Third report from the Select Committee on Medical Registration and Medical Law amendment : together with the minutes of evidence and appendix.

Contributors

Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. Select Committee on Medical Registration and Medical Law Amendment.
Rutherford, Andrew, 1958-
Royal College of Physicians of London

Publication/Creation

London : Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 1848.

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qxg3tfgk

Provider

Royal College of Physicians

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by Royal College of Physicians, London. The original may be consulted at Royal College of Physicians, London. where the originals may be consulted.
This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

wellcome collection

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

2

THIRD

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MEDICAL REGISTRATION

AND

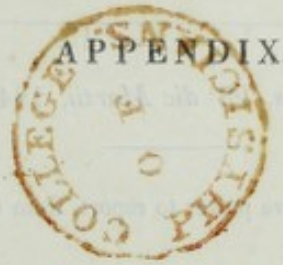
MEDICAL LAW AMENDMENT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.



St. Bart

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *August* 1848.

Martis, 30° *die Novembris*, 1847.

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Registration of legally qualified Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, and into the Laws and Charters relating to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in Great Britain and Ireland; and to report the Evidence, with their Opinion thereupon, to the House.

Lunæ, 14° *die Februarii*, 1848.

Committee nominated:—

Mr. Wakley.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Rutherfurd.
Mr. George Hamilton.
Lord Robert Grosvenor.
Sir Henry Halford.
Colonel Mure.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis.
Mr. M'Gregor.
Mr. Walter.
Mr. French.
Sir Thomas Birch.
Mr. Osborne.
Mr. William Lascelles.
Mr. Grogan.

Ordered, That the said Committee have Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, That Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

Martis, 28° *die Martii*, 1848.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to report, from time to time, to The House.

THIRD REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - p. iii
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - - p. 1
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 327

THIRD REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the REGISTRATION of legally qualified PRACTITIONERS in MEDICINE and SURGERY, and into the LAWS and CHARTERS relating to the Practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; to whom several Petitions relative to the subject-matter of the inquiry were referred, and who were empowered to report to The House, from time to time, the Minutes of Evidence taken before them;

HAVE taken further Evidence on the subject, which they have agreed to report to The House.

25 *August* 1848.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Martis, 9° *die Maii*, 1848.

Robert Christison, Esq. M. D. - p. 1

Veneris, 12° *die Maii*, 1848.

Robert Christison, Esq. M. D. - p. 31
Robert Renton, Esq. M. D. - - p. 44
William Wood, Esq. F. R. C. S., E. - p. 47

Lunæ, 15° *die Maii*, 1848.

John Burns, Esq. M. D. - - - p. 53
William Weir, Esq. M. D. - - p. 71

Veneris, 19° *die Maii*, 1848.

William Weir, Esq. M. D. - pp. 72. 77
John Burns, Esq. M. D. - - p. 74
William Wood, Esq. F. R. C. S., E. - p. 76

Martis, 23° *die Maii*, 1848.

James William Cusack, Esq. M. D. - p. 86

Veneris, 26° *die Maii*, 1848.

Robert Collins, Esq. M. D. - - p. 103
James William Cusack, Esq. M. D. - p. 119
Robert Harrison, Esq. M. D., T. C. D. p. 122

Lunæ, 29° *die Maii*, 1848.

Robert Harrison, Esq. M. D., T. C. D. p. 129
Charles Henry Leet, Esq. M. D. - p. 143

Martis, 30° *die Maii*, 1848.

Charles Henry Leet, Esq. M. D. - p. 155
Andrew Fyfe, Esq. M. D. - - p. 158
William Henderson, Esq. M. D. - p. 161

Martis, 6° *die Junii*, 1848.

The Reverend Philip Wynter, D. D. p. 167
John Haviland, Esq. M. D. - - p. 175
William Henderson, Esq. M. D. - p. 183
Henry Maunsell, Esq., M. D. - pp. 184. 187
William Wood, Esq., F. R. C. S., E. - p. 185

Martis, 20° *die Junii*, 1848.

William Wood, Esq. F. R. C. S., E. - p. 191
John Kidd, Esq. M. D., F. R. S. - p. 191
Archibald Billing, Esq. M. D., F. R. S. p. 198

Veneris, 23° *die Junii*, 1848.

Archibald Billing, Esq. M. D., F. R. S. p. 203

Martis, 27° *die Junii*, 1848.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq. M. D. - - p. 216
Archibald Billing, Esq. M. D., F. R. S. p. 221
William Wood, Esq. F. R. C. S., E. - p. 223

Veneris, 30° *die Junii*, 1848.

John Storrar, Esq. M. D. - - p. 226
Robert Barnes, Esq. M. B. - - p. 232

Martis, 4° *die Julii*, 1848.

Drewry Ottley, Esq. M. R. C. S. - p. 245
Peploe Cartwright, Esq. M. R. C. S. - p. 254
George Bottomley, Esq. M. R. C. S. - p. 262
Edwin Lee, Esq. M. R. C. S. - - p. 266

Martis, 11° *die Julii*, 1848.

Thomas Laycock, Esq. M. D. - - p. 272
Henry Johnson, Esq. M. D. - - p. 283
Andrew Alexander, Esq. LL. D. - p. 288

Martis, 18° *die Julii*, 1848.

Andrew Alexander, Esq. LL. D. - p. 308

Martis, 25° *die Julii*, 1848.

Sir David Brewster, LL. D, F. R. SS., L. & E. - - - - - p. 309
Francis Hawkins, Esq. M. D. - - p. 320

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 9° die Maii, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Henry Halford.	Sir R. H. Inglis.
Sir Thomas Birch.	Mr. Walter.
Mr. Hamilton.	Colonel Mure.
Mr. Wakley.	

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Christison, Esq., M.D.; Examined.

1438. *Chairman.*] YOU are a physician in Edinburgh?—I am.

1439. And a member of the Royal College of Physicians there?—I am a Fellow and President of the College.

1440. You have a chair also in the University of Edinburgh?—I am Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh.

1441. You attend the Committee, we understand, in consequence of the desire of the Committee to have somebody here from the University of Edinburgh?—I do.

1442. And you are more particularly charged with the interests of the University upon this occasion?—I am.

1443. The other gentlemen of the deputation being charged with the interests respectively of the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh?—They are.

1444. Have you had your attention turned to the attempts that have been lately made for the purpose of establishing a general system for the regulation of medical practice both in the United Kingdom and in Ireland?—Yes.

1445. Are you aware of the organization of the medical profession in England, that it is divided into physicians practising simply as physicians, surgeons practising simply as surgeons, and apothecaries or general practitioners practising not exactly as physicians or surgeons, but in all the branches of the profession?—Yes.

1446. Will you be kind enough to explain to the Committee whether there is any similar division of the profession in Scotland, or how, with reference to practice and the regulation of practice, the profession is divided, and what is its organization?—The system is analogous, though not identical with the English; there are physicians who practise precisely as physicians in London do, and there have been surgeons who practised precisely as surgeons in London; at the present moment, I doubt whether there is any one who practises only as the London surgeons do.

1447. There are those who practise as London physicians do?—There are; but I do not believe that there is any one in Scotland who practises precisely as the London physician or London surgeon does, except in Edinburgh.

1448. What is the practice of the surgeons?—The practice of the greater part of the surgeons in Edinburgh who are Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, is general practice, but with this difference compared with general practitioners in England, that in Edinburgh only one or two now dispense, that is to say, they do not give medicines from a surgery or shop of their own, but their patients go to a chemist and druggist, in the same way as in the case of physicians, with a recipe.

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

1449. Do the Committee understand you to say that there is hardly anybody in Scotland calling himself a surgeon who confines himself strictly to what may be considered surgical cases, or surgical practice?—Not since Professor Syme left us.

1450. All the other persons practising as surgeons, and under that title, are in fact practising as general practitioners do in the country?—I should qualify my evidence so far as to say that they practise also in that way, but several do practise as London surgeons; they practise the higher operations of surgery, for example, and as consulting surgeons, but at the same time they combine with that practice the practice of the general practitioners in England.

1451. With the exception of one or two cases, the surgeons in Edinburgh do not dispense medicines?—Exactly.

1452. Is it so in Glasgow, or is the practice of dispensing medicine much more general there?—It is more general in Glasgow; I cannot speak as to the extent of it.

1453. And through the country the practice of dispensing medicine is very general with those who practise as surgeons?—Very general.

1454. In fact, the medical practitioners in the country, with few exceptions, unite all branches of practice; they practise as physicians, as surgeons proper, and as general practitioners, and in most cases perhaps dispense medicines?—Yes; there is, however, this difference, apparently a slight one, yet a very important one, in country medical practice and throughout Scotland in general, their income does not depend at all upon dispensing medicines; they charge fees besides, and a great number charge a mere remunerating price for their medicines, so that the dispensing of medicines is no object to them, and I believe that, with scarcely any exception, the general practitioners in Scotland, if they could do without dispensing medicines, would prefer it.

1455. They do not wish to make profit by pharmacy?—No.

1456. And therefore where there are druggists shops, in general the practice of dispensing is either given up or is very much abridged, and they send their patients for medicines to druggists?—Precisely.

1457. Will you be kind enough to explain to the Committee (and you may consider the Committee if you please quite ignorant of the whole matter) in what manner the privileges and rights of practising either as physicians or as surgeons, as you have explained it, are conferred?—There is, in the first instance, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the privileges of which are confined to the old town of Edinburgh.

1458. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] By the old town do you mean literally the boundaries of the old town?—The old town bounded by the old city wall; and one of the old suburbs is also expressly mentioned in the charter. It has no privilege beyond that consequently at the present moment.

1459. Is "the old town" a conventional term, or a legal definition of a certain district?—I use it as a conventional term to indicate what was the legal definition at the time, and continues so. The consequence of this limitation is, that the hall of the College of Physicians has for the last 70 years been beyond the territory of its own jurisdiction. The privilege possessed by the College of Physicians has not been enforced for a century.

1460. *Chairman.*] There is no instance of their prosecuting either at all, or of prosecuting successfully, for any breach of their privilege within their own bounds limited to the old town?—No cases of either prosecution or attempts at molestation of any kind.

1461. So that their bound, in the first place, is very limited, limited to the old town; and, in the next place, within this bound there is practically no enforcement of the privilege?—There is no enforcement of the privilege.

