**Minutes of the General Medical Council's thirty-eighth session, held on November 17 to 21, 1885 : with an appendix containing the Council's amended standing orders.**

**Contributors**

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(*No.* 308.)

# GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1885.

Sir HENRY ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir HENRY PITMAN. | Dr. SCOTT ORR. | Dr. BANKS. |
| Mr. MARSHALL. | Dr. STRUTHERS. | Dr. QUAIN. |
| Mr. BRADFORD. | Dr. PETTIGREW. | Mr. SIMON. |
| Dr. CHAMBERS. | Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. | Mr. TEALE. |
| Dr. HUMPHRY. | Mr. MACNAMARA. | Dr. DUNCAN. |
| Dr. PYLE. | Mr. COLLINS. | Dr. FERGUS. |
| Dr. STORRAR. | Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON. | Dr. LYONS. |
| Dr. HERON WATSON. | | |

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The PRESIDENT delivered the following address:—

# PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

AT THE

## OPENING OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

OF THE

# GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

THE meeting to which it has been my duty to summon you has taken place somewhat earlier than I desired, on account of questions which affect the interests of Students in Ireland, and because of some difference of opinion as to the course which should be pursued with regard to them. Other matters also, to which I will briefly refer, could not properly be delayed.

The subjects which will demand your attention on this occasion are as follows—(1) the removal of names from the *Register*; (2) the consideration of your Penal By-Laws; (3) the conditions

for registering the Irish Students; (4) the claims of the Colleges of Galway, Cork, and Belfast; (5) the Visitation of the Universities; (6) a Report on the New *Pharmacopœia*; (7) the Statistics which have been prepared by your Statistical Committee; and, lastly, certain other questions of large import which you will be asked to bear in mind, even though no resolutions concerning them are formally brought forward. The list seems long, but the time it need occupy you may be short.

(1) We must, I think, acknowledge a failure of administration if we continue to print in new volumes of the *Register* the names of persons convicted of crime in the previous year, and upon whose cases you have not given judgment. This, of course, points to a short meeting for judicial functions at the end of every year. Some indeed may lament the duty imposed on us by the Act. So it is, and we have to discharge it in the best manner we can. That cannot be said to be done if we knowingly circulate through every public office the names of persons which might or should have been struck off before the re-issue of the volume. It has long appeared to me difficult to discharge properly our manifold duties without two annual meetings—one meeting being mainly educational, the other, generally a shorter one, for general and legal business. If this were conceded one would be, as is most usual, about Easter time, and the other late in the autumn for the trial of cases and removal of names (if this unhappily be necessary) from the volume of the coming year. If no such law business were pressing, the autumn meeting might be omitted. The IRISH BRANCH COUNCIL, on September 11, passed a special *Resolution* on this subject.

(2) The revised penal clauses of the *Standing Orders*, as proposed in a report from the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, will be laid before you. These *Standing Orders* having, as you desired, been submitted to a keen scrutiny by your Solicitor and by Counsel, do not seem to need much alteration. The great powers which the COUNCIL possesses imply a corresponding responsibility for caution in their use. It is satisfactory to believe that our course hitherto has been such as to call for little improvement, though it has been often criticised; and to know that the care bestowed on the penal clauses of our By-Laws by Mr. OUVRY, Dr. ANDREW WOOD, Mr. SIMON, and others, has not been in vain.

We cannot expect that this part of our duty will ever be much simplified, or that the proceedings will be shortened. The liberty and the rights of the subject are in Great Britain too sacred to be lightly dealt with. The proceedings in the civil courts, notwithstanding the forensic experience and the skill which are brought into operation, do not encourage us to think the decision, as to what is moral or professional misconduct, is, in every case, to be readily arrived at. It facilitates the work of the COUNCIL when it has been decided by a legal tribunal whether certain acts are or are not illegal. That question settled, it is easier to say whether their illegality implies professional misconduct, or their legality is inconsistent with professional rectitude. Professional men can often do what as honourable men they should leave undone. These questions will arise in future, as they have arisen in the past, and sometimes they will be easy, and sometimes difficult, of solution.

(3) The Conditions for Registering Irish Students.

Very few words need be said by me on the case of the Irish Students. The Resolution which you passed, that an Examination must be undergone in Mechanics previous to registration, seems to have taken many Irish Students by surprise. It is perhaps sufficient to say that the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, acting on your behalf, directed that the registration of the applicants could take place whenever they passed, and the time of passing be ante-dated, so that they should not lose the year by a circumstance which, in many if not in all cases, was not the fault of the youths themselves. This is a typical instance of the inconvenience which may arise from changes which affect the teaching of the schools, and shows the necessity of avoiding as far as possible frequent alterations in details.

(4) The Claims of the Colleges of Galway, Cork and Belfast.

In the same manner I may refer, but briefly, to the question of the Colleges of the late Queen's University in Ireland, because the Representative of Trinity College undertook to state the case at a future time more in detail, when he proposed that the testamur of general education in the three Queen's Colleges should no longer be accepted. An analogous course was adopted by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE in respect to these Colleges to that adopted in respect of passing in Mechanics. The

COUNCIL had decided to remove the Queen's Colleges from the list of recognized bodies upon a general statement of the case against them. When the Colleges learnt the fact, they remonstrated. The COMMITTEE preferred to run the risk of your disapproval of their again referring the matter to your consideration when you had all the facts before you, to the chance of a wrong being done to Belfast, Cork and Galway. It is a question partly of competence, partly of legality. The COMMITTEE directed the REGISTRAR to accept the College testamurs as heretofore, till your meeting. The BRANCH COUNCIL for Ireland, with more knowledge than the COMMITTEE could have, directed their REGISTRAR to abide by your decision and refuse the Queen's College testamurs. I have informed the Colleges respectively that the case will be carefully considered by you without delay. The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE would have acted with harshness in your name, and would not have shown due confidence in you, had they not used forbearance towards Colleges placed in important towns, and situated in the remoter parts of Ireland, until you heard the whole case.

(5) The Visitation of the Universities.

In 1883 you directed the appointment of Visitors to inspect the Examinations of all the Universities. At the commencement of the year the arrangements were completed. From England the laborious task was undertaken by Dr. BRISTOWE, Mr. HOLDEN, and Dr. BARNES; from Scotland by Dr. BALFOUR, Dr. GEORGE BUCHANAN, and Dr. LEISHMAN; from Ireland by Dr. FINNEY, Mr. MACNAMARA, and Dr. KIDD. The Visitors were distributed, as you are aware, so that England was visited from Scotland and Ireland, Scotland from England and Ireland, and Ireland from Scotland and England. The distances of time and place of the several Examinations have made the progress of the work necessarily slow; and although most of the Visitors' Reports are nearly ready, none are yet complete. By your *Standing Orders* they will be forwarded to the several Universities, with an invitation for their remarks upon them. The Reports will not be transmitted to you until these remarks have been received.

You will remember that in the Visitation of the Corporations, the same Visitors visited all the Bodies. In this series, as was stated, they were visited by representatives of other divisions of

the Kingdom than that of the University inspected, and not, therefore, all by the same persons.

Every facility has been offered by your office to lighten the labours of the accomplished persons who undertook this work, as far as copying and printing could lighten them. The cost of the printing has been great, from the numerous revises which the Visitors have in some cases required, in order to enable them to combine their separate observations into a single Report.

(6) The CHAIRMAN of the Pharmacopœia-Committee will communicate some details as to the completion of the Third Edition of this national work, and as to its reception in this country. The thanks of the Council are largely due to Dr. QUAIN, and to the Editors who acted with him.

(7) Mr. MARSHALL presents his first *Report* on certain Statistics of the Medical Profession, compiled with much labour in conjunction with his colleagues and your REGISTRAR. I will not anticipate any of the conclusions at which they arrive, further than to observe that it is an open secret that Students still migrate as they did in the Middle Ages—and as they do in Germany now—in quest of teachers whose reputation attracts them, and of other advantages they believe they obtain through this movement. This subject is entangled with various prejudices and fallacies into which we cannot now enter. The Statistical Committee will deal with some of these.

I will briefly allude in the last place to certain other questions of large import which are in all our minds. I do not presume to refer directly to the political movement which begins to-morrow by dissolving a Parliament among the most powerful at its outset that has ever met, but nevertheless I must refer to some of the lessons which we may indirectly take to heart, from their bearing on our own work.

In the fifteen years that have passed since Mr. SIMON, then the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, addressed the COUNCIL in 1869 on behalf of the Lord President, successive Governments —as has more than once been remarked—have, with much good will and most friendly co-operation, sought to help the cause of Medical Education. Though every Medical Bill brought in by the Government has been withdrawn, yet the progress of Medicine in the twenty-seven years that have elapsed since you were

constituted a COUNCIL, has been unsurpassed at any period of history.

There seems to be a lesson to be drawn from this, and the lesson is that this COUNCIL, and all the Licensing Bodies now empowered to put names on the Register, ought to be able to say, that although Parliament has been through all these years baffled, yet a State Examination, however expedient for State reasons, would not be more certain in its action, nor more practical to its end, than the Examinations for which this COUNCIL and they are responsible. Many of the best minds in our profession have wished, and still wish, that a State Examination should be instituted. The proposed substitute for it was to have been a voluntary combination of the several English, Scotch, and Irish Licensing Bodies. It must be acknowledged this substitute has failed. Neither in England, in Scotland, nor in Ireland have all the bodies combined, nothwithstanding the long-continued and earnest endeavours conscientiously bestowed upon the scheme. It has been most successful among the Corporations in Scotland. In Ireland it does not exist, though all the Licensing Bodies are situate in the Irish Metropolis. In England it has ended in the union only of two great Corporations, and the independence of all the others. The attempt of one English University to make a union with these Corporations met, unfortunately as I think, with such disfavour that it is known already that it must fail. The two Corporations themselves, it is commonly said, are seeking the power to grant "Degrees"—that is, "higher titles"—to those or some of those whom they license. The London Society of Apothecaries also asks that its testamur in Surgery should be accepted as a surgical qualification; and you will be called upon to say whether, on the merits, it be entitled thereto. The records of the London Medical Schools and Examining Boards would furnish a most interesting illustration of individual exertion as distinguished from State aid in the progress of England. From this and other causes there is now less chance than ever of a diminution of the number of Medical License-giving Bodies than before. This was the result that was expected by one of the chief supporters of the "conjoint" system of examination, and one of the best and truest of men, Dr. PARKES, not long before his death.

The practical conclusion that would seem for the present to follow from these circumstances is expressed in a Report of the BRANCH COUNCIL of Scotland to the effect that the GENERAL COUNCIL should establish a systematic inspection of each and all the Licensing Bodies every year. Whether this is preferable as a permanent arrangement to three State Boards in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, with the resulting independence of all the Bodies, is open to argument. But it is in the power of the COUNCIL to make this inspection as often as it judges necessary, and to report definitely to the PRIVY COUNCIL any Body that fails in its duty, if there be any such. Fifteen years have shown that the COUNCIL must rely on its own powers rather than on the good will, great though it has been and is, of the Government of the day. We meet here to take council together how the Medical mind of the future may be most wisely trained in the complex relations of culture, of science, and of practice. We return to our several institutions to put into action, as best we may, the common consultative results, not only for our purposes, but for the good of the nation at large, and in various degrees and ways for the promotion of medical science, and the progress of human knowledge in its bearing on public and personal health. We ought to be in fact, and by the Act we are, to a great extent, bound to be ourselves our own inspectors. It is true that every Licensing Body sends hither a representative to bring its experience to the rest, but it is as true that each representative is, on returning to his own institution, guardian of the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the institutions, and by the representatives of the Crown. He has the power under Clause 18 of the Act to attend any Examination related to any part of Medical Education, whether of his own, or of any other Medical Licensing Body, whether deputed by the whole COUNCIL, or not.

The truth is—and it is well to look it in the face—the vexed questions of Independent Licensing Bodies, Conjoint Boards, and State Examinations, are part of one of the great political problems of our time—*i.e.*, the relation of Central control to Local Institutions. The failure, half a century ago, of the latter brought the power of the Central authority more closely to bear on local details. But there is real risk, as seems to many statesmen, of Central guidance becoming so constant as to injure

the manly independence which has created England. I confess to a doubt long felt whether the present Licensing Bodies, either Universities, or Corporations, ought to give qualifications if they each need an Inspector to watch every Examination.

The course which this COUNCIL has taken with regard to its Recommendations illustrates and confirms these views. Whereas the tendency was, and rightly, some years since to issue Recommendations in more and more detail, the last revision, by common consent, and after the most careful consideration, has reduced them to a few general Regulations resting on broad educational principles. All this being so, it would not become me to make more than passing allusion to the great educational movements which are being discussed in London, or to modes of teaching, or to the best way of utilizing the unequalled clinical opportunities afforded by this vast population. But I cannot wholly pass the subject by. It has become mixed up with two questions of much real import to this COUNCIL—the state of teaching, and the meaning of titles. I will to-day pursue neither subject. Though this COUNCIL has mainly to do with results, it is required to ascertain the methods of producing them. Though it has only to do with the testing whether men have the skill and knowledge necessary for their profession, it has to record on its Register, titles that profess to represent more than this It would be to close our eyes to a fact known to all, that part of the movement of Students is due to seeking these titles for their supposed social value. But it would be worse than blindness not to see that part of this movement is also because they believe that teaching is better organized in one place than another, and so their parents enable them to move accordingly. Why should they not do so? They adopt this course in Germany, with manifest advantage. Are we sure that there is no narrowness and want of elasticity and power of combination in our views on this matter?

I have thus ventured respectfully to give utterance to some thoughts of the present state of our functions and duties, and of the relation of the Medical Profession and its various Institutions in Great Britain, to the Legislature, because I feel that each time we meet it may be for me, and soon must be, the last. I wait only to feel sure that my earnest desire to carry out your

wishes, in such ways as I am able, can no longer serve you, in order to retire from the most honourable and the happiest work that I have, and to make way for a younger and a stronger man.

2. *Moved* by Mr. MARSHALL, *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY, and *agreed to* :—

"That the PRESIDENT's Address be entered in the *Minutes*."

3. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, *seconded* by Dr. STRUTHERS, and *agreed to* :—

"That a BUSINESS-COMMITTEE be appointed, to consist of the following members :—

Sir HENRY PITMAN, *Chairman*.
Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. Dr. STRUTHERS.

4. *Read* :—The following communication, referred to the GENERAL COUNCIL by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, from the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS of ENGLAND, in regard to a *Resolution* passed by the GENERAL COUNCIL on May 13, 1885 (*Minutes*, Vol. XXII, p. 36) :—

"Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.,
"11*th July*, 1885.

"SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 19th of May last, relating to the case of FRANCIS GOOLD, a member of this College, who was convicted of felony at Auckland, New Zealand, on the 2nd of December, 1876, and in pursuance of the requirements of the *Medical Act*, I am desired to communicate to you the following resolution, adopted by the Council of the College on the 11th ultimo, and confirmed on the 3rd instant, viz. :—

"'That, in the opinion of the Council, the criminal offence of which FRANCIS GOOLD has been convicted is of such nature as to render him unfit to remain a member of the College, and that he accordingly be removed from being a member of the College.'

"I am, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"EDWARD TRIMMER,
"*Secretary*.

"W. J. C. MILLER, Esq."

5. *Moved* by Mr. MARSHALL, *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY, and *agreed to* :—

"That the REGISTRAR be directed to remove from the *Medical*

*Register* the Qualification of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1853, formerly held by Mr. FRANCIS GOOLD."

6. *Moved* by Mr. MARSHALL, *seconded* by Dr. QUAIN, and *agreed to*:—

"That the REGISTRAR be directed to erase from the *Medical Register* the name of Mr. FRANCIS GOOLD."

7. *Read*:—The following communication, referred to the GENERAL COUNCIL by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, from the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS of ENGLAND:—

"Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.,
"11th day of July, 1885.

"SIR,—In pursuance of the requirements of Section 28 of the *Medical Act* of 1858, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, that, the attention of the Council of the College having been directed to the unprofessional advertisements issued by Mr. THOMAS CLARKSON, of Darley, Ripley, admitted a member of the College in 1832, and the Council having considered the same as constituting an offence under Clause 2, Section XVII of the By-Laws, the following resolution was adopted by them on the 3rd instant, and confirmed on the 9th instant, viz.:—

"'That, in the opinion of the Council, the advertisements issued by Mr. THOMAS CLARKSON are, in the terms of Clause 2, Section XVII of the By-Laws, "prejudicial to the interest, and derogatory to the honour, of the College, and disgraceful to the profession of Surgery"; and that, in consequence of the issue thereof by him, and his refusal to discontinue them, he be removed from being a member of the College.'

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"EDWARD TRIMMER,
"*Secretary*.

"W. J. C. MILLER, Esq."

8. *Moved* by Mr. MARSHALL, *seconded* by Dr. QUAIN, and *agreed to*:—

"That the REGISTRAR be directed to remove from the *Medical Register* the Qualification of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1832, formerly held by Mr. THOMAS CLARKSON."

9. *Read*:—The following Certificate of Conviction, referred to the GENERAL COUNCIL by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of THOMAS MILLERCHIP, registered on August 5, 1873, with the Qualifications

Lic. Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg. 1873, and Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Edin. 1873:—

"Warwickshire: } "These are to certify, That at the Assizes and
"Warwick Division. } General Delivery of the Gaol of our Lady the Queen, holden at Warwick, in and for the county of Warwick, Warwick Division, on Thursday, the Thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, THOMAS MILLERCHIP, late of the parish of Coventry, in the said county, was in due form of law tried and convicted upon a certain indictment against him, for that he, on the Twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did use an instrument to procure a miscarriage.

"It was thereupon ordered by the Court that the said THOMAS MILLERCHIP be kept in penal servitude for the space of ten years.

"Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of September, 1885.

"ARTHUR D. COLERIDGE,

"Cert. of prevs. convn. } "*Clerk of Assize for the Midland*
"No. 47." } "*Circuit.*"

10. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, and *agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL direct the REGISTRAR to erase from the *Medical Register* the name and the Qualifications of Mr. THOMAS MILLERCHIP."

11. *Read*:—The following communication, referred to the GENERAL COUNCIL by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, from the KING and QUEEN'S COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS in IRELAND:—

"Kildare Street, Dublin,
"*October* 3, 1885.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that the name of Dr. ROBERT LOCKE EVANS, of Carrickfergus, was, by resolution of this College, October 2, ordered to be erased from the Roll of Licentiates in Medicine and Midwifery.

"Yours faithfully,
"J. W. MOORE, M.D.,
"*Fellow and Registrar.*

"*The* REGISTRAR *of the*
"GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL."

12. *Moved* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, *seconded* by Dr. BANKS:—

"That the Qualifications of Licentiate in Medicine, and Licentiate in Midwifery, appended to the name of ROBERT LOCKE EVANS in the *Medical Register*, be removed by the REGISTRAR."

*First Amendment*:—*Moved* by Mr. SIMON, and *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN :—

"That the consideration of the case of Dr. ROBERT LOCKE EVANS be postponed till the COUNCIL shall have been informed of the nature of the offence for which the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland has ordered the erasure of his name from the Roll of Licentiates."

The *Amendment* was *carried*, and then put as a substantive *Motion*, whereupon there was a

*Second Amendment*, *moved* by Dr. LYONS and *seconded* by Dr. BANKS :—

"That the consideration of the case of Dr. ROBERT LOCKE EVANS be postponed till the COUNCIL shall have taken the opinion of COUNSEL as to the powers and duty of the COUNCIL in regard to cases in which Qualifications of Practitioners are struck off the List of Members of Licensing Bodies, and as to whether the COUNCIL can require such Bodies to state the reasons for striking off the Qualifications of such Practitioners."

This *second Amendment* was *lost*, and the *first Amendment* above, which had become the substantive *Motion*, was then *carried*.

13. *Read* :—The following communications, referred to the GENERAL COUNCIL by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, from the QUEEN'S COLLEGES of (*a*) GALWAY, (*b*) BELFAST, and (*c*) and (*d*) CORK, in regard to the removal of their Examinations from the List of Preliminary Examinations recognized by the COUNCIL (see *Minutes*, Vol. XXII, pp. 82–3 and 100–1) :—

---

(*a*) From QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

"*June* 13*th*, 1885.

"DEAR SIR,—May I request that you will be so good as to bring the accompanying resolution under the consideration of the MEDICAL COUNCIL at its next Meeting?

"I beg to remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"*The* REGISTRAR *of the* "GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL." "T. W. MOFFATT, "*President*.

---

RESOLUTION of the COUNCIL of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, passed at a Meeting held on the 6th day of June, 1885.

"The Council of Queen's College, Galway, having learned that the

Entrance Examination in Arts of this College has been removed by the GENERAL COUNCIL of Medical Education from the list of examinations recognized as qualifying for Medical Registration; and further, that this action was taken chiefly on the ground that inasmuch as Queen's College, Galway, has been affiliated to the Royal University of Ireland, one Entrance Examination should suffice for both Bodies, beg to say :—

"(1) That Queen's College, Galway, has not been affiliated to the Royal University of Ireland.

"(2) That if the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL acted on any statements or reports touching the standard of the Entrance Examination here, a resolution involving grave condemnation of an educational body should not have been arrived at without due notice and opportunity of explanation.

"The Council of Queen's College, Galway, desire to state further that the Entrance Examination in Arts is conducted by Arts Professors appointed by the Crown, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament and a Royal Charter. The educational status of the College is declared by such Act and Charter to be equivalent to that of the Colleges of any University in the United Kingdom. The Council of Queen's College, Galway, declines to recognize the examination of any Board other than that of a University, as exempting students from the necessity of passing an entrance examination here.

"The result of the action of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL will be that a Medical Student of this College, intending to present himself for a Medical or Surgical Diploma from a Licensing Corporation, must present himself to be examined in Arts by the special Examiners in Arts named by such Corporation. It is felt that this would amount to a declaration, on the part of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, that this College has signally failed to discharge the trust committed to it of advancing higher education in Ireland. This Council accordingly asks that the *Resolution* of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, if founded on error, may be rescinded; or if arrived at on other grounds, that a full investigation of such grounds be held."

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## (*b*) From QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

"*July* 2, 1885.

"SIR,—I am directed by the President to send you a copy of a resolution passed by the Council of this College on the 9th of June last, and to request that you will be good enough to lay the same before your Board at the next meeting.

> "'*Resolved*:—That the Council of Queen's College, Belfast, have learned with surprise and regret that the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL have removed the name of this College from the list of those institutions whose Matriculation Examination entitles to Registration for entrance on Medical Studies.'

"I am further to convey the request of the College Council that the

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL will re-consider their decision and replace the name of Queen's College, Bel ast, on the list of institutions referred to.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"*The* SECRETARY *of the* "J. WYLIE,

"GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL." "*pro Registrar.*

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## (c) From QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

"*July* 2, 1885.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to a report in the *British Medical Journal* of a late meeting of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, which states that the COUNCIL had resolved to remove the entrance examinations of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland from the list of examinations recognized as qualifying for medical registration, such removal to date from October next. As I have not received any intimation directly or indirectly that such a resolution would be proposed, and as no official notice—or indeed any notice at all—of the adoption of such a resolution has been communicated to me, or to the Registrar of this College, I assume the report in question cannot be true, especially as the ground alleged for its adoption, namely, that the Queen's Colleges are affiliated to the Royal University of Ireland—has no foundation whatever.

