this way the required statistical results are obtained concerning the date, source and character of their several single or double titles to practise, together with much collateral information. The details of the Summary will, however, speak for themselves.

"The COMMITTEE hope for a renewal of the trust confided in them; and they invite suggestions for the furtherance and improvement of their plans."

JOHN MARSHALL,

Chairman.

November 16, 1885.

A
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS
REGARDING
MEDICAL STUDENTS

REGISTERED AS SUCH IN THE YEAR 1871,
WITH ADDITIONAL

Tables and Diagrams, by way of commencement, having reference to all persons registered in the *Medical Students' Register* in the Decennium from 1871 to 1880.

PART I.

RELATING SOLELY TO STUDENTS REGISTERED
DURING THE YEAR 1871.

I. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS REGISTERED
IN THE YEAR.

1. THE following is a statement of the number of Students registered in the Three Divisions of the United Kingdom during the year 1871 :—

In England	.	.	.	.	563, or 44·93 per cent.
„ Scotland	.	.	.	.	339, or 27·06 „
„ Ireland	.	.	.	.	351, or 28·01 „
Total	.	.	.	.	<u>1253</u> <u>100·00</u>

Students registered in the Three Divisions of the United

2. In Table V, hereinafter given, there is shown the distribution of these Students according to their several “Places of Study.” Of those that appear in that table for 1871, one of the 351 on the Irish Branch *Register* was foreign ; so that from Irish places of study there were, in this year (1871), 350 only.

Distribution according to Places of Study.

II. NUMBER OF STUDENTS FAILING TO QUALIFY.

Failures to qualify and their distribution.

1. Of the 1,253, we find that 376, or 30·01 (say, approximately 30) per cent., have not as yet registered any Qualification, and they are distributed as follows :—

Of the 563 registered as Students in England, 154, or 27·35 per cent.
 " 339 " " " Scotland, 102, or 30·09 "
 " 350 " " " Ireland, 120, or 34·29 "

III. TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERING A QUALIFICATION.

Total number qualifying

1. But 877, or 69·99 (say, approximately 70) per cent., have at some time appeared in the *Medical Register*, namely :—

Of the 563 registered as Students in England, 409, or 72·65 per cent.
 " 339 " " " Scotland, 237, or 69·91 "
 " 350 " " " Ireland, 231, or 65·71 "

IV. PROPORTION OF THEM REGISTERING A SINGLE QUALIFICATION ONLY, AND THE CHARACTER OF IT.

Number taking a single Qualification only.

1. Of these 877, we find that 110, or 12·54 per cent. (8·78 per cent. of the whole number of Students), registered a single Qualification only, that is, a Qualification which is not both medical and surgical* ; and they are distributed as follows :—

Of the 409 *Practitioners* regd. as Students in England, 73, or 17·85 per cent.
 " 237 " " " " in Scotland, 16, or 6·75 "
 " 231 " " " " in Ireland, 21, or 9·09 "

Nature of such single Qualifications.

2. Of the 110 who took a single but no proper second Qualification, it has been found that—

47, or 42·73 per cent. qualified at the R.C.S. Engl.
 16, or 14·54 " " " Apoth. Soc. Lond.
 1, or 0·91 " " " Univ. Camb.
 5, or 4·54 " " " R.C.P. Edin.
 9, or 8·18 " " " R.C.S. Edin.
 3, or 2·73 " " " Fac. P. & S. Glasg.
 7, or 6·36 " " " K.Q.C.P. Irel.
 15, or 13·64 " " " R.C.S. Irel.
 3, or 2·73 " " " Apoth. Hall, Dubl.
 2, or 1·82 " " " Univ. Dubl.
 2, or 1·82 " " " Q. or R. Univ. Irel.

Distribution of these into Medical and Surgical.

Hence it will be seen that 36 (or 32·73 per cent.) took a single medical, and 74 (or 67·27 per cent.) took a single surgical Qualification.

* The Licentiatehip of the Royal College of Physicians of London is, in this *Report*, considered as a single Qualification, but it will be easy for any reader to adapt the calculations to the view of such Qualification being regarded as a double Qualification.

3. But a distinction is to be drawn between some and others of this number. Thus, eight of them registered, in addition to the first Qualification, what we may call an incomplete second or specialistic Qualification, the "L.M." (Licentiate in Midwifery). Of those eight, we find that four belonged to the Students registered as such in England, one to those registered in Scotland, and three to those registered in Ireland; but all took both their original Qualification and the additional license in Ireland, viz., those from Ireland itself at the R.C.S.I., and those from the sister kingdoms at the K.Q.C.P. Further on we shall see that the "L.M." is a frequent addition to the double Qualification. Again, two of the 110, having obtained the *license* of one of the Royal Colleges, proceeded subsequently to take the *fellowship*, viz., RICHARD THOMAS DUNDAS, Licentiate and Fellow of the R.C.S. Ireland, and CHARLES HENRY THATCHER, Licentiate and Fellow of the R.C.S. Edinburgh. There were also amongst the number two Doctors of Medicine of the Queen's University, Ireland, one Bachelor of Medicine of Cambridge, and two Bachelors of Medicine of the University of Dublin.

Further distinctions between some and others of the singly qualified.

V. NUMBER OF STUDENTS BECOMING DOUBLY QUALIFIED, WITH THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN VARIOUS RESPECTS.

1. Premising all this, we come to the fact that, of the 1,253 Students (registered in 1871) 767, or 61·21 per cent., have become doubly qualified, viz :

Number and percentage of Students becoming doubly qualified.

Of the 563 Students registered as such in England 336, or 59·68 per cent.
 " 339 " " " Scotland 221, or 65·19 "
 " 350 " " " Ireland 210, or 60·00 "

2. Or, in other words, of the 877 who took a first Qualification, 767, or 87·46 per cent., have taken a proper second Qualification, viz. :—

Percentage of Practitioners becoming doubly qualified.

Of the 409 Practitioners regd. as Students in England, 336, or 82·15 per cent.
 " 237 " " " " Scotland, 221, or 93·25 "
 " 231 " " " " Ireland, 210, or 90·91 "

3. Putting it in another form, the results are as follows :—

Of the 767 doubly qualified Practitioners who were registered as Students in 1871,

Percentages supplied by the three Divisions of the United Kingdom.

The Schools in England supplied 336, or 43·81 per cent.
 " " Scotland " 221, or 28·81 "
 " " Ireland " 210, or 27·38 "

VI. VARIOUS TIMES TAKEN BY THE STUDENTS OF 1871 TO QUALIFY
AND THE AVERAGE INTERVAL.

Time taken
to qualify.

1. We next proceed to consider the *Interval of Time* between the *Date of Registration as Student* and the *Date of First Qualification*. This we find to vary from one year to 13 years, as shown in Table I. (p. 17.)

Number of
Students
qualifying
under the
prescribed
time.

2. Now it will be at once observed that 33 of the Students qualified in less than the prescribed time—three years being the lowest possible interval in accordance with the MEDICAL COUNCIL'S *Recommendations* (e.g., from beginning of 1871 to end of 1874). An attempt has been made to see whether this can be explained by reference to the process of *antedating*. But although 27 out of the 1253 were granted this indulgence, of whom 21 have become registered Practitioners (17 with double, and four with single Qualifications), only seven of the number belonged to the above-mentioned 33.

In one year.

3. Of the 14 qualifying in one year from registration, one Scotch and one Irish Student qualified in *England*, three Scotch Students and three Irish qualified in *Scotland*, and six Irish Students qualified in *Ireland*.

In two years.

4. Of the 19 qualifying in two years from registration, one English Student, three Scotch, and three Irish qualified in *Scotland*, and 12 Irish Students qualified in *Ireland*.

Average
interval.

5. The AVERAGE INTERVAL between the Date of Registration as Student and the Date of First Qualification was

$$\frac{4300}{877} = 4.903 \text{ years, viz.:—}$$

For Students registered in England, 4.99 years.

" " " Scotland, 5.06 "

" " " Ireland, 4.56 "

Antedated
cases.