1462. Mr. *Wakley.*] Will you define what the College considers it has the power to claim as a privilege?—The exclusive right to practise as physicians within the boundaries of the ancient city, and what was then a suburb of the city, called the Potter-row.

1463. Does the charter define in what the practice of the physician consists?—No, I do not think so.

1464. Sir *R. H. Inglis*] What is the date of the charter?—Perhaps these minutiæ had better be deferred till the representative of the College of Physicians gives his evidence, because, although I am conversant with the principal facts, and although I am President of the College, I have not made myself aware

aware of the minutiæ. I am told that the date is 1684; the ratification by Parliament was in 1685.

1465. But you state that the privilege which the College claims with respect to the right of that College to practise within the boundary of their own town is obsolete?—Quite obsolete.

1466. Mr. *Wakley*.] You say that the privilege has been in a state of desuetude for at least a century?—Yes.

1467. Is there any clashing of interests between the graduates of the University and the members of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh?—There would be, if the College exerted its privilege.

1468. Then, in consequence of the College not exercising this privilege, there is no clashing of interests between the two bodies?—None whatever.

1469. The graduates of the University in Medicine being allowed to practise in the old town of Edinburgh?—Yes.

1470. Does the right to practise of the members of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the graduates in medicine of the University of Edinburgh extend throughout Scotland?—Not of the members of the College of Physicians, because the College of Physicians have no jurisdiction whatever beyond the walls of the ancient city.

1471. No power beyond those limits?—No privilege.

1472. They exercise no power over the members of their own body beyond those limits; if a member of their own body should choose to practise beyond the boundary of the old town, could they exercise over that member any power whatever?—Yes, they exercise power over the members of their own body even practising in England.

1473. What is the power that they exercise over the members of their own body practising in this country?—They have the power of censure, and they have exercised the power of suspension; we believe that we have even the power of expulsion, but the power of censure and of suspension has been exercised.

1474. Of late years?—At no very distant date; the celebrated Dr. Gregory was suspended.

1475. Has there any case occurred since then, do you remember?—No, there has not; there have recently been proceedings which contemplated the possibility of suspension, but it has never become necessary in any of those instances.

1476. *Chairman*.] That power of suspension, beyond the mere moral effect it may have, does not deprive the party of any privilege, except that of practising within the proper limits embraced by the privileges of the College of Physicians, and then you never enforce your privileges within that district?—It would have this effect; that during suspension, I apprehend a non-resident fellow, for example, could not use his title in any publication; if he did so, the College would then publish the fact of his having been suspended.

1477. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] Is there any instance of the College having, when it had suspended a physician from his functions, noticed his retaining the title of his degree?—Not that I am aware of. The College certainly cannot prevent him from using his university degree.

1478. And that was not done in the case of Dr. Gregory?—I do not think it was.

1479. *Chairman*.] Will you state the jurisdiction of the College of Surgeons?—The College of Surgeons has jurisdiction over eight counties.

1480. Exclusive privilege rather, is it not?—Exclusive privilege over eight counties as surgeons and apothecaries.

1481. Which are those?—The three Lothians, Berwickshire, Peebleshire, Selkirk, Roxburgh and Fife.

1482. Are the privileges of the College of Surgeons within that extensive district practically enforced?—No.

1483. Are they practically enforced within any part of the district, within Edinburgh, for instance?—No.

1484. To your knowledge, they are not practically enforced within all or any part of the district?—They are not, and have not been for a very long time.

1485. They exist rather in theory then, and not in practice?—For a long time it has been so.

1486. How do the College of Surgeons license for practice; who are the parties licensed to practise in the College of Surgeons; their own members of course?

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

course?—The fellows, and a very great part of the general practitioners of Scotland.

1487. Who receive from them diplomas?—They do.

1488. Do those diplomas qualify them to practise within the privileged district?—They do.

1489. And beyond that, they are of use only as a testimonial of the party having had a certain education to qualify him for his practice?—They are also received by the Army, the Navy and the East India Company's service.

1490. Is there any power in the College of Surgeons to expel members, or to recall diplomas when they are granted?—I believe that is doubted; but Mr. Wood will be able to give more satisfactory evidence upon that point than I can.

1491. Do you know if that has been practically exercised recently?—I believe not; not for a long time, at all events.

1492. Is there any other faculty of physicians and surgeons that grant licenses in Scotland?—There is the faculty of physicians and surgeons in Glasgow.

1493. That is a combined faculty?—It is.

1494. Including both those who are properly physicians, and those who are properly surgeons?—Yes; or rather it is a faculty of general practitioners.

1495. Is there any district in Scotland over which they have exclusive privilege?—Four counties.

1496. Can you name them?—They are, I think, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Ayr and Dumbarton.

1497. Do you happen to know whether their privileges have been enforced within those districts?—They have been, and I believe to this moment are enforced.

1498. So that they prevent, by prosecution for penalties and otherwise, any party practising within their privileged district who has not their license and authority?—Yes; occasionally by prosecution, or threats of it, as I have understood.

1499. Do you know how they grant that license and authority?—By a diploma.

1500. By admitting parties as members?—Yes; by examination.

1501. A diploma upon examination?—Yes; they have members of the general district, and they have also members of the city district.

1502. By which the Committee understands you to mean that there are some members and some licentiates whose right to practise is confined to the city district, and there are other members and other licentiates whose right to practise extends over the other parts of the district?—I believe that is a proper account of their organization; it must be understood, notwithstanding the name, that in the Glasgow faculty, there are really no physicians or surgeons, according to the English understanding of the terms, but that the faculty consists of general practitioners.

1503. That is to say, of gentlemen who practise as general practitioners?—Yes.

1504. Of persons who practise in the same way as general practitioners practise in England?—Yes.

1505. Are there any other bodies in Scotland that give degrees or authority to practise?—The universities give the degree of doctor of medicine; the whole Scotch universities give that degree.

1506. How many universities are there in Scotland that give those degrees?—There are four universities and five colleges.

1507. There is the University of Edinburgh, the University of Glasgow, the University of St Andrew's; St. Andrew's having two colleges, but only one university?—Yes.

1508. And there is only one body in St. Andrew's that gives degrees?—Yes.

1509. In Aberdeen there are two colleges; do both of them give degrees?—Both.

1510. So that you have five bodies who give degrees as doctors of medicine in Scotland, as universities?—Five.

1511. Do those degrees confer any privilege in regard to practice?—We scarcely know what are the privileges conferred by such degree, in consequence of there never having been any contest in Scotland between the universities and the incorporated colleges as to that degree; there is one privilege which graduates possess in Scotland, which is, that they are entitled to admission into the Edinburgh College of Physicians without examination, and, in the first instance, as licentiates

licentiates without a ballot, on simply paying their fees. Their University diploma gives them the right of practising and teaching *hic et ubique terrârum*; of course the Committee will understand that it is impossible to define a privilege conferred in such terms.

1512. It is not defined practically?—No.

1513. And except as it gives a key of admission to those different bodies to which you refer, it is of no practical benefit as conferring privilege to practice?—No, no legal privilege; but it has been received by courtesy as qualifying for physician's practice not only in Scotland, but likewise throughout every part of England, except in the London district, under the superintendence of the College of Physicians of London.

1514. With reference to all those bodies conferring degrees in medicine, or granting diplomas as surgeons, there are only two privileged districts?—Yes.

1515. That connected with Edinburgh and that connected with Glasgow; all the rest of Scotland, the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigton, and the whole of the counties north of the Forth, except Fife, are not under any exclusive privilege of any medical body whatever?—No; I have made a rough estimate; about three-fifths of the population of Scotland are not under any corporate body.

1516. But any person may settle down in any parts of those counties, except, perhaps, in the corporate towns, and practise there as a physician, surgeon or general practitioner?—I believe I may safely say, including the corporate towns.

1517. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] May a graduate of an English university in the profession of medicine, or a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, or a licentitate or an extra-licentitate of such Royal College practise within the separate districts which you have already specified connected with Edinburgh and with Glasgow respectively?—With Edinburgh certainly; with Glasgow, subject to the exercise of the privileges of the Glasgow faculty, which privileges I have already said have been of late occasionally enforced; but in the rest of Scotland all the denominations of practitioners now mentioned may settle and practise as they please, and there are, in fact, graduates of the English universities, as well as members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, now practising in Scotland without any other title.

1518. If then the professional body in Glasgow, and the districts subject to it, seek a free and unrestrained license to practise in England, they seek that for themselves which their present practice at least does not concede to those educated in England, and bearing the license or degree of the Royal College of Physicians of London, or either of the English Universities?—I think so; I understand you confine the question to the faculty in Glasgow.

1519. *Chairman.*] But in the other case, if the practitioner in Edinburgh licensed by either of the colleges there, or the practitioners over Scotland holding the diplomas from the universities, or degrees from any of the bodies either in Edinburgh or Glasgow, ask a participation and equality of practice with England, they are not asking that which in practice they do not concede?—Positively not.

1520. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] In point of fact, is there any distinction between Scotland on the one hand, as to two-fifths or three-fifths, as you may have defined the proportions, and England on the other, with the exception of the Metropolis and seven miles round it, in the practice of the Scotch physician and the English physician; in other words, is there not a fair reciprocity, with that exception?—I think so.

1521. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Can you state how that matter stands with regard to Ireland?—I am not acquainted with any graduates of the University of Dublin practising in Scotland, nor with any licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Dublin practising in Scotland; but I have no hesitation in saying, that there is nothing to prevent them from practising anywhere, excepting within the Glasgow districts.

1522. Colonel *Mure.*] In reference to what the honourable baronet has asked as to mutual restrictions, I understand the answer to be, in fact, that the restrictions are in force, and that each body is entitled to put in force those restrictions in regard to the districts to which those restrictions extend?—No, rather the reverse as regards Scotland.

1523. Are not those restrictions as regards Glasgow mutual, inasmuch as the College of Physicians of London, having the privilege of seven miles round

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May, 1848.

London, require a practitioner coming from Scotland, or elsewhere, to have their license to practise within that district?—I think that such is the case, but with this exception, which I ought to have made in my answer to question 1517, namely, that I believe a physician, any one practising purely as a physician, might settle even in Glasgow itself, provided that he had the Glasgow University degree or the Edinburgh University degree; and that, by courtesy at all events, I think an English graduate might be entitled to settle in Glasgow as a physician merely.