"Permit me to draw the attention of the COUNCIL to the great hardship and injustice a resolution of the kind referred to would inflict on this College, and on a large number of persons who propose to become students of Medicine. The calendar of the College containing the regulations for next year, and among these the subjects of the entrance examinations, was issued in March, so that all persons who propose to enter this College with the intention of pursuing their medical studies, and obtaining the diploma of some one of the Licensing Bodies other than the Royal University of Ireland, must have already made their arrangements to prepare for our entrance examinations. This College is now out of session, and as no statutable meeting of its Council can be held until next October, no valid notice can be given of such a disqualifying resolution as that said to have been adopted by the MEDICAL COUNCIL. Are such persons who have no notice of the disfranchisement of this College to be disqualified from entering on their professional studies?

"I remain, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN,

"WILLIAM JOHN CLARK MILLER, Esq., B.A., "*President.*

"REGISTRAR *of the*

"GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL."

## (*d*) From Queen's College, Cork.

"*November* 7, 1885.

"Sir,—In July last the President of this College received from you a letter dated 16th July, No. 2,447, communicating to him the following Resolutions of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council:—

"(1) That this communication be submitted to the General Council at its next meeting.

"(2) That, in the meantime, in view of the representations made by the Queen's Colleges of Galway, Cork, and Belfast, the Examinations of these Colleges be restored to, and remain on, the list of recognized Preliminary Examinations.

"Acting on the faith of this latter Resolution, this College held its usual Matriculation Examination on the 20th of October, and in due course I sent forward to the Registrar of the Branch Medical Council in Dublin the names of six Students who had passed that Examination for registration.

"The Registrar refused to register them on the ground that our Examination had been removed from the list of recognized Preliminary Examinations.

"In reply, I furnished him with a copy of your letter of the 16th July, No. 2,447, and I am now informed by him that he is restrained from registering these Students by a direct Resolution of the Branch Medical Council in Dublin, 'who do not recognize the authority of the Executive Committee in putting aside a Resolution of the General Medical Council.'

"I am now directed by the President to beg that you will favour me by informing me whether these and other Students similarly placed are really entitled to be registered now, according to the plain meaning of the terms of the Resolution above quoted, or whether the Branch Council in Dublin have authority to set aside that Resolution on the faith of which this College has been acting.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. JACK,

"*The* Registrar *of the* General Medical Council." *Registrar.*

14. *Moved* by Sir Henry Pitman, *seconded* by Dr. Humphry, and *agreed to*:—

"That the foregoing communications be received and entered in the *Minutes*."

15. *Moved* by the Rev. Dr. Haughton, *seconded* by Mr. Teale, and *agreed to*:—

"That a Committee on Preliminary Examinations be appointed; that the foregoing communications from the Queen's

Colleges of Belfast, Galway, and Cork be referred to this Committee for consideration and report; and that the Committee consist of the following Members:—

Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, *Chairman.*

Dr. HUMPHRY. Dr. HERON WATSON."

16. *Read:*—The following communications, submitted by Mr. TEALE, in regard to the subject of Elementary Mechanics:—

"MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE EXAMINATION IN 'ELEMENTARY MECHANICS.'

"A considerable number of young men have been registered as Medical Students under the Regulations of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL in force before and up to October 1st, 1885, without their having passed an Examination in 'Elementary Mechanics,' the regulations permitting this on the condition that an Examination on that subject must be passed by such Students prior to, or at the same time as their first professional Examination.

"It appears that some Students have enquired from the authorities of the Royal College of Surgeons of England whether they could not be admitted to the first Professional Examination for the membership of that body without passing the above-named Examination in Mechanics; and that they have been officially informed in reply that they might be admitted to it. A particular instance of this has come under my notice. A Student of this School, MR. ROBT. HOLLINGS HEPTINSTALL, wrote in the sense above indicated to the Secretary of the College of Surgeons on the 24th ultimo, and received from the Assistant Secretary to the College a reply, copy of which I enclose, marked A. This letter was shown to me as disproving the necessity of Students passing the Examination in Mechanics, a necessity which I had urged upon them. Thereupon I wrote to the Secretary of the College, Mr. TRIMMER, asking for an explanation of the apparent contradiction—that on the one hand the Regulations of the Medical Council lay it down that Registered Students who have not already passed the Examination in Elementary Mechanics must do so 'before or at the first Professional Examination;' and that on the other hand, the Royal College of Surgeons and the "Examining Board for England" say that, so far as they are concerned, this is unnecessary. I enclose Mr. TRIMMER'S reply, marked B. On receipt of this, it became necessary for me to consider what advice I should give to Mr. HEPTINSTALL and other students who are in the same position as he; and the enclosed copy of a letter which I addressed to him, marked C., will show the conclusion at which I arrived as to my duty. I think it is most likely, however, that some at least of the Students will prefer the easier path suggested to them by the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons, and I should like to be authoritively informed whether those who may do so, and who may take their Professional Examinations and obtain their diplomas without having passed an Examination in 'Mechanics, are liable

afterwards to be subjected by the General Medical Council to any disability, either as regards their being placed upon the *Medical Register* or in any other way.

"THOS. SCATTERGOOD,
"*Dean of Medical Department, Yorkshire College, Leeds.*
"*November 4th*, 1884."

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A. (Copy.)

"Royal College of Surgeons of England,
"Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.,
"*October 26th*, 1885.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 24th, I have to acquaint you that a *registered* Medical Student is not required to pass any further Preliminary Examination, so far as the regulations of the 'Examining Board in England' are concerned.

"Yours faithfully,
"FRED. G. HALLETT,
"*Assistant Secretary.*

"R. H. HEPTINSTALL, Esq."

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B. "Royal College of Surgeons of England,
"Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.,
"*October 30th*, 1885.

"My dear Sir,—Mr. HALLETT's answer to his correspondent is perfectly correct.

"The Colleges, whether acting separately or as now, under the combined scheme, leave to the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL the responsibility of determining what shall be the conditions of registration; *i.e.*, in other words, what Preliminary Examinations shall be recognised as sufficient to enable the students who have passed them to register, and all the Colleges require is that the students, when coming up for their examinations, shall show that when commencing their studies they were registered by the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

"The Colleges do not enter into the question as to what were the subjects in which the Students passed in their Preliminary Examinations, or undertake to require that the Students who have omitted to pass in Mechanics shall do so before presenting themselves for the first Professional Examination.

"In fact, the regulation in question of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, which is to be regarded as a recommendation rather than a hard and fast rule, is inoperative so far as the Colleges are concerned.

"Yours faithfully,
"EDWARD TRIMMER,
"*Secretary.*

"T. SCATTERGOOD, Esq."

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C. (Copy.)

"Yorkshire College—Medical Department.
"Medical School, Park Street, Leeds,
"*November 2nd*, 1885.

"Dear Sir,—I return the letter you received from the College of Surgeons. There appears to be no doubt that the College will not enquire of registered students who go up for their Professional Examination what were the subjects which they passed for their 'Preliminary.' But none the less my advice to you, and to all Students who have become registered without passing in Mechanics, is that, having been registered as students by the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, subject to a certain condition, you should promptly and faithfully fulfil that condition.

"I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
"T. SCATTERGOOD,
"*Dean.*

"Mr. R. H. HEPTINSTALL."

17. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY, and *agreed to* :—

"That the foregoing communications be received and entered in the *Minutes*."

18. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to* :—

"That the following communications, referred to the GENERAL COUNCIL by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, from the IRISH and SCOTCH BRANCH COUNCILS, in regard to the subjoined *Resolution* passed by the GENERAL COUNCIL on May 23, 1885 (*Minutes*, Vol. XXII, p. 101), be received and entered in the *Minutes* :—

"'That the question of a system of Visitation of Examinations be referred to the three BRANCH COUNCILS for their opinion, and that they be requested to report to a future meeting of the COUNCIL.'"

(*a*) From the IRISH BRANCH COUNCIL.

"35, Dawson Street, Dublin,
"*September* 22, 1885.

"SIR,—I beg to transmit the following *Resolution*, which was unanimously passed by this Branch Council at their meeting of 17th inst., in response to the *Resolution* of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL of 23rd May last :—

"'*Resolved* :—"That this Branch Council approve the principle of the Systematic Visitation of Final Examinations—that it should be conducted by at least three Visitors, acting in conjunction, and that such Visitation should take place without previous notice, and at least once in each year.'"

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

'*The* REGISTRAR *of the* "GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL."

"R. L. HEARD,
"*Registrar*.

(*b*) From the SCOTCH BRANCH COUNCIL.

"Edinburgh, *October* 9*th*, 1885.

"I.—*The powers of the* GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL *and of the* BRANCH COUNCILS *in regard to the Visitation of Examinations.*

Section XVIII of the Medical Act (1858) enacts,—'and any Member or Members of the GENERAL COUNCIL, or any person or persons deputed for this purpose by such COUNCIL, or by any BRANCH COUNCIL, may attend and be present' at any such Examinations.

"From this it appears (1) That Members of the GENERAL COUNCIL are entitled to be present at any of the Examinations of the Colleges and

Bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) of the Act. As this is voluntary, it is a question whether the GENERAL COUNCIL should not enjoin its Members to exercise this right, and according to a system.

"(2) That persons may be present at the Examinations deputed for the purpose, not only by the GENERAL COUNCIL, as has been the custom hitherto, but 'by any BRANCH COUNCIL.'

"It appears, therefore, that the power given by Section VI of the Medical Act (1858), to delegate to the BRANCH COUNCILS 'such of the powers and duties vested in the COUNCIL as the COUNCIL may see fit, other than the power to make representations to Her Majesty in COUNCIL, as hereinafter mentioned,' is not required in the case of deputing persons to be present at Examinations. The BRANCH COUNCILS are invested with that power of independent action by Section XVIII of the Act, above quoted. The powers given under Section XVIII of the Act would even entitle a BRANCH COUNCIL to depute persons to be present at Examinations in the other divisions of the kingdom as well.

"By referring to Section XIII and to Section XLIII of the Act, it will be seen, further, that the powers of the BRANCH COUNCILS extend to meeting such expenses—'and the expenses of the BRANCH COUNCILS shall be defrayed under the direction of those COUNCILS respectively, out of the residue of the monies so received as aforesaid'—(end of Section XIII): and Section XLIII, 'All monies received by any treasurer, arising from fees to be paid on registration, from the sale of Registers, from penalties, or otherwise, shall be applied for expenses of registration and of the execution of this Act.'

"II.—Such being the powers of the BRANCH COUNCILS as well as of the GENERAL COUNCIL, in respect to visitation of Examinations, and the BRANCH COUNCILS thus forming a simple machinery through which the Examinations in each division of the kingdom may be visited, the question presents itself, What is the best method of accomplishing the object in view? The method by each BRANCH COUNCIL appointing Visitors for the Examinations within its own division of the kingdom (the divisional method) has the recommendation of being more simple and comparatively inexpensive. The method by the GENERAL COUNCIL appointing the Visitors (the international method, according to the usual practice), has the advantage of enabling each division of the kingdom to give and to receive the benefit of the experience of the other divisions, and the duty is perhaps less invidious; but the inconvenience to Visitors who are engaged in practice is great, and the expense has proved so great as to become a serious obstacle to carrying out a system of visitation.

"III.—*Recommendations.* 1. That the Examinations in the following two groups of subjects be visited in alternate years at all the Examining Bodies:—

*Group (a).*—The subjects of the final Examination—Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence. *Group (b).*—Anatomy Physiology, Materia Medica, Chemistry.

"2. That the Visitors be appointed specially for the subjects, and as

follows:—(1) Medicine; (2) Surgery; (3) Midwifery—these to include Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence); (4) Anatomy and Physiology; (5) Materia Medica; (6) Chemistry.

"3. That for each of these six subjects two Visitors be appointed from each division of the kingdom; in all, each year, six Visitors from England, six from Scotland, and six from Ireland. One Visitor in each subject to be present at one at least of the Examinations in that subject, of each Examining Body, in that year.

"4. That the three Visitors under *Group* (*a*) should act together, and that the three Visitors under *Group* (*b*) should likewise act together, at the same examination period.

"5. That the Visitors from each division of the kingdom be nominated by the respective BRANCH COUNCILS, and appointed by the GENERAL COUNCIL. The appointments to be made annually in time for the Winter and Summer following. But in the event of any vacancy occurring in the course of the year, the BRANCH COUNCIL of that division of the kingdom to have power to fill up the vacancy for the remainder of the term of office.

"6. That the Examinations in each division of the kingdom be visited by the Visitors from another division, or from the two other divisions of the kingdom.

"7. That in addition to the above visitation by persons deputed by the COUNCIL, the members of the COUNCIL be enjoined to avail themselves, as far as possible, of the privilege conferred on them by Section XVIII of the *Medical Act*, of being present at the Examinations conducted by the several Examining Bodies.

"8. That the REGISTRAR of the GENERAL COUNCIL should, before the end of each year, apply to all the Examining Bodies for a statement of the dates at which their Examinations, written, oral, and clinical, are to take place; and that a copy of this information be furnished early in the year to each member of COUNCIL, and to the persons deputed by the COUNCIL to be present at the Examinations. That in applying for this information the REGISTRAR should mention that the COUNCIL has deputed Visitors to be present at the various Examinations, and has enjoined the members of the COUNCIL themselves to be present, as far as possible, at the various Examinations, under Section XVIII of the *Medical Act*. That all visitations should take place without previous notice by the Visitors.

"IV.—*Note in regard to the 'Standing Orders' of the* COUNCIL *for the 'Visitation of Examinations,' Chapter XX.*

"Clauses 1, 3, and 5 were suspended by the COUNCIL on 11th October, 1884. (*See* page 123 of *Minutes* of GENERAL COUNCIL for 1884.)

"The *Recommendations* now made would supersede Clause 2, and the last two lines of Clause 7.

"D. R. HALDANE, *Chairman.*"

19. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to*:—

"That the following TABULAR STATEMENTS, compiled by

direction of the TREASURERS, and submitted by order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, in regard to the Expenses of the several Visitations of Examinations conducted by order of the COUNCIL, be received and entered in the *Minutes*":—

TABLE showing the AMOUNTS PAID by the ENGLISH and SCOTTISH BRANCH COUNCILS for TRAVELLING and HOTEL EXPENSES incurred in the VISITATION of 1866–7.

| Date | Bodies visited | Visitors | Paid by English Branch Council | Paid by Scottish Branch Council | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. |
| 1866 | University of Oxford | Dr. PAGET | 6 6 | | |
| | University of Oxford | Dr. QUAIN | 4 4 | | |
| | University of Cambridge | Dr. ACLAND | 6 6 | | |
| | University of Cambridge | Dr. EMBLETON (twice) | 18 10 | | |
| | University of Durham | Dr. STORRAR | 9 9 | | |
| | University of Durham | Dr. SHARPEY | 9 9 | | |
| | R. Coll. Surg. Eng. / Apoth. Soc. Lond. | Dr. PARKES. | 15 15 | | |
| 1866 | University of Edinburgh | Dr. ANDREW WOOD | | | |
| | University of Aberdeen | Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD | | | |
| | University of Glasgow | Dr. FLEMING | | | |
| | R. Colls. Phys. & Surg. Edin. | Dr. ALLEN THOMSON / Mr. SYME | . . | 25 4 | |
| | Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg. | Dr. ANDREW WOOD / Mr. SYME | | | |
| 1867 | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . | 77 14 | |
| | | | 69 19 | 102 18 | 172 17 |

TABLE showing AMOUNT PAID by the GENERAL COUNCIL on account of FEES and TRAVELLING EXPENSES of VISITORS of EXAMINATIONS in SCOTLAND and IRELAND during 1868.

| Bodies Visited | Visitors | Fees | Travelling Expenses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCOTLAND:— | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| R. Colls. Phys. & Surg. Ed. | Dr. ALLEN THOMSON | 6 6 0 | 1 1 0 | 7 7 0 |
| | Dr. FLEMING | 6 6 0 | 4 12 0 | 10 18 0 |
| Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg | Dr. CHRISTISON | 4 4 0 | | 4 4 0 |
| Univ. Aberdeen | Mr. SYME | 10 10 0 | 4 1 0 | 14 11 0 |
| Univ. Edinburgh | Dr. ANDREW WOOD | 16 16 0 | 8 4 0 | 25 0 0 |
| Univ. Glasgow / Univ. St. Andrews | Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD | 10 10 0 | 6 14 0 | 17 4 0 |
| IRELAND:— | | | | |
| K. Q. Coll. Phys. Irel | Dr. APJOHN | 4 4 0 | | 4 4 0 |
| R. Coll. Surg. Irel. | Dr. AQUILLA SMITH | 6 6 0 | | 6 6 0 |
| Apoth. Hall, Irel. | Mr. W. HARGRAVE | 6 6 0 | | 6 6 0 |
| Univ. Dublin | Dr. LEET | 8 8 0 | | 8 8 0 |
| Queen's University | Dr. STOKES | 6 6 0 | | 6 6 0 |
| | | 86 2 0 | 24 12 0 | 110 14 0 |

TABLE showing AMOUNT PAID by the GENERAL COUNCIL on account of FEES and other EXPENSES of VISITORS of EXAMINATIONS during 1873.

| Bodies Visited | Visitors | Fees | Additional Fees | Travelling | Hotel Expenses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. |
| SCOTLAND:— | | | | | | |
| R. Coll. Phys. Edin. (Single Examination) | Dr. BENNETT | 21 0 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 4 4 | 45 3 |
| | Mr. BUSK | 21 0 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 4 4 | 45 3 |
| R. Coll. Phys. & Surg. Edin. (Conjoint Examination) | Dr. PARKES | 31 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 6 6 | 57 15 |
| | Mr. HOLMES | 15 15 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 3 3 | 38 17 |
| Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg. | Dr. A. SMITH | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 2 2 | 31 10 |
| | Mr. POWER | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 2 2 | 32 11 |
| University Glasgow | Dr. QUAIN | 21 0 | 10 10 | 6 6 | 4 4 | 42 0 |
| | Mr. POWER | 21 0 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 4 4 | 45 3 |
| IRELAND:— Queen's University | Dr. BENNETT | 42 0 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 9 9 | 70 7 |
| | Dr. BRISTOWE | 47 5 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 10 10 | 76 13 |
| | Dr. HUMPHRY | 31 10 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 6 6 | 56 14 |
| | Mr. POWER | 31 10 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 6 6 | 56 14 |
| | | 304 10 | 126 0 | 105 0 | 63 0 | 598 10 |

TABLE showing FEES and other EXPENSES of VISITORS of EXAMINATIONS in 1874.

| Bodies Visited | Visitors | Fees | Additional Fees | Travelling | Hotel Expenses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. |
| Apoth. Soc. Lond. | Dr. QUAIN | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 15 |
| | Dr BARCLAY | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 15 |
| | Mr. BUSK | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 15 |
| Univs. Oxfd. and Camb. | Dr. A. SMITH | | | | | |
| | Time and travelling to London | 5 5 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 1 1 | 25 4 |
| | „ Oxfd. Exam. | 15 15 | ... | 2 2 | 3 3 | 21 0 |
| | „ Camb. Exam. | 21 0 | ... | 4 4 | 5 5 | 30 9 |
| Univs. Oxfd. and Camb. | Dr. WATSON | | | | | |
| | Time and travelling to London | 5 5 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 1 1 | 26 5 |
| | „ Oxfd. Exam. | 15 15 | ... | 2 2 | 3 3 | 21 0 |
| | „ Camb. Exam. | 21 0 | ... | 4 4 | 5 5 | 30 9 |
| Univ. Glasgow (2nd visitation) | Dr. HUMPHRY | 26 5 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 6 6 | 52 10 |
| | Dr. BARCLAY | 26 5 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 6 6 | 52 10 |
| Conjoint Exam. Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg. & R. Coll. Phys. Edin. | Dr. PARKES | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 2 2 | 32 11 |
| | Mr. BUSK | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 2 2 | 32 11 |
| | Dr. A. SMITH | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 |
| R. Coll. Surg. Irel. | Mr. POWER, Jan 13 | 5 5 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 1 1 | 25 4 |
| | Mr. POWER, „ 24 | 15 15 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 4 4 | 38 17 |
| | | 246 15 | 84 0 | 85 1 | 40 19 | 456 15 |

TABLE showing FEES and other EXPENSES of VISITORS of EXAMINATIONS in 1875.

| Bodies Visited | Visitors | Fees | Additional Fees | Travelling | Hotel Expenses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. |
| oyal College of Physicians of London | Dr. FLEMING | 21 0 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 4 4 | 45 3 |
| | Dr. BARTON | 21 0 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 4 4 | 44 2 |
| | Dr. HUMPHRY | 10 10 | ... | 2 2 | 2 2 | 14 14 |
| | Dr. MACLAGAN | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 2 2 | 32 11 |
| oyal College of Surgeons of England | Dr. FLEMING | 5 5 | ... | ... | 1 1 | 6 6 |
| | Dr. BARTON | 5 5 | ... | ... | 1 1 | 6 6 |
| | Dr. PARKES | 10 10 | ... | 2 2 | 2 2 | 14 14 |
| | Dr. STRUTHERS | 5 5 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 1 1 | 26 5 |
| niversity of Oxford | Dr. BENNETT | 10 10 | ... | 2 2 | 2 2 | 14 14 |
| | Mr. POWER | 10 10 | ... | 2 2 | 2 2 | 14 14 |
| niversity of Durham | Dr. STORRAR | 10 10 | 10 10 | 6 6 | 2 2 | 29 8 |
| | Dr. STRUTHERS | 10 10 | ... | ... | 2 2 | 12 12 |
| niversity of Aberdeen | Dr. HUMPHRY | 15 15 | ... | 3 3 | 4 4 | 23 2 |
| | Dr. BARCLAY | 15 15 | ... | 3 3 | 4 4 | 23 2 |
| niversity of Edinburgh | Dr. HUMPHRY | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 2 2 | 32 11 |
| | Dr. HUMPHRY | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 2 2 | 32 11 |
| | Dr. BARCLAY | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 2 2 | 32 11 |
| | Dr. BARCLAY | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 2 2 | 32 11 |
| | Dr. HUMPHRY | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 9 | 2 2 | 32 11 |
| | Dr. FOOT | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 2 2 | 31 10 |
| niversity of St. Andrews | Dr. HUMPHRY | 10 10 | ... | 2 2 | 2 2 | 14 14 |
| | Dr. BARCLAY | 10 10 | ... | 2 2 | 2 2 | 14 14 |
| | Dr. BENNETT | 21 10 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 4 4 | 44 2 |
| | Mr. STOKES | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 15 |
| pothecaries' Hall of Irel. | Mr. STOKES | 26 5 | ... | ... | ... | 26 5 |
| niversity of Dublin | Dr. HALDANE | 21 0 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 4 4 | 44 2 |
| | Mr. BUSK | 31 10 | 10 10 | 8 8 | 6 6 | 56 14 |
| | | 362 5 | 147 0 | 142 16 | 66 3 | 718 4 |