6. Now, of the 21 qualified Practitioners who had been allowed to *antedate*, two were antedated to an earlier month in the same year. Again, the remaining 19 qualified on the average in 3.21 years from the date of registration as Students, but in 5.21 years from the date granted, their aggregate times being 61 years and 99 years respectively. If, therefore, we deduct these 19, with their aggregate of 61 years, and the 26 non-antedated Students (who managed to qualify in "one" and "two" years),

with their aggregate of 42 (10 of them qualified in "one" year, and 16 in "two" years), we get $\frac{41.97}{832} = 5.04$ years, as a more reliable general average, viz., for the English Students 4.995 years, for the Scotch Students 5.170 years, and for the Irish Students 4.903 years.

7. It may be worth while to mention that of the 116 Students who, as shown in the Table, qualified in three years, 57 were English, 10 Scotch, and 49 Irish.

Students
qualifying in
three years.

8. Another matter of interest is, that the 767 who eventually became doubly qualified, secured their first Qualification, on the average, in $\frac{3656}{767} = 4.767$ years; whilst those who never took more than a single, or an incomplete second, occupied $\frac{644}{116} = 5.555$ years, that is, more than a year additional.

Different
averages for
singly and
doubly
qualified.

VII. INTERVAL BETWEEN THE TWO QUALIFICATIONS IN THOSE DOUBLY QUALIFIED.

1. We next have to consider the interval elapsing between the date of first Qualification and the date of second Qualification in those doubly qualified. Table II (p. 17) shows at a glance the numbers under the several years, and also the Divisional and General Percentages.

Interval
between the
two Quali-
fications.

2. The average interval between the two Qualifications is found approximately by multiplying the several minor totals in the lowest row of Table II (p. 17) by their respective intervals, and dividing the sum of the products by 767, the grand total of Students who became doubly qualified. But, by reference to Table III (p. 18), it will be seen that the 503 taking both Qualifications in the same year, consisted of 204 who appear to have taken them simultaneously, and of 299 who took them at different places. The probable average interval of these latter would be one-third of a year; therefore, the average interval for all $= \frac{1}{767}(0 \times 204 + \frac{1}{3} \times 299 + 1 \times 166 + 2 \times 49 + 3 \times 18 + 4 \times 20 + 75^*) = \frac{573}{767} = .747$, say approximately three-fourths of a year, or not quite nine months.

The average
for the
United
Kingdom.

3. By the former method of calculation, we find that

The average interval for England is .985 of a year.

"	"	"	Scotland is .172	"
"	"	"	Ireland is .495	"

Averages for
the Three
Divisions of
the United
Kingdom.

* The 75 at the end of the numerator is the actual sum of the eleven intervals included, in the Table, under "Later Years."

Cause of
their
difference.

4. The chief reason for the numerical superiority of Scotland and Ireland over England in this respect is to be found in the large numbers of students who take both Qualifications at once in the Scotch and Irish Universities.

VIII. VARIOUS METHODS OF QUALIFYING ADOPTED BY THE STUDENTS OF 1871.

Methods of
qualifying.

1. It is interesting to note the diverse ways in which those Students of 1871 who gained a place in the *Medical Register* obtained their Qualifications. Some of the Students took both Qualifications at one place, and in the same year; some took both in the same year, but at different places; some, again, took both at one place, but in different years; whilst some took the two Qualifications in different years and at different places. Moreover, some took one proper Qualification with an additional specialistic licence (the L.M.), and some took a single Qualification, not as yet followed by any other. These and other facts are set forth in Table III. (p. 18.)

Numbers
adopting
them.

IX. NUMBERS (WITH PERCENTAGES) OBTAINING QUALIFICATIONS FROM THE SEVERAL LICENSING BODIES, TOGETHER WITH THE PARTICULAR DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM WHICH THE STUDENTS CAME.

Numbers
qualifying at
the several
Licensing
Bodies.

1. Table IV (p. 19.) gives, for each of the Qualifying Bodies, the number of Students (registered in 1871) who took one or other or both Qualifications from those Bodies; also the *percentage* of the Practitioners (registered as Students in 1871) who qualified at the particular places; and also what number of Students so qualifying were furnished to each by England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively.

2. We are thus able to arrange the several Qualifying Bodies in order according to the numbers qualifying at them, so far as the students registered in the *Medical Students' Register* in 1871 are concerned.

Arrange-
ment of said
Bodies in
order of such
numbers.

The R.C.S. Eng. heads the list with 39·57 per cent.; then R.C.P. Edin., 22·23 per cent.; Apoth. Soc. Lond., 17·79 per cent.; R.C.S. Edin., 16·76 per cent.; Univ. Edin., 9·92 per cent.; R.C.S. Irel., 9·46 per cent.; R.C.P. Lond., 9·35 per cent.; Univ. Dubl., 7·75 per cent.; Univ. Glasg., 6·50 per cent.; K. &

Q.C.P. Irel., 5.93 per cent.; Univ. Aberd., 5.36 per cent.; Q. or R. Univ. Irel., 4.56 per cent.; Fac. P. & S., Glasg. 2.62 per cent.; then the Univ. Lond., and Apoth. Hall, Dubl., equal, 1.48 per cent.; Univ. Camb., 0.57 per cent.; Univ. Oxf., 0.23 per cent.; and finally Univ. Durh. and Univ. St. And., equal, 0.00 per cent.

3. We are also able to take note of the fact that of the Students registered in the *Students' Register*, in 1871, 30 Scotch and 13 Irish Students qualified in England; 15 English and 2 Scotch Students qualified in Ireland; and no fewer than 160 English and 111 Irish Students qualified in Scotland—that is, obtained there one or other, or both, of their Licenses to practise.

Students' migration in search of Qualifications out of their own Division of the United Kingdom.

X. DATE OF REGISTRATION IN THE *MEDICAL REGISTER*, AND AVERAGE INTERVAL AFTER QUALIFICATION.

1. We next come to the matter of Registration in the *Medical Register*. It appears that of the 877 singly and doubly qualified practitioners who had registered as Students in 1871,

Numbers registered by the several Branch Registrars.

508 registered in the *Medical Register* by English Branch REGISTRAR.

187	"	"	"	"	Scotch	"	"
182	"	"	"	"	Irish	"	"

2. The average interval between the Date of Registration as Student and the Date of Registration as Practitioner was $\frac{4729}{877} = 5.392$ years. Now we have seen that the singly and the doubly qualified practitioners differed greatly as to the time they took on the average in obtaining the first diploma, viz., the former 5.855 years, the latter only 4.767 years. We find a similar difference as regards the Date of Registration in the *Medical Register*, viz., for the singly qualified (who have an aggregate of 718 years from registration as Students), 6.527 years, leaving a mean interval from date of Qualification of 0.672 of a year, and for the doubly qualified (who have an aggregate of 4011 years), 5.229 years, leaving an interval from date of first Qualification of 0.462 of a year. Consequently, since we have seen that the mean interval between the first and second Qualifications was 0.747 of a year, we may infer that those who took any appreciable interval between their two Qualifications did not, as a rule, wait for their second Qualification before registering their first. It is somewhat re-

Average interval from Registration as Student to Registration as Practitioner.

Average intervals from date of first Qualification to Registration as Practitioner (1) singly, and (2) doubly qualified.

markable indeed that those who eventually became doubly qualified appear to have shown more alacrity in registering their *first* Diploma, than did those who never took a *second*. But this is due in great measure, no doubt, to the numerous instances in which the double Qualification was taken at once.

XI. NUMBERS TAKING ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Additional
Qualifica-
tions.

1. It may further be mentioned that of the 767 doubly qualified Practitioners, who had been registered as Students in 1871, **270** obtained *additional* Qualifications, which, however, in the case of 62, consisted of the "L.M." only.

XII. NUMBERS DYING AND REMOVED FROM REGISTER.

Deaths.

Removals,
under Sec-
tion XIV. of
Medical Act.

1. Moreover, **61** Practitioners, registered as Students in 1871, have *died*, **11** being singly qualified, and **50** doubly qualified. Finally, **37** have been *removed* in accordance with Section XIV. of the *Medical Act* (1858), of whom **5** were singly and **32** doubly qualified.

XIII. DISTRIBUTION OF PRACTITIONERS WHO (HAVING BEEN REGISTERED AS STUDENTS IN 1871) APPEAR IN THE *MEDICAL REGISTER* FOR 1885.