1524. *Chairman.*] That is your opinion, but has that been conceded by the body of Glasgow physicians and surgeons?—I would not wish to say so. Their Charter of Incorporation is a complicated one, and there is some difficulty in settling what their exact privileges are; I have heard it doubted how far the privileges of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow extend to the case of a person proposing to practise purely as a physician under a degree of medicine obtained at any of the universities, or in England; at all events, I know positively, that the physicians of Edinburgh do practise in Glasgow as consulting physicians, going thither for that purpose. Confining the question to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, they exert no restriction or exclusive privilege whatever in respect to English graduates. At the present monent, there is one English graduate in the College who joined the College lately, and who was received exactly upon the same terms as the graduates of Scotland.

1525. Would an Edinburgh graduate have a title to practise as a physician, with equal privileges in London, without obtaining a license to practise from the College of Physicians in London?—No, but he would be received now upon the same footing as an English graduate; he would be admitted into the College on the same terms as a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge or the London University. That was not the case formerly, because one of the grievances complained of some years ago was, that Scotch graduates were not admitted into the College of Physicians of London upon the same terms with the graduates of the English universities; but that difference is now done away with.

1526. With respect to the Scotch system in itself, is there any complaint of the state of practice with regard to the license over Scotland being too free anywhere?—No; none whatever.

1527. Is there any complaint of its being too restricted in respect of privileged districts?—None, except within the Glasgow district.

1528. Is there any complaint with respect to the way and manner in which degrees are conferred by the universities?—Yes.

1529. What is that complaint?—There is a complaint in Scotland, that the education and examination of candidates are not equally complete and severe at the several universities.

1530. In what universities are they thought most deficient, or deficient?—In St. Andrew's, and in King's College, Aberdeen, the greatest laxity is believed to have prevailed.

1531. Does it prevail now, according to your understanding?—Not to so great a degree.

1532. In either of those Colleges?—By no means to so great a degree; but still the system of education and examination in those Colleges is not satisfactory.

1533. The Edinburgh University grants degrees of doctor of medicine, does not it?—It does.

1534. Upon what education, and after what examination; will you be kind enough to tell us generally?—I have here an important document, which was drawn up in 1843, in a tabular form, showing the relative education of all the great educating and incorporated bodies, including the Universities of Scotland, the University of London, the three Royal Colleges of Surgeons, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, the Apothecaries' Company in London, and the medical departments of the army and navy. It is, I believe, at the present moment complete, with a manuscript alteration for the newest curriculum of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

1535. This document, which you are now producing, with the manuscript alterations, brings up the state of education required by the different bodies referred to here, as you understand it, correctly, to the present day?—To the present time.

1536. This table, intituled, "Courses of Study for Medical Degrees and Licenses," you understand to have been compiled by Mr. Wood, of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh?—Yes.

1537. And at the request of the College, and for purposes connected with inquiries into the state of medical education?—It is.

1538. And well known and always considered authentic and correct?—Yes.

1539. You produce this to the Committee?—I do.—[*The same was delivered in*; *vide* Appendix, No. 2.]

1540. Then this table expresses shortly, what you might give at greater length in evidence with respect to the course required in the University of Edinburgh?—Yes.

1541. And also in the different universities therein named?—Yes; there is a note of my own at the bottom, which is necessary for understanding the course of the Edinburgh University.

1542. We understand that you give it with that note?—With that note.

1543. And it may be printed as a part of your evidence, with the manuscript note?—Yes.

1544. Do you consider the course of education required by the University of Edinburgh to be in itself complete?—In every respect, except in general education.

1545. You think it not sufficient as regards general education; you would wish the requirement to be larger in that respect?—Yes; neither in that University nor in any of the universities of Scotland, is it sufficient.

1546. With reference to the University of Edinburgh, and confining the question to the requirements necessary for the professional degree of doctor of medicine, do you consider the course there quite sufficient?—I think it is a satisfactory course.

1547. Does the University of Edinburgh in itself supply the means of that course?—It does.

1548. The school of Edinburgh then is a complete school?—Complete.

1549. And one in which all the branches of medical education can be immediately obtained?—It is.

1550. Is that so in Glasgow?—There are some important subjects not taught in Glasgow; namely, clinical medicine and clinical surgery.

1551. Is that owing to the want of opportunities for a school, or owing simply to the want of arrangement?—There is a difficulty in obtaining from the governors of the hospital in Glasgow, such a right for the professors to lecture on clinical medicine and surgery, as exists in Edinburgh.

1552. Practically the relation or the connexion between the hospitals of Glasgow and the University, is not such as exists in Edinburgh, which enables the University to have the benefit of clinical lectures as part of its academical instruction?—No, I am aware that it is a source of complaint on the part of the University of Glasgow, as I presume the Committee will find, that they have not this opportunity.

1553. Does Aberdeen afford a school?—Yes.

1554. In itself a complete school in the town of Aberdeen?—Yes.

1555. Including clinical lectures?—No; I doubt whether they have yet a complete system of clinical instruction.

1556. Have they a hospital sufficient to afford it?—They have a hospital of considerable size. Aberdeen is now a very populous city.

1557. How many beds do you consider necessary to give the opportunity of instruction by a course of clinical lectures?—If there is no selection of patients there would require to be, I think, about 50 beds; if there is a selection, then the clinical instructor is better for having fewer, 30 for instance; from my own experience as a professor of clinical medicine, I would greatly prefer 30 cases properly selected, to having the opportunity of lecturing indiscriminately upon 50, or even 100.

1558. Properly selected, means having regard to the different diseases?—Selected from a larger number; that is the plan in the Edinburgh course of clinical instruction.

1559. In the Edinburgh course of clinical instruction, do you confine your lectures to certain beds selected for the purpose?—We have 40 beds, and a general power of selection from the patients daily admitted.

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

1560. Forty to the physician?—Forty to the professor of clinical medicine, and about 36 to the professor of clinical surgery. We might have more; but more would be a positive incumbrance.

1561. Is the Committee to understand that a student without leaving Aberdeen, may find in the school belonging to the place, all the means of instruction which the University requires for the degree of doctor of medicine?—Yes.

1562. And besides that, a sufficient medical instruction satisfactory to your mind?—Yes, satisfactory instruction.

1563. How is it with regard to St. Andrew's?—There are only two chairs taught in St. Andrew's, chemistry and anatomy; and there is no hospital.

1564. Then St. Andrew's cannot in itself furnish the means of medical education and instruction?—No.

1565. If St. Andrew's then grant degrees, how does it insure a proper medical education?—It admits the certificates of all the great medical schools of the three kingdoms, whether university or extra-academical.

1566. So that it takes education, whether academical or extra-academical, not obtained at St. Andrew's, but at any other school, as a proper education, comprising the curriculum it requires?—Yes, and without the candidate having attended at St. Andrew's at all.

1567. Not even the class of chemistry and anatomy?—Exactly.

1568. It grants then simply degrees of medicine upon the credit, if I may so speak, of instruction obtained in other medical schools?—Yes.

1569. Mr. *Wakley*.] Is there any residence required there at present?—No.

1570. Is the candidate required to appear personally?—Yes, but at one time he was not.

1571. *Chairman*.] Besides the curriculum required at those Universities, are there examinations before the degree is granted?—Yes.

1572. Taking Edinburgh, what are the examinations there?—There is first an examination on Latin.

1573. On what is the applicant for a degree first examined?—On Latin; then having passed that examination, he subsequently undergoes an examination upon the elementary sciences of medicine, botany, natural history, chemistry, anatomy and physiology; having passed that examination, which he may do in the second last year of his studies, he then undergoes his final examination on all the other practical subjects.

1574. What are they?—The practice of physic, surgery, materia medica, midwifery, medical jurisprudence and pathology. The University of Edinburgh is the only institution in the country that has adopted the system of divided examinations, allowing the candidate to pass the elementary subjects at an earlier year than his examination on the advanced subjects; it is one of the greatest improvements that has been made in the examination of students.

1575. In what respect do you consider it as an improvement; how does it operate advantageously?—In the first instance it secures, at all events, two diligent years of study in the year preceding each examination; and secondly, it appears to me exceedingly desirable that a candidate, when he appears for examination, should not have his mind occupied with the whole of the subjects of so comprehensive a profession as medicine is; it is too great a trial, in my opinion, for the mind of a student to be obliged to bring up at one time to his examination a minute knowledge of the whole of so many subjects.

1576. You mentioned the preliminary examination in Latin as well as in the elementary branches of medical education, then, after that, you speak of two examinations only; do you take the examination in Latin along with the first examination?—No; failing in his Latin examination, he is remitted to his studies without going any further.

1577. It is a simple examination as to his knowledge of Latin?—Yes.

1578. Is that taken at any time, or when is it taken?—That is taken in the same year with the first professional examination.

1579. With reference to this course of education and this course of examination, are you satisfied that the education so required and so tested is a sufficiently satisfactory education to justify the granting of the degree of doctor of medicine, and to justify the party going into practice as a physician with the benefit

benefit of that degree?—As the doctorship of medicine has been constituted in Scotland hitherto, I think it is; but if it be desired to render the Scotch degree of doctor of medicine equivalent to the English degree of doctor of medicine, as granted by Oxford and Cambridge, then our system of education would require to be altered.

1580. In what respect?—In the first instance, his general education must be more extensive, and also the practical study of the candidate, by attending hospitals, dispensaries or private practice, ought to be more extensive before he receives his degree of doctor of medicine, in order to render the Scotch degree equivalent in point of qualification to the English university degree.

1581. Do you know what professional education is required in the English universities in granting the degree of doctor of medicine?—I do, generally; but I do not know the particulars.

1582. Do you know anything of the sufficiency of their examinations?—I know nothing of the examinations, excepting that I think they cannot be sufficient on professional matters, where they have so few professors to conduct them.

1583. Do you put the English degree higher than the degree given in the University of Edinburgh?—Not the degree itself, which would be insufficient evidence of professional qualification, were it not merely a step for entering the London College of Physicians, who also examine, and require an education, which every university graduate of England follows.