TABLE showing FEES and other EXPENSES of VISITORS of EXAMINATIONS in 1881–2.

| Bodies visited | Visitors | Fees and Additional Fees | Travelling and Hotel Expenses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s d. | £ s. d. |
| R. Coll. Surg. Eng. | Mr. TEALE | 271 19 0 | 57 2 0 | 329 1 0 |
| R Coll. Surg. Irel. | | | | |
| R. Coll. Phys. Lond. | | | | |
| K. Q. Coll. Phys. Irel. | Dr. GAIRDNER | 253 1 0 | 39 17 0 | 292 18 0 |
| R. Colls. Phys. Surg. Edin. | | | | |
| Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg. | | | | |
| Apoth. Soc. Lond. | Mr. STOKES | 300 6 0 | 39 7 0 | 339 13 0 |
| Apoth. Hall, Irel. | | | | |
| | | 825 6 0 | 136 6 0 | 961 12 0 |

TABLE showing FEES and other EXPENSES of VISITORS of EXAMINATIONS in 1885, and the TOTAL COST of the VISITATION of each UNIVERSITY.

| University | Date when visited | Visitors | Fees: Fees | Fees: Additional Fees | Fees: Travelling | Fees: Hotel | Totals: Expenses of each Visitor | Totals: Expenses of each University |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1885 | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Oxford | June 10–16 | Dr. BALFOUR | 29 8 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 1 1 0 | 50 8 0 | 163 16 0 |
| | June 10–16 | Mr. MACNAMARA | 36 15 0 | 10 10 0 | 8 8 0 | 9 9 0 | 65 2 0 | |
| | June 10–16 | Dr. LEISHMAN | 24 3 0 | 10 10 0 | 8 8 0 | 5 5 0 | 48 6 0 | |
| Cambridge | May 13–20 | Dr. FINNY | 26 5 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 6 6 0 | 52 10 0 | |
| | | Dr. BUCHANAN | 26 5 0 | 10 10 0 | 8 8 0 | 7 7 0 | 52 10 0 | |
| | Dec. 10–15 | Dr. KIDD | | | | | | |
| Durham | June 16–20 | Dr. FINNY | 21 0 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 4 4 0 | 45 3 0 | 124 19 0 |
| | | Dr. BUCHANAN | 15 15 0 | 10 10 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 34 13 0 | |
| | | Dr. KIDD | 21 0 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 4 4 0 | 45 3 0 | |
| London | Nov. 4–7, 11–14, 16–18 | Dr. BALFOUR | | | | | | |
| | | Mr. MACNAMARA | | | | | | |
| | | Dr. LEISHMAN | | | | | | |
| Edinburgh | May 28–29, June 23–27 | Dr. BRISTOWE | 26 5 0 | 21 0 0 | 18 18 0 | 5 5 0 | 71 8 0 | 241 10 0 |
| | | Mr. HOLDEN | 36 15 0 | 21 0 0 | 18 18 0 | 8 8 0 | 85 1 0 | |
| | May 28–29, June 23–27 | Dr. KIDD | 36 15 0 | 21 0 0 | 18 18 0 | 8 8 0 | 85 1 0 | |
| Glasgow | June 29 | Dr. BRISTOWE | 26 5 0 | 21 0 0 | 18 18 0 | 5 5 0 | 71 8 0 | 285 12 0 |
| | | Mr. MACNAMARA | 94 10 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 22 1 0 | 136 10 0 | |
| | June and July | Dr. BARNES | 31 10 0 | 21 0 0 | 18 18 0 | 6 6 0 | 77 14 0 | |
| Aberdeen | July 22–25 | Dr. FINNY | 21 0 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 4 4 0 | 45 3 0 | 137 11 0 |
| | | Mr. HOLDEN | 21 0 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 5 5 0 | 46 4 0 | |
| | July 22–25 | Dr. KIDD | 21 0 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 5 5 0 | 46 4 0 | |
| St. Andrews | April | Dr. FINNY | 10 10 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 2 2 0 | 32 11 0 | 108 3 0 |
| | | Mr. MACNAMARA | 10 10 0 | 21 0 0 | 9 9 0 | 2 2 0 | 43 1 0 | |
| | April | Dr. BARNES | 10 10 0 | 10 10 0 | 9 9 0 | 2 2 0 | 32 11 0 | |
| Dublin | | Dr. BALFOUR | | | | | | |
| | | Dr. BUCHANAN | | | | | | |
| | | Dr. BARNES | | | | | | |
| R. of Ireland | Oct. 8–22 | Dr. BRISTOWE | 36 15 0 | 10 10 0 | 8 8 0 | 8 8 0 | 64 1 0 | |
| | Oct. 6–13 | Mr. HOLDEN | | | | | | |

SUMMARY of PRECEDING TABLES in regard to the FEES and other EXPENSES of the RESPECTIVE VISITATIONS of EXAMINATIONS.

| Date of Visitation | Number of Institutions visited | Number of Visitors engaged in work | Total cost, exclusive of printing |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. |
| 1866–7 | Six Universities<br>Five Corporations | Twelve | 172 17 0 |
| 1868 | Six Universities<br>Six Corporations | Eleven | 110 14 0 |
| 1873 | Two Universities<br>Three Corporations | Nine | 598 10 0 |
| 1874 | Three Universities<br>Four Corporations | Eight | 456 15 0 |
| 1875 | Six Universities<br>Three Corporations | Fourteen | 718 4 0 |
| 1881–2 | Nine Corporations | Three | 961 12 0 |
| 1885 | Ten Universities | Nine | *1314 12 0 |

* This is only the amount paid up to the present date, and represents 22 out of 30 payments, or eleven-fifteenths of the whole. Provided that other payments be in the same proportion, the total of Fees, &c. (exclusive of the cost of printing) would amount to £1792. 13*s*.

20. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. STRUTHERS, and *agreed to* :—

"That the COUNCIL now adjourn."

The COUNCIL adjourned accordingly.

*Confirmed* :—HENRY W. ACLAND,
*November* 18, 1885. *President.*

# GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1885.

Sir HENRY ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir HENRY PITMAN. | Dr. SCOTT ORR. | Dr. BANKS. |
| Mr. MARSHALL. | Dr. STRUTHERS. | Dr. QUAIN. |
| Mr. BRADFORD. | Dr. PETTIGREW. | Mr. SIMON. |
| Dr. CHAMBERS. | Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. | Mr. TEALE. |
| Dr. HUMPHRY. | Mr. MACNAMARA. | Dr. DUNCAN. |
| Dr. PYLE. | Mr. COLLINS. | Dr. FERGUS. |
| Dr. STORRAR. | Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON. | Dr. LYONS. |
| Dr. HERON WATSON. | | |

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. The COUNCIL then proceeded to consider the *Report* by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE on the *Standing Orders* relating to complaints against Registered Medical Practitioners and to removal of names from the *Medical Register.*

On May 18, 1885, the COUNCIL adopted this *Resolution* :—

> "That the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, with the assistance of the legal advisers of the COUNCIL, be requested to revise Chapters XI, XII, XIV of the *Standing Orders*, having reference to Penal Measures, and to make to the next meeting of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL such recommendations as they may see fit for amending the same."

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE accordingly reported that they had, with the assistance of the SOLICITOR of the COUNCIL, and with the advice of Counsel, carefully considered the Chapters referred to, and that they now recommended that Chapters XI and XIV of the *Standing Orders* be annulled, and that certain amended *Standing Orders* now submitted be substituted therefor.

3. *Moved* by Dr. HERON WATSON, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to* :—

"That the COUNCIL resolve itself into a Committee of the whole COUNCIL for the consideration of this *Report.*

4. The proposed amended *Standing Orders* were read to the COMMITTEE clause by clause, and the COMMITTEE discussed several suggested alterations for the further amendment of certain of these *Standing Orders.*

Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE was present, to advise the COMMITTEE,

and these amendments, on the *Motion* of Dr. HERON WATSON, *seconded* by Dr. MATTHEWS DUNCAN, were referred to him, with instructions to bring before the COUNCIL to-morrow a further *Report* on the *Standing Orders*, with these amendments incorporated therein.

5. *Moved* by Dr. HERON WATSON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to*:—

"That the Council now resume."

6. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Mr. SIMON, and *agreed to*:—

"That the proposed revised *Standing Orders* be referred to Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE for his re-consideration and report."

7. *Moved* by Dr. SCOTT ORR, *seconded* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, and *carried*:—

"That the list of names and Qualifications erased from the *Medical Register* by order of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, for the reasons assigned in each case, be published annually as an *Appendix* to the *Medical Register*.

8. *Moved* by Dr. SCOTT ORR, *seconded* by Dr. QUAIN, and *agreed to*:—

"That in the event of the person whose name has been ordered to be removed from the *Medical Register* not being present to hear the decision of the COUNCIL, the Solicitor to the COUNCIL shall take steps to serve on him personally a notice of the decision of the COUNCIL."

9. *Moved* by Dr. SCOTT ORR, *seconded* by Dr. STRUTHERS, and *agreed to*:—

"That on the application of any of the MEDICAL AUTHORITIES in the United Kingdom, the REGISTRAR of the COUNCIL be in future empowered to present such Medical Authority with a bound copy of the *Minutes* of the COUNCIL as they are published, and to present to any of the said Authorities a copy of any of the past publications of the COUNCIL which they may not possess, for which they may apply in the course of next year."

10. *Moved* by Mr. MARSHALL, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to*:—

"That the following *Report* by the STATISTICAL COMMITTEE be received and entered in the *Minutes*, and that the COMMITTEE be empowered to continue its investigations."

# 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 :— Students registered in the Three Divisions of the United

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In England . . . . . | 563, or 44·93 per cent. | |
| „ Scotland . . . . . | 339, or 27·06 | „ |
| „ Ireland . . . . . | 351, or 28.01 | „ |
| Total . . . . . | 1253 | 100·00 |

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 Licentiateship 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. 143.)

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

$$\frac{4300}{877} = 4{\cdot}903 \text{ years, viz.:—}$$

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 $\frac{4197}{832}$ = **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 $\frac{644}{110}$ = **5·855** 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. 143) shows at a glance the numbers under the several years, and also the Divisional and General Percentages. Interval between the two Qualifications.

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. 143) 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. 144), 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 $=\frac{1}{767}(0\times204+\frac{1}{3}\times299+1\times166+2\times49+3\times18+4\times20+75^*)$ $=\frac{573}{767}=\cdot747$, 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. 144.)

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. 145) 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.

Arrangement 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. Oxfd., **0·23** per cent.; and finally Univ. Durh. and Univ. St. And., equal, **0·00** per cent.

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

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.

## X. Date of Registration in the *Medical Register*, and Average Interval after Qualification.

Numbers registered by the several Branch Registrars.

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,

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **508** | registered in the *Medical Register* by | | | | English Branch | REGISTRAR. | |
| **187** | " | " | " | " | Scotch | " | " |
| **182** | " | " | " | " | Irish | " | " |

Average interval from Registration as Student to Registration as Practitioner.

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 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 Qualifications.

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 Section 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 Practitioners.

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 Students 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.

| ents registered in Medical Students' er in the year 1871 d subsequently ubly qualified | Same year | Percentage | 2nd year | Percentage | 3rd year | Percentage | 4th year | Percentage | 5th year | Percentage | Later years | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND. . . . 336 | 163 | 48·51 | 103 | 30·66 | 35 | 10·42 | 13 | 3·87 | 11 | 3·27 | 11 | 3·27 |
| LAND . . . 221 | 203 | 91·86 | 10 | 4·52 | 2 | 0·90 | 0 | 0·00 | 6 | 2·71 | 0 | 0·00 |
| AND . . . . 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.

| The several ways in which Qualifications were obtained, as regards time and place, with the numbers of students so obtaining them | | Names of Licensing Bodies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | English | | | | | | | Scotch | | | | | | | Irish | | | | |
| | | R.C.P. Lond. | R.C.S. Eng. | Apoth. Soc. London | Univ. Oxfd. | 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. Dubl. | Q. or R. Univ. Ireland |
| 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 | 133 | 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 | 168 | 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) | 49 | 46 | 19 | ... | 3 | ... | 9 | 48 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 22 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Totals . | 877 | 82 | 347 | 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

# 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 DECENNIUM FROM 1871 TO 1880, INCLUSIVE.

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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. 156) 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. 158), 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.

3. As this is an important Table, the information contained in it has been rendered more perceptible to the eye by an accompanying Diagram, which at once shows how rapidly the supply of Medical Students increased during the decennium under consideration. (*See* Diagram A.)

Remarkable increase in the supply of 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. 159 to 162.)

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

Percentages of Students registered during the decennium

qualifying after intervals *not exceeding* specified terms of years.

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 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. 163 to 166.)

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 tendency to ultimate uniformity in the percentage 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. 163) 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.

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. 167), 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.

Relative speed in qualifying of the Students belonging to the Three Divisions.

## IV. Proportion of the Medical Students annually Registered to Population, at the beginning and at the end of the Decennium, 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. 136, line 10), would only be

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

$69{\cdot}99 \times 110{\cdot}66 \div 168{\cdot}08 = 46{\cdot}08$. But such actual restriction is not necessarily desirable.

Expansion of this idea

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 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. 168).

Inaccuracy of *Medical Registers* before 1876.

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.

2. The numbers—as shown in Table XVII (p. 168) 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 befere. 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.

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

## 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. 159), 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. 168). Again, to take 1881, the sum of 14+26+70+388+229+111+62+30+15+17=962; and this (by the addition of,

Registrations of Practitioners curiously in advance of the numbers qualifying, so far as *registered Students* are concerned.

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 would—even without further investigation—seem highly probable that numerous *unregistered* students must have been also able to qualify.

Probable cause of this result.

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

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 | = 3 | |

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.*

Comparison of place of Registration as Practitioner with place of study.

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. 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 136 and 141 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.

VII. THE 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.

Enumeration of those qualifying in both London and Scotland.

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 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:—

- lents d. as ch in l., and ifying both ndon and land } 103*
  - In London first, 93 { 55 undoubted, 38 probable }
    - 14 taking Scotch Degrees
      - Univ. Edin. 8 { 2 undoubted, 6 probable } { 2 M.B., 1 proceeding M.D. ; 6 M.B., M.S., 5 „ „ }
      - Univ. Aber. 6 M.B., M.S., 2 proceeding M.D. { 5 undoubted, 1 probable }
    - 79 qualifying at Scotch Corporations
      - 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 { 1 undoubted, 4 probable } { 3 M.B., 1 proceeding M.D. ; 2 M.B., M.S., both „ „ ; all taking M.R.C.S. Eng. }
    - At Univ. Glas. (undoubted) { 1 M.B., M.S., proceeding M.D. taking L.R.C.P. Lond. }
    - At R.C.P. Edin., 4 { 1 undoubted, 3 probable } { but not satisfactory second, viz., 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.*

*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 | 636 | 674 | 635 | 629 | 712 | 772 | 843 | 996 | 996 | 7457 |
| LONDON ... ... ... ... ... ... | 388 | 424 | 378 | 421 | 418 | 456 | 482 | 467 | 470 | 476 | 4380 |
| Charing Cross Hospital ... ... ... ... | 8 | 18 | 7 | 16 | 19 | 24 | 29 | 22 | 32 | 27 | 202 |
| Guy's Hospital ... ... ... ... ... | 75 | 77 | 75 | 56 | 59 | 85 | 89 | 90 | 81 | 71 | 758 |
| King's College Hospital ... ... ... ... | 41 | 36 | 36 | 18 | 28 | 25 | 32 | 42 | 26 | 40 | 324 |
| London Hospital ... ... ... ... ... | 29 | 26 | 37 | 25 | 21 | 29 | 44 | 38 | 33 | 46 | 328 |
| London Medical School for Women ... ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 26 |
| Middlesex Hospital ... ... ... ... | 8 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 31 | 24 | 25 | 195 |
| St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... ... ... | 61 | 67 | 44 | 108 | 76 | 113 | 107 | 79 | 86 | 100 | 841 |
| St. George's Hospital ... ... ... ... | 20 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 25 | 33 | 27 | 30 | 36 | 305 |
| St. Mary's Hospital ... ... ... ... | 19 | 18 | 17 | 23 | 30 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 24 | 14 | 203 |
| St. Thomas's Hospital ... ... ... ... | 41 | 52 | 46 | 49 | 36 | 34 | 43 | 41 | 35 | 39 | 416 |
| University College Hospital ... ... ... | 78 | 75 | 56 | 67 | 83 | 73 | 60 | 63 | 71 | 57 | 683 |
| Westminster Hospital ... ... ... ... | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 19 | 13 | 99 |
| PROVINCES ... ... ... ... ... ... | 175 | 212 | 296 | 214 | 211 | 256 | 291 | 376 | 526 | 520 | 3077 |
| Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge ... ... | 27 | 29 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 74 |
| Birmingham, Queen's College ... ... ... | 24 | 19 | 37 | 24 | 25 | 12 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 200 |
| Bristol Medical School ... ... ... ... | 12 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 19 | 121 |
| Devon Hospital ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 50 |
| Leeds School of Medicine... ... ... ... | 20 | 17 | 26 | 16 | 17 | 34 | 34 | 26 | 31 | 27 | 248 |
| Liverpool Royal Infirmary... ... ... ... | 21 | 23 | 36 | 18 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 36 | 31 | 252 |
| Manchester Royal Infirmary School of Medicine | 32 | 38 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 80 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queen's College of Medicine ... ... ... | 0 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 25 | 85 |
| Sussex County Hospital ... ... ... ... | 0 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 54 |
| University of Cambridge ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | 38 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 46 | 41 | 45 | 65 | 325 |
| University of Durham College of Medicine ... | 0 | 8 | 26 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 29 | 95 |
| Other places of Study and Pupilage ... ... | 31 | 48 | 66 | 46 | 52 | 60 | 75 | 169 | 280 | 262 | 1089 |
| SCOTLAND ... ... ... ... ... ... | 339 | 324 | 341 | 346 | 422 | 413 | 468 | 482 | 510 | 547 | 4192 |
| Andersonian College, Glasgow ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 29 | 95 |
| Edinburgh Extra Academical Teachers ... ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 20 | 90 |
| Royal Infirmary School, Glasgow ... ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 22 |
| University of Edinburgh ... ... ... ... | 158 | 148 | 174 | 171 | 210 | 177 | 265 | 278 | 216 | 277 | 2074 |
| University of Aberdeen ... ... ... ... | 55 | 58 | 60 | 65 | 66 | 86 | 69 | 69 | 73 | 80 | 681 |
| University of Glasgow ... ... ... ... | 91 | 116 | 107 | 110 | 146 | 148 | 132 | 108 | 120 | 135 | 1213 |
| Other places of Study and Pupilage ... ... | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| IRELAND ... ... ... ... ... ... | 350 | 352 | 199 | 386 | 260 | 354 | 439 | 363 | 482 | 536 | 3721 |
| Carmichael Medical College, Dublin ... ... | 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 50 | 32 | 137 |
| Catholic University Medical School, Dublin ... | 25 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 1 | 167 |
| City of Dublin Hospital ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 91 | 98 |
| Ledwich Medical School, Dublin... ... ... | 53 | 62 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 62 | 57 | 60 | 71 | 93 | 596 |
| Queen's College, Belfast ... ... ... ... | 39 | 62 | 8 | 89 | 69 | 83 | 72 | 82 | 73 | 83 | 660 |
| Queen's College, Cork ... ... ... ... | 35 | 61 | 42 | 44 | 38 | 35 | 57 | 55 | 70 | 59 | 496 |
| Queen's College, Galway ... ... ... ... | 40 | 33 | 30 | 25 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 41 | 36 | 1 | 337 |
| Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland ... ... | 20 | 43 | 33 | 28 | 39 | 32 | 34 | 30 | 72 | 55 | 386 |
| School of Physic, Ireland ... ... ... ... | 112 | 57 | 4 | 103 | 2 | 55 | 142 | 54 | 57 | 55 | 641 |
| Other places of Study and Pupilage ... ... | 21 | 11 | 8 | 23 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 66 | 203 |
| 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 |

*** As the above Table comprises a period of ten years, the annual average for each Place of Study is, of course, given by separating by a decimal point the last figure of the particular Total.