Distribution
of surviving
Practi-
tioners.

1. The **779** whose names now appear in the *Medical Register* of 1885 (94 singly and 685 doubly qualified) are thus distributed:—In England, **501** (including 128 in London); Channel Islands, **3**; Scotland, **66**; Ireland, **67**; the Army (including the Indian Medical Department), **57**; the Navy, **16**; Mercantile Marine, **3**; and Settled Abroad, **66**.

TABLE I.

TABLE giving the NUMBERS and PERCENTAGES of PRACTITIONERS who, having been registered as Students in 1871, took the specified intervals to qualify; and also, under each interval, how many have remained singly, and how many have become doubly qualified.

Interval in years from Date of Registration as Student to Date of First Qualification	Number of Student's taking the given time and not proceeding beyond a single or incomplete second Qualification	Number of those who have at the same time or since become doubly qualified	Total number under each interval	Percentage of total (877) of persons qualified.
1	0	14	14	1.596
2	1	18	19	2.167
3	9	107	116	13.237
4	26	261	287	32.725
5	26	184	210	23.945
6	13	82	95	10.832
7	13	44	57	6.499
8	8	29	37	4.219
9	3	7	10	1.140
10	4	13	17	1.938
11	4	3	7	0.798
12	2	2	4	0.457
13	1	3	4	0.457
	110	767	877	100.0

TABLE II.

TABLE showing the INTERVALS between the DATES of FIRST and SECOND QUALIFICATIONS in those doubly qualified, and the numbers under each interval, together with the percentages.

Students registered in the year 1871 and subsequently doubly qualified	Same year	Per-centage	2nd year	Per-centage	3rd year	Per-centage	4th year	Per-centage	5th year	Per-centage	Later years	Per-centage
ENGLAND. 336	163	48.51	103	30.66	35	10.42	13	3.87	11	3.27	11	3.27
SCOTLAND 221	203	91.86	10	4.52	2	0.90	0	0.00	6	2.71	0	0.00
IRELAND 210	137	65.24	53	25.24	12	5.71	5	2.38	3	1.43	0	0.00
TOTALS 767	503	65.58	166	21.64	49	6.39	18	2.35	20	2.61	11	1.43

TABLE III.

TABLE showing the various METHODS of QUALIFYING adopted by STUDENTS registered in the *Medical Students' Register* in the year 1871.

NAMES OF LICENSING BODIES																			
	English							Scotch						Irish					
	R.C.P. Lond.	R.C.S. Eng.	Apoth. Soc. London	Univ. Oxid.	Univ. Camb.	Univ. Durh.	Univ. Lond.	R.C.P. Edin.	R.C.S. Edin.	Fac. P. & S. Glasgow	Univ. Edin.	Univ. Aberd.	Univ. Glasg.	Univ. St.And.	K.Q.C.P. Irel.	R.C.S. Irel.	Apoth. Hall, Dublin	Univ. Dabl.	Q. or R. Univ. Ireland
The several ways in which Qualifications were obtained, as regards time and place, with the numbers of students so obtaining them																			
The two Qualifications in same year, at same place	204	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	66	38	44	...	...	...	...	28	27
The two Qualifications in same year, at different places	299	30	72	1	1	...	3	141	117	12	12	3	11	...	14	28	5	13	2
The two Qualifications in different years, but at same place	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	4
One full Qualification and an incomplete second, the "L.M."	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...
A first Qualification by itself, as regards year and place	343	3	65	1	1	...	...	6	19	4	1	...	1	...	11	50	7	3	3
A second Qualification neither in same year, nor at same place as the first (241)	(241)	49	19	...	3	...	9	48	11	7	6	6	...	...	22	2	1	8	4
Totals	877	82	156	2	5	...	13	195	147	23	87	47	57	...	52	83	13	68	40

* * It will be observed that 299 in the second row is only half the sum of the figures following it, since the students referred to are numbered in two places; and that the 241 in the sixth row is excluded from the sum total, because the Students indicated in that row have been already numbered in the preceding row. Now, $343 - 241 = 102$, and $102 + 8$ (see 4th row) = 110, number of singly qualified.

TABLE IV.

TABLE respecting MEDICAL STUDENTS registered as such in the year 1871, giving the absolute numbers and the percentages qualifying at the various Places, and also the sources from which the Students came.

Names of Qualifying Bodies	Numbers of Students Qualifying	Per- centages	Registered as Students in		
			Eng.	Scot.	Irel.
Royal College of Physicians of London . . .	82	9·35	77	3	2
Royal College of Surgeons of England . . .	347	39·57	321	18	8
Apothecaries' Society of London	156	17·79	145	8	3
University of Oxford	2	0·23	2	—	—
University of Cambridge	5	0·57	4	1	—
University of Durham	0	0·00	—	—	—
University of London	13	1·48	13	—	—
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh . . .	195	22·23	92	49	54
Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh . . .	147	16·76	36	60	51
Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow	23	2·62	10	10	3
University of Edinburgh	87	9·92	10	76	1
University of Aberdeen	47	5·36	11	35	1
University of Glasgow	57	6·50	1	55	1
University of St. Andrews	0	0·00	—	—	—
King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland	52	5·93	13	2	37
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	83	9·46	—	—	83
Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin	13	1·48	2	—	11
University of Dublin	68	7·75	—	—	68
Queen's or Royal University in Ireland . . .	40	4·56	—	—	40

PART II.

RELATING TO STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE
DECENNIOUM FROM 1871 TO 1880, INCLUSIVE.

Having in the previous pages given a Summary of the statistics which relate to Medical Students registered as such in the year 1871, and which, if the COUNCIL approve, will be continued for succeeding years, and possibly amplified to a considerable extent, we proceed to consider, as far as now practicable, all the Students who were registered in the *Medical Students' Register*, during the decennium from 1871 to 1880, throughout the United Kingdom.

I. NUMBERS ENTERING AT THE SEVERAL PLACES OF STUDY IN
EACH OF THE TEN YEARS.

Numbers
and Annual
Averages for
the several
places of
Study.

1. Table V (p. 26) gives the number of Students registered from year to year of the decennium as entering at each Place of Study, and by striking off the last figure of the total given at the end of the particular row, the annual average can readily be arrived at for that place. It is important to note, as shown in this Table, that the increase of Students in the Provinces, and particularly at private Places of Study in England, was much more marked than in London; but, doubtless, many of the Provincial Students finished their curriculum in London or at one of the other centres.

2. By extracting the totals found in Table V, under the three Kingdoms, we obtain Table VI (p. 28), which shows, by the absolute numbers given, how the supply of Medical Students in London and the Provinces, in England as a whole, in Scotland, in Ireland, and finally in the United Kingdom, varied from year to year of the decennium.

Remarkable
increase in
the supply of

3. As this is an important Table, the information contained in it has been rendered more perceptible to the eye by an accom-

panying Diagram, which at once shows how rapidly the supply of Medical Students increased during the decennium under consideration. (See Diagram A.)

Students during the decennium.

4. Curves of progress have also been drawn, obliterating the actual undulations which occurred, and showing the average advance made throughout the decennium in the supply of the Student-Material. (See Diagram B.)

Curves of progress.

II. VARYING TIMES TAKEN TO QUALIFY BY STUDENTS REGISTERED DURING THE DECENNium.

1. There is next given a series of Tables, showing the varying speed with which the Students (registered during this decennial period) have qualified. But, as will be readily seen, our scope diminishes in the later years. As regards the Students registered in 1871, we have the possible record of an interval of 13 years (which was actually taken in 4 instances), whereas, for the Students registered in 1880, we have at present the record of only 4 years. Still, so far as they are comparable, we may in this respect, compare the Students of the whole decennium. (See Tables VII to X, pp. 29 to 32.)

Speed in qualifying shown during the decennium by absolute numbers.

III. PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE SEVERAL YEARS OF THE DECENNium, QUALIFYING BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF GIVEN PERIODS, IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. In order better to indicate the progress (if any) made during the decennium, another set of Tables is presented, founded upon Tables VII to X, so as to give for each year of the decennium the particular number of Students who, having been registered in the *Students' Register* in that year, succeeded in obtaining a Qualification after an interval *not exceeding* the term of years specified (such interval being found, as heretofore, by subtraction of the year of registration as student from the year in which the first qualification has been obtained). The numbers now given contain, therefore, not only those who took the specified interval, but all those who took less. The percentages of the total number of Students (whether of the whole United Kingdom or of a

Percentages of Students registered during the decennium qualifying after intervals *not exceeding* specified terms of years.

specified Division) who were registered in the *Students' Register* in the given year are also exhibited in close proximity to each number. (See Tables XI to XIV, pp. 33 to 36.)

Exhibited by
Diagrams
also for the
United
Kingdom
and each of
its three
Divisions.

2. Diagrams, furthermore, are appended, exhibiting directly to the eye, by lines rising or declining, the relation that subsists between the percentages of one year and the corresponding percentages of the years on either side of it. (See Diagrams C to F.)

Explanation
of the fall in
numbers at
the end of
some rows in
the tables.

3. It is evident that the sudden decrease in the numbers and percentages at the end of some of the rows, in the Tables referred to is due to the fact that certain Students entitled to be numbered, so far as their qualification was concerned, did not register in time to appear in the *Medical Register* of 1885. Such Students had taken their first qualification, but probably waited until they should take their second, before registering either.

Evident ten-
dency to
ultimate
uniformity
in the per-
centage of
Students
qualifying.

4. The percentages in the lower rows agree in a remarkably close fashion, in the Table for the United Kingdom. Take, for instance, those for the 11th year (Table XI, p. 33) which, so far as we have them, are all between 68 and 69. There is considerable undulation in those curves which belong to the shorter intervals, but there is an evident tendency to uniformity in the ultimate percentages of Students qualifying. At the same time, the fact comes into strong relief, on an examination of Diagrams C, D, E, F, that *the average time taken to qualify is lengthening*; and Ireland, though even at the end much more rapid in the matter of producing qualified practitioners than either England or Scotland, seems no exception to the rule.

But the time
taken to
qualify
lengthening.

This cannot be regarded as otherwise than beneficial to the profession and to the community generally.

Relative
speed in
qualifying
of the Stu-
dents be-
longing to
the Three
Divisions.

5. It is not strictly exact to take the average of the percentages, in their present incomplete state, as indicative of the proper average for the decennium. But leaving out of account the terminal percentage in each column, we may construct the Table XV (p. 37), which shows, with close approximation, the relative speed in qualifying of Students registered as such in the decennium under consideration, and belonging to the several divisions of the United Kingdom. The "graphic" method, exhibited in Diagram G, makes the matter still clearer.

IV. PROPORTION OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS ANNUALLY REGISTERED TO POPULATION, AT THE BEGINNING AND AT THE END OF THE DECENNIAL, AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE PROPORTION OF PRACTITIONERS TO POPULATION.

1. It will be interesting to note, as set forth hereunder, how much greater the increase in the supply of *Medical Students* has been than the increase in the population during what may be regarded as the same period :

A much greater increase in the supply of *Medical Students* than in population.

	Population		Medical Students registered	
	In 1871	In 1881	In 1871	In 1880
England . . .	22,712,266	25,974,439	563	996
	100·00	114·36	100·00	176·91
Scotland . . .	3,360,018	3,735,573	339	547
	100·00	111·18	100·00	161·36
Ireland . . .	5,412,377	5,174,836	350	536
	100·00	95·61	100·00	153·14
United Kingdom .	31,845,379	35,241,482	1,253	2,106
	100·00	110·66	100·00	168·08

2. From this enumeration it will be seen that, to obtain approximately the same proportion of Medical Practitioners to population in the United Kingdom, as from the Students who were registered in 1871; the percentage of the Students registered in 1880, who need to become qualified, instead of being 69·99 (say 70), as in the case of the former year (see p. 6, line 10), would only be $69·99 \times 110·66 \div 168·08 = 46·08$. But such actual restriction is not necessarily desirable.

Rendering a less percentage capable of keeping up the ratio of Practitioners to population.

3. The foregoing statement needs a little elaboration. No doubt it is approximately true. But in order to maintain a constant ratio between practitioners and population, it is requisite that after the repair of waste in both, the annual increments should bear to each other the specified ratio also. Thus, if A, B=the number of practitioners and of population respectively, at the end (or *middle*, as the case may be) of one year and p, q=their respective increments after repairing waste, at the end (or *middle*) of the next year; then, if $p : q = A : B$, it follows that $A + p : B + q = A : B$, that is, the original ratio between the principals is maintained from year to year. Unfortunately, the total number of Practitioners in the *Medical Register* has not been given for any year prior to 1876, and such number

Expansion of this idea.

Inaccuracy of *Medical Registers* before 1876.

would have been utterly untrustworthy, even if it had been given, owing to the many thousands of erroneous entries contained in these issues of the *Medical Register*. (See Appendix No. 6, page 403, to the *Report* of the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS appointed in 1882 to inquire into the *Medical Acts*.) But, comparing the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S estimate of the resident population of the United Kingdom with the numbers of Practitioners given in the *Medical Register* for the years 1876-1884, calculating the numbers of Practitioners for the middle, instead of the end of the year, so as to correspond with the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S returns, and deducting an average of 3000 for Practitioners who, though remaining registered, were resident or on service abroad, we obtain Table XVI (p. 38).

Steady increase in the ratio of Practitioners to population during the years immediately following the decennium.

4. We thus see that during the years 1880-84 the proportion of Medical Practitioners to population has been steadily increasing, the marked increase in the supply of Medical Students, during the decennium under consideration, having produced the effect upon the *Medical Register* which, in the absence of unusual restriction, might have been expected.

V. NUMBERS OF PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE MEDICAL REGISTER IN THE SEVERAL YEARS OF THE DECENNium.

1. As having a strong collateral bearing upon the registration of Students during the same epoch, a Table is next presented of the numbers of Qualified Practitioners registered in the *Medical Register*, in the several years of the Decennium under consideration.

Marked, though irregular, increase in the registration of qualified Practitioners during the decennium.

2. The numbers—as shown in Table XVII (p. 38) and illustrated by Diagram H—varied *irregularly* (that is to say, according to no discoverable *law of continuity*) from a *minimum* of 727 in 1871 to a *maximum* of 1123 in 1880; but were, each of them, evidently affected (so far as a comparison can be drawn) by the number of Students registered four years before. This is easily explained by referring to Tables VII to X, where it will be seen that four years for qualifying is the interval claiming more Students than any other.

VI. COMPARISON OF THE NUMBERS OF REGISTERED STUDENTS
QUALIFYING WITH THE NUMBERS OF PRACTITIONERS REGISTERING
IN THE *MEDICAL REGISTER* IN THE SAME YEARS.

1. Another point of some interest is, that by adding up diagonally the numbers in the Table for the United Kingdom (Table VII, p. 29), we ought to arrive at the approximate number qualifying in a given year, especially when that year is at the end of the decennium. Thus, to take 1880, the sum of $3 + 22 + 25 + 99 + 339 + 242 + 115 + 61 + 32 + 10 (=948)$, should (by the addition, say, of $17 + 7 + 4 + 4 = 32$), nearly approach the number qualifying in that year. But $948 + 32 (=980)$ is 143 less than the number *registered* in the same year, viz., 1123 (see Table XVII, p. 38). Again, to take 1881, the sum of $14 + 26 + 70 + 388 + 229 + 111 + 62 + 30 + 15 + 17 = 962$; and this (by the addition of, say, $3 + 7 + 4 + 4 = 18$), should nearly approach the number qualifying in 1881; but the number *registered* in that year was 1053. Take again 1882, the sum of $24 + 70 + 353 + 276 + 146 + 65 + 36 + 13 + 17 + 7 (=1007)$, should (by the addition, say, of $14 + 3 + 4 + 4 = 25$) nearly approach the number qualifying in that year; but the number *registered* in 1882 was 1171. Consequently we see that the number of persons registering in the *Medical Register* was, on the average of these years, at least 10 per cent. greater than the number of *registered students* qualifying in the same year. This is a noteworthy fact—the reverse of what might *a priori* have been expected; and the cause of this unexpected result most probably is that, throughout the Decennium from 1871 to 1880, it must have been possible to obtain a Qualification, and appear in the *Medical Register*, without having been previously registered in the *Medical Students' Register*. It has been shown that many *registered* students have managed to qualify in far less time than that recommended by the MEDICAL COUNCIL; thus, seeing that the registration of Qualifications of long standing—though by no means infrequent during the three years instanced—does not account for the excess indicated, it seems highly probable that numerous *unregistered* students must have been also able to qualify.