1584. Then the universities in England do not grant a degree without requiring preliminary education of the candidate for the degree in other schools?—They require preliminary education in their own university, and professional education elsewhere.

1585. The Committee understand very well how the university degree of England should imply a much larger extent of general education, but, in speaking of it as a higher degree, they want to know in what respect you think education for that degree a better proof of qualification in respect of medical knowledge and instruction than the university degree of Edinburgh?—There is nothing intrinsic in the circumstances of the universities to make it so.

1586. They have no medical school of instruction in the universities of England?—There is nothing in the education of an English graduate which would render him superior, were it not for what I have mentioned, that every English graduate also studies with a view of undergoing the examination of the College of Physicians of London; he therefore takes a more extended course of study, because he is not received into the College of Physicians of London, nor, indeed, can he graduate at the English universities, till he is of the age of 26; consequently, as every candidate who means to settle in practise, must be constantly studying, it follows that, at the age of 26, having also joined the College of Physicians of London, he must have in general more practical experience than the Edinburgh graduate who may graduate at 21.

1587. Do you allude to a member of the College of Physicians of London?—Yes.

1588. Not a licentiate?—A licentiate and a member, I believe, are the same.

1589. They require the age of 26?—Twenty-six.

1590. What are the examinations in Glasgow?—I do not know them particularly.

1591. In Aberdeen do you know what they are?—In Aberdeen they are more extensive. The courses required in Glasgow are not so numerous as in Edinburgh; those in Aberdeen are numerous; their course of education is, I think, as extensive as that of Edinburgh.

1592. Do you know the examinations at Aberdeen?—The examinations at Marischal College of Aberdeen, I have always understood, are strict and satisfactory.

1593. As to St. Andrew's, do you know anything of the examinations there?—They are more strict than they were.

1594. Do they now require the attendance of the applicant for the degree?—They do.

1595. Is it only recently that they have required the presence and examination

R. Christison Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

of the candidate in conferring the degree at St. Andrew's?—I do not exactly recollect the date, but it is, I think, within 15 or 16 years.

1596. In St. Andrew's, of course, they depend entirely upon the examination without reference to any education of which they have been themselves witnesses?—And the proof of education elsewhere.

1597. There is no proof of education of which they have been themselves witnesses, and therefore they must depend upon proof brought from other places in the shape of testimonials and certificates?—They do so.

1598. Will you tell the Committee what education is required, and what examinations are required by the College of Physicians in Edinburgh before they grant the degree of M.D.?—The College has no code of laws relative to the education of their graduates; the charter requires that the graduate shall be a doctor of medicine, and that Scotch graduates shall be admitted at once as licentiates of the College on simply paying the fees, and without examination; but the College exercises the power of examination on all foreign graduates; it has the same right over an English graduate, but does not exercise that right.

1599. They take English graduates *ad idem* with Scotch graduates?—Exactly on the same footing with Scotch graduates.

1600. Have they any power of rejection?—There is no power of rejecting the Scotch graduate as a licentiate. The licentiate may afterwards be made a fellow, and that has hitherto been decided only upon ballot without examination. Recently it has been found more convenient to allow candidates to apply for the fellowship at once. This, by the bye-laws of the College is allowable, and consequently of late the list of licentiates has been almost extinguished, because candidates apply for the fellowship at once; if they are foreign graduates they undergo an examination; and then a ballot takes place, whether they be foreign graduates or graduates of this country.

1601. Then there are very few licentiates now, compared with what there were, on that account?—I think there are only two.

1602. Now as to the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, how do they proceed with respect to education?—They have a complete course of education also.

1603. Prescribed by their own rules?—Prescribed by their own rules.

1604. You say "also," your "also" has reference to what the University requires, not with reference to what the other college requires?—Yes.

1605. Have they examinations?—They have one examination.

1606. In that respect you think the system of examination is not so good as that adopted in the University, for the reasons you have given?—I think not.

1607. But upon the whole matter do you think the requirements of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, with respect to education and examination, are satisfactory as to the proficiency of the applicants in medical knowledge and ability to practise?—I think they are.

1608. The only other body in Scotland we have to ask you about is the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow; do you happen to know what course of instruction they require, and what examinations before admitting parties either as licentiates or fellows?—Their course of instruction is not so complete as at Edinburgh.

1609. Do the College of Surgeons make a difference between licentiates and fellows?—Yes.

1610. And that is observed, it is presumed, to a considerable extent?—Yes; the licentiates being very numerous, and the fellows comparatively few.

1611. Now, as to Glasgow, will you state their course?—Their course of education is not so extensive as that of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, and their examinations are said to be more lax; of that, of course, I cannot judge, but they have the reputation of being more lax in their examinations.

1612. Is the course of education much less extensive than it is in the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or than the University of Edinburgh?—I do not remember the particulars, but they are given in the document which I have put in.

1613. Although less extensive, do you still think it an adequate course of instruction?—No, I do not think that it is so adequate a course; I think that the course of education of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons is a very well regulated

regulated course for a general practitioner, and anything less than that would, in my opinion, be defective.

1614. And the education required by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow is less than that?—It is.

1615. In the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, the titles are fellows and licentiates?—Fellows and licentiates.

1616. In the College of Surgeons, what are they?—Fellows and licentiates.

1617. And in the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, what are they?—They take the name of members.

1618. Fellows and members?—No, they do not take the name of fellows at all; I think it is members and licentiates, but I am not exactly sure.

1619. Do you happen to know, with reference to the history of the medical profession in the United Kingdom, to what extent a gentleman holding the degree of either of the Scotch universities, or a diploma from any of those colleges which you have referred to, was entitled to practise in England?—Until 1815, when the Apothecaries' Act was obtained, an Edinburgh graduate, or a licentiate of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, was allowed to practise in every part of England except London; I mean a Scotch graduate, as a physician or a general practitioner; and an Edinburgh licentiate of the College of Surgeons, as a surgeon or general practitioner.

1620. You say a graduate, do you mean to exclude a person who holds a license from the College of Physicians of Edinburgh?—None could hold that license without being a graduate, as I have explained.

1621. That was before 1815?—Yes.

1622. London was the only exception to the right of those parties to practise over England?—Yes.

1623. Do you know how London happened to be excepted?—In consequence of the charter of the College of Physicians, it became necessary for a Scotch graduate to join that College as a licentiate, before he could settle in London.

1624. That College having exclusive privilege, as you understand, within the district of London, similar to the exclusive privileges held by other bodies in Scotland, though in London the privileges were enforced; whereas in Scotland they have not practically been enforced, except in the Glasgow district?—Exactly.

1625. Sir *H. Halford.*] You mean as a general practitioner?—No; I mean as a physician; he might establish himself as a general practitioner in London.

1626. The charter of the College of Physicians, as the Committee understand, did not preclude a privileged person in Scotland becoming a general practitioner in England?—No.

1627. *Chairman.*] The Committee understand you, that before 1815, it was competent for any party to practise as a general practitioner, being a graduate in Scotland, or being a licentiate of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, in any part of England, even in London?—Yes.

1628 But it was not competent for a graduate in Scotland to practise in London as a pure physician; as a physician, properly speaking?—No, not as a physician; he had no legal right.

1629. Mr. *Wakley.*] The practice was permitted, but it conferred no legal right whatever?—He had no legal right, and was not allowed.

1630. *Chairman.*] The Scotch graduate was not prevented from practising anywhere in England, or even in London, as a general practitioner?—Not as a general practitioner.

1631. But the Scotch graduate was prevented from practising as a physician within the privileged district of the College of Physicians of London?—Yes.

1632. Did any alteration take place in 1815; and if so, what, in this state of things?—The Apothecaries' Act passed in 1815, and this prevented any practitioner who had received his title to practise in Scotland, whatever that title might be, from practising as a general practitioner, that is to say, as an English apothecary in England and Wales.

1633. Then, was the operation of that Act to exclude all Scotch graduates and Scotch licentiates, of which you are speaking, from practising in England and Wales?—The tendency of it was so; and the actual fact in the end has been, that every Scotch graduate or Scotch licentiate of the College of Surgeons,

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

joins the Apothecaries' Company before practising as an apothecary in England, in order to confer upon him the legal right to practise.

1634. Otherwise he becomes subject to penalties?—He is subject to penalties.

1635. Do you happen to know to what extent those penalties have been enforced by the Society of Apothecaries?—I know that they have been enforced on Scotch graduates, and they have been threatened in other instances.

1636. It is, in point of fact, then, practically an impediment and obstruction to their right to practise, unless they become members of the Society of Apothecaries?—It is; I have occasion to know, as a professor of the faculty of medicine, that all our graduates who have an eye to practise as apothecaries in England, take also the apothecaries' license afterwards; I do not believe that there is now an exception, from the dread and fear of prosecution.

1637. Do you happen to know that there are many Scotch gentlemen, graduates and licentiates, practising in England?—Yes, very many; very many graduates; there is scarcely, I believe, a county town in the northern parts of England, or in the counties of Cornwall or Devon particularly, without them; there are certain counties where they are more abundant than in others, but there is scarcely a county town of considerable size in the northern counties, in which there is not one or more physicians who are Scotch graduates.

1638. Then with respect to the practice of pure physicians, how is that in England?—I speak of graduates settled as pure physicians.

1639. Have the Apothecaries' Company any right to interfere with that practice?—No.

1640. Then does anybody interfere with that practice in other parts of England except London?—No.

1641. That remains as it did before the Act of 1815?—Precisely.

1642. That statute of 1815 applies only to the case of a general practitioner or apothecary?—A general practitioner who dispenses his own drugs.

1643. Do English graduates find any similar obstruction in Scotland with respect to any line of practice?—No.

1644. With the exception only of the Glasgow district?—I do not know what obstruction they have received there.

1645. You said that the privileges were there enforced?—The privileges are enforced there, certainly; but I do not know against what particular class of practitioners.

1646. In any other parts of Scotland there is no enforcement of any privileges that may exist?—None.

1647. In point of fact, do you know that there are many English graduates or persons who have received their medical education and medical certificates and diploma or right to practise in England, settled in Scotland?—There are, of course, very few English graduates settled in Scotland, for there are few English graduates any where; I was acquainted with one at Kelso, who died recently; there is another at St. Andrew's, and there is a third in Edinburgh, a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, but an English graduate; there may be more.