## 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 Decennium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | Averages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total numbers registered as Students in the several years | 1253 | 1312 | 1218 | 1367 | 1311 | 1479 | 1684 | 1699 | 2009 | 2106 | 15438 | **1543·8** |
| Intervals in years from registration of Student to date of First Qualification: 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 | Av. ag |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total numbers registered as Students in the several years | | 563 | 636 | 674 | 635 | 629 | 712 | 772 | 843 | 996 | 996 | 7456 | 74 |
| Intervals in years from registration as Student to Date of First Qualification | 0 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | |
| | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 17 | |
| | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 44 | |
| | 3 | 57 | 60 | 67 | 47 | 34 | 44 | 28 | 31 | 15 | 20 | 403 | 4 |
| | 4 | 136 | 157 | 140 | 136 | 166 | 149 | 184 | 143 | 147 | 122 | 1480 | 14 |
| | 5 | 110 | 121 | 108 | 142 | 136 | 141 | 139 | 178 | 203 | — | 1278 | 14 |
| | 6 | 43 | 54 | 73 | 68 | 61 | 75 | 86 | 87 | — | — | 547 | 6 |
| | 7 | 26 | 24 | 37 | 30 | 28 | 32 | 39 | — | — | — | 216 | 3 |
| | 8 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 21 | — | — | — | — | 94 | 1 |
| | 9 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 44 | |
| | 10 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33 | |
| | 11 | 3 | 4 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | |
| | 12 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | |
| | 13 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |
| Totals . | | 409 | 461 | 473 | 468 | 456 | 470 | 483 | 440 | 376 | 145 | 4181 | 47 |

*** 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.).

| | | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | Totals | Averages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number registered as Students in the several years | | 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 | 13 | 112 | 11·2 |
| | 4 | 88 | 94 | 98 | 89 | 101 | 128 | 130 | 141 | 131 | 95 | 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 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number registered as Students in the several years | | 350 | 352 | 199 | 386 | 260 | 354 | 440 | 363 | 482 | 536 | 3722 | 372 |
| Intervals in years from registration as Student to Date of First Qualification | 0 | — | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| | 1 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 80 | 8 |
| | 2 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 23 | 12 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 174 | 17 |
| | 3 | 49 | 45 | 30 | 40 | 26 | 54 | 50 | 30 | 47 | 45 | 416 | 41 |
| | 4 | 63 | 74 | 32 | 69 | 59 | 62 | 74 | 69 | 104 | 53 | 659 | 65 |
| | 5 | 36 | 27 | 23 | 35 | 31 | 30 | 58 | 45 | 33 | — | 318 | 35 |
| | 6 | 27 | 23 | 15 | 21 | 17 | 30 | 21 | 16 | — | — | 170 | 21 |
| | 7 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 9 | — | — | — | 83 | 11 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 44 | 7 |
| | 9 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 4 |
| | 10 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | 4 |
| | 11 | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 3 |
| | 12 | 1 | 2 | — | — | - | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 |
| | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Totals . | | 231 | 236 | 130 | 238 | 177 | 231 | 247 | 183 | 214 | 122 | 2009 | 225 |

*** 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 | 1684 | 1699 | 2009 | 2106 |
| Numbers qualifying in year of registration as Students | 0<br>0·00 | 6<br>0·46 | 2<br>0·16 | 2<br>0·15 | 2<br>0·15 | 0<br>0·00 | 1<br>0·06 | 0<br>0·00 | 6<br>0·35 | 3<br>0·14 |
| Before end of 2nd year | 14<br>1·12 | 12<br>0·91 | 11<br>0·90 | 19<br>1·39 | 12<br>0·92 | 12<br>0·81 | 14<br>0·83 | 6<br>0·35 | 28<br>1·65 | 17<br>0·81 |
| " 3rd " | 33<br>2·63 | 33<br>2·52 | 36<br>2·96 | 53<br>3·88 | 28<br>2·14 | 43<br>2·91 | 45<br>2·67 | 31<br>1·82 | 54<br>3·18 | 41<br>1·95 |
| " 4th " | 149<br>11·89 | 148<br>11·28 | 145<br>11·90 | 147<br>10·75 | 100<br>7·63 | 151<br>10·21 | 144<br>8·55 | 101<br>5·94 | 124<br>7·30 | 122<br>5·79 |
| " 5th " | 436<br>34·80 | 473<br>36·05 | 415<br>34·07 | 441<br>32·26 | 426<br>32·49 | 490<br>33·13 | 532<br>31·59 | 454<br>26·72 | 506<br>29·78 | 392<br>18·61 |
| " 6th " | 646<br>51·56 | 676<br>51·52 | 603<br>49·50 | 674<br>49·31 | 668<br>50·95 | 719<br>48·61 | 808<br>47·98 | 750<br>44·14 | 823<br>48·44 | — |
| " 7th " | 741<br>59·14 | 784<br>59·76 | 718<br>58·95 | 789<br>57·72 | 779<br>59·42 | 865<br>58·49 | 948<br>56·29 | 889<br>52·32 | — | |
| " 8th " | 798<br>63·69 | 836<br>63·72 | 779<br>63·96 | 851<br>62·25 | 844<br>64·38 | 926<br>62·61 | 1010<br>59·98 | — | | |
| " 9th " | 835<br>66·64 | 868<br>66·16 | 809<br>66·42 | 887<br>64·89 | 879<br>67·05 | 964<br>65·18 | — | | | |
| " 10th " | 845<br>67·44 | 883<br>67·30 | 822<br>67·49 | 918<br>67·15 | 900<br>68·65 | — | | | | |
| " 11th " | 862<br>68·79 | 900<br>68·60 | 840<br>68·97 | 932<br>68·18 | — | | | | | |
| " 12th " | 869<br>69·35 | 915<br>69·74 | 850<br>69·79 | — | | | | | | |
| " 13th " | 873<br>69·67 | 921<br>70·20 | — | | | | | | | |
| " 14th " | 877<br>69·99 | — | | | | | | | | |

*** *See* Diagram C.

# 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total numbers registered as Students in the several years | 563 | 636 | 674 | 635 | 629 | 712 | 772 | 843 | 996 |
| Numbers qualifying in year of registration as Student | 0<br>0·00 | 1<br>0·16 | 0<br>0·00 | 0<br>0·00 | 0<br>0·00 | 0<br>0·00 | 0<br>0·00 | 0<br>0·00 | 2<br>0·20 |
| Before end of 2nd year | 0<br>0·00 | 2<br>0·31 | 2<br>0·3 | 2<br>0·31 | 4<br>0·64 | 2<br>0·28 | 2<br>0·26 | 0<br>0·00 | 5<br>0·50 |
| " " 3rd " | 1<br>0·18 | 6<br>0·94 | 8<br>1·19 | 12<br>1·89 | 7<br>1·11 | 8<br>1·12 | 7<br>0.91 | 1<br>0·12 | 11<br>1·10 |
| " " 4th " | 58<br>10·30 | 66<br>10·38 | 75<br>11·13 | 59<br>9.29 | 41<br>6·52 | 52<br>7·30 | 35<br>4·53 | 32<br>3·80 | 26<br>2·61 |
| " " 5th " | 194<br>34·46 | 223<br>35·06 | 215<br>31·90 | 195<br>30·71 | 207<br>32·91 | 201<br>28·23 | 219<br>28·37 | 175<br>20·76 | 173<br>17·37 |
| " " 6th " | 304<br>54·00 | 344<br>54·09 | 323<br>47·92 | 337<br>53 07 | 343<br>54·53 | 342<br>48·03 | 358<br>46·37 | 353<br>41·87 | 376<br>37·84 |
| " " 7th " | 347<br>61·63 | 398<br>62·58 | 396<br>58·75 | 405<br>63·78 | 404<br>64·23 | 417<br>58·57 | 444<br>57·51 | 440<br>52·19 | — |
| " " 8th " | 373<br>66·25 | 422<br>66·35 | 433<br>64·24 | 435<br>68·50 | 432<br>68·68 | 449<br>63·06 | 483<br>62·56 | — | |
| " " 9th " | 390<br>69·27 | 438<br>68·87 | 446<br>66·17 | 448<br>70·55 | 446<br>70·91 | 470<br>66·01 | — | | |
| " " 10th " | 393<br>69·80 | 446<br>70·13 | 454<br>67·36 | 463<br>72·91 | 456<br>72·50 | — | | | |
| " " 11th " | 402<br>71·40 | 453<br>71·23 | 466<br>69·14 | 468<br>73·70 | — | | | | |
| " " 12th " | 405<br>71·94 | 457<br>71·86 | 473<br>70·18 | — | | | | | |
| " " 13th " | 408<br>72·47 | 461<br>72·48 | — | | | | | | |
| " " 14th " | 409<br>72·65 | — | | | | | | | |

*** *See* Diagram D.

# 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mbers regis- ers Students several years | 339 | 324 | 341 | 346 | 422 | 413 | 468 | 482 | 510 | 547 |
| h qualifying y of registra- n Student | 0<br>0·00 | 0<br>0·00 | 1<br>0·29 | 1<br>0·29 | 1<br>0·24 | 0<br>0·00 | 0<br>0·00 | 0<br>0·00 | 1<br>0·20 | 0<br>0·00 |
| d of 2nd year | 4<br>1·18 | 0<br>0·00 | 4<br>1·17 | 3<br>0·87 | 2<br>0·47 | 2<br>0·48 | 1<br>0·21 | 2<br>0·41 | 8<br>1·57 | 2<br>0·37 |
| „ 3rd „ | 7<br>2·07 | 3<br>0·93 | 9<br>2·64 | 4<br>1·16 | 3<br>0·71 | 2<br>0·48 | 3<br>0.64 | 6<br>1·24 | 13<br>2·55 | 11<br>2·01 |
| „ 4th „ | 17<br>5·02 | 13<br>4·01 | 21<br>6·16 | 11<br>3·18 | 15<br>3·56 | 12<br>2·91 | 24<br>5 13 | 15<br>3·11 | 21<br>4·12 | 24<br>4·39 |
| „ 5th „ | 105<br>30·97 | 107<br>33·02 | 119<br>34·90 | 100<br>28·90 | 116<br>27·49 | 140<br>33·90 | 154<br>32·91 | 156<br>32·37 | 152<br>29·80 | 119<br>21·76 |
| „ 6th „ | 169<br>49·85 | 162<br>50·00 | 176<br>51·61 | 156<br>45·09 | 191<br>45·26 | 198<br>47·94 | 233<br>49·79 | 229<br>47·51 | 232<br>45·49 | — |
| „ 7th „ | 194<br>57·23 | 193<br>59·57 | 202<br>59·24 | 182<br>52·60 | 224<br>53·08 | 239<br>57·87 | 266<br>56·84 | 265<br>54·98 | — | |
| „ 8th „ | 215<br>63·42 | 207<br>63·89 | 218<br>63·93 | 199<br>57·51 | 248<br>58·77 | 254<br>61·50 | 280<br>59·83 | — | | |
| „ 9th „ | 226<br>66·67 | 213<br>65·74 | 233<br>68·33 | 215<br>62·14 | 261<br>61·85 | 263<br>63·68 | — | | | |
| „ 10th „ | 231<br>68·14 | 216<br>66·67 | 237<br>69·50 | 220<br>63·58 | 267<br>63·27 | — | | | | |
| „ 11th „ | 234<br>69·03 | 220<br>67·90 | 241<br>70·67 | 226<br>65·32 | — | | | | | |
| „ 12th „ | 236<br>69·62 | 224<br>9·14 | 244<br>71·55 | — | | | | | | |
| „ 13th „ | 236<br>69·62 | 224<br>69·14 | — | | | | | | | |
| „ 14th „ | 237<br>69·91 | — | | | | | | | | |

*** *See* Diagram F.

# 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total numbers registered as Students in the several years | 350 | 352 | 199 | 386 | 260 | 354 | 440 | 363 | 482 |
| Numbers qualifying in year of registration as Student | 0<br>0·00 | 5<br>1·42 | 0<br>0·00 | 1<br>0·26 | 1<br>0·38 | 0<br>0·00 | 1<br>0·23 | 0<br>0·00 | 3<br>0·62 |
| Before end of 2nd year | 10<br>2·86 | 10<br>2·84 | 3<br>1·51 | 14<br>3·63 | 6<br>2·31 | 8<br>2·26 | 11<br>2·50 | 3<br>0·83 | 15<br>3·11 |
| " " 3rd " | 25<br>7·14 | 24<br>6·82 | 17<br>8·54 | 37<br>9·59 | 18<br>6·92 | 33<br>9·32 | 35<br>7·96 | 23<br>6·34 | 30<br>6·22 |
| " " 4th " | 74<br>21·14 | 69<br>19·59 | 47<br>23·62 | 77<br>19·95 | 44<br>16·92 | 87<br>24·58 | 85<br>19·32 | 53<br>14·60 | 77<br>15·98 |
| " " 5th " | 137<br>39·14 | 143<br>40·62 | 79<br>39·70 | 146<br>37·82 | 103<br>39·62 | 149<br>42·09 | 159<br>36·14 | 122<br>33·61 | 181<br>37·55 |
| " " 6th " | 173<br>49·43 | 170<br>48·30 | 102<br>51·26 | 181<br>46·89 | 134<br>51·54 | 179<br>50·56 | 217<br>49·32 | 167<br>46·01 | 214<br>44·30 |
| " " 7th " | 200<br>57·14 | 193<br>54·83 | 117<br>58·79 | 202<br>52·33 | 151<br>58·08 | 209<br>59·04 | 238<br>54·09 | 183<br>50·41 | — |
| " " 8th " | 210<br>60·00 | 207<br>58·81 | 125<br>62·81 | 217<br>56·22 | 164<br>63·08 | 223<br>62·99 | 247<br>56·14 | — | |
| " " 9th " | 219<br>62·57 | 217<br>61·65 | 127<br>63·82 | 224<br>58·03 | 172<br>66·15 | 231<br>65·25 | — | | |
| " " 10th " | 221<br>63·14 | 221<br>62·78 | 128<br>64·32 | 235<br>60·88 | 177<br>68·08 | — | | | |
| " " 11th " | 226<br>64·57 | 227<br>64·49 | 130<br>65·33 | 238<br>61·66 | — | | | | |
| " " 12th " | 228<br>65·14 | 234<br>66·48 | 130<br>65·33 | — | | | | | |
| " " 13th " | 229<br>65.43 | 236<br>67·05 | — | | | | | | |
| " " 14th " | 231<br>66·00 | — | | | | | | | |

*** *See* Diagram F.

# 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.

| The years, over which the averages given in the several columns extended, being years in which the Students referred to were registered in the *Students' Register* | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 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 | 6 3·44 | 66·23 | 67·35 | 68·79 | 69·55 | 69·67 |

*** *See* Diagram G.

## 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 :—

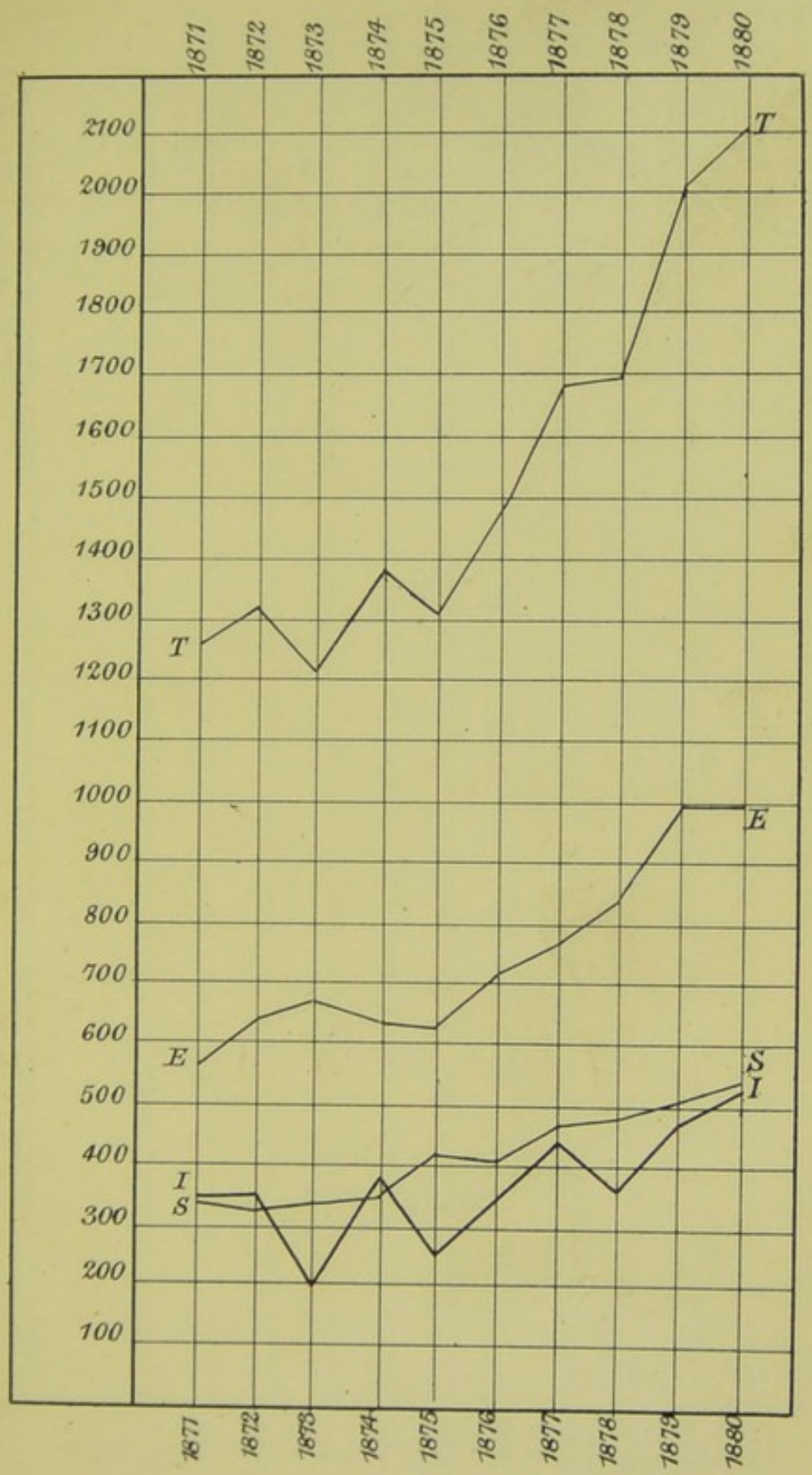
| | Population | Medical Practitioners registered and resident | Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1876 | 33,188,707 | 19,457 | 1 in 1,706 |
| 1877 | 33,562,449 | 19,777 | 1 in 1,697 |
| 1878 | 33,928,157 | 19,721 | 1 in 1,720 |
| 1879 | 34,286,078 | 19,553 | 1 in 1,754 |
| 1880 | 34,602,705 | 19,726 | 1 in 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 :—

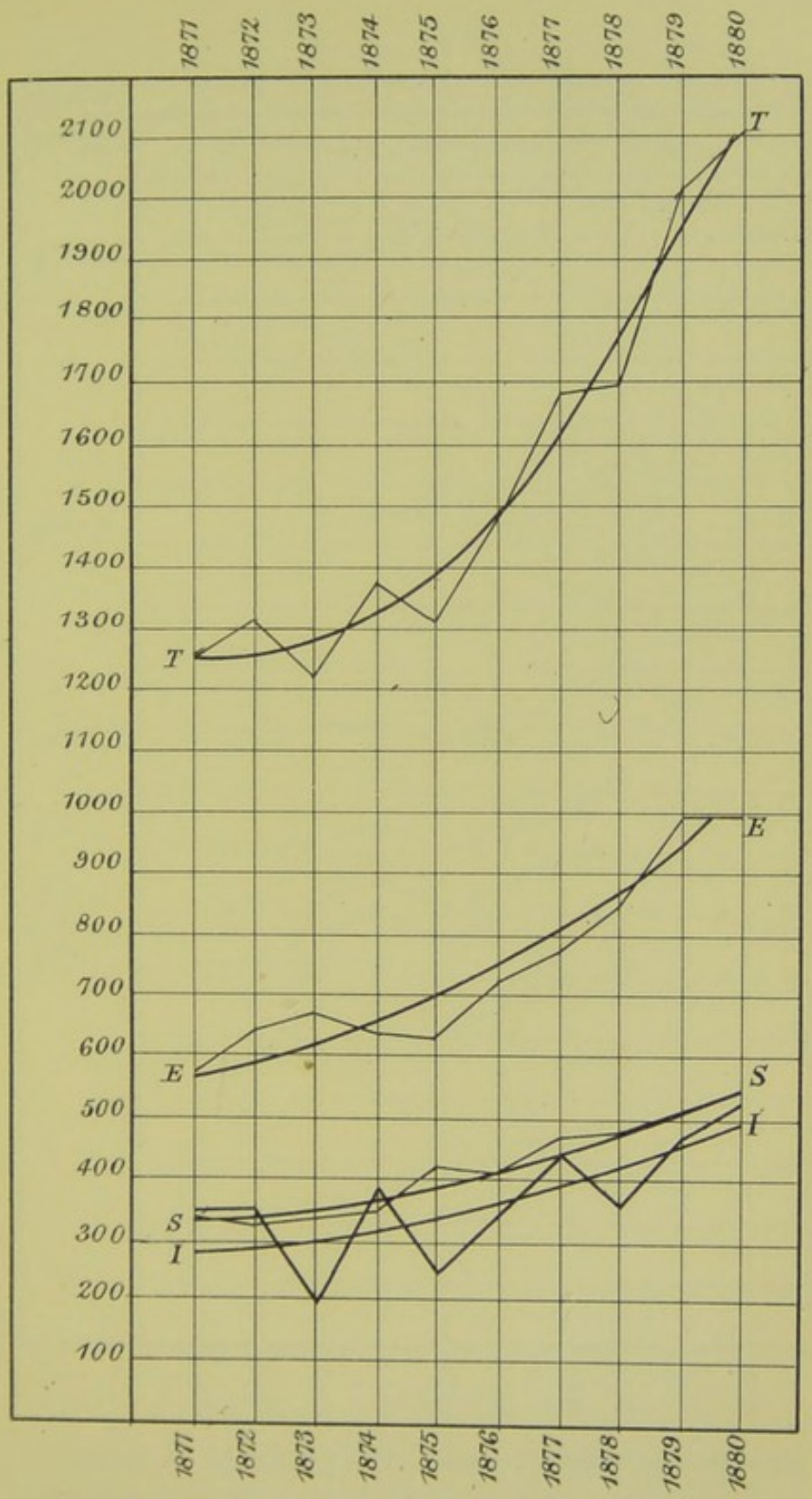
| | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In England . | 439 | 651 | 522 | 546 | 604 | 608 | 592 | 594 | 622 | 667 |
| In Scotland . | 125 | 146 | 174 | 168 | 179 | 179 | 195 | 224 | 194 | 267 |
| In Ireland . . | 163 | 209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

*** *See* Diagram H.



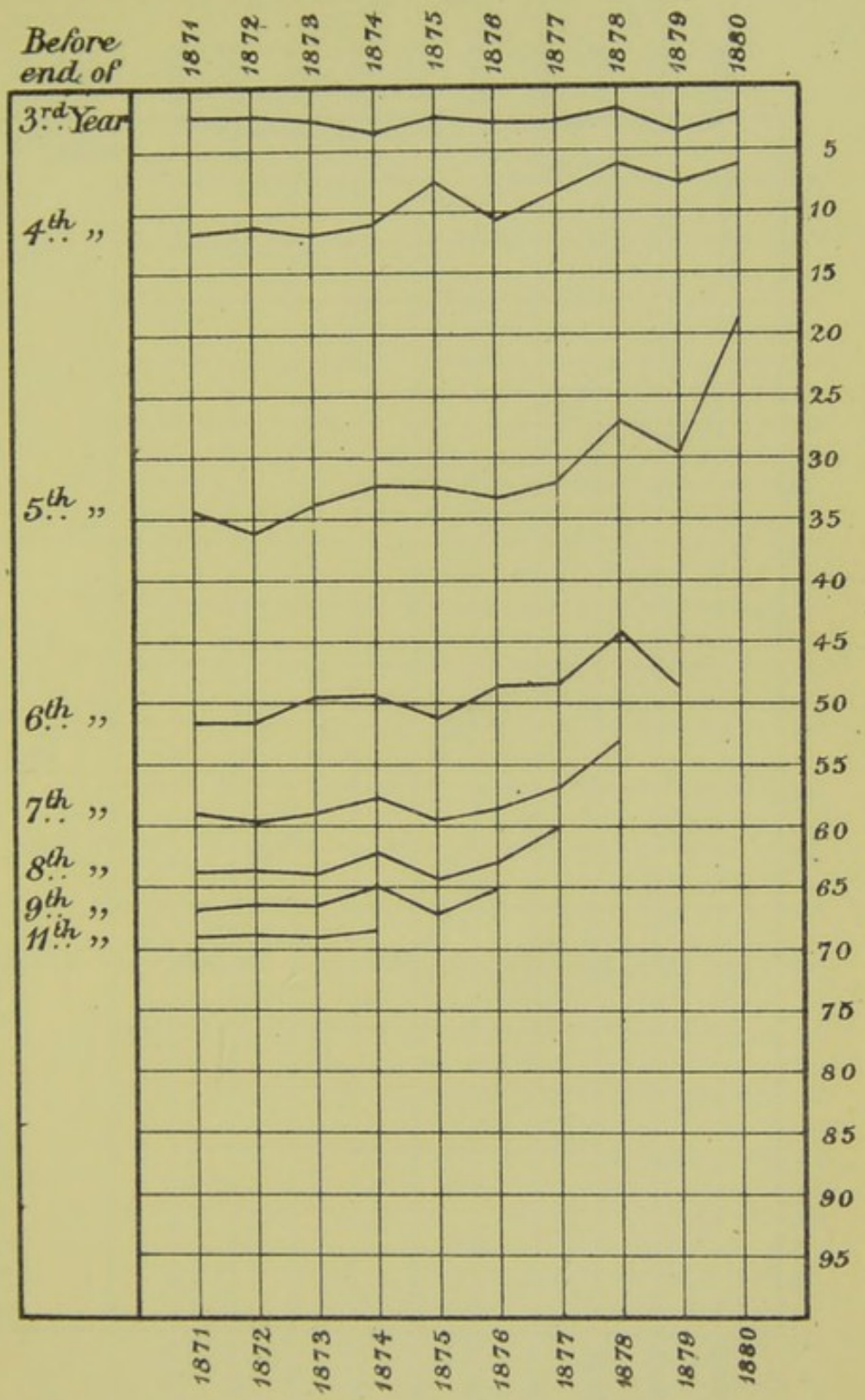

*Curves of Variation in the Supply of Students, 1871-1880.*
*E-England, S-Scotland, I-Ireland, T-Total,*