Registra-
tions of Prac-
titioners
curiously in
advance of
the numbers
qualifying,
so far as
registered
Students are
concerned.

Probable
cause of
this result.

JOHN MARSHALL,

Chairman.

November 16, 1885.

TABLE V.

TABLE giving the NUMBERS of MEDICAL STUDENTS entering at the several Places of Study in the UNITED KINGDOM in each year, for the decennium from 1871 to 1880.

Places of Medical Study		1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	Total for the Decennium
ENGLAND	...	563	674	635	629	712	772	843	996	996	7457
LONDON	...	388	424	421	418	456	482	467	470	476	4380
Charing Cross Hospital	...	8	18	16	19	24	29	22	32	27	202
Guy's Hospital	...	75	77	56	59	85	89	90	81	71	758
King's College Hospital	...	41	36	18	28	25	32	42	26	40	324
London Hospital	...	29	26	25	21	29	44	38	33	46	328
London Medical School for Women	...	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	8	26
Middlesex Hospital	...	8	16	19	19	17	16	31	24	25	195
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	61	67	108	76	113	107	79	86	100	841
St. George's Hospital	...	20	35	32	35	25	33	27	30	36	305
St. Mary's Hospital	...	19	18	23	30	22	21	15	24	14	203
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	41	52	49	36	34	43	41	35	39	416
University College Hospital	...	78	75	67	83	73	60	63	71	57	683
Westminster Hospital	...	8	4	8	12	9	5	13	19	13	99
PROVINCES	...	175	212	214	211	256	291	376	526	520	3077
Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge	...	27	29	5	2	0	1	6	1	0	74
Birmingham, Queen's College	...	24	19	24	25	12	24	15	10	10	200
Bristol Medical School	...	12	11	12	19	17	9	3	11	19	121
Devon Hospital	...	3	5	8	5	3	6	2	10	5	50
Leeds School of Medicine...	...	20	17	16	17	34	34	26	31	27	248
Liverpool Royal Infirmary...	...	21	23	18	23	18	21	25	36	31	252
Manchester Royal Infirmary School of Medicine	...	32	38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	80
Owens College, Manchester	...	0	0	36	39	48	52	67	67	51	385

TABLE VI.

TABLE giving in brief, for the THREE DIVISIONS of the UNITED KINGDOM, the NUMBERS of MEDICAL STUDENTS REGISTERED in each of the years from 1871 to 1880.

Students Registered as Studying in	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	Totals for the Decen- nium
ENGLAND—											
LONDON . . .	388	424	378	421	418	456	482	467	470	476	4380
PROVINCES . .	175	212	296	214	211	256	291	376	526	520	3077
Totals . . .	563	636	674	635	629	712	773	843	996	996	7457
SCOTLAND . . .	339	324	341	346	422	413	468	482	510	547	4192
IRELAND . . .	350	352	199	386	260	354	439	363	482	536	3721
INDIAN, COLONIAL, and FOREIGN .	1	0	4	0	0	0	4	11	21	27	68
Totals . . .	1253	1312	1218	1367	1311	1479	1684	1699	2009	2106	15438

* * * See Diagrams A and B.

TABLE VII.

TABLE setting forth under the several intervals (from 0 to 13 years), the NUMBERS of MEDICAL STUDENTS of the UNITED KINGDOM, who, having been REGISTERED in the STUDENTS' REGISTER in the several years indicated, occupied the specified times in taking their FIRST QUALIFICATION (this being in many instances, however, taken simultaneously with the SECOND, as shown in Table III.).

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	Totals	Aver- ages
Total numbers regis- tered as Students in the several years	1253	1312	1218	1367	1311	1479	1684	1699	2009	2106	15438	1543·8
Intervals in years from registration as Student to date of First Qualifica- tion												
0	—	6	2	2	2	—	1	—	6	3	22	2·2
1	14	6	9	17	10	12	13	6	22	14	123	12·3
2	19	21	25	34	16	31	31	25	26	24	252	25·2
3	116	115	109	94	72	108	99	70	70	81	934	93·4
4	287	325	270	294	326	339	388	353	382	270	3234	323·4
5	210	203	188	233	242	229	276	296	317	—	2194	243·8
6	95	108	115	115	111	146	140	139	—	—	969	121·1
7	57	52	61	62	65	61	62	—	—	—	420	60·0
8	37	32	30	36	35	38	—	—	—	—	208	34·7
9	10	15	13	31	21	—	—	—	—	—	90	18·0
10	17	17	18	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	16·5
11	7	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	10·7
12	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5·0
13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4·0
Totals	877	921	850	932	900	964	1010	889	823	392	8558	970·3

* * * The final average given above (970·3) indicates that (on the average of the spaces already filled up) 970·3 out of 1,543·8 would qualify within 13 years, and that accordingly out of the 15,438 Students of the United Kingdom actually registered in the decennium, there is yet to come a balance of at least 9,703—8,558 (=1,145) qualified practitioners on the *Medical Register*. If the percentage of the year 1871, viz., 69·99, were maintained, we might expect a balance of 10,806—8,558 (=2,248).

TABLE VIII.

TABLE setting forth, under the several intervals (from 0 to 13 years), the NUMBERS of MEDICAL STUDENTS of ENGLAND, who having been REGISTERED in the STUDENTS' REGISTER in the several years indicated, occupied the specified times in taking their FIRST QUALIFICATION (this being in many instances, however, taken simultaneously with the SECOND, as shown in Table III).

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	Totals	Average
Total numbers registered as Students in the several years	563	636	674	635	629	712	772	843	996	996	7456	745·6
Intervals in years from registration as Student to Date of First Qualification												
0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	0·3
1	—	1	2	2	4	2	2	—	3	1	17	1·7
2	1	4	6	10	3	6	5	1	6	2	44	4·4
3	57	60	67	47	34	44	28	31	15	20	403	40·3
4	136	157	140	136	166	149	184	143	147	122	1480	148·0
5	110	121	108	142	136	141	139	178	203	—	1278	142·0
6	43	54	73	68	61	75	86	87	—	—	547	68·4
7	26	24	37	30	28	32	39	—	—	—	216	30·9
8	17	16	13	13	14	21	—	—	—	—	94	15·7
9	3	8	8	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	44	8·8
10	9	7	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	8·3
11	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4·7
12	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3·5
13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1·0
Totals	409	461	473	468	456	470	483	440	376	145	4181	478·0

*** The final average given above (478·0), indicates that (on the average of the spaces already filled up) 478 out of 745·6 would qualify within 13 years, and that, accordingly, out of the 7,456 English Students actually registered in the decennium, there is yet to come a balance of at least 4,780 - 4,181 (= 599) qualified practitioners on the *Medical Register*. If the percentage of the year 1871, viz., 72·65, were maintained, we might expect a balance of 5,417 - 4,181 (= 1,236).

TABLE IX.

TABLE setting forth, under the several intervals (from 0 to 13 years, the NUMBERS of MEDICAL STUDENTS of SCOTLAND, who having been REGISTERED in the STUDENTS' REGISTER in the several years as indicated, occupied the specified times in taking their FIRST QUALIFICATION (this being in many instances, however, taken simultaneously with the SECOND, as shown in Table III.).