1648. Are there many English licentiates or members of the College of Surgeons, settled in Scotland, do you know?—I should think not many.

1649. Then in point of fact, the Scotch schools furnish the greater part, if not the whole, of the medical practitioners in Scotland?—They do.

1650. Including teachers of medicine in the different universities?—Yes.

1651. What claims have been made upon the part of Scotch graduates, with reference to a system of equalization of medical education?—Some years ago they claimed to be admitted to the fellowship of the London College of Physicians on the same terms with the English graduates. A licentiate of the London College, if he was an English graduate, might become a fellow in the course of a short space of time, I forget how long, but a very short space of time; formerly a licentiate who was a Scotch graduate could become a fellow only *speciali gratiâ*, and never did become a fellow till an advanced period of life, till he was a man of 40, and upwards, however eminent; this was felt by the Scotch graduates to be a great hardship, as they were ready to present themselves for examination on all the subjects on which the English graduates were examined. But that point is now no longer a matter of contention; there is now no difference made by the London College of Physicians between a licentiate who is a Scotch graduate, and a licentiate who is an English graduate, I believe, in any respect,

provided

provided the Scotch graduate produces the qualifications required, and undergoes examination. The more grievous complaint was as to the exercise of the exclusive privileges of the Apothecaries' Company, by which both Scotch graduates and Scotch general practitioners were prevented from following general practice in England and Wales, which grievance still continues.

1652. There has been of late years a great deal of negotiation for the purpose of settling those differences, and establishing greater equality in the rights of the different medical schools, and of the parties who obtained degrees and diplomas from the different schools?—Yes.

1653. Do you happen to know the history of those negotiations, so far as it relates to Scotland?—Yes, I have taken an active part in those negotiations from the first, which was in the year 1842, during an attempt by Sir James Graham to introduce an Act of Medical Registration.

1654. Was considerable progress made in 1842 towards the adjustment of the differences?—Everything was adjusted, as we understood, between the Edinburgh bodies and the English bodies whom Sir James Graham was disposed to recognize in his Bill.

1655. Was that adjustment of differences ever reduced into shape in writing?—It was.

1656. Have you got that with you?—I have; this is a copy of the document.

1657. What is it termed?—"Suggestions for Alterations in the Heads of a Bill for regulating the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, so as to render it more applicable to the state of existing Medical Institutions in Scotland; agreed to by the Subscribers representing in London the University of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. London, 28th May 1842." [*The same was delivered in*; *vide* Appendix, No. 3.]

1658. Did the practitioners of Glasgow, or did any of the other universities concur in those suggestions?—The Glasgow University afterwards gave in its concurrence, also the Marischal College and King's College, Aberdeen.

1659. Did St. Andrew's?—We had no communication with St. Andrew's.

1660. Did the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow?—We had no communication with them either.

1661. You do not know whether they concurred or not?—No, they did not, because they were not included in Sir James Graham's Bill.

1662. These suggestions were agreed to?—They were.

1663. Was the import of the agreement this, that if the Bill introduced by Sir James Graham were altered in the manner proposed in that paper, they were content to take the Bill?—We were content to take the Bill, and Sir James Graham expressed his acquiescence in those suggestions; and the representatives of the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons at that time expressed their satisfaction with them.

1664. How did the London bodies receive them?—I mean the London Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; the representatives of those bodies expressed their satisfaction with them.

1665. In short, you consider the paper which you have now laid before the Committee, with reference to Sir James Graham's Bill, as comprehending and embodying the agreement which was then come to by all those bodies?—Yes.

1666. Was the Society of Apothecaries in London any party to that agreement?—No; they were not communicated with, because they were not included in the Bill.

1667. Mr. *Wakley*.] Was any Bill subsequently framed in accordance with the suggestions which were made by those parties?—The last amended Bill of Sir James Graham was so arranged as to admit of those suggestions being carried into effect through the charters and bye-laws of the colleges, or the regulations of the universities, and the charters of the colleges were to be newly organized; draft charters were prepared for the Edinburgh corporations, and there are copies of them on the table here, in conformity with those suggestions.

1668. What is the date of that Bill?—One thousand eight hundred and forty-five was, I think, the last; there were various editions, but the last was the 28th of July 1845; and an enabling Bill was also then prepared, to enable the Crown to alter the Scotch charters in correspondence with those Suggestions for alterations; this document includes a set of regulations that passed between the universities and

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

the two royal colleges, which regulations could not well appear in the Bill to regulate the universities and the colleges.

1669. *Chairman.*] Are the Committee then to understand that the Bill introduced by Sir James Graham in 1845, was the result of this negotiation and adjustment which you mention as having taken place between the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons in London and the Universities and Royal Colleges of Scotland, to which you have referred?—Between the representatives of the several parties; I say representatives, because I do not exactly know what was the extent of power possessed by the gentlemen in London with whom we communicated, whether they had full power, as we from Edinburgh had, to pledge their bodies to whatever we should agree on here.

1670. Sir *H. Halford.*] With respect to the concession of which you spoke, with regard to the fellowship of the College of Physicians in London, that was no part of the negotiation you are now speaking of; it was conceded probably by the College of Physicians prior to that?—I think so; it was no part of that negotiation.

1671. *Chairman.*] That arrangement, whatever it was, was, *de facto*, not carried through by any legislative enactment?—No.

1672. You are aware that the negociation has been, to a certain extent, resumed, with the addition of bringing the Society of Apothecaries into the field?—Yes.

1673. Which, it is supposed, is a very important addition?—Yes.

1674. Have you seen what are called "The Principles" of the arrangement?—Yes.

1675. Of course you have read and considered those principles?—I have.

1676. Those principles provide for what is called a reciprocity of practice between persons who have received education in the two countries?—Yes; in a general way.

1677. And the working of that general clause, the working of the principles, so far as that is concerned, depends very much upon the terms of the charters which are to be granted to the College of Physicians, to the College of Surgeons and to the College of General Practitioners?—Yes.

1678. Do you know if the terms of those charters have been nearly adjusted by those bodies respectively, especially with reference to the principles?—I understand so.

1679. Since those principles were promulgated?—Yes.

1680. May the Committee ask you if you have had occasion since you came to London to meet the representatives of those different bodies upon the subject of the arrangement founded upon the basis of those principles?—I have.

1681. Along with Dr. Renton and Mr. Wood, who have come with you from Edinburgh?—Yes.

1682. Have you had several meetings?—One meeting.

1683. Who were the parties to that meeting?—The representatives of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of London, the Apothecaries' Society of London, and the general practitioners not represented by the Society.

1684 You found them adhering to what was promulgated in those principles, I believe?—Yes.

1685. And to that extent meeting your views very fully and satisfactorily?—I think so; they seemed entirely satisfied with all the most material propositions that we brought forward for the sake of securing a reciprocity; on some articles, not perhaps very important, there was a difference of opinion.

1686. May the Committee ask what those were?—One was as to the age at which a candidate should be allowed to become a doctor of medicine and a fellow of the College, we being of opinion that the age of 25 would be sufficient, but not making it any ground of dispute, nevertheless, being willing to concede it, but believing that the age of 25 allows ample time for acquiring all the knowledge that is required for a physician.

1687. What were the other points?—The most important point of difference was one which neither the representatives of the College of Physicians, nor those of the College of Surgeons, were disposed to give up; namely, that a graduate, either a doctor of medicine or a bachelor of medicine, who exercised his profession as a general practitioner in England, should not be allowed to make use of his degree, so long as he practised as a general practitioner. In Scotland we can see no reason for this prevention; and we cannot understand

why

why in England so much importance should be attached to the prohibition of the use of a title which has been legally acquired upon due qualification.

1688. Still the gentlemen who met you from the different bodies in London, in speaking of the registration of practitioners under the different titles of physicians, surgeons and general practitioners, were of opinion that no party, merely because he held the degree of a university, was entitled to call himself M.D., or Doctor of Medicine, if he was not registered under that title; the object was, that no party should be allowed to assume the title of M.D. simply because he was a graduate of a university, if he was not registered as a physician; that he was not to be allowed to assume that title if he was registered as a surgeon or general practitioner?—Yes.

1689. That was their objection?—That was their objection.

1690. That is in the Bill of 1845?—There was no similar prohibition in that Bill.

1691. You, on the other hand, wished to have the thing continued which exists in Scotland; namely, that even a party practising as an apothecary or as a general practitioner, might assume the title of M.D. if he had, in point of fact, obtained the title by a university degree?—We think that if a gentleman who intends to practise as a general practitioner nevertheless is willing to go through the more extended course of education requisite for a bachelor or a doctor of medicine, he should be allowed to use his title although he practises as a general practitioner; we consider that this permission would tend greatly to improve the practice of medicine throughout the country, by affording a temptation to general practitioners to take an education higher than the minimum.

1692. Sir *H. Halford.*] The objection was, that the physician should dispense his own medicine, was not that the difficulty; that a person registered as a physician should, in fact, be a general practitioner and should dispense his own medicine?—We Scotchmen cannot enter into those refined ideas entertained in England, about the necessity of fixing by law a sharp impassable boundary between the physician and the surgeon on the one hand, and the general practitioner on the other; it is impossible to do so in practice, perfectly impossible.

1693. *Chairman.*] With the exception of those two points, that relative to age and this, as to using the title of doctor of medicine and bachelor of medicine to which the same objection applies, did you understand yourselves to have satisfied the requirements of the gentlemen that met you from those other bodies with respect to education in Scotland?—Yes. As to examination, there was a little demur on the part of one of the members of the conference, to our system of examination; but I think it was felt by the body at large, that our proposed system of examination was a better one than their own, and that it would be very desirable if they could carry into effect the arrangement which we propose for Scotland.

1694. But there was nothing in that point which did not admit of adjustment, so far as you understood it?—It was assented to by the body at large, and there was no other point on which there was a dissentient voice.

1695. As to the other point, about age, you said that you considered, although you had your own opinions about it, it was one which you were not inclined to press, although you wished it considered; the other point you were more sticklish about?—I should certainly wish the question of age to be considered.

1696. Upon the side of the English deputation did they satisfy you with respect to the mode in which you were to be admitted to share the medical practice of England?—Yes; the mode suggested was ours, and they assented to it; they had no previous idea of any mode by which the reciprocity of practice should be communicated; we made the suggestion, and they assented to it.