B

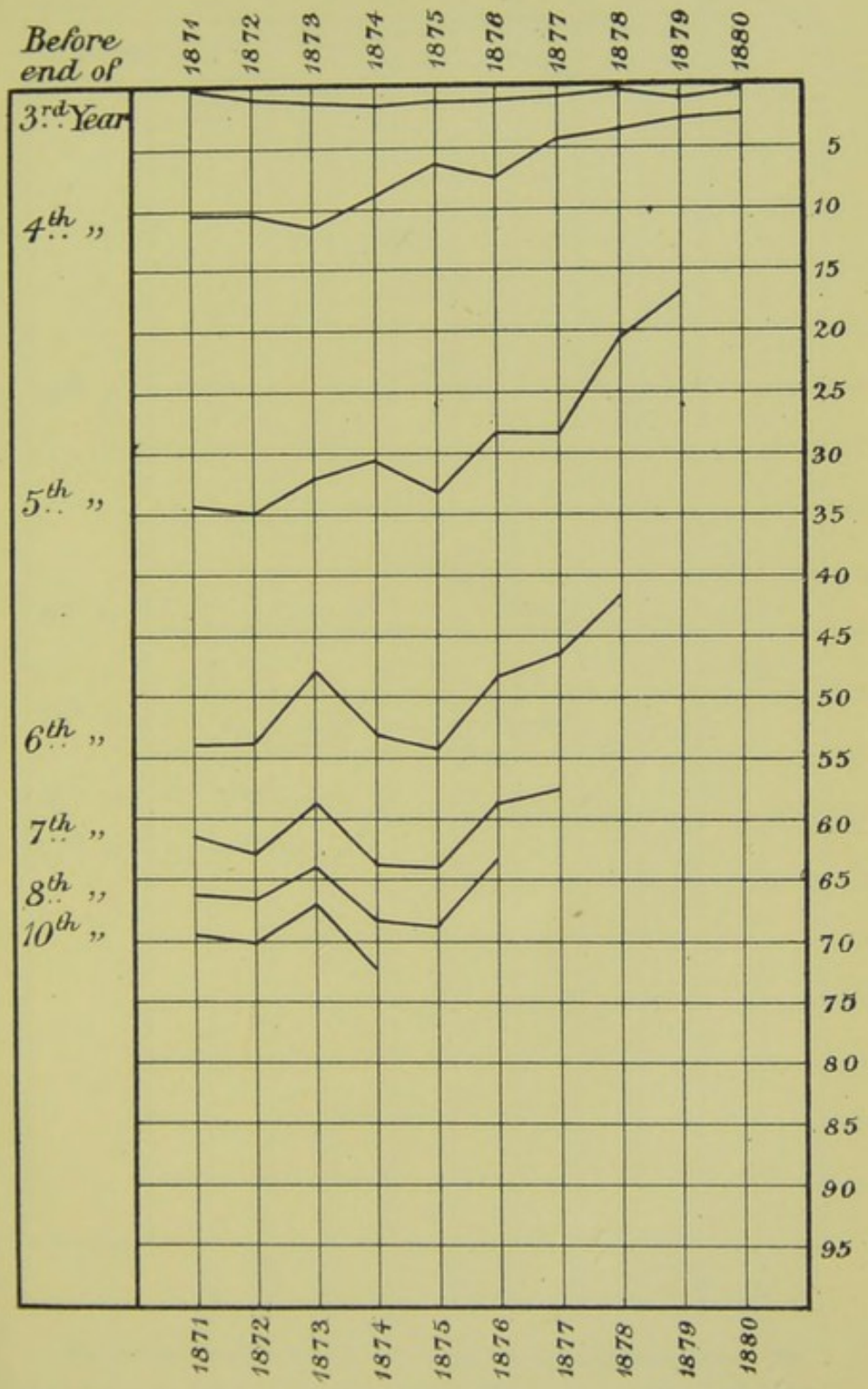



*Imaginary Curves of Progress, Striking approximate averages, in Supply of Students, 1871–1880.*

C

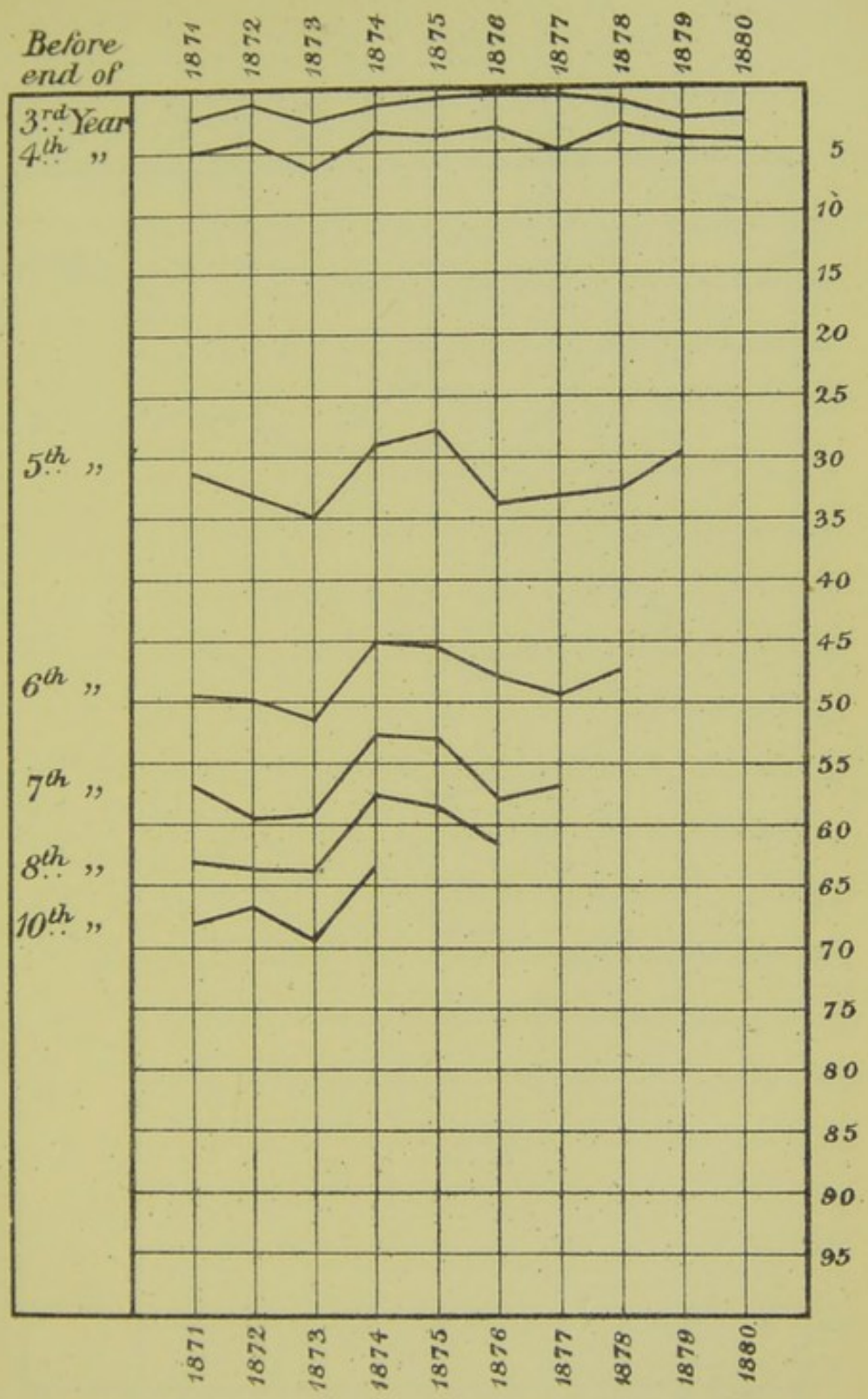



*Curves of variation in the numbers qualifying before the expiration of specified periods, in the Students registered as such in the decennium* 1871–1880, *in the* UNITED KINGDOM.

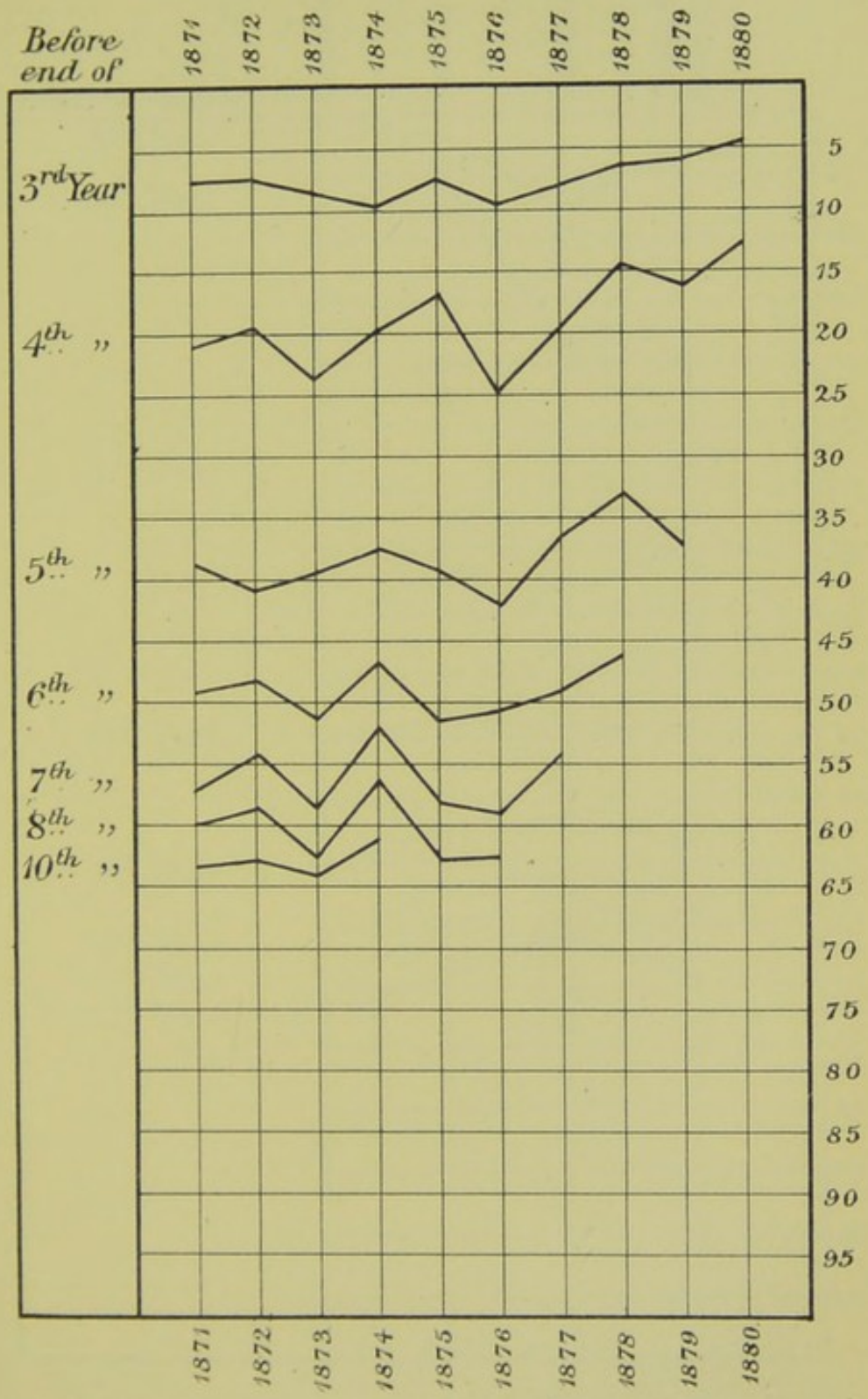



*Curves of variation in the numbers qualifying before the expiration of specified periods, in the Students registered as such in the decennium* 1871–1880, *in* ENGLAND.

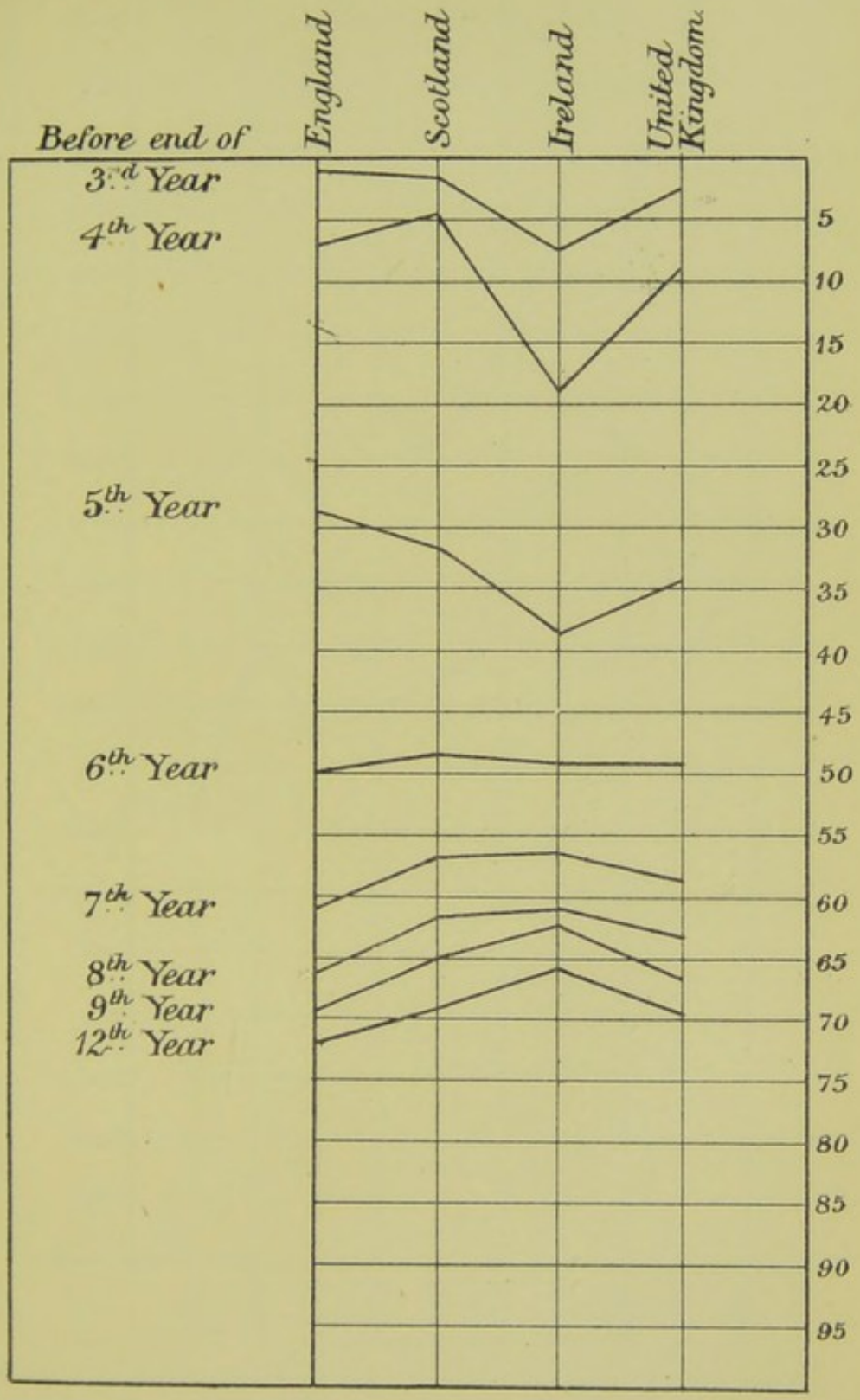
E



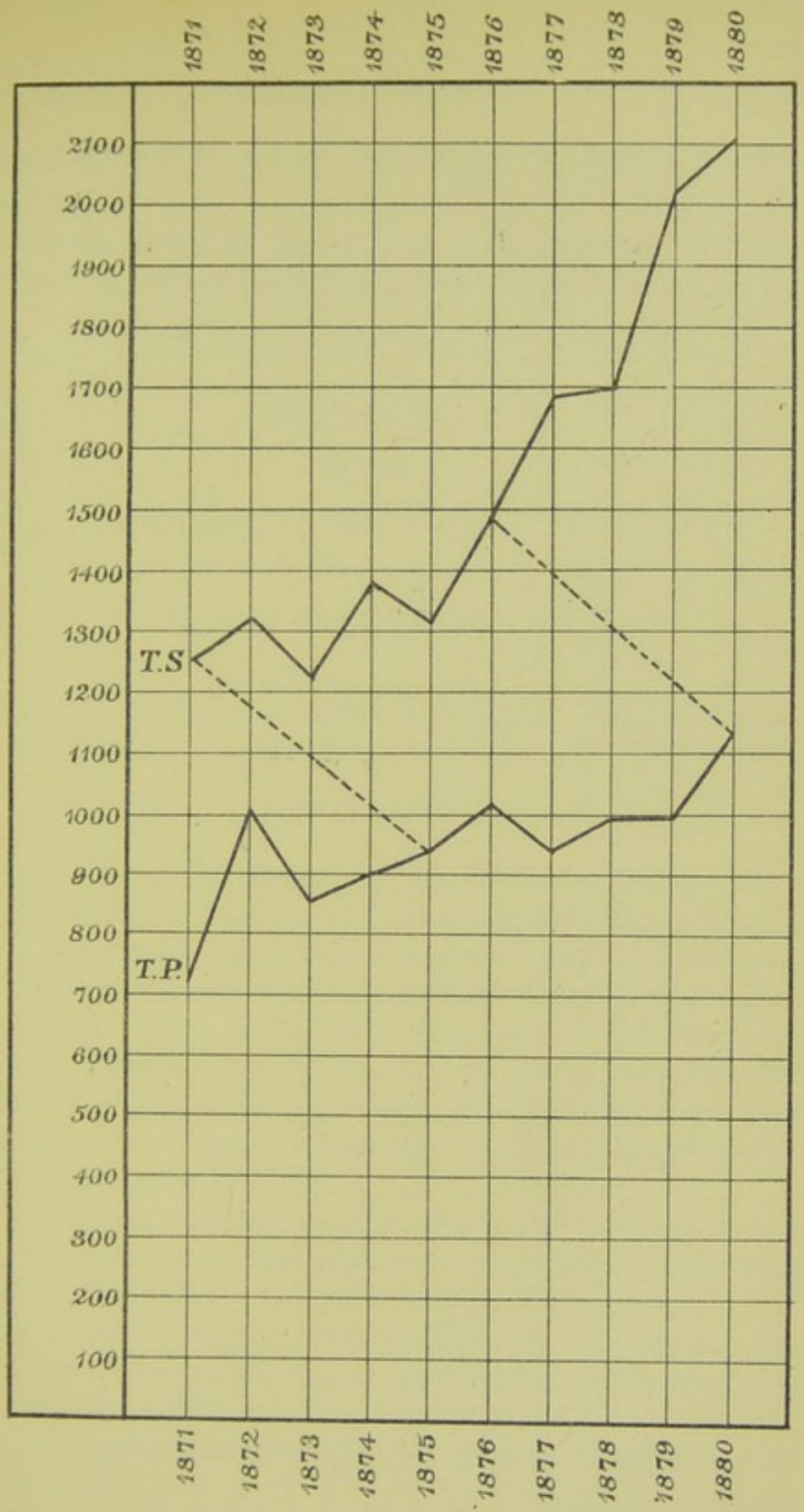

*Curves of variation in the numbers qualifying before the expiration of specified periods, in the Students registered as such in the decennium* 1871–1880, *in* SCOTLAND.




*Curves of variation in the numbers qualifying before the expiration of specified periods, in the Students registered as such in the decennium* 1871–1880, *in* IRELAND.




*A Diagram illustrative of Table XV and showing the curves of variation in the average speed, in qualifying, of Students registered during the same epochs in the different Divisions of the* UNITED KINGDOM.




*A Diagram illustrative of Table XVI. and comparing the numbers registered in the Students' Register with the numbers registered in the Medical Register in the several years* 1871–1880. *The dotted lines indicate where the two curves seem to come into relationship, and where the correspondence ceases. T. S.—Total Students registered. T. P.—Total Practitioners registered in given years.*

11. *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN, *seconded* by Dr. HERON WATSON, and *agreed to* :—

"That the following *Report* by the PHARMACOPŒIA-COMMITTEE be received, entered in the *Minutes*, and adopted" :—

# REPORT

BY THE

## PHARMACOPŒIA-COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Dr. QUAIN, Chairman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. | Sir HENRY PITMAN. | Mr. COLLINS. |
| Mr. BRADFORD. | Mr. MACNAMARA. | Dr. HALDANE. |

The PHARMACOPŒIA-COMMITTEE report that at their meeting held on this day, November 17, the CHAIRMAN informed them that the *New Pharmacopœia*, when completed, had been presented to the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, who had ordered 20,000 copies to be printed; that the work had been submitted to the TREASURY, who had approved of the price—viz., 6*s*. per copy—named by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; and that the work had been duly advertized in the *Gazettes* of September 1, 1885, as prescribed by the Act of Parliament.

The CHAIRMAN further stated to the COMMITTEE that he had been informed by the REGISTRAR that up to Saturday, the 14th instant, 12,875 copies of the work had been disposed of.

The COMMITTEE suggest the advisability of re-appointing the present COMMITTEE as a standing COMMITTEE, with power to appoint a SUB-COMMITTEE, with the following duties :—

(*a*) To superintend generally all matters relating to the *Pharmacopœia*;

(*b*) To appoint one or more persons to report to the SUB-COMMITTEE on the subjects of Materia Medica and Therapeutics;

(*c*) To prepare for publication, by way of appendix to the

present *Pharmacopœia*, when necessary, such changes or additions as may be deemed desirable, for which purpose a sum, not exceeding £100 per annum, should be placed at their disposal, for the payment of a reporter or reporters, and for conducting such inquiries as may be thought desirable;

(*d*) To report annually to the GENERAL COUNCIL on their proceedings during the previous year.

RICHARD QUAIN, M.D.,
*Chairman.*

*November* 17, 1885.

12. *Read*:—the following communication, referred to the GENERAL COUNCIL by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, in regard to the Qualification of the Apothecaries' Society of London:—

No. 46,063 C.
1885.

"Local Government Board,
"Whitehall, S.W., *May 30th*, 1885.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you a copy of a letter which they have received from Mr. W. G. BOWER, inquiring whether the diploma of the Society of Apothecaries is now sufficient to confer a qualification in Surgery as well as Medicine for the purposes of an appointment as Poor Law Medical Officer.