Final number registered as Students in the several years	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	Totals	Averages
	339	324	341	346	422	413	468	482	510	547	4192	419.2
Intervals in years from registration as Student to Date of First Qualification	0	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	0.4
	1	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	7	2	24	2.4
	2	3	3	5	1	1	2	4	5	9	33	3.3
	3	10	10	12	7	12	10	21	9	8	112	11.2
	4	88	94	98	89	101	128	130	141	131	1095	109.5
	5	64	55	57	56	75	58	79	73	80	597	66.3
	6	25	31	26	26	33	41	33	36	—	251	31.4
	7	21	14	16	17	24	15	14	—	—	121	17.3
	8	11	6	15	16	13	9	—	—	—	70	11.7
	9	5	3	4	5	6	—	—	—	—	23	4.6
	10	3	4	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	17	4.3
	11	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3.0
	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0
	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0
Totals	237	224	244	226	267	263	280	265	232	119	2357	265.4

* * The final average given above (265.4) indicates that (on the average of the spaces already filled up) 265.4 out of 419.2 would qualify within 13 years, and that accordingly out of the 4,192 Scotch Students actually registered in the decennium there is yet to come a balance of at least 2,654—2,357 (=297) qualified practitioners on the *Register*. If the percentage of the year 1871, viz., 69.91, were maintained, we might expect a balance of 2,931—2,357 (=574).

TABLE X.

TABLE setting forth, under the several intervals (from 0 to 13 years), the NUMBERS of MEDICAL STUDENTS in IRELAND, who having been REGISTERED in the STUDENTS' REGISTER in the several years indicated, occupied the specified times in taking their FIRST QUALIFICATION (this being in many instances, however, taken simultaneously with the SECOND, as shown in Table III.).

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	Totals	Aver- ages
Total number regis- tered as Students in the several years }	350	352	199	386	260	354	440	363	482	536	3722	372.2
Intervals in years from registration as Student to Date of First Qualifica- tion												
0	—	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	12	1.2
1	10	5	3	13	5	8	10	3	12	11	80	8.0
2	15	14	14	23	12	25	24	20	15	12	174	17.4
3	49	45	30	40	26	54	50	30	47	45	416	41.6
4	63	74	32	69	59	62	74	69	104	53	659	65.9
5	36	27	23	35	31	30	58	45	33	—	318	35.3
6	27	23	15	21	17	30	21	16	—	—	170	21.3
7	10	14	8	15	13	14	9	—	—	—	83	11.9
8	9	10	2	7	8	8	—	—	—	—	44	7.3
9	2	4	1	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	23	4.6
10	5	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4.0
11	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3.0
12	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.5
13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.0
Totals	231	236	130	238	177	231	247	183	214	122	2009	225.0

* * The final average given above (225.0) indicates that (on the average of the spaces already filled up) 225 out of 372.2 would qualify within 13 years, and that accordingly out of the 3,722 Irish Students actually registered in the decennium there is yet to come a balance of at least 2,250—2,009 (=241) qualified practitioners on the *Register*. If the percentage of the year 1871, viz., 65.71, were maintained, we might expect a balance of 2,446—2,009 (=437).

TABLE XI.

TABLE giving for the United Kingdom the ACCUMULATED NUMBERS (and the corresponding percentages) of MEDICAL STUDENTS obtaining their FIRST QUALIFICATION *within specified periods*, of those who were REGISTERED in the STUDENTS' REGISTER, in the several years of the decennium 1871 to 1880.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
total numbers registered as Students in the several years	1253	1312	1218	1367	1311	1479	1634	1699	2009	2106
numbers qualifying in year of registration as Students	0 0·00	6 0·46	2 0·16	2 0·15	2 0·15	0 0·00	1 0·06	0 0·00	6 0·35	3 0·14
before end of 2nd year	14 1·12	12 0·91	11 0·90	19 1·39	12 0·92	12 0·81	14 0·83	6 0·35	28 1·65	17 0·81
3rd "	33 2·63	33 2·52	36 2·96	53 3·88	28 2·14	43 2·91	45 2·67	31 1·82	54 3·18	41 1·95
4th "	149 11·89	148 11·28	145 11·90	147 10·75	100 7·63	151 10·21	144 8·55	101 5·94	124 7·30	122 5·79
5th "	436 34·80	473 36·05	415 34·07	441 32·26	426 32·49	490 33·13	532 31·59	454 26·72	506 29·78	392 18·61
6th "	646 51·56	676 51·52	603 49·50	674 49·31	668 50·95	719 48·61	808 47·98	750 44·14	823 48·44	—
7th "	741 59·14	784 59·76	718 58·95	789 57·72	779 59·42	865 58·49	948 56·29	889 52·32	—	—
8th "	798 63·69	836 63·72	779 63·96	851 62·25	844 64·38	926 62·61	1010 59·98	—	—	—
9th "	835 66·64	868 66·16	809 66·42	887 64·89	879 67·05	964 65·18	—	—	—	—
10th "	845 67·44	883 67·30	822 67·49	918 67·15	900 68·65	—	—	—	—	—
11th "	862 68·79	900 68·60	840 68·97	932 68·18	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th "	869 69·35	915 69·74	850 69·79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13th "	873 69·67	921 70·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14th "	877 69·99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII.

TABLE giving for ENGLAND (that is English "Places of Study") the ACCUMULATED NUMBERS (and the corresponding percentages) of MEDICAL STUDENTS obtaining their FIRST QUALIFICATION *within specified periods*, of those who were REGISTERED in the STUDENTS REGISTER, in the several years of the decennium 1871 to 1880.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Total numbers registered as Students in the several years	563	636	674	635	629	712	772	843	996	996
Numbers qualifying in year of registration as Student	0 0·00	1 0·16	0 0·00	0 0·00	0 0·00	0 0·00	0 0·00	0 0·00	2 0·20	0 0·00
Before end of 2nd year	0 0·00	2 0·31	2 0·3	2 0·31	4 0·64	2 0·28	2 0·26	0 0·00	5 0·50	1 0·10
" " 3rd "	1 0·18	6 0·94	8 1·19	12 1·89	7 1·11	8 1·12	7 0·91	1 0·12	11 1·10	3 0·30
" " 4th "	58 10·30	66 10·38	75 11·13	59 9·29	41 6·52	52 7·30	35 4·53	32 3·80	26 2·61	23 2·31
" " 5th "	194 34·46	223 35·06	215 31·90	195 30·71	207 32·91	201 28·23	219 28·37	175 20·76	173 17·37	145 14·56
" " 6th "	304 54·00	344 54·09	323 47·92	337 53·07	343 54·53	342 48·03	358 46·37	353 41·87	376 37·84	—
" " 7th "	347 61·63	398 62·58	396 58·75	405 63·78	404 64·23	417 58·57	444 57·51	440 52·19	—	—
" " 8th "	373 66·25	422 66·35	433 64·24	435 68·50	432 68·68	449 63·06	483 62·56	—	—	—
" " 9th "	390 69·27	438 68·87	446 66·17	448 70·55	446 70·91	470 66·01	—	—	—	—
" " 10th "	393 69·80	446 70·13	454 67·36	463 72·91	456 72·50	—	—	—	—	—
" " 11th "	402 71·40	453 71·23	466 69·14	468 73·70	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 12th "	405 71·94	457 71·86	473 70·18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 13th "	408 72·47	461 72·48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 14th "	409 72·65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIII.

TABLE giving for SCOTLAND (that is Scotch "Places of Study") the ACCUMULATED NUMBERS (and the corresponding percentages) of MEDICAL STUDENTS obtaining their FIRST QUALIFICATION *within specified periods*, of those who were REGISTERED in the STUDENTS' REGISTER, in the several years of the decennium 1871 to 1880.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Total numbers registered as Students in the several years	339	324	341	346	422	413	468	482	510	547
Numbers qualifying in year of registration as Student	0 0·00	0 0·00	1 0·29	1 0·29	1 0·24	0 0·00	0 0·00	0 0·00	1 0·20	0 0·00
Before end of 2nd year	4 1·18	0 0·00	4 1·17	3 0·87	2 0·47	2 0·48	1 0·21	2 0·41	8 1·57	2 0·37
" " 3rd "	7 2·07	3 0·93	9 2·64	4 1·16	3 0·71	2 0·48	3 0·64	6 1·24	13 2·55	11 2·01
" " 4th "	17 5·02	13 4·01	21 6·16	11 3·18	15 3·56	12 2·91	24 5·13	15 3·11	21 4·12	24 4·39
" " 5th "	105 30·97	107 33·02	119 34·90	100 28·90	116 27·49	140 33·90	154 32·91	156 32·37	152 29·80	119 21·76
" " 6th "	169 49·85	162 50·00	176 51·61	156 45·09	191 45·26	198 47·94	233 49·79	229 47·51	232 45·49	—
" " 7th "	194 57·23	193 59·57	202 59·24	182 52·60	224 53·08	239 57·87	266 56·84	265 54·98	—	—
" " 8th "	215 63·42	207 63·89	218 63·93	199 57·51	248 58·77	254 61·50	280 59·83	—	—	—
" " 9th "	226 66·67	213 65·74	233 68·33	215 62·14	261 61·85	263 63·68	—	—	—	—
" " 10th "	231 68·14	216 66·67	237 69·50	220 63·58	267 63·27	—	—	—	—	—
" " 11th "	234 69·03	220 67·90	241 70·67	226 65·32	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 12th "	236 69·62	224 69·14	244 71·55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 13th "	236 69·62	224 69·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 14th "	237 69·91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIV.