1697. Have you got your suggestion upon that subject with you?—It is contained in this document; there are the means of securing conformity of education and examination, as far as conformity can be secured, and then there is only one other article which, perhaps, I may now give; I wished to have a copy of the several resolutions that were agreed to upon that occasion, but it was thought better, as we were rather hurried, not to have a copy at that time of the resolutions that were agreed to, as they might be called for afterwards; but the only important point not contained in this document is the following; that when a candidate has been received into a college in Scotland, he is to be received into a college in England, and *vice versâ*, without examination, and on paying the admission fees

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

of the college, which he joins in the second instance, but not the examination fees, the admission fee and the examination fee being kept separate in all the colleges with a view to this reciprocal admission. This was proposed by us, and it was assented to by all the bodies present, as a fair and just measure of reciprocity.

1698. Do those resolutions that you have referred to, of which you have not got a copy, embrace the arrangement to which you came?—Yes.

1699. We suppose the Committee may obtain those resolutions either from yourself or the other parties?—Dr. Hawkins is the only person who has the resolutions; he took the minutes of the meeting.

1700. In so far as they are adjusted and finished in negotiation, we could obtain them, could we not?—I am not aware that there is anything remaining to be adjusted at the present time; it is very possible that other things may arise in the progress of the negotiation; I am not aware of anything at present.

1701. Did you see the charters proposed to be granted to the College of Physicians, and to the College of Surgeons, and to the general practitioners, as they received the last emendations of those bodies, after joint consultation upon their terms?—I have seen the charter of the London College of Physicians.

1702. Not the one in our Appendix?—I have seen that and subsequent suggestions for alterations which I understand have been agreed to by the College, and which I think are satisfactory.

1703. You think it satisfactory, as regards the admission of Scotch graduates claiming admission to English practice; you observe, that the principles, so far as they speak of reciprocity, require that a person who is to be registered as a physician in England must be admitted as a member of the College of Physicians in London?—Yes.

1704. The question of the admission of a gentleman to the College of Physicians in London must depend upon the terms of the charter?—Yes.

1705. Therefore, what is asked is this; have you seen the terms of the charter which it is proposed to take out for the College of Physicians in London, and do the terms of that charter coincide with the proposition which you made, and which you understood to be acceded to, and are they satisfactory to you with reference to the admission of Scotch graduates into the College of Physicians in London, in order to the registration of physicians, in short?—There is nothing in the charter, so far as I have seen it and certain proposed alterations, incompatible with the agreement of Saturday; which agreement, however, would require to be carried into effect by means of bye-laws.

1706. Mr. *Wakley*.] There was no agreement entered on the resolutions?—The resolutions are resolutions of agreement.

1707. *Chairman*.] The Committee would ask the same question with respect to the proposed charter to the College of Surgeons; is that satisfactory?—I understand so; but Mr. Wood will be able to state that.

1708. And with respect to the proposed charter to the Society of General Practitioners?—If I am to understand that any changes have taken place in the charter of the general practitioners from the state in which it is in the lately published Report of this Committee, then I have not seen those changes.

1709. Then it appears from what you state, that so far as you are individually concerned in this deputation, you seem to have come very nearly to terms of adjustment of these very important questions?—Yes, we understand so.

1710. Because, as to one of the excepted articles, although you wish it to be very well considered, and it ought to be very well considered, it appears that it is not one on which you propose to stand out?—No.

1711. Then, if that is set aside, the only point of difference consists in the right of the party to use, especially in England, the term and title of M.D., when he is not entered in the register under that title?—Yes.

1712. Do the English bodies care whether the title is to be used in Scotland by parties only registered as general practitioners?—We did not settle that, but I dare say they will allow it in Scotland.

1713. The Committee are very anxious to know how far there is a probability of settlement, and therefore they ask these questions?—I believe the English members of the conference were willing that in Scotland we should arrange the register as we like.

1714. Mr. *Wakley*.] Your graduates would be precluded from being registered in England as physicians, provided they dispensed their own medicines in this

this country?—Yes. The register should be divided into physicians, surgeons and general practitioners, in separate lists; but I can see no reason why the register should not contain the fact that the general practitioner is an M. D., because that points out that he has gone through a much more extended system of education, and is therefore better qualified to carry on general practice.

1715. *Chairman.*] Those are the points of difference?—Yes.

1716 Were you agreed about the Council of Health?—Yes, we were rather desirous that we should come to something more specific in respect to the proportion of the members of the Council of Health to be taken from the three countries of the empire, but it was urged upon us, that we ought to leave that entirely to the Secretary of State. We all agreed that the best way to appoint this Council of Health would be to leave the nomination entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State; that it should consist partly of professional and partly of unprofessional members; I mean chiefly of medical men, but partly of those who are not medical, but chiefly of those who are medical; and that the three countries, and as much as possible the several bodies in the three countries should be represented, but that any minutiæ of detail should be avoided in the agreement to which we came.

1717. Is that expressed in the resolutions?—Yes, it is. We, however, looking to the frequency with which the interests of Scotland have been passed by in former legislations in this matter, thought that it might be well to specify the proportion at all events of members for Scotland and Ireland in this council.

1718. But you did not specify them?—We did not.

1719. Do you apprehend that there would be much difference of opinion upon that subject, even if you were to settle it by conference?—It was settled upon the former occasion in 1842, to the satisfaction of the representatives of the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians in London, and to the satisfaction of Sir James Graham.

1720. If you could not settle it by a conference satisfactorily, are all parties willing to leave it to be settled by the Secretary of State or by Parliament, as it may be done in a Bill?—We are, certainly.

1721. Do you understand that all the other parties are?—Of course they must be, because they proposed to leave it entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State to nominate anybody he likes.

1722. The Committee understand that you came to this resolution jointly; that you were willing to leave the matter to the Secretary of State?—Yes.

1723. That you wish the majority of the Council to consist of medical men, that it is very desirable that the different countries should be efficiently represented in this general Council, and if possible the different bodies in the different countries that contribute to medical education?—So far as possible, because it is impossible to represent all.

1724. But if you could not adjust it by conference entirely to the satisfaction of all parties, you were willing to defer it to the controlling authority and eminent discretion of the Secretary of State?—Certainly.

1725. And upon that you were all agreed?—All agreed.

1726. Were you agreed generally as to the power that was to be granted to the Council of Health in the way of controlling the course of medical education?—We three are agreed that the Council of Health should have complete control over not merely the colleges, but likewise the universities, or, as it was worded in our resolutions, "all universities receiving privileges under the contemplated Act," that if any university would not allow of the supervision by the Central Council of its courses of education and of its examinations, that university should be excluded from participating in the Act.

1727. That is to say, the students of that university?—Yes.

1728. Was that agreed to by the other parties?—Yes, it was very acceptable, because they stated that it did away with a great difficulty which they had had previously; the proposal came from ourselves, and it was received with great satisfaction.

1729. Do you contemplate having any further conferences?—We were asked if there was anything else which remained to be agreed upon, and I think the general feeling was that there was not anything else.

1730. Would it not be very desirable in that state of unanimity, or nearly unanimity, to which you have come, having removed so many difficulties, that

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

you should try to draft something in the shape of an agreement, embracing and embodying the points to which you have agreed?—Certainly.

1731. Will you allow it to be suggested by the Committee that you should meet again upon the subject of those points, because they think it approaches so near a settlement that they would be very sorry to lose the opportunity, if any hint from the Committee could help to conclude it?—It would be very desirable, and I think that it may be managed.

1732. There has been a good deal said about apprenticeship in medical education; will you state what you think of that: is that a subject upon which you had any discussion?—No, we did not enter into that discussion at all; I have a very strong opinion upon the matter; my opinion is, that there should be no impediment in the way of a student serving an apprenticeship; but it ought not to be compulsory by any means; that is the result of my own observation of the qualifications of students who have served and who have not served apprenticeships; I have seen no advantage possessed by apprentices over those who have not served an apprenticeship, but who have had an equivalent opportunity during a much shorter period of acquiring knowledge by studying in a chemist's and druggist's shop, where in the course of a few months they necessarily see a great deal more of dispensing than they can ever see in the shop of a general practitioner; and I may add, that the system of education by apprenticeship has gradually gone almost entirely out in Edinburgh during the last 25 years. In the surgeons or general practitioners' shops there are few apprentices; in Edinburgh particularly, the apprenticeships are very few, and those few are nominal. I have already said, that the fellows of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, who practise as general practitioners, do not dispense their own medicines; consequently, if they have apprentices, they must go elsewhere to learn the art of dispensing. I have seen, I repeat, no advantage possessed by those who have served apprenticeships, over those who have not; and I am aware that many of my companions who were apprentices lost a great deal of time in doing a number of offices as apprentices, in which I think students should not be called upon to employ themselves; and still more, they lost a great deal of time by idleness, to which they were tempted by the number of young men who were brought together in their masters' shops. The result of the free system in Scotland has been, that the practice of apprenticeship is gradually dying out.

1733. Have you perceived in the evidence laid before the Committee, both the Committee of last year and the present, that there have been mistakes made with respect to the claims of the Scotch graduates for English practice?—Yes.

1734. What are those?—One is a statement, regarding which I had some conversation with Dr. Paris, in whose examination it occurred; in which it is stated that an application was made on the part of the Edinburgh graduates and licentiates of the College of Surgeons, to have liberty to practise as physicians, surgeons and apothecaries in England, about 30 years ago; now I am not aware that any such application was ever made 30 years ago; I cannot find, on referring to those of my friends who ought best to know the subject, that any such application to Parliament was ever made; I suppose that the error has arisen from an application for an Act, about the year 1830, I think, which was to empower Edinburgh graduates and licentiates of the College of Surgeons to practise as general practitioners in England; and the application for the Edinburgh graduates was assented to on that occasion by the Apothecaries' Company, but not the application on the part of the licentiates of the College of Surgeons; and there actually was a draft Bill prepared on that occasion, in which Edinburgh graduates were admitted to the right to practise as general practitioners in England and Wales,—I mean, prepared by the Society of Apothecaries themselves.

1735. There has been a plan proposed at various times, of having a single faculty for the purpose of organizing and regulating the profession; have you considered that question?—Yes.