"The regulations issued by the Board provide that under ordinary circumstances no person shall be qualified to be appointed to the office of Poor Law Medical Officer unless he shall be registered, 'and shall be qualified to practise both Medicine and Surgery in England and Wales, such qualification being established by the production to the Board of Guardians of a diploma, certificate of a degree, licence or other instrument, granted or issued by competent legal authority in Great Britain or Ireland, or testifying to the medical or surgical or medical and surgical qualification of the candidate for such office.'

"The question in the present case, therefore, appears to be whether a person holding the diploma of the Apothecaries' Society only is entitled to practise both Medicine and Surgery in England and Wales. He is no doubt entitled to practise Medicine, and Mr. BOWER contends that as Surgery is now one of the subjects of examination, the holder of the diploma is entitled to practise Surgery also. Upon this point the Board would be obliged by the opinion of the GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

'A copy of the letter from the Secretary to the Court of Examiners of

the Apothecaries' Society, and the original printed paper as to the examinations of the Society referred to by Mr. BOWER, are enclosed. The Board request that the latter document may be returned with your reply.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"L. B. PROVIS,

"*Assistant Secretary.*

"*To the* REGISTRAR *of the*
"GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL."

---

No. 46,063.
1885.

"26, Great Ormond Street,
"London, W.C., *May 4th*, 1885.

"SIR,—I should be exceedingly obliged if you would give me information on the following point:—

"The Society of Apothecaries having this year added the subject of Surgery to their examination, their diploma now enables the recipient to practise in both Medicine and Surgery. I wrote the Secretary asking if this double qualification (at least the one in Surgery) was recognized by the Local Government Board; in other words, if Poor Law appointments could be obtained by the holder of it. His answer, together with the syllabus (setting forth the subjects of examination) I herewith enclose.

"An early answer will oblige

"Yours obediently,

"*The* SECRETARY *of the* (Signed) "W. G. BOWER.
"LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD."

---

"Apothecaries' Hall, London, E.C.,
"*May 1st*, 1885.

"DEAR SIR,—I do not know whether our diploma will meet the requirements of the Poor Law authorities, upon which point you seek information; it would no doubt be supplied if you were to enquire in the proper quarter.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) "J. PEREGRINE, M.D.,

"W. G. BOWER, Esq." "*Secretary to the Court of Examiners.*

13. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. STRUTHERS, and *carried*:—

"That the foregoing communication be received and entered in the *Minutes*."

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

*Confirmed*:—HENRY W. ACLAND,
*November* 19, 1885. *President.*

# GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

Sir HENRY ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir HENRY PITMAN. | Dr. HERON WATSON. | Dr. BANKS. |
| Mr. MARSHALL. | Dr. SCOTT ORR. | Dr. QUAIN. |
| Mr. BRADFORD. | Dr. STRUTHERS. | Mr. SIMON. |
| Dr. CHAMBERS. | Dr. PETTIGREW. | Mr. TEALE. |
| Dr. HUMPHRY. | Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. | Dr. DUNCAN. |
| Dr. PYLE. | Mr. MACNAMARA. | Dr. FERGUS. |
| Dr. STORRAR. | Mr. COLLINS. | Dr. LYONS. |

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. Dr. HERON WATSON asked the PRESIDENT whether any action is proposed to be taken under Section XXIX of the *Medical Act* (1858) by the BRANCH COUNCIL for ENGLAND, or by the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, in connection with the case of a Registered Medical Practitioner, a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, whose name has recently been brought before the public as a witness in a criminal case, on whose professional conduct the Judge animadverted in very strong terms.

To this question the PRESIDENT gave the following answer:—

"That the case of the person to whom he had reason to believe Dr. HERON WATSON's question referred was already under the consideration of the Board of Censors of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of which Body he is a Member."

Dr. HERON WATSON further asked if the BRANCH COUNCIL for ENGLAND proposed to take steps in the matter.

To this the PRESIDENT answered that "the BRANCH COUNCIL for ENGLAND may, at its pleasure, take steps in the matter, but he had no reason to suppose they would do this pending the completion of the inquiry by the Royal College of Physicians of London."

3. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. HERON WATSON, and *agreed to* :—

"That the COUNCIL resolve itself into a Committee of the whole COUNCIL for the consideration of the *Report* on the *Standing Orders* relating to Penal Procedure."

4. The COUNCIL being now in Committee, the *Standing Orders* in question were read to them, *Clause* by *Clause*, and the following *Resolutions* passed thereon :—

(*a*) *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Mr. SIMON, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 1 be adopted."

(*b*) *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Mr. SIMON, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 2 be adopted."

(*c*) *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Mr. SIMON, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 3 be adopted."

(*d*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 4 be adopted."

(*e*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 5 be adopted."

(*f*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That the consideration of *Clause* 6 be postponed, to ascertain if Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE would recommend any alteration therein."

(*g*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 7 be adopted."

(*h*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 8 be adopted."

(*i*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 9 be adopted."

(*j*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 10 be adopted."

(*k*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 11 be adopted."

(*l*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 12 be adopted."

(*m*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 13 be adopted."

(*n*) *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 14 be adopted."

(*o*) *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN, *seconded* by Dr. SCOTT ORR, and *agreed to* :—

"That *Clause* 8 of the *Minutes* of November 18, 1885, be referred to the SOLICITOR of the COUNCIL to be put into due legal form, and that the *Clause*, as so amended, be then added to the *Standing Orders*."

5. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. HERON WATSON, and *agreed to* :—

"That the COUNCIL now resume."

6. *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN, *seconded* by Dr. SCOTT ORR, and *agreed to* :—

"That in *Clause* 8 of the *Minutes* of November 18, 1885, for the word 'personally' be inserted the word 'duly'; and that the *Clause* so altered, when put into due legal form by the SOLICITOR [see 4 (*o*) above] be added to the *Standing Orders*."

7. *Moved* by Dr. SIMON, *seconded* by Mr. MARSHALL, and *carried* :—

"That the following *Resolution*, passed by the COUNCIL at its Meeting of yesterday (p. 130, *Clause* 7), be rescinded :—

"'That the list of names and Qualifications erased from the *Medical Register* by order of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, for the reasons assigned in each case, be published annually as an *Appendix* to the *Medical Register*.'"

Dr. HERON WATSON required that the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the *Motion* respectively, and of those who did not vote, be taken down.

*For*, 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir HENRY PITMAN. | Dr. HUMPHRY. | Dr. STRUTHERS. |
| Mr. MARSHALL. | Dr. PYLE. | Mr. MACNAMARA. |
| Dr. CHAMBERS. | Dr. STORRAR. | Mr. COLLINS. |
| Mr. SIMON. | Mr. TEALE. | Dr. DUNCAN. |
| | | Dr. LYONS. |

*Against*, 4.

Dr. HERON WATSON. Dr. SCOTT ORR. Dr. PETTIGREW.
Dr. AQUILLA SMITH.

*Did not vote*, 4.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. BRADFORD. Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FERGUS.

*Absent*, 3.

Dr. HALDANE. Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON. Dr. BANKS.

8. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. STRUTHERS, and *agreed to:*—

"That the following communications, referred to the GENERAL COUNCIL by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, in regard to a Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, registered in the *Dentists' Register* on December 20, 1878, be received and entered in the *Minutes* :—

(*a*) First letter from the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS in IRELAND.

"Dublin, *July* 4, 1885.

"SIR,—I am directed by the President and Council to inform you that they have, by resolution at their Meeting on July 2, 1885, withdrawn the Diploma of Licentiate in Dental Surgery granted by them to Mr. H. F. PARTRIDGE.

"I am, Sir,
"Yours faithfully,
"A. H. JACOB, F.R.C.S.I.,
"*Secretary of the Council.*

"*To the* REGISTRAR *of the*
"GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL."

(*b*) Extract from the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S *Minutes* for July 10, 1885.

*Resolved:*—"(*a*) That the REGISTRAR be directed to make application to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland for information as to the cause of the withdrawal of the diploma in question;

"(*b*) That the question as to the action of the COUNCIL in respect to the removal of such Qualifications from the *Dentists' Register* be referred to Mr. FARRER for his opinion thereon."

(*c*) Second letter from the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS in IRELAND.

"Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland,
"Dublin, *July* 22, 1885.

"DEAR SIR,—Referring to your note of July 21, I am to inform you that the President and Council of this College have withdrawn the Diploma of Mr. H. F. PARTRIDGE, because of his having, in violation of his undertaking given to the College, resorted to advertising in connection with the Ladies' Dental Institution, South Kensington.

"A. H. JACOBS,
"*Secretary of Council.*"

(*d*) Letter from the SOLICITOR to the COUNCIL.

"66, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.,
"*August* 8, 1885.

"SIR,—With regard to the case referred to in the Dental *Minutes* of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of 10th July last—H. F. PARTRIDGE—I am clearly of opinion that it is the duty of the REGISTRAR to keep his *Register* correct, and this he cannot do if the name of a person whose sole Qualification is withdrawn is allowed to remain thereon. It is no necessary part of the business of the Committee to inquire the cause of such withdrawal, and I think they are quite within their powers in directing you to remove the name from the *Register* (the Qualification being gone), although not expressly so directed by the Act.

"Yours faithfully,
"W. J. C. MILLER, Esq." "FREDERICK W. FARRER.

9. *Moved* by Mr. MACNAMARA, and *seconded* by Dr. SCOTT ORR:—

"That the Qualification of Lic. Den. Surg., R. Coll. Surg. Irel. 1878, formerly held by Mr. H. F. PARTRIDGE, be removed from the *Dentists' Register*, the same having been recalled by the College."

*Amendment:—Moved* by Mr. SIMON, and *seconded* by Dr. HERON WATSON:—

"That the question of erasing from the *Dentists' Register* the entry of the Qualification conferred in 1878 by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland on Mr. H. F. PARTRIDGE be referred to the DENTAL COMMITTEE for inquiry and report."

The *Amendment* was *carried*, and having been put as a *substantive Motion* was also *carried*.

10. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. HERON WATSON, and *agreed to* :—

"That the following *Report* on the *Standing Orders* relating to Complaints against Registered Medical Practitioners and to Removal of Names from the *Medical Register*, as amended by the COUNCIL in Committee (see p. 165, *Clause* 4) be received and entered in the *Minutes*."

'The COMMITTEE report that the *Standing Orders* relating to Penal Procedure have been amended by the SOLICITOR, with the aid of Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE, pursuant to the amendments made by the COUNCIL in COMMITTEE, and that, as so amended, and now presented for adoption by the COUNCIL, they are as follows ':—

## PENAL PROCEDURE

FOR THE

## REMOVAL OF A NAME FROM THE *MEDICAL REGISTER* UNDER SECTION 29 OF THE *MEDICAL ACT* (1858).

"1. Any application complaining of the conduct of any Registered Medical Practitioner, or claiming the penal removal of any name from the *Medical Register*, shall, unless the PRESIDENT otherwise direct, be in the first instance investigated and reported on by the BRANCH COUNCIL for that part of the United Kingdom in which the accused Practitioner resides, or such other BRANCH COUNCIL as the PRESIDENT may in any special instance direct.

"2. Every such application should be made to the GENERAL REGISTRAR, who, unless otherwise directed by the PRESIDENT, shall refer it to the BRANCH COUNCIL by which it has to be investigated; and the BRANCH COUNCIL, in proceeding to deal with the case, may, if it sees fit, appoint part of its body to be a Committee of Inquiry, and take such advice or obtain such assistance as it may think necessary.

"3. The BRANCH COUNCIL, having investigated the case, shall, as soon as practicable, send to the GENERAL REGISTRAR a statement of the case, and of the evidence which they have collected, and of any opinions they may see fit to express as to the case.

"4. The GENERAL REGISTRAR, on receiving the report of the BRANCH COUNCIL, shall take the PRESIDENT's instructions as to referring the case to the SOLICITOR of the GENERAL COUNCIL, and taking Counsel's opinion thereon; and, if so directed by the PRESIDENT, the GENERAL REGISTRAR shall cause proceedings to be commenced for having the case heard and determined by the GENERAL COUNCIL.

"5. Where it is reported to, or otherwise brought to the attention of, the PRESIDENT, or the GENERAL REGISTRAR, that a Registered Medical Practitioner has been convicted of a felony, misdemeanour, crime, or offence, there shall be no reference of the matter to a BRANCH COUNCIL unless the PRESIDENT shall in any special instance deem such a reference to be necessary, in which case the matter shall be referred to a BRANCH COUNCIL, and dealt with as provided in paragraphs 1 to 4 inclusive. Unless the matter is directed to be referred to a BRANCH COUNCIL, the GENERAL REGISTRAR shall, under the directions of the PRESIDENT, forthwith cause proceedings to be commenced for having the Practitioner's name removed from the *Register*.

"6. Proceedings for the removal of a name from the *Register* under Section 29 of the *Medical Act* (1858) shall be commenced by the issue of a notice in writing on behalf of the GENERAL COUNCIL by the SOLICITOR, addressed to the accused person. Such notice shall specify the nature and particulars of the charge alleged against the accused person, and shall inform him of the day on which the GENERAL COUNCIL intend to deal with the case, and decide upon the said charge, and shall require and invite the accused person to answer in writing the charges brought against him, and to attend before the GENERAL COUNCIL on such day.

"The notice shall be in the annexed form (A), with such variations as circumstances may require, and shall be accompanied by a print or copy of Section 29 of the *Medical Act* (1858), and of this *Standing Order*.

"7. The notice shall be sent by a registered letter to the last known address, or the registered address of the accused person, and shall be sent at such a time as to allow at least nine days between the day on which the notice is issued and the day appointed for the hearing of the case by the GENERAL

COUNCIL. Provided that in any special case in which it may in the opinion of the PRESIDENT be necessary, he shall have power to direct that such notice to attend as he may think fit shall be given.

"8. Any answer, evidence, or statement, forwarded, or application made by the accused person between the date of the issue of the notice and the day named for the hearing of the charge, shall be dealt with by the PRESIDENT in such manner as he, under the advice of the SOLICITOR, shall think fit.

"9. At the hearing of the case by the GENERAL COUNCIL the meeting shall be attended by the SOLICITOR to the COUNCIL to conduct the case, and by Counsel to act as judicial assessor. The accused person may be represented or assisted by a Counsel or Solicitor.

"10. The SOLICITOR shall first state to the GENERAL COUNCIL the facts of the case, and the charge alleged against the accused person, and shall then lay before the GENERAL COUNCIL the evidence in support of the charge.

"11. At the conclusion of the evidence in support of the charge, the accused person, or his representative, shall be invited by the PRESIDENT to address the COUNCIL in answer to the charge.

"12. Upon the conclusion of the whole case, the GENERAL COUNCIL shall deliberate thereon. The deliberations shall be in private: all strangers being required to withdraw.

"13. At the conclusion of the deliberations, the PRESIDENT shall call upon the GENERAL COUNCIL to vote as follows:—

"(1) In the case of a practitioner who has been convicted of a felony, misdemeanour, crime, or offence,

"'Whether, the practitioner having been proved to the satisfaction of the COUNCIL to have been convicted of felony [misdeameanour, or, as the case may be], the REGISTRAR shall be directed to erase his name from the *Medical Register*.'

"(2) In the case of a practitioner accused of infamous conduct,

"'(*a*) Whether, in the opinion of the COUNCIL, the accused person has or has not committed the offence or offences charged against him;

"'(*b*) Whether the offence, or offences, is or are, in the opinion of the COUNCIL, infamous conduct in a professional respect;

"'(c) Whether the REGISTRAR shall be directed to erase his name from the *Medical Register*.'

These questions shall be put from the Chair, and not in the form of a resolution by mover and seconder.

"14. The GENERAL REGISTRAR shall, upon the removal of any name from the *Register*, pursuant to the provisions of the preceding *Clauses*, without delay send notice of such removal to the Practitioner, and such notice shall be sent by a letter addressed to the last known address, or to the registered address of the Practitioner.

"15. The GENERAL REGISTRAR shall, within one month after any names have been removed from the *Medical Register* by order of the GENERAL COUNCIL under Sections XXVIII or XXIX of the *Medical Act* (1858), send to the various BODIES enumerated in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act*, to each member of the GENERAL COUNCIL, and to each of the BRANCH REGISTRARS, a list of all Registered Practitioners whose names have up to that time been removed from the *Register*, and shall call the attention of each LICENSING BODY to the following *Standing Order* of the GENERAL COUNCIL:—

"'The COUNCIL recommend that no person whose name has been once removed from the *Medical Register* shall, without the consent of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, be admitted to examination for any new qualification.'

"APPENDIX: FORM A.

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"NOTICE TO A REGISTERED PRACTITIONER TO ATTEND PROCEEDINGS FOR REMOVAL OF HIS NAME FROM THE *Medical Register*.

"SIR,—On behalf of the MEDICAL COUNCIL I give you notice that information and evidence has been laid before the COUNCIL, by which you are charged with having been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which alleged conduct are as follows: [*Here set out the circumstances briefly.*]

*or* "that you were, on the day of ,
convicted of the following [misdemeanor] at
namely: [*Set out particulars of the conviction.*]

"And I am directed further to give you notice that on the day of 188 , a meeting of the GENERAL

MEDICAL COUNCIL will be held at , at o'clock in the , to consider the above-mentioned charges against you, and decide whether or not they should direct your name to be removed from the *Medical Register*, pursuant to Section 29 of the *Medical Act* (1858). You are invited and required to answer in writing the above charges, and to attend before the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, at the above-named place and time, to establish any denial or defence that you may have to make to the above-mentioned charges; and you are hereby informed that if you do not attend as required, the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL may proceed to hear and decide upon the said charges in your absence.

"Any answer or other communication or application which you may desire to make respecting the said charges, or your defence thereto, must be addressed to the GENERAL REGISTRAR of the MEDICAL COUNCIL, and transmitted so as to reach him not less than three days before the day appointed for the hearing of the case.

"A copy of the 29th Section of the *Medical Act* (1858), and of a certain *Standing Order* of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, is enclosed herewith for your information.

"(Signed)

"SOLICITOR to the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL."

11. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to*:—

"That the following communication from the BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION be received and entered in the *Minutes*:—

"'40, Leicester Square, London,

"'*Nov.* 10*th*, 1885.

"'SIR,—I am directed by the Representative Board of the British Dental Association to ask the consent of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, for Mr. WALTER READ GALLOWAY, Managing Clerk of Messrs. BOWMAN and CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Solicitors to the Association, to prosecute, on behalf of the Association, JOHN WILLIAM BLAKE, of Sheffield, for an infringement of the *Dentists' Act*.

"'The leading facts of the case are as follows:—

"'Mr. BLAKE, whose name is not, and has not been in the *Dentists' Register*, practices as any ordinary dentist in this country, placing his name on his house, with a statement that he is a dental graduate of Philadelphia; he also advertises, by means of newspapers and circulars, to the same effect.

"'On his attention being called by letter to the requirements of the *Dentists' Act*, he claims in reply thereto exemption under Section (1 of clause 4 of the *Dentists' Act*, which states as follows:—

"'(1) He shall not be guilty of an offence under this Act——'

"'(*a*) If he shows that he is not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and that he holds a qualification which entitles him to practice dentistry or dental surgery in a British possession or foreign country, and that he did not represent himself to be registered under this Act;——'

"'The British Dental Association have taken Counsel's opinion in order that the contention may receive an authoritative decision, and they are advised that the case is a direct and very prejudical infringement of the Act. It is hoped, therefore, that the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL will see fit to accede to this request, in order that the contention may receive an authoritative settlement.

"'Further particulars of the case will, if needed, be furnished to you, to be placed before the MEDICAL COUNCIL.

"'I am,

"'Your obedient servant,

"'FREDERICK CANTON,

"'*Honorary Secretary.*

"'W. J. C. MILLER, Esq., B.A.,

"'REGISTRAR *of the* GENERAL COUNCIL.'"

12. *Moved* by Dr. STORRAR, *seconded* by Dr. BANKS, and *agreed to*:—

"That permission be given to Mr. WALTER READ GALLOWAY to prosecute JOHN WILLIAM BLAKE, of Sheffield, for an alleged infringement of the *Dentists' Act* (1878)."

13. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Mr. MARSHALL, and *agreed to*:—

"That the following *Report* by the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS' COMMITTEE be received and entered in the *Minutes*:"—

# REPORT

BY THE

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS' COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

**Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, Chairman.**

**Dr. HUMPHRY.** **Dr. HERON WATSON.**

The COMMITTEE have examined the Matriculation Papers furnished to them by the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and

Galway, and considered the standard and percentage* of pass-marks, and are of opinion that the COUNCIL should replace these Examinations on the list of Examinations recognized by the COUNCIL.

The information on which this *Report* is founded was not furnished to the REGISTRAR of the COUNCIL until the 17th inst., and therefore was not before the COMMITTEE when they made their *Report* on 18th May, 1885 (see *Minutes*, pp. 82 and 100, Vol. for 1885).

SAMUEL HAUGHTON,

*November* 18, 1885. *Chairman.*

14. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, *seconded* by Dr. BANKS, and *agreed to*:—

"That in accordance with the *Recommendation* in the foregoing *Report* by the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS' COMMITTEE, the Matriculation Examinationsof the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway be replaced in the list of recognized Preliminary Examinations."

15. On the *Motion* of Sir HENRY PITMAN, the *Standing Orders* were suspended for the completion of the business before the COUNCIL.

16. *Moved* by Dr. LYONS, and *seconded* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH:—

"That this COUNCIL expresses its regret that the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE considered itself compelled to overrule a decision arrived at by the COUNCIL on a subject of importance in regard to certain Colleges in Ireland; that while disposed to condone this act in view of the urgency of the questions involved, they trust it will not be drawn into a precedent which would be of evil example in the future and likely to lead to much inconvenience and irregularity."

By permission of the COUNCIL, the *Motion* was withdrawn.

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

*Confirmed*:—HENRY W. ACLAND,

*November* 20, 1885. *President.*

* This percentage, as reported by the several Colleges, was about 30 in each of the required subjects.

# GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

## MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1885.

Sir HENRY ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir HENRY PITMAN. | Dr. HERON WATSON. | Dr. BANKS. |
| Mr. MARSHALL. | Dr. SCOTT ORR. | Dr. QUAIN. |
| Mr. BRADFORD. | Dr. STRUTHERS. | Mr. SIMON. |
| Dr. CHAMBERS. | Dr. PETTIGREW. | Mr. TEALE. |
| Dr. HUMPHRY. | Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. | Dr. DUNCAN. |
| Dr. PYLE. | Mr. MACNAMARA. | Dr. FERGUS. |
| Dr. STORRAR. | Mr. COLLINS. | Dr. LYONS. |

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. Dr. QUAIN, on the part of the TREASURERS, reported that, in accordance with the *Resolution* passed by the COUNCIL on May 14, 1885 (see *Minutes*, Vol. XXII, p. 53), and under the direction of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, steps had been taken to remedy the inconvenience felt in regard to the ventilation of the Council-room. The COUNCIL would remember that this room was formerly the lecture-theatre of the College of Chemistry, and it therefore seemed probable that the source of some of the disagreeable smells that had been noticed might have proceeded from under the floor; and, on investigation, such proved indeed to be the case—rags, decayed wood, fungi, and other such substances having being found beneath. There was also a pool of water, derived from a leakage in a pipe. This had all been remedied; the ground had been covered with concrete, fresh air had been admitted, and an out-cast shaft provided. Furthermore, a supply of fresh air had been admitted to the Council-room in

addition to the air previously admitted. The result had been that the supply of fresh and uncontaminated air was now amply sufficient. Arrangements had also been made which were intended to promote the convenience of the gentlemen who attend on behalf of the Press.