TABLE giving for IRELAND (that is Irish "Places of Study") the ACCUMULATED NUMBERS (and the corresponding percentages) of MEDICAL STUDENTS obtaining their FIRST QUALIFICATION *within specified periods*, of those who were REGISTERED in the STUDENTS' REGISTER, in the several years of the decennium 1871 to 1880.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Total numbers registered as Students in these several years)	350	352	199	386	260	354	440	363	482	536
Numbers qualifying in year of registration as Student)	0 0·00	5 1·42	0 0·00	1 0·26	1 0·38	0 0·00	1 0·23	0 0·00	3 0·62	1 0·19
Before end of 2nd year	10 2·86	10 2·84	3 1·51	14 3·63	6 2·31	8 2·26	11 2·50	3 0·83	15 3·11	12 2·24
" " 3rd "	25 7·14	24 6·82	17 8·54	37 9·59	18 6·92	33 9·32	35 7·96	23 6·34	30 6·22	24 4·48
" " 4th "	74 21·14	69 19·59	47 23·62	77 19·95	44 16·92	87 24·58	85 19·32	53 14·60	77 15·98	69 12·87
" " 5th "	137 39·14	143 40·62	79 39·70	146 37·82	103 39·62	149 42·09	159 36·14	122 33·61	181 37·55	122 22·76
" " 6th "	173 49·43	170 48·30	102 51·26	181 46·89	134 51·54	179 50·56	217 49·32	167 46·01	214 44·30	—
" " 7th "	200 57·14	193 54·83	117 58·79	202 52·33	151 58·08	209 59·04	238 54·09	183 50·41	—	—
" " 8th "	210 60·00	207 58·81	125 62·81	217 56·22	164 63·08	223 62·99	247 56·14	—	—	—
" " 9th "	219 62·57	217 61·65	127 63·82	224 58·03	172 66·15	231 65·25	—	—	—	—
" " 10th "	221 63·14	221 62·78	128 64·32	235 60·88	177 68·08	—	—	—	—	—
" " 11th "	226 64·57	227 64·49	130 65·33	238 61·66	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 12th "	228 65·14	234 66·48	130 65·33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 13th "	229 65·43	236 67·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 14th "	231 66·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XV.

TABLE giving, so far as possible, the AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS QUALIFYING within given PERIODS of TIME after REGISTRATION in the *Students' Register*, the particular years of the decennium over which the several averages actually extended being specified. (See Diagram G.)

The years, over which the average given in the several columns extended, being years in which the Students referred to were registered in the <i>Students' Register</i>	The year, before end of which the given percentage of those registered as above have taken their first qualification, counting from the year of registration as Medical Student	1871-1880	1871-1880	1871-1880	1871-1880	1871-1879	1871-1878	1871-1877	1871-1876	1871-1875	1871-1874	1871-1873	1871-1872	1871
		Same year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year	9th year	10th year	11th year	12th year	13th year
For Students in England . . .		0.04	0.27	0.88	6.82	28.86	49.99	61.01	66.18	69.15	70.05	70.59	71.90	72.47
For Students in Scotland . . .		0.10	0.67	1.44	4.16	31.58	48.38	56.63	61.50	64.95	66.97	69.20	69.38	69.62
For Students in Ireland . . .		0.31	2.41	7.43	18.86	38.48	49.16	56.33	60.65	62.44	62.78	64.80	65.81	65.43
For the United Kingdom . . .		0.15	0.97	2.67	9.12	34.54	49.20	58.54	63.44	66.23	67.35	68.79	69.55	69.67

TABLE XVI.

TABLE giving the RESIDENT POPULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM, the number of RESIDENT PRACTITIONERS, and the RATIO between the two, for each of the years 1876-1884 :—

	Population	Medical Practitioners registered and resident	Ratio
1876	33,188,707	19,457	1 in 1,706
1877	33,562,449	19,777	1 in 1,697
1878	33,928,157	19,721	1 in 1,720
1879	34,286,078	19,553	1 in 1,754
1880	34,602,705	19,726	1 in 1,754
1881	34,902,705	20,106	1 in 1,736
1882	35,252,425	20,538	1 in 1,717
1883	35,602,145	21,159	1 in 1,683
1884	35,951,865	21,919	1 in 1,640

TABLE XVII.

TABLE showing the number of PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED in the 10 years, in England, Scotland, and Ireland :—

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
In England . .	439	651	522	546	604	608	592	594	622	667
In Scotland . .	125	146	174	168	179	179	195	224	194	267
In Ireland . .	163	209	153	188	152	222	153	178	180	189
Totals . .	727	1006	849	902	935	1009	940	996	996	1123

* * * See Diagram H.

ADDITIONS
 TO THE
 REPORT
 BY THE
 STATISTICAL COMMITTEE
 OF THE
 GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

It is desired that those who have the **STATISTICAL REPORT** would insert these **Additions** in their copy so as to follow page 25.

2. In order, however, to test the accuracy of the statement made, with a high degree of *probability*, in the preceding paragraph, and thus to set the matter beyond dispute, a careful examination has been made, in the *Medical Registers* for 1882 and 1885, of all the names beginning with A, B, C, D (about one-fourth of the whole), noting those who, in 1880, either took their First Qualification, or registered for the first time as Practitioners. The result is as follows :—

A's, B's, C's, D's, Registered as Practitioners in 1880	} 285, viz.:	Qualifying in 1880 = 187	} 262
		" " 1879 = 75	
		" before 1879 = 23	
A's, B's, C's, D's, qualifying in 1880, and Registered before the end of 1884	} 293, viz.:	Registered in 1880 = 187	} 270
		" " 1881 = 83	
		" " 1882 = 13	
		" " 1883 = 7	
		" " 1884 =	

Proof that many recently qualified Practitioners have not been registered as Students.

Now, the total number of Practitioners registered in 1880 was 1123, or nearly four times the number (285) of A's, B's, C's, D's given above. Again, the total number of *registered Students qualifying* in 1880, according to the estimate given in the preceding paragraph, was about 980; and as this is four times 245 only, instead of four times 293, the surmise under consideration seems abundantly justified. But to place the matter beyond all reasonable doubt, the names of those A's, B's, C's, D's who have been registered in the *Medical Register* as taking their First Qualification in 1880, have been sought in the several *Students' Registers* from 1880 right back to the publication of the *first Register* in 1866, and out of the 293 names, only 266 have there been found—names and addresses being noted of the remaining 27, who have not been registered in the *Students' Register*.

Legitimate exemption in certain cases from registration as Students.

3. Exemptions from Registration as Students may, however, be made by the BRANCH COUNCILS, pursuant to the following *Recommendation* by the GENERAL COUNCIL:—

“The several Qualifying Bodies are recommended not to admit to the Final Examination for a Qualification under the *Medical Acts*, any Candidate (*not exempted from Registration*) whose name has not been entered in the MEDICAL STUDENTS' REGISTER at least forty-five months previously. *In the case of Candidates from other than Schools of the United Kingdom, the BRANCH COUNCILS shall have power to admit exceptions to this Recommendation.*”

Probably granted to only a few of those in question.

At the same time, it must be observed that this exemption seems to have been granted to only a few of the 27 names in question; thus, if the proportion under the other letters of the alphabet be at all similar, there would be at least 108 Registered Practitioners who qualified in 1880 without having previously been registered in the *Students' Register*.