1736. Can you favour the Committee with your opinion upon it?—I have no objection to the system of a single faculty, except the exceeding difficulty of establishing it in this country, without the overthrow of important existing institutions; such a system is followed in various continental countries, and it is found to work perfectly well in France; but it could not be introduced into this country without the overthrow of some of the existing institutions.

1737. Both universities and colleges?—Either universities or colleges; it could

could be very easily organized as a university system; perhaps the most simple way to organize it would be upon the universities, as in France; but if this were done, an end would be put to the incorporated bodies, which I consider to have been of great service to the country in respect to medical education and practice.

1738. Do you consider it attended with such eminent advantages, that you should run the risk of all the delay in a good adjustment of the question otherwise, and the opposition of those bodies, and the heats and dissentions that would arise necessarily in such a case?—I think that in England it is particularly difficult; in Scotland it would not be so difficult, because the titles of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians have become, for the reason already stated in the course of my evidence, rather honourable titles; the fellowship has become rather an honourable title than anything else, and under a one-faculty system, I have no doubt that the fellowship of those colleges would still be much coveted; I doubt however whether the same advantage would be secured in England under a similar system.

1739. In point of fact, is there any disadvantage in having different sources and modes of education, and different modes of authentication or ascertainment and certificate rather of the qualification of persons to act as medical practitioners proceeding from different sources; is there any objection to that if you can overcome the obstacles?—No; being under proper regulation.

1740. So as to secure a due admission of each certificate everywhere?—Exactly; if you had to legislate for Scotland alone, the matter would be very easily settled; all that would be requisite would be to state in such terms as might be thought best, what is the minimum of education sufficient to allow the medical practitioner to practise anything, and under that title to let him practise as he pleases; then leave the colleges as they are; the colleges would still thrive; their titles would still be coveted, of that I am satisfied. The Committee will easily see, that under the system pursued in Scotland, such really is, in point of fact, the case in that country now.

1741. But you get that result by taking the medical man, on the ascertainment and certificate of his qualifications from different sources, instead of deriving it from one central authority called the Medical Faculty?—Yes.

1742. Scotland is an instance in which that result, if it is thought desirable, may be obtained by allowing men to enter medical practise from different sources under different qualifications?—Yes.

1743. So that it may be obtained in that way as well as by a one-faculty system?—Certainly.

1744. Mr. *Walter*.] What possible advantage do you consider would result from the establishment of a single faculty?—I think that I did not say there would be any positive advantage in the establishment of a single faculty, but that I saw no objection to it excepting the difficulty of forming it.

1745. *Chairman*.] But are there any advantages in establishing it?—None, excepting the exceeding simplicity with which all the regulations for education could be carried into effect.

1746. Mr. *Wakley*.] A single faculty, you apprehend, would be under one system of government?—Yes.

1747. Do not you apprehend, that under the proposal now made, that there should be a Council of Health to regulate the proceedings of all the institutions, there would also be an approach to the establishment of one faculty?—I understand by one faculty, that there should be one corporation, including practitioners of every denomination; and in reference to that view, I mean to say, that in Scotland there would be no difficulty in uniting the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons.

1748. That is in Edinburgh; you are referring particularly to your two Colleges?—By a single faculty, I understand a corporation that includes under one body, practitioners of every denomination, physicians, surgeons and general practitioners; now, I believe that could be organized in Scotland without any great difficulty, because the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, I think, would assent to the union, were it thought advisable that such union should take place.

1749. Was that subject discussed before the conference?—Not at all; it was not approached.

1750. Mr. *Walter*.] You stated before, I think, that you did not see why

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

there should be this refinement of distinction which exists in England between the different branches of the profession?—Exactly, because we do very well in Scotland without it.

1751. That is the general opinion in Scotland, is it?—I think it is.

1752. So far as that opinion prevails, it would rather tend to favour the establishment of an uniform system?—Yes; it shows in my opinion, that in regard to the wants of practise, or the wants of the public rather, which ought always to be first considered, there is no difficulty in the establishment of a single faculty; in my opinion the public itself, and the profession along with the public, would always draw a distinction between the general practitioner, the surgeon and the physician, although they belonged all to one corporation.

1753. Colonel *Mure*.] You mentioned that in point of fact, at this moment in Edinburgh, in practice it is a single faculty; that the profession carries on its functions as a single faculty, that there is no real distinction known in practice in Edinburgh between physicians and surgeons?—Yes, there is.

1754. Is there a single consulting physician now in Edinburgh?—Yes, there are several.

1755. Who does not practise at all as what is called a general practitioner?—If you mean a consulting physician in the literal signification of the term, there is no such thing in Great Britain; there is no such thing as a consulting physician even in London; no man who attends only along with a general practitioner; there is no such thing; but by a physician I understand a practitioner who either attends medical cases along with another practitioner who consults him, and does not dispense medicines, or who, attending alone, gets a higher fee.

1756. Mr. *Walter*.] The effect of the establishment of a general college, of the nature proposed by the National Institute, would be to raise the general practitioner to the same standard in point of dignity as that of the physicians and surgeons, would it not?—No; even in that case, physicians and surgeons created through the confidence reposed in them by the profession and the public, would always stand out conspicuously from the general body.

1757. That would be a matter of opinion, would it not; in point of technical rank the general practitioner would be placed on the same footing as a surgeon and physician, if all were included under one head?—In point of right of practice he would.

1758. Colonel *Mure*.] In Edinburgh, the general practitioners are, in the great majority of cases, also M.D.'s, are they not?—A large proportion of them are.

1759. Then the only distinction is, that one portion of the M.D.'s and graduates in Edinburgh do practise pharmacy, and are, so far, general practitioners, and the others keep themselves distinct from pharmacy, and practise more in the nature of physicians?—There are very few who practise pharmacy with the title of M.D.; but many are in all other senses general practitioners.

1760. Or who have the degree of M.D.?—Yes, in Edinburgh; but out of Edinburgh there are many; in the country districts they must practise pharmacy; without it in country districts they could not practise at all, for there are few country districts that could support a chemist and druggist; so that it would be difficult to insist that medical practise and dispensing should be separated entirely.

1761. In Glasgow, I believe, there are a great number of gentlemen holding the degree of physician who practise as general practitioners, are there not?—Yes; indeed some druggists use the title of doctor of medicine in Glasgow; I have seen it over the shop-door of a druggist in Glasgow.

1762. But they have the degrees?—Yes, I presume so.

1763. Sir *Henry Halford*.] Do not you think that it is a pity that it should be so?—Certainly, as to druggists.

1764. *Chairman*.] With reference to a difference of opinion that arose in application of the principles as to the right of the general practitioners to examine in surgery, are you aware that that difference has been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties?—I understand that it has.

1765. How was that adjusted?—I do not positively know; I understand, however, generally, the adjustment.

1766. That the general practitioners are to examine generally in surgery?—Yes;

Yes; but that the College of Surgeons are to institute what they call a special examination in surgery.

1767. With respect to education in Edinburgh, the education in the Edinburgh College at present required for the purpose of enabling parties to obtain their degree, is entirely intramural education within the college?—Except upon the subject of practical anatomy.

1768. Then you allow an extra academical course to be taken upon that?—Yes.

1769. Upon any other subject?—No.

1770. Then you do not adopt the course taken in St. Andrew's, for instance, of receiving certificates of attendance upon certain classes in other places?—No.

1771. Does the University of Edinburgh object to that extramural education?—Excepting under certain conditions; we would have no objection to the attainment of extra-academical education in this way, that is, from bodies which, although not universities, have regularly appointed teachers elected by a competent authority, such as the school of the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, where the professors or lecturers of the College receive as regular an election as the members of the University of Edinburgh; also the teachers at the great hospital-schools in London, who always receive nomination by election.

1772. Do you object to the teachers appointed by the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh?—We do, because they are self-appointed teachers; it is sufficient that they be fellows, and then they may teach; but, I think, a further qualification is required. I do not know whether I speak in this respect the sentiments of my colleagues, but it is my own opinion, that extra-academic teachers ought to be recognized in Edinburgh by our university, were it thought by others desirable, provided a lecturer on each branch were appointed by the College of Surgeons or the College of Physicians, or both, in the same way as in the Dublin College of Surgeons.

1773. But you do not wish to recognize a person who only teaches on his own authority, having no other certificate of his qualification to teach than that he bears a certain diploma?—That is our objection.

1774. Colonel *Mure*.] You mentioned as the distinction between the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, and the joint Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, that the members of the Glasgow Faculty were, in point of fact, neither physicians nor surgeons, but general practitioners?—I have understood that there never has been any person practising in Glasgow as a pure physician or a pure surgeon.

1775. You found that distinction upon the circumstance that those two bodies being combined, their functions in fact merging in one, they embrace neither the function of the physician proper nor the surgeon proper, but that of the general practitioner, that they are combined?—Yes.

1776. You mentioned that the Glasgow course of education, as regards the class of physicians and surgeons, was less correct than that of Edinburgh?—I think so.

1777. That the examination was more lax?—It is said to be so. I said I could not be, of course, an adequate judge, but the general rumour is that the examinations are lax, comparatively.

1778. Does that remark apply to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons' School, or apply to the University?—The University of Glasgow is thought to be too lax in the examinations also; but I am told that the examinations have been improved in Glasgow University latterly.

1779. Do you mean that it is the general opinion of the medical world, that the Glasgow Colleges are less punctilious in their examinations than the other medical bodies in the country, that that is the general opinion in the country?—I think it is the general opinion.

1780. I observe, with reference to the course of education in this Tabular Statement, that the course of education in the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons is entered here, but there is nothing said as to the education required by the College of Physicians in Edinburgh?—No, the College of Physicians is not entered in the Tabular Statement; they have no course of education.

1781. But they have an examination?—They require the degree of M.D., to which there is an education attached.

1782. Then, in point of fact, there is nothing more done by them than to put their stamp upon the previous course of education and examination

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

which may have been received totally independent of their jurisdiction and their superintendence?—Nothing more, if the candidate is a British graduate.

1783. Nothing more than a certificate of education having been received elsewhere?—Nothing more.

1784. The faculty of physicians and surgeons at Glasgow do require a very strict course of education in candidates to be admitted into their body?—They require a course of education.