During the alteration, the foundation stone of the College of Chemistry, laid by the PRINCE CONSORT, was exposed. It remains in its original position undisturbed. The sewers, &c., had all been examined and put into proper order.

3. *Moved* by Dr. HERON WATSON, *seconded* by Dr. CHAMBERS, and *agreed to* :—

"That a vote of thanks be hereby given to the TREASURERS for the excellent arrangements which have been made for improving the ventilation and comfort of the COUNCIL ROOM."

4. Dr. MATTHEWS DUNCAN asked the PRESIDENT if he would state how far, in the different divisions of the Kingdom, arrangements have advanced with the object of securing that all Registered Qualifications be complete and not partial.

The PRESIDENT answered that on October 10, 1884, the following *Resolutions* were passed (see *Minutes*, Vol. XXI, p. 118) :—

> "'(*a*) That, in the opinion of this COUNCIL, no person should be granted a Degree, Diploma, or Licence to practise, registrable under the *Medical Act*, unless he has proved his competency in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery by passing examinations in these subjects at one or more of the Licensing Bodies.
>
> "'(*b*) That this *Resolution* be communicated to the several Licensing Bodies, with an expression of the hope of the COUNCIL that each Licensing Body will use its best endeavours to give effect to it.'"

"These *Resolutions* were, accordingly, on October 22, 1884, transmitted to all the Licensing Bodies.

"Answers had been received from the following Bodies :— (1) The Royal University of Ireland; (2) the Apothecaries' Society of London; (3) the University of Dublin; (4) the

University of Durham. These answers were printed in the *Minutes* (Vol. XXI, pp. 234, 235; and Vol. XXII, p. 121).

"It need only be added that every Body is therefore aware of the definite wishes of this COUNCIL, and, moreover, of the power and duty of the COUNCIL to report to the Privy Council any Body or Bodies which do not separately or in combination conform to their *Recommendations*."

5. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Mr. MARSHALL:—

"That the COUNCIL resolve itself into a Committee of the whole COUNCIL for the consideration of the *Report* on the *Standing Orders*."

6. The COUNCIL being now in Committee, the *Clauses* that had not before been considered of the amended *Standing Orders* in question were read to them, and the following *Resolutions* passed thereon:—

*Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Mr. MARSHALL, and *agreed to*:—

"That *Clause* 6 be adopted."

*Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to*:—

"That *Clause* 14 of the amended *Report* be adopted."

*Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to*:—

"That the *Appendix* be adopted."

7. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Mr. MARSHALL, and *agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL now *resume*."

8. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, and *agreed to*:—

"That the *Report* on the *Standing Orders* relating to Complaints against Registered Medical Practitioners and to Removal of Names from the *Medical Register*, as amended by the COUNCIL in Committee, and set forth *in extenso* in *Clause* 10 (pp. 177–181) of the *Minutes* of November 19, 1885, be adopted."

9. *Moved* by Dr. HERON WATSON, and *seconded* by Dr. SCOTT ORR :—

"That the letter from the ASSISTANT SECRETARY of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (see *Minutes* for November 18, *Clause* 12, pp. 170–171) be referred to a Committee, to be appointed by the PRESIDENT, for consideration and report at the next Meeting of the COUNCIL."

*Amendment: Moved* by Mr. SIMON, and *seconded* by Mr. BRADFORD :—

"That, in answer to the letter of the Local Government Board of May 30th last $\left(\frac{\text{No. 46,063 C.}}{1885}\right)$ the REGISTRAR be directed to write as follows :—

"to bring under notice of the Local Government Board the *Resolutions* passed by the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL on 10th October, 1884 (as reported in Section III. of the *Minutes* of the Meeting of that day) and that those *Resolutions* have to be read as in connection with Section XVIII and Sections XX—XXII. of the *Medical Act;*

"to state that the Society of Apothecaries, in having added the subject of Surgery to the previous subjects of Examination for the Society's Licence, and in having thus caused the Examinations to cover all three branches of professional practice, has acted in conformity with those *Resolutions* of the COUNCIL;

"to say that the COUNCIL is not aware of any illegality in the extension thus given to the Society's Examinations, or of any legal reason why the Surgical branch of the Examinations, as now conducted, should not be regarded as on the same footing with the other branches;

"to point out that in those respects the claim of the Society of Apothecaries at the present time is akin to that which was recognized in the case of the Royal College of Physicians in the year 1862, when the College first adopted the subject of Surgery among the subjects of examination for its Licence, and moved the Poor Law Board thenceforth to recognize the Licence of the College as comprising a

qualification in Surgery, and that the course then adopted by the Poor Law Board towards the Licence of the College of Physicians seems a precedent applicable to the question now raised before the Local Government Board as to the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries;

"to observe finally, that, as regards those relations of the question which are of most concern to the public, the Surgical branch of the Apothecaries' Examinations, equally with the other branches of those Examinations, and equally with all Examinations of the other Licensing Authorities, is subject to the supervision of the MEDICAL COUNCIL under Section XVIII of the *Medical Act*, and that, if the Examination should prove inadequate to its professed purpose of securing the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of Surgery, it would (under Sections XX–XXII of the Act) be the duty of the COUNCIL to represent it in that light to the Privy Council, with a view to the making of such order by the Privy Council as might in the circumstances be judged right."

On the *motion* of Mr. TEALE, *seconded* by Dr. PETTIGREW, the *debate* was *adjourned* until the next day.

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

*Confirmed*:—HENRY W. ACLAND,
*President.*

*November* 21, 1885.

# GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER. 21, 1885.

Sir HENRY ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir HENRY PITMAN. | Dr. HERON WATSON. | Dr. BANKS. |
| Mr. MARSHALL. | Dr. SCOTT ORR. | Dr. QUAIN. |
| Mr. BRADFORD. | Dr. STRUTHERS. | Mr. SIMON. |
| Dr. CHAMBERS. | Dr. PETTIGREW. | Mr. TEALE. |
| Dr. HUMPHRY. | Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. | Dr. DUNCAN. |
| Dr. PYLE. | Mr. MACNAMARA. | Dr. FERGUS. |
| Dr. STORRAR. | Mr. COLLINS. | Dr. LYONS. |

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

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1. The *Minutes* of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

2. The *Adjourned Debate* was resumed at the instance of Mr. TEALE, *seconded* by Dr. PETTIGREW, on the following *Motion* by Dr. HERON WATSON, *seconded* by Dr. SCOTT ORR, with *Amendment* thereon by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Mr. BRADFORD:—

*Motion* by Dr. HERON WATSON, *seconded* by Dr. SCOTT ORR:—

"That the letter from the ASSISTANT-SECRETARY of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (see *Minutes* for November 18, *Clause* 12) be referred to a COMMITTEE, to be appointed by the PRESIDENT, for consideration and report at the next Meeting of the COUNCIL."

*Amendment:—Moved* by Mr. SIMON, and *seconded* by Mr. BRADFORD:—

"That, in answer to the letter of the Local Government Board of May 30th last $\left(\frac{\text{No. 46,063 C.}}{1885}\right)$ the REGISTRAR be directed to write as follows:—

"to bring under notice of the Local Government Board the *Resolutions* passed by the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL on

10th October, 1884 (as reported in Section III of the *Minutes* of the Meeting of that day) and that those *Resolutions* have to be read as in connection with Section XVIII and Sections XX—XXII of the *Medical Act;*

"to state that the Society of Apothecaries, in having added the subject of Surgery to the previous subjects of Examination for the Society's Licence, and in having thus caused the Examinations to cover all three branches of professional practice, has acted in conformity with those *Resolutions* of the COUNCIL;

"to say that the COUNCIL is not aware of any illegality in the extension thus given to the Society's Examinations, or of any legal reason why the Surgical branch of the Examinations, as now conducted, should not be regarded as on the same footing with the other branches;

"to point out that in those respects the claim of the Society of Apothecaries at the present time is akin to that which was recognized in the case of the Royal College of Physicians in the year 1862, when the College first adopted the subject of Surgery among the subjects of examination for its Licence, and moved the Poor Law Board thenceforth to recognize the Licence of the College as comprising a qualification in Surgery, and that the course then adopted by the Poor Law Board towards the Licence of the College of Physicians seems a precedent applicable to the question now raised before the Local Government Board as to the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries;

"to observe finally, that, as regards those relations of the question which are of most concern to the public, the Surgical branch of the Apothecaries' Examinations, equally with the other branches of those Examinations, and equally with all Examinations of the other Licensing Authorities, is subject to the supervision of the MEDICAL COUNCIL under Section XVIII of the *Medical Act*, and that, if the Examination should prove inadequate to its professed purpose of securing the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of Surgery, it would (under Sections XX–XXII of the Act) be the duty of the COUNCIL to represent it

in that light to the Privy Council, with a view to the making of such order by the Privy Council as might in the circumstances be judged right."

This *Amendment* was *negatived.*

Dr. STRUTHERS required that the names and numbers of those who voted against and for the *Amendment*, respectively, and of those who did not vote, should be taken down.

These names and numbers are as follows :—

*Against*, 15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir HENRY PITMAN. | Dr. HERON WATSON. | Dr. BANKS. |
| Mr. MARSHALL. | Dr. SCOTT ORR. | Mr. TEALE. |
| Dr. CHAMBERS. | Dr. STRUTHERS. | Dr. MATTHEWS DUNCAN. |
| Dr. HUMPHRY. | Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. | Dr. FERGUS. |
| Dr. STORRAR. | Mr. MACNAMARA. | Dr. LYONS. |

*For*, 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. BRADFORD. | Mr. COLLINS. | Mr. SIMON. |

*Did not vote*, 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The PRESIDENT. | Dr. PYLE. | Dr. PETTIGREW. |

*Absent*, 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. HALDANE. | Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON. | Dr. QUAIN. |

Second *Amendment :—Moved* by Mr. MACNAMARA, and *seconded* by Mr. COLLINS :—

"That this COUNCIL, in accordance with widely diffused public and professional feeling, having devoted its best attention to consolidating Professional Examinations, feel a difficulty in recommending the Local Government Board to accept as a complete qualification in Medicine and Surgery the licence of any single Corporation not hitherto legally possessed of such right."

This *Amendment* was *negatived.*

Third *Amendment :—Moved* by Mr. TEALE, and *seconded* by Dr. STRUTHERS :—

"That in answer to the letter from the Local Government Board, the COUNCIL beg leave to state that they have been in-

formed that the Apothecaries' Society of London have added the subject of Surgery to their Examinations; but whether the Apothecaries' Society can thereby render their Licence a Qualification entitling the holder 'to practise both Medicine and Surgery in England and Wales,' in the sense in which the terms 'entitled' and 'Qualification' are employed in *Section* XXXI of the *Medical Act* (1858), is a legal question on which the MEDICAL COUNCIL is not competent to pronounce an opinion."

By permission of the COUNCIL this *Amendment* was withdrawn.

Fourth *Amendment*:—*Moved* by Dr. STORRAR, and *seconded* by Mr. MARSHALL:—

"That the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD be informed that the Certificate granted by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES of London, has hitherto been considered by the COUNCIL to be a Qualification in Medicine only, and that the fresh point raised by the communication of Mr. BOWER involves matter on which they must respectfully decline to pronounce an opinion, as they regard it as a purely legal question."

The *amendment* was *carried*, and on being put as a substantive *motion* was also *carried*.

3. *Moved* by Sir HENRY PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. FERGUS, and *agreed to*:—

"That the *Standing Orders* be suspended until the completion of the business before the COUNCIL."

4. *Moved* by Mr. MACNAMARA, *seconded* by Dr. HERON WATSON, and *agreed to*:—

"That the operation of *Resolution* 8, passed on the 15th October, 1884 (*Minutes*, Vol. XXI, p. 135), viz., 'Elementary Mechanics to be passed before Registration,' be referred to the several BRANCH COUNCILS to inquire and report to the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL at its next meeting upon the feasibility of enforcing at the present time this Regulation in the several divisions of the Kingdom."

5. *Moved by* Mr. COLLINS, *seconded by* Mr. MARSHALL, and *agreed to* :—

"That names which, after erasure from the *Medical Register*, have at some subsequent time been by order of the COUNCIL restored to the *Register*, and also the names of those of whose death sufficient evidence has been obtained, be not in future included in the *Erasure-Lists* issued by the COUNCIL, and that the title of future *Erasure-Lists* be adapted to this intention."

6. *Moved by* Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, *seconded by* Dr. BANKS, and *agreed to* :—

"That the powers and duties heretofore delegated to the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE be vested in the said COMMITTEE until the next meeting of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL."

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

*Confirmed*—HENRY W. ACLAND,
*President.*

*November* 21, 1885.

# GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED MEETING, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1885.

Sir HENRY ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir HENRY PITMAN. | Dr. HERON WATSON. | Mr. COLLINS. |
| Mr. MARSHALL. | Dr. STRUTHERS. | Dr. FERGUS. |
| Mr. BRADFORD. | Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. | Dr. LYONS. |
| Dr. STORRAR. | Dr. BANKS. | |

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

END OF GENERAL COUNCIL'S *MINUTES.*

# APPENDIX.

# STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

# GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

REVISED TO DECEMBER 1, 1885.

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## II.—Appointment of Members of the Council.

1. A book shall be kept, containing the names of the Members of the Council, the Bodies they represent, the date of Appointment of each Member, the term for which he was appointed, and the date of the death or retirement of each Member; and such book shall be regularly kept up, so as to show the period at which each of the Bodies that has power to appoint should proceed to a new Appointment; and the same particulars shall also be observed with regard to Members appointed by the Crown.—(II, 245.)

2. Two months before the expiration of the term of any existing Appointment, the Registrar shall draw the attention of the Appointing Authority to the vacancy that will arise, in order that such new Appointment may be made to take effect from the day on which the corresponding old Appointment will expire; and, in the case of the several Medical Authorities, a form for the Appointment shall also be sent as follows:—

*We, the* _____, *in pursuance of the power given to us by the Medical Act, do hereby appoint* _____ *to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom for the term of* _____ *years from the* _____ *of* _____, 18 .—(II, 245.)

## III.—Forms to be Observed on the Introduction of New Members of the Council.

1. On the resignation, death, or lapse of Appointment of any Member of the General Council, the President shall cause notice thereof to be sent to the Registrar of the Branch Council to which such Member belongs.—(I, 154.)

2. On receiving official notice of the election or nomination of a Member, the President shall announce the same to the Registrar of the Branch Council to which such Member belongs; whereupon the person so elected or nominated shall be summoned by the Registrar to the first Meeting of the Branch Council to be held after such announcement; and before the new Member

presents himself at such Meeting, the notification of his election or nomination shall be read, and he shall then be introduced to the meeting by some Member of the Branch Council.—(I, 154.)

3. The same forms shall be observed when Members take their seat for the first time in the General Council.—(I, 154.)

## IV.—Order of Business.

1. The Council shall meet each day at 2 o'clock P.M., and shall not sit after 6 P.M.—(I, 30.)

2. When the Meeting takes place on Saturday, the Council shall meet at 1 P.M., and shall not sit after 4 P.M.—(IV, 8.)

3. When the President has taken the Chair, the roll shall be called, and any Member not present before the *Minutes* of the previous Meeting are confirmed, shall be deemed absent.—(II, 8.)

4. No Member, after taking his place, shall leave the Meeting without permission from the President.—(II, 8.)

5. The President shall be a Member of all Committees of the General Council.—(II, 7.)

6. No Report from any Committee of the Council shall appear in the *Minutes* until it has first been printed in the *Programme of Business*.—(IV, 299.)

7. At the beginning of each Session of the General Council there shall be appointed a Business-Committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare a *Programme of Business*, containing subjects to be brought forward and notices of Motions given by Members; and this *Programme* shall be prepared, printed, and distributed from day to day, as required.—(II, 5.)

8. The Business-Committee shall continue in office for a period of one year from the date of its appointment, or, if the Council be not sitting at the time when the year expires, until the first day of the next meeting of the Council.—(XVIII, 152.)

9. Should there occur, during the recess, any vacancy in the Business-Committee, the Executive Committee shall be empowered to fill up such vacancy.—(XVIII, 152.)

10. All Motions and Amendments shall be in writing; and all Amendments shall be framed so that they may be read as independent Motions.—(II, 6.)

11. Any Motion standing over from the previous day shall take precedence of new matter, unless the Council otherwise determine.—(I, 43.)

12. No Motion or Amendment shall be withdrawn after having been put from the Chair, unless by permission of the Council.—(II, 5.)

13. The Seconder of a Motion may reserve his Speech.—(III, 17.)

14. If an Amendment be proposed on a Motion, the Amendment shall be disposed of before any other Amendment is moved.—(III, 18.)

15. The Amendment shall first be put to the vote; and if it be negatived, a second Amendment may be moved, and shall be disposed of in the same way as the first Amendment; and so on, until no further Amendment is proposed.—(III, 18.)

16. Should every Amendment be negatived, the original Motion shall then be put to the vote.—(III, 18.)

17. If any Amendment be carried, it shall then be put as a substantive Motion, and treated, as to further Amendments and the right of speaking on it, in all respects as an original Motion.—(III, 18.)

18. In all cases where a division has taken place, any Member of the Council may require that the names or the numbers of the majority and the minority, and of those who decline to vote, be entered in the *Minutes*.—(III, 79.)

## V.—Minutes of the Councils.

1. The proceedings of the Meetings of the General Council shall be preserved in the form of printed *Minutes*, authenticated, after confirmation, by the signature of the President in the presence of the Council.—(VII, 11.)

2. The *Minutes* of each Meeting from day to day shall be printed in octavo, marked "Confidential" until confirmed, and sent to each Member.—(I, 3.)

3. The *Minutes* of each Meeting shall contain such Motions and Amendments as have been proposed and adopted, or negatived, with the names of the Proposer and Seconder, but without any comment or observation of Members annexed thereto.—(I, 6.)

4. After the close of any Session of the General Council, a complete copy of the confirmed *Minutes* of such Session shall be sent to each Member.—(I, 23).

5. The *Minutes* of the Meetings of the Branch Councils and of the Executive Committee shall be printed uniformly with those of the General Council, and a copy of each number of these, marked "Confidential" until confirmed, shall be sent to every Member of the General Council.—(I, 22.)

6. When Examination Questions, or the By-Laws and Regulations of Licensing Bodies, are contained in any Reports, they shall be omitted in the printing of the *Minutes*, and the Licensing or Examining Bodies shall be requested to furnish copies of such Questions and Regulations for the use of the Council.—(VII, 10.)

7. The daily *Minutes* of the General Council, after final revision, shall be kept in type, in order that, as soon as convenient after the Session, they may be made up in sheets, and consecutively paged for insertion in the yearly volume.—(VII, 12.)

8. All *Minutes* of Branch Councils and Committees shall be set up in such size and type as will admit of their being bound up with the *Minutes* of the General Council; and of such *Minutes* a number sufficient for each partial or complete issue of the general Volumes of *Minutes* shall be supplied by the Branch Councils.—(VII, 11.)

9. While the General Council is sitting, the Business Committee shall give directions each day regarding the Programmes, so as to avoid unnecessary repetition of Reports, and other documents of considerable length, in more than one Programme. —(VII, 12.)

10. When printed matter contained in any Programme is likely to be required for the *Minutes* it shall be kept in type till it has been printed in the *Minutes*.—(VII, 12.)

## VI.—Finance.

1. There shall be appointed every year a Finance Committee, whereof the Treasurers shall be *ex officio* members, and the duty of such Committee shall be to report to the General Council on the Income and Expenditure of the preceding year, directing the attention of the Council to such matters as seem deserving of notice.

2. The Finance Committee shall continue in office for a period of one year from the date of its appointment; or, if the Council be not sitting at the time when the year expires, until the first day of the next Meeting of the Council.

3. The Annual Accounts shall be made up by Professional Auditors, under the direction of the Executive Committee, and the Auditors shall compute the percentage rate chargeable against each Branch Council.—(I, 71.)

4. On or before the first of January in each year the Treasurers of the Branch Councils shall make their returns to the Executive Committee; and, as soon as possible thereafter, a computation shall be made of the percentage rate and the amount payable by the Branch Councils to the General Council's expenses, pursuant to Section XIII of the *Medical Act*; and the Accounts of the General and Branch Councils shall be examined by the Professional Auditors, previously to their being laid before Parliament in the month of March, in accordance with Section XLIV of the *Medical Act*.—(I, 17.)

5. In striking the annual percentage rate, in accordance with Section XIII of the *Medical Act*, the words "all moneys received" shall be understood to mean all income received by the respective Branch Councils, from whatever sources derived.—(I, 151.)

## VII.—Executive Committee.

1. The Executive Committee shall consist of six Members, exclusive of the President; and, of the six Members to be elected, four shall be chosen from the English, one from the Scottish, and one from the Irish Branch Council.—(IV, 302.)

2. The Members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by Ballot, by means of Marked Lists.—(III, 19.)

3. Should there occur, during the recess, any vacancy in the Executive Committee, they shall be empowered to fill up such vacancy.—(I, 156.)

4. The Executive Committee shall keep *Minutes* of their proceedings, and these *Minutes* shall be printed, and circulated among the Members of the Council.—(I, 72; VII, 11.)

5. In case of the death of the General Registrar, or his incapacity from illness, when the General Council is not in Session, the Executive Committee shall appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of Registrar.—(III, 307.)

6. The Executive Committee shall superintend the publication of the *Medical Register*, and shall print therein annually a statement of the distribution of the copies of the *Register*, as approved by the Government.—(I, 21; II, 204.)

7. The Executive Committee shall prepare, and issue whenever required, a list of Examining Bodies whose Examinations fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Education.—(IV, 145–6.)

8. The Executive Committee shall consider and prepare Reports upon any subjects that may seem to require the attention of the General Council, and such Reports shall be printed and circulated among the Members of the General Council a fortnight at least before the meeting of the Council.—(V, 179).

9. The Executive Committee shall meet before each Session of the General Council, in order to prepare the business for the consideration of the Council during such Session.—(V, 180.)

10. The Executive Committee shall be authorized to apply to the Medical Licensing Bodies for such information as may be necessary for the due execution by the Committee of such business as may be delegated to them.—(V, 256.)

11. The Returns of Professional Examinations and their Results shall be confided to the care of the Executive Committee, who shall prepare annually a Table of Results of such Examinations, to be laid before the General Council.—(X, 63.)

12. The printing of the volumes of *Minutes* shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee.—(VIII, 17, 18.)

13. Power shall be delegated to the Executive Committee to restore to the *Medical Register*, if they see fit, the name of any person which may have been erased therefrom under Section XIV of the *Medical Act*.—(X, 201.)

14. The Executive Committee shall continue in office for a period of one year from the date of its appointment, or, if the Council be not sitting at the time when the year expires, until the first day of the next meeting of the Council.—(XVI, 249.)