4. Of the above 980 registered in the *Students' Register* and qualifying in 1880, only 2 are known to have entered at foreign or colonial places of study; whereas 978 entered at places in England, Scotland, or Ireland, viz., 457 in England, 294 in Scotland, and 227 in Ireland, these numbers being found by adding up diagonally (as was done with those in Table VII) the figures in Tables VIII, IX, X (pp. 30-32). But the numbers registered in 1880 by the several BRANCH REGISTRARS were: in England 667, in Scotland 267, and in Ireland 189. Thus it will be seen that, whilst in England there was an excess of Registrations over Qualifications of 210, there was in Scotland a deficiency of 27, and in Ireland a deficiency of 38. This is in keeping with what was found in regard to the Students of 1871, as shown on pages 10 and 15 of this *Report*, where we saw that although only 409 of the Students registered as such in England became Qualified Practitioners, as against 237 of the Scotch, and 231 of the Irish Students, yet 508 were registered in the *Medical Register* by the English BRANCH REGISTRAR, 187 by the Scotch BRANCH REGISTRAR, and 182 by the Irish BRANCH REGISTRAR. A reference to Chapter XIII of Part I completes the survey, where we find that of the 779 whose names are in the *Medical Register* of 1885, whilst 501 are resident in England, only 66 reside in Scotland, and 67 in Ireland.

Comparison
of place of
Registration
as Practi-
tioner with
place of
study.

VII. NUMBER OF MEDICAL STUDENTS WHO, JUDGING FROM THOSE REGISTERED IN THE *STUDENTS' REGISTER* IN 1871, TAKE (1) THEIR FIRST QUALIFICATION IN LONDON, AND THEIR SECOND IN SCOTLAND, THE LATTER BEING (a) A DEGREE AT A SCOTCH UNIVERSITY, (b) A QUALIFICATION GRANTED BY A SCOTCH CORPORATION; OR (2) TAKE THEIR FIRST QUALIFICATION IN SCOTLAND AND THEIR SECOND IN LONDON.

1. Of the 767 doubly-qualified Practitioners who had been registered as Students in 1871, 103 took a Qualification in both London and Scotland; but, owing to the dates of Qualification being (in the *Medical Register*) restricted to the years in which

Enumera-
tion of
Student
qualifying
in both
London and
Scotland.

the several Qualifications were obtained, no mention being made of the *months*, it is impossible in some instances to tell where the First Qualification was taken, and where the Second, without leaving a slight amount of doubt on the subject. At the same time, it may be mentioned that when Qualifications are registered at *different times* in the same year, they follow in the *Medical Register* in the order of *dates of Registration* of such Qualifications; and there are, moreover, other guides, such as the place of study, as to which of two Qualifications is most likely to have been *taken* first. Premising this much, we can form the following Synopsis:—

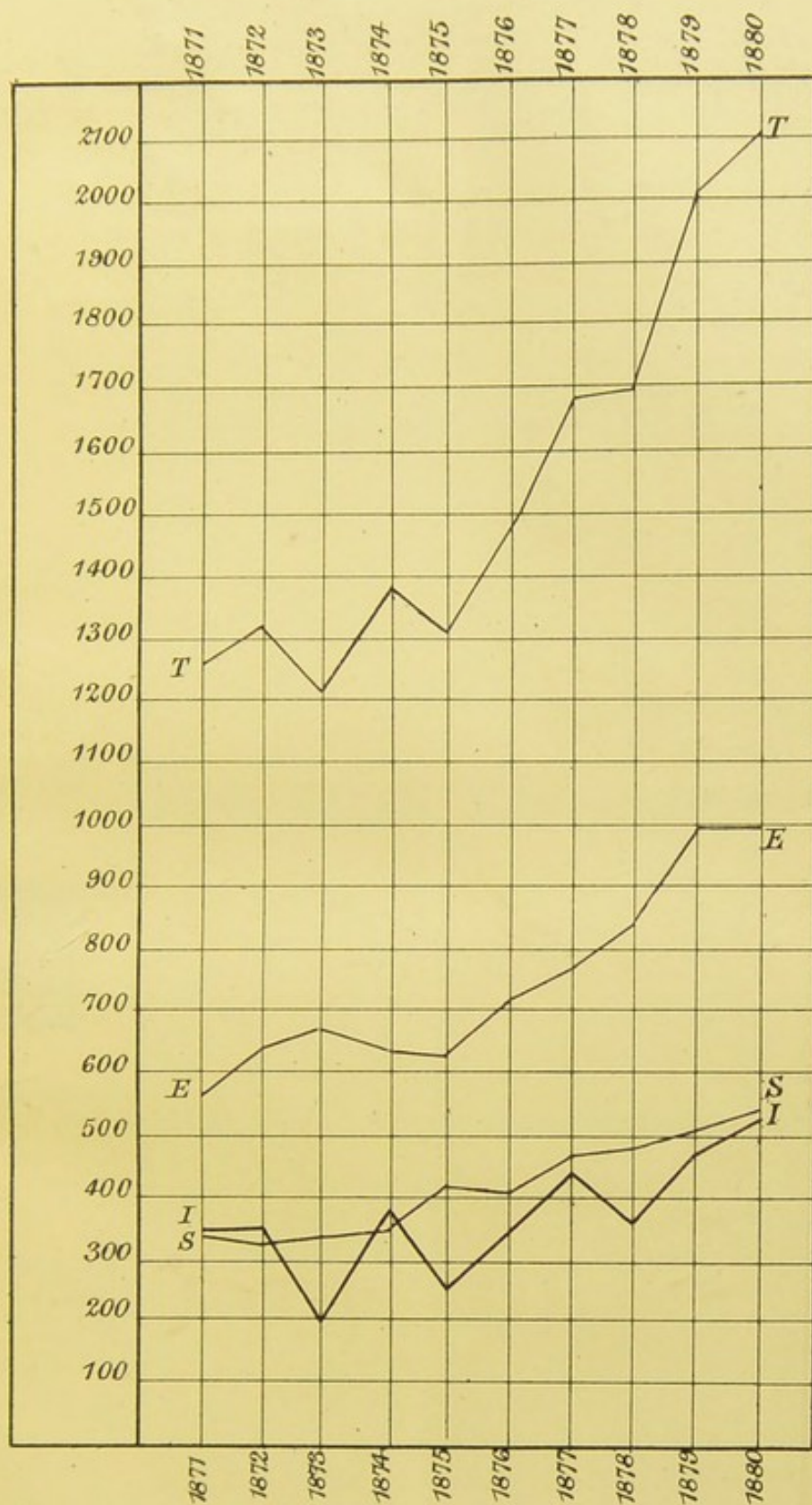
Students regd. as such in 1871, and qualifying in both London and Scotland	103*	In London first, 93 { 55 undoubted, 38 probable }	14 taking Scotch Degrees	Univ. Edin. 8	{ 2 M.B., 1 proceeding M.D.
				{ 2 undoubted, 6 probable }	{ 6 M.B., M.S., 5 „ „ }
		79 qualifying at Scotch Corporations		Univ. Aber. 6	M.B., M.S., 2 proceeding M.D.
				{ 5 undoubted, 1 probable }	
				R.C.P. Edin. 64	
				{ 37 undoubted, 27 probable }	
				R.C.S. Edin. 10	
				{ 7 undoubted, 3 probable }	
				Fac. P. & S. Glas. 5	
				{ 4 undoubted, 1 probable }	
		In Scotland first, 10 { 3 undoubted, 7 probable }	At Univ. Edin. 5	{ 3 M.B., 1 proceeding M.D.	
				{ 1 undoubted, 4 probable }	{ 2 M.B., M.S., both „ „ all taking M.R.C.S. Eng. „ }
			At Univ. Glas.	{ 1 M.B., M.S., proceeding M.D.	
				(undoubted) { taking L.R.C.P. Lond.	
			At R.C.P. Edin., 4	{ but not satisfactory second, viz.,	
				{ 1 undoubted, 3 probable }	{ L.S.A. Lond.

* The numbers might very fairly be reduced to 99, viz.: in London first, 93, and in Scotland first, 6.

JOHN MARSHALL,

Chairman.

December 10, 1885.



Curves of Variation in the Supply of Students, 1871-1880.
E-England, S-Scotland, I-Ireland, T-Total,