1885. And examination?—And examination.

1786. And in so far as they require that education, followed by examination by themselves, in so far they are as punctilious, or more so, than the College of Physicians in Edinburgh?—Yes, apparently; but the fact is, that the College of Physicians in Edinburgh cannot admit any one but a graduate, and that secures the necessary education.

1787. In point of fact, the degree granted by the College of Physicians or the license or the diploma, does not confer any further testimonial of advanced education or requirements?—No, not the license, which is now out of use; but the fellowship does, because there is a baliot, and the fellowship is never applied for till a later period of life.

1788. And then you say the fellowship requires no examination?—Not at present, except of a foreign graduate.

1789. Then it requires a certificate or a knowledge on the part of the college, of a certain amount of practice or experience?—It requires knowledge of the candidate's qualifications as a practitioner, and likewise special knowledge of his character.

1790. There is a point on which you wish to give an explanation?—In reference to the College of Physicians of Edinburgh not re-examining graduates before admission into the College, I wish to express a strong opinion I entertain, that, in any organization of the medical profession, when a student has been thoroughly and satisfactorily examined on his qualifications for practice, he should never again be subjected to examination on the same subjects by a different body at a later period of life, except on matters of pure practice; the fact that such re-examinations have been practised in this country has been the cause of a great part of the heart-burnings between the different educating and licensing bodies, and it is a source of much vexation to the students, who are thus kept for a great length of time, often after they have settled in practice, liable to examination on the minutiæ of subjects, which every practitioner must sooner or later forget; I think that there should be a well organized system of progressive examinations, as practised in the Edinburgh University, or after some such system, and that having passed those examinations, no other bodies should afterwards examine on the same subjects, whether a university or a corporation, except on matters of pure practice.

1791. With regard to that, would it not be more convenient and as effectual, if that testimony to education and acquirements which is given in the first instance by the College of Physicians, merely as founded on the circumstance of the complete education being vouched for by certificates from some other quarter, were given by the educating body, would it not be as well to confer that mark of distinction at once at the time the education is required, instead of having to go to the College of Physicians in Edinburgh to put their seal upon what is, in fact, already confirmed and established?—Quite so, and that is proposed to be done by the arrangements which have been already adverted to between the bodies in Edinburgh; the University of Edinburgh is to receive assessor examiners from the two Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; and when examined by this conjunct body, the candidate becomes both a graduate of the University, and a member of the Royal College.

1792. Mr. *Wakley.*] Under what arrangement is that to be done?—Under the arrangement which has existed since 1842, contained in the Suggestions formerly adverted to in my examination. We fuse the whole examiners into one body, and then divide the examinations into progressive examinations. After that the candidate, having been examined both by the University examiners and by examiners on the part of other Colleges, becomes a member or licentiate of the College of Physicians at once, without any further examination.

1793. Is that system now in operation?—No, it is proposed.

1794. Then virtually you are about to adopt the one-faculty system?—No, we are not.

1795. It

1795. It is a very near approach to it, is not it?—No; it is the physician and not the surgeon that that applies to.

1796. Is not the same thing to be done with regard to surgeons?—No, that is for the physicians; then for the general practitioners, the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons are to unite to form a single Board, and then the examinations are to be divided there duly between the different members of the Board.

1797. Sir *H. Halford.*] Is that arranged to take effect?—It can only take effect under an Act, because the difficulty which the candidate will have to overcome in the education to which he is to be subjected will be much greater than now, and unless there is an Act to enforce that extended education upon all the licensing bodies, and all the universities, it is impossible that one can do it.

1798. Mr. *Wakley.*] Then the College of Physicians is made a party to both arrangements?—To both.

1799. And stands between the two?—It is a party to both; but in the case of the general practitioner, he is to join the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

1800. Do you consider that two licensing bodies for Scotland would be sufficient, the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons?—Quite.

1801. Do you then consider that three are necessary for England?—No; unless to overcome the difficulty of legislation, from three bodies being already in existence.

1802. What advantages do you expect will arise from the constitution of a College of General Practitioners in this country?—I think that a College of General Practitioners seems to be necessary, to reconcile all the difficulties that lie in the way of legislation, in consequence, first of the existence of such a body in the shape of the Society of Apothecaries, and secondly, because the College of Surgeons will not take the General Practitioners under its wing as in Scotland.

1803. Sir *H. Halford.*] Do not you think it is desirable, that there should be the means of admitting persons to medical practice, under a somewhat lower qualification than that which is required for physicians?—Undoubtedly.

1804. Is not it necessary then, that there should be some third class, to supply the public in general with medical practitioners?—Yes; but speaking of England, I see no difficulty, if the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons would agree to it, in their forming an examining Board, to examine general practitioners here, as our two colleges propose to do in Scotland; neither do I understand what is the reason that prevents the College of Surgeons here, from taking the general practitioners under their wing, as is proposed in Scotland; there may be a reason; but I do not know it.

1805. Mr. *Wakley.*] Do you consider that heart-burnings have been caused by different examinations being conducted before different bodies?—Yes; upon the same subject, because one body may reject a candidate upon the same subject in reference to which he had been examined and passed previously by another body.

1806. You understand, that it is now agreed between the parties who have been conferring on the part of the College of Surgeons in England, and the parties who have been conferring on the part of the general practitioners in England, that the examinations in surgery are to be conducted at both institutions?—Yes.

1807. Do you believe that that system will work well?—I should be afraid that it would not work well; but, of course, I am speaking without an adequate knowledge of the feelings of the different bodies that regulate education; the same objection exists to the double examination by the English Universities and the College of Physicians, with reference to the title of physician; we propose to do this by a series of progressive examinations in Scotland, by one examining body constituted of the College of Physicians and the University examiners, and the same, I think, would be a great improvement, could it be accomplished in England also; I believe that most of those who are concerned in medical legislation in England, think that it would be an improvement in England also, if it could be effected.

1808. Sir *H. Halford.*] Would not that, in your opinion with reference to England, lead to the absorption of the order of surgeons into that of general practitioners?—I do not think so.

R. *Christison*, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

1809. Because I apprehend that surgeon, in the strict sense of the word, applies to a branch of the profession which can hardly be practised by itself?—I have already stated, I think, in my evidence, that in the system followed at Edinburgh, where the great majority of the members of the College of Surgeons are general practitioners, there is nothing to prevent a practitioner becoming a pure surgeon, and in point of fact, Mr. Liston and Professor Syme were exactly in the circumstance adverted to; they were fellows of the College of Surgeons, their brethren in the College were general practitioners, but they, from the very first, practised as pure surgeons, and never as general practitioners.

1810 Colonel *Mure*.] In point of fact, what is called a surgeon and general practitioner, are in Scotland combined in one?—They are often combined in one, but there is nothing to prevent their separation, and as I have already stated, the separation has actually taken place.

1811. Is not their education combined in one; is not a fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh required to undergo that course of education which renders him fit for becoming a general practitioner?—Yes; their education is the same.

1812. You mentioned to the Committee that the College of Physicians neither examine nor educate of themselves, but they take certificates of a certain course of education, upon which they found their license or diploma?—Yes.

1813. Is not that course of education again the same which qualifies a gentleman to be a member of the College of Surgeons?—No, it is not the same; it comes pretty near it, but it is not quite the same.

1814. If it were the same, it would, in fact, amount to one faculty as regards education?—Yes.

1815. What is the difference; what does the College of Physicians require which the College of Surgeons does not?—The qualification required for a fellowship in the College of Physicians in Edinburgh, must vary with the rules of the university whence the candidate comes; I have already stated that the College of Physicians must admit as licentiates all Scotch graduates; so we have been obliged to receive an old graduate of St. Andrew's, who was admitted as a graduate without education or examination formerly; but that is at an end; the Committee will therefore understand, that the education required in the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, must vary with the rules of the various universities whom the College are obliged to acknowledge.

1816. But virtually it is understood to be a complete course of medical education, similar to what is required for the College of Surgeons?—Quite analogous to the course of education required for a general practitioner, but it must be understood that the course of education required for a general practitioner by the College of Surgeons is an extensive one, it embraces every branch of medicine and every branch of surgery, everything with the exception of botany and natural history.

1817. Mr. *Wakley*.] What do you consider will be the standing of the new college if it should be instituted here, either as contrasted or in comparison with the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London?—It must be considered as the first or lowest grade of the profession; I will not say the lowest class of practitioners, because that would be using a term not fairly applicable to general practitioners; but I think that college must be considered as constituting the first or lowest grade in the profession, and the others as belonging to a higher grade.

1818. Do you, therefore, consider that it would have the effect of lowering the general body of practitioners in this country in rank and public estimation, would you fear that it would have such an effect?—That is a matter of speculation on which I would rather decline giving any answer; but I think that the College of General Practitioners, if they gradually raise their education as high as they are likely to do, will educate a highly accomplished class of medical men: and therefore I think that ere long, the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons will find that they do not regard their own interest in throwing loose this great body.

1819. You believe that in not taking them under their own protection, they are acting unadvisedly with regard to their own reputation and their own interest?—I think, in regard to their own interest, they are doing so, and for this reason; the education of general practitioners in Scotland has gradually and mainly through the example of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, been greatly

greatly raised during the last 30 years, and the result is, that consulting practice has been considerably diminished; I mean both as to physicians and surgeons, for the obvious reason that the general practitioners now rely more upon their own resources. Pure physicians and surgeons, under a similar state of things, must diminish in number in London.

1820. And generally speaking, the fellows and licentiates of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh are regarded as a well-educated body of men, in whom the public may fully confide?—I think so; I do not think there ever has been a time when there have been eminent physicians and surgeons in London, but there have also been as eminent physicians and surgeons in Edinburgh, although the surgeons in Edinburgh belonged to an incorporation, the greater part of whose members practised as general practitioners.

1821. If prejudices were completely set aside, can you, in your mind, discover any practical difficulty or reason why the College of Physicians of London and the College of Surgeons of London should not regulate the medical and surgical affairs of this country?—I think that prejudice is always the greatest difficulty that one has to encounter, and that this difficulty will always exist, so far as I can understand the matter, in England.

1822. But if that prejudice were removed, do you discover any difficulty in the admission of the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons to stand as the sole presiding, regulating and ruling