15. The Executive Committee shall carry out generally the provisions of the *Dentists Act*, in accordance with the Council's Resolutions thereon.—(XVI, 199.)

[Other duties of the Executive Committee are set forth in Chapters VI, 3, 4; XII, 1; XV, 1, 2; XIX, 2, 3; XX, 7.]

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## VIII.—Dental Committee.

1. The President, when a Member of the Committee, shall be its Chairman.—(XVI, 346.)

2. The meetings of the Committee may be summoned by the Chairman, or on the request of any three members of the Committee.—(XVI, 346.)

3. The summonses to the Committee shall be in writing, and addressed by the Registrar to each member of the Committee; and, as a rule, a week's notice shall be given, though this may be dispensed with if urgency should so require.—(XVI, 346.)

4. Any question that comes before the Committee shall be decided by a majority of the members present; and in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or deciding vote.—(XVI, 346.)

5. The proceedings of the meetings of the Committee shall be preserved in the form of printed *Minutes*, authenticated, after confirmation, by the signature of the Chairman in the presence of the Committee.—(XVI, 346.)

6. The Fees for attendance at Meetings of the Dental Committee shall be the same as those for attendance at Meetings of the Executive Committee.—(XVI, 188.)

## IX.—Fees for Attending Councils, and other Expenses.

1. For attendance on the General Council, the Executive Committee, and the Branch Councils, and for travelling and hotel expenses, the scale of fees adopted on the 3rd of August 1859, and approved of by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall be adhered to until altered.—(I, 151.)

2. The rate of payment for attendance on the General Council shall be the same for all Members of the Council.—(I, 29.)

3. The fees for attendance on the General Council shall be Five Guineas a day for each Member attending.—(I, 29.)

4. Each Member of the General Council who resides more than two hundred miles from London shall receive Five Guineas for the day of his coming, and Five Guineas for the day of his return.—(I, 29.)

5. Members who do not reside in London shall each be allowed a Guinea a day for hotel expenses; and the travelling expenses of all the Members shall be on the following scale:—

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scotland . . | 9 | 9 | 0 | Leeds . . . | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Ireland . . . | 8 | 8 | 0 | Cambridge . . | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Sunderland . | 6 | 6 | 0 | Oxford . . . | 2 | 2 | 0 |

—(I, 29.)

6. The fees for attendance at Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be Five Guineas a day, and at Meetings of the Branch Council, Two Guineas a day, for each Member attending, his travelling and hotel-expenses being also paid.—(I, 29; XVI, 138, 188.)

7. Fees for Meetings of the Executive Committee and of Branch Councils shall not be payable when such Meetings are held on days on which the General Council is sitting.

8. Members of the General Council who do not reside in London shall be paid hotel-expenses for every Sunday while they are in London on the business of the Council.—(I, 151.)

9. Such of the Council's expenses as cannot be kept distinct (comprising salaries, house-expenses, postages, and various incidental expenses) shall be apportioned as follows:—

The General Council shall pay three-sixths;
The English Branch Council shall pay two-sixths;
The Dental Fund shall pay one-sixth.—(XVI, 211; XXI, 96.)

10. Such of the Council's expenses as can be kept distinct shall be apportioned as follows:—

(α) The fees to Members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the General Council, and of the Executive Committee, shall be borne in proportion to the time occupied in the General and the Dental business respectively;

(β) The expenses of Printing, on account of the General and Dental business, shall be borne as incurred by each department respectively.—(XVI, 211.)

## X.—Registration-Fees.

The Fees payable for Registration shall be as follows:—

### *Medical Registration.*

1. For persons Qualified after January 1st, 1859, Five Pounds.—(I, 7.)

2. For persons Qualified before January 1st, 1859, Two Pounds.—(I, 7.)

3. For the Registration of each additional Qualification, Five Shillings.—(I, 7.)

4. For restoration to the *Medical Register* under Section XIV of the *Medical Act* (1858) Five Shillings.—(XVI, 119.)

*Dental Registration.*

1. For original Registration, Five Pounds.—(XV, 155.)

2. For the Registration of each additional Qualification, Five Shillings.—(XV, 155.)

3. For restoration to the *Dentists' Register* under Section XII of the *Dentists Act* (1878) Five Shillings.—(XV, 155.)

## XI.—Registration.

1. The *Medical Register* shall be made out in conformity with the *Medical Act*, setting forth the Name in the first column, the Address in the second column, the date of Registration in the third column, and the Qualifications in the fourth column.—(I, 19.)

2. The words "or any Qualification," in Section XXX of the *Medical Act*, shall be held to mean any of the "Qualifications" mentioned in Schedule (A), but no others.—(I, 21.)

3. A Foreign Degree conferred without Examination at the seat of the University or College granting such Degree, shall not furnish sufficient reason for Registration.—(I, 34.)

4. In every instance where application shall have been made to register a Foreign or a Colonial Degree under Section XLVI of the *Medical Act*, the General Registrar shall inquire, by letter addressed to the University or College that is represented to have conferred it, whether the name of the person making the application is really on its list, whether the Degree or Diploma has been conferred after Examination by, and at the seat of, such University or College, and the date thereof. Also, when communicating hereon with Foreign or Colonial Universities and Colleges, the Registrar shall, in the case of each University or College, endeavour to ascertain what Examinations

and conditions have been held by it to be indispensable for the admission of persons to Degrees or Diplomas in Medicine, and how far such Examinations or conditions have been at any time, or under any circumstances, dispensed with or modified in favour of persons who have not studied in the University or College in question.—(I, 25.)

5. The General Registrar shall submit to the Executive Committee the Returns received by him from Foreign or Colonial Universities and Colleges, in answer to the inquiries made under the foregoing Standing Order; and the Local Registrar to whom the application or registration was made shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, register such Foreign or Colonial Graduate, or shall enter in his Local Register such Foreign or Colonial Degree or Qualification, in addition to or in substitution for the Qualifications of the applicant previously registered.—(I, 26.)

6. The Executive Committee shall, under Section XLVI of the *Medical Act*, be empowered to direct the Registration of any persons who have held appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the Army, Navy, or Militia, or in the service of the East India Company, or who were acting as Surgeons in the Public Service, or in the service of any Charitable Institution, on or before the 1st of October 1858, provided that evidence be produced, satisfactory to the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, that there is sufficient ground for directing such Registration to be made.—(I, 26; XXI, 122.)

7. When any person entitled to be registered under the *Medical Act* applies for that purpose to the Registrar of any of the Branch Councils, such Registrar shall forthwith enter in a *Local Register* in the form set forth in Schedule (D) to the Act, or to the like effect, to be kept by him for that purpose, the name and address, and the Qualification or several Qualifications in respect of which the person is so entitled, and shall affix to such entry in the *Register* the date at which it was made.—(I, 63.)

8. When a Registered Practitioner applies to any Branch Registrar, either to have an alteration made in his registered

address, or to have a higher degree, or any Qualification other than the Qualification in respect of which he may have been registered, inserted in the *Register* in substitution for, or in addition to, the Qualification already registered, the Branch Registrar to whom such application shall be made shall, if the person so applying was not originally registered in his *Local Register*, send with all convenient speed, to the Branch Registrar by whom such person was originally registered, the application for such change of address or change of, or addition to, his Qualification; and it shall be the duty of such Branch Registrar, on receiving the application together with the fee (if any), forthwith to enter in his *Local Register* the change or addition so notified.

9. The Branch Registrars shall send Letters of Inquiry, as directed by Section XIV of the *Medical Act*, to such persons only as were originally registered by them.

10. When, under any provisions in the *Medical Act*, the name of any Medical Practitioner has been struck off the *Medical Register*, it shall be the duty of the General Registrar, with all convenient speed, to notify such striking off to the Branch Registrar by whom the person whose name shall be so struck off was originally registered, and it shall be the duty of the Branch Registrar, on receiving such notification, forthwith to erase such name from his *Local Register*.

11. Each Local Registrar, after he has effected a registration, or made any alteration or erasure, in Local Registers, shall forthwith make a corresponding entry, alteration, or erasure, in the proper place, in an interleaved printed copy of the *Medical Register*, with which he shall be annually furnished by the General Registrar.—(I, 64.)

12. In accordance with the provisions of Section XXV of the *Medical Act*, the Branch Registrars shall, with all convenient speed, send to the General Registrar a certified copy of all the changes so made in the *Local Register*; and the General Registrar shall forthwith cause such changes in the *Branch Registers* to be made in the *General Register*.—(I, 64.)

13. In accordance with the provisions of Section XXVII of the *Medical Act*, the General Registrar shall keep the *General*

*Register* in alphabetical order, and on receiving any additional name, shall forthwith enter it in such *General Register*.—(I, 64.)

14. Each page of these *Registers* shall be verified by the Registrar's signature.—(I, 64; XIII, 193.)

15. There shall be made, every year, and printed in the *Medical Register*, an enumeration of (1) the total number of persons in the published *Register;* (2) the number of persons added by registration during the year; (3) the number restored to the *Register*; (4) the number erased from the *Register*; and (5) the number removed by death.—(XIII, 363.)

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## XII.—Removal of a Name from the *Medical Register*.

1. Any application complaining of the conduct of any Registered Medical Practitioner, or claiming the penal removal of any name from the *Medical Register*, shall, unless the President otherwise direct, be in the first instance investigated and reported on by the Branch Council for that part of the United Kingdom in which the accused Practitioner resides, or such other Branch Council as the President may in any special instance direct.

2. Every such application should be made to the General Registrar, who, unless otherwise directed by the President, shall refer it to the Branch Council by which it has to be investigated; and the Branch Council, in proceeding to deal with the case, may, if it sees fit, appoint part of its body to be a Committee of Inquiry, and take such advice or obtain such assistance as it may think necessary.

3. The Branch Council, having investigated the case, shall, as soon as practicable, send to the General Registrar a statement of the case, and of the evidence which they have collected, and of any opinions they may see fit to express as to the case.

4. The General Registrar, on receiving the report of the Branch Council, shall take the President's instructions as to referring the case to the Solicitor of the General Council, and

taking Counsel's opinion thereon; and, if so directed by the PRESIDENT, the GENERAL REGISTRAR shall cause proceedings to be commenced for having the case heard and determined by the GENERAL COUNCIL.

5. Where it is reported to, or otherwise brought to the attention of, the PRESIDENT, or the GENERAL REGISTRAR, that a Registered Medical Practitioner has been convicted of a felony, misdemeanour, crime, or offence, there shall be no reference of the matter to a BRANCH COUNCIL unless the PRESIDENT shall in any special instance deem such a reference to be necessary, in which case the matter shall be referred to a BRANCH COUNCIL, and dealt with as provided in paragraphs 1 to 4 inclusive. Unless the matter is directed to be referred to a BRANCH COUNCIL, the GENERAL REGISTRAR shall, under the directions of the PRESIDENT, forthwith cause proceedings to be commenced for having the Practitioner's name removed from the *Register*.

6. Proceedings for the removal of a name from the *Register* under Section 29 of the *Medical Act* (1858) shall be commenced by the issue of a notice in writing, on behalf of the GENERAL COUNCIL by the Solicitor, addressed to the accused person. Such notice shall specify the nature and particulars of the charge alleged against the accused person, and shall inform him of the day on which the GENERAL COUNCIL intend to deal with the case, and decide upon the said charge, and shall require and invite the accused person to answer in writing the charges brought against him, and to attend before the GENERAL COUNCIL on such day. The notice shall be in the annexed Form (A), with such variations as circumstances may require, and shall be accompanied by a print or copy of Section 29 of the *Medical Act* (1858), and of this *Standing Order*.

7. The notice shall be sent by a registered letter to the last known address, or the registered address, of the accused person, and shall be sent at such a time as to allow at least nine days between the day on which the notice is issued and the day appointed for the hearing of the case by the GENERAL COUNCIL. Provided that in any special case in which it may in the opinion of the PRESIDENT be necessary, he shall have power to direct that such notice to attend as he may think fit shall be given.

8. Any answer, evidence, or statement forwarded, or application made by the accused person between the date of the issue of the notice and the day named for the hearing of the charge, shall be dealt with by the PRESIDENT in such manner as he, under the advice of the SOLICITOR, shall think fit.

9. At the hearing of the case by the GENERAL COUNCIL the meeting shall be attended by the SOLICITOR to the COUNCIL to conduct the case, and by Counsel to act as judicial assessor The accused person may be represented or assisted by a Counsel or Solicitor.

10. The SOLICITOR shall first state to the GENERAL COUNCIL the facts of the case, and the charge alleged against the accused person, and shall then lay before the GENERAL COUNCIL the evidence in support of the charge.

11. At the conclusion of the evidence in support of the charge, the accused person, or his representative, shall be invited by the PRESIDENT to address the COUNCIL in answer to the charge.

12. Upon the conclusion of the whole case, the GENERAL COUNCIL shall deliberate thereon. The deliberations shall be in private : all strangers being required to withdraw.

13. At the conclusion of the deliberations, the PRESIDENT shall call upon the GENERAL COUNCIL to vote as follows :—

(1) In the case of a practitioner who has been convicted of a felony, misdemeanour, crime, or offence,

Whether, the practitioner having been proved to the satisfaction of the COUNCIL to have been convicted of felony [misdemeanour, or, as the case may be], the REGISTRAR shall be directed to erase his name from the *Medical Register*.

(2) In the case of a practitioner accused of infamous conduct,

(*a*) Whether, in the opinion of the COUNCIL, the accused person has or has not committed the offence or offences charged against him :

(*b*) Whether the offence, or offences, is, or are, in the opinion of the COUNCIL, infamous conduct in a professional respect;

(*c*) Whether the REGISTRAR shall be directed to erase his name from the *Medical Register*.

These questions shall be put from the Chair, and not in the form of a *Resolution* by a mover and seconder.

14. The GENERAL REGISTRAR shall, upon the removal of any name from the *Register*, pursuant to the provisions of the preceding *Clauses*, without delay send notice of such removal to the Practitioner, and such notice shall be sent by a letter addressed to the last known address, or to the registered address of the Practitioner.

15. The GENERAL REGISTRAR shall, within one month after any names have been removed from the *Medical Register* by order of the GENERAL COUNCIL under Sections XXVIII or XXIX of the *Medical Act* (1858), send to the various BODIES enumerated in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act*, to each member of the GENERAL COUNCIL, and to each of the BRANCH REGISTRARS, a list of all Registered Practitioners whose names have up to that time been removed from the *Register*, and shall call the attention of each Licensing Body to the following *Standing Order* of the GENERAL COUNCIL:—

> "The COUNCIL recommend that no person whose name has been once removed from the *Medical Register* shall, without the consent of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, be admitted to examination for any new Qualification."

## APPENDIX, FORM A.

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NOTICE TO A REGISTERED PRACTITIONER TO ATTEND PROCEEDINGS FOR REMOVAL OF HIS NAME FROM THE *Medical Register*.

Sir,—On behalf of the MEDICAL COUNCIL I give you notice that information and evidence has been laid before the COUNCIL, by which you are charged with having been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which alleged conduct are as follows: [*Here set out the circumstances briefly.*] *or* that you were, on the day of convicted of the following [misdemeanour] at namely: [*Set out particulars of the conviction.*]

And I am directed further to give you notice that on the day of 188 , a meeting of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL will be held at

at o'clock in the to consider the above-mentioned charges against you, and decide whether or not they should direct your name to be removed from the *Medical Register*, pursuant to Section 29 of the *Medical Act*, 1858. You are invited and required to answer in writing the above charges, and to attend before the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL at the above-named place and time, to establish any denial or defence that you may have to make to the above-mentioned charges, and you are hereby informed that if you do not attend as required the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL may proceed to hear and decide upon the said charges in your absence.

Any answer or other communication or application which you may desire to make respecting the said charges, or your defence thereto, must be addressed to the GENERAL REGISTRAR of the MEDICAL COUNCIL, and transmitted so as to reach him not less than three days before the day appointed for the hearing of the case.

A copy of the 29th Section of the *Medical Act*, 1858, and of a certain *Standing Order* of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, is enclosed herewith for your information.

(Signed)

(XXII. 167.) SOLICITOR to the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

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## XIII.—RESTORATION OF A NAME TO THE *Medical Register*.

1. No application for restoration to the *Register* shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by a Certificate of identity from a Clergyman, a Magistrate, or a Registered Practitioner, or by such evidence of identity as the Council or the Executive Committee may deem sufficient.—(XI, 126.)

2. In all questionable cases, where persons whose names have been removed from the *Register* under Section XIV of the *Medical Act* (1858) seek restoration, the Executive Committee shall without delay put themselves in communication with the Medical Authorities whence the Qualifications were originally derived.—(XVI, 247.)

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## XIV.—Treasurers and Trustees.

1. Two Members of the Council who are resident in London shall be Treasurers.—(I, 15.)

2. All cheques on the Bank shall be signed by one of the Treasurers and, in addition, by the General Registrar.—(I, 15.)

3. The Treasurers shall superintend generally the details of Income and Expenditure.

4. The Treasurers shall submit annually to the Finance Committee a Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, as a basis for the Financial Report to be drawn up by the Committee.

5. The Branch Councils shall each appoint, and permanently maintain, two Trustees at least, in whose names the moneys invested by such Branch Council shall stand.—(XVIII, 93.)

6. The Treasurers of the General Council may, under the direction of the Executive Committee, or of one of the Branch Councils, contribute any portion, or the whole, of any fine that may accrue to the Council from prosecutions under the *Medical Act*, towards defraying the expenses of such prosecutions.—(I, 53.)

## XV.—General Registrar, Clerks, and Office-hours.

1. The salary of the General Registrar shall be £600 per annum; and of this sum one-half shall be borne by the General Council, one-fourth by the English Branch Council, and one-fourth by the Dental Fund.—(XVI, 212.)

2. The General Registrar shall not retain in his hands more than £100 of the funds of the Council, but shall lodge all moneys, as they accumulate, in the Bank of England, to the credit of "The Branch Council of Medical Education and Registration for England."—(XIII, 198.)

3. The General Registrar shall not retain in his hands more than £100 of the Dental Fund, but shall lodge all moneys, as they accumulate, in the Bank of England, to the credit of the Treasurers of the General Council, who are the Treasurers appointed by Section 33 of the *Dentists Act* (1878).—(XV, 157.)

4. The General Registrar shall keep his *Registers* in accordance with the provisions of the *Medical Act* and the *Standing Orders* of the General Council.—(XIII, 197.)

5. The General Registrar shall be present at every Meeting of the General Council, and of the Branch Council for England, and at Committee Meetings where his presence is required, and shall take *Minutes* of the proceedings at such Meetings.—(XIII, 197.)

6. The General Registrar, as Secretary, shall conduct and have charge of the correspondence on the part of the General Council, and of the Branch Council for England, and shall issue all requisite notices.—(XIII, 198.)

7. The General Registrar shall fulfil all the duties that may be required of him by the *Standing Orders* for the time being of the General Council.—(XIII, 197.)

8. The General Registrar shall attend at the Office from 12 to 4 o'clock on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and from 12 to 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and at other times when necessary, and shall not be absent from his duties unless by permission from the President, or one of the Treasurers.—(XIII, 198; XVI, 287.)

9. The General Registrar shall be authorized to obtain whatever additional assistance may be required, subject to the sanction of the President or one of the Treasurers.—(XVI, 289.)

10. The General Registrar shall have the general control of the management of the office, authority over the Clerks and servants, and superintendence of the building.—XIII, (198.)

11. The duties of the Chief Clerk and of the Second Clerk shall be such as shall be assigned to them by the General Registrar, under the direction of the Executive Committee.—(XVI, 289.)

12. The Clerks shall attend at the Office from 10 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and from 10 o'clock A.M. to 2 o'clock P.M. on Saturdays, and at other times when necessary, and they shall not be absent from their duties unless by permission from the General Registrar.—(XVI, 323.)

## XVI.—Returns from Medical Licensing Bodies.

1. In all cases where information, under Section 18 of the *Medical Act* (1858), is required by the Council from the Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Act, the General Registrar shall give notice to the several Bodies at least one month before such information is to be rendered.—(II, 105.)

2. During the month of January in each year, Returns from the Medical Licensing Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act* (1858) shall be made to the General Council, according to a prescribed form, stating the number of the Candidates who, in the preceding year, have passed the respective Examinations of such Bodies, and the number of those who have been rejected at such Examinations.—(III, 250.)

3. The various Examining Bodies shall be requested to forward to the General Registrar, during the month of January in each year, a statement, showing the days and hours at which the Examinations in the respective subjects will be held by them during the ensuing year.—(XIII, 224.)

## XVII.—Corporate Seal.

1. The Corporate Seal shall be kept in a box having two different locks, and the key of one of these locks shall be in the custody of the President, and the key of the other lock in the custody of the General Registrar.—(II, 242.)

2. The Seal shall be affixed only by order of the General Council or, when the General Council is not sitting, by order of the Executive Committee; but its use by such Committee shall be limited to such acts as may be necessary to effectuate the powers delegated to it by the General Council.—(II, 243.)

3. Any order for affixing the Seal shall state the object of its use, and shall be entered in the *Minutes* of the General Council or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be.—(II, 243.)

## XVIII.—Visitations of Examinations.

1. When the Council shall at any time decide to resume the Visitation of Examinations, arrangements shall be made so that the series shall be completed within a period of five years; but such arrangement shall not interfere with any Special Visitations that the Council may think fit to direct to be made.—(XIII, 224.)

2. The arrangements for the Visitations, the appointment of the Visitors, and all the details thereof, not otherwise provided for by the Council, shall be entrusted to the Executive Committee.—(XIII, 224.)

3. The Visitations shall be conducted by Members of the Council jointly with others not Members of the Council.—(XIII, 225.)

4. The President shall give a formal appointment in writing, with the Seal of the Council attached, to each Visitor who is not a Member of the Council.—(XIII, 225.)

5. The Visitors shall be paid for the discharge of the duties of Visitation, and for their travelling and hotel expenses, at the same rate as that fixed by the General Council, and approved by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for Members attending at the meetings of the Council.—(XIII, 225).

6. The Visitors shall be made acquainted with previous Reports of the Examinations they are about to inspect, and also with the Remarks of the Licensing Bodies on those Reports.—(XIII, 225.)

7. The duties of the Visitors shall be to inquire into the sufficiency of the Examinations conducted by the several Licensing Bodies as tests of the Candidates' fitness for the respective Qualifications, and to report thereon to the Council; and the Executive Committee shall frame rules to guide the Visitors in forming a judgment on such sufficiency.—(XIII, 225.)

8. The Reports of the Visitors shall, with as little delay as possible, be forwarded to the General Registrar.

9. The President shall forward the Reports of the Visitors to the several Licensing Bodies to which such Reports refer, for their consideration, with a request that the several bodies will make such observations and remarks thereon as they may think necessary, and will forward the same, with as little delay as possible, to the General Registrar.—(XIII, 225.)

10. The Reports of the Visitors, and the remarks and observations thereupon, shall not be made public until after they have been submitted to the General Council.—(XIII, 226.)

11. A Special Minute Book, in respect to the Visitations of Examinations, shall be kept by the General Registrar.—(XIII, 226.)

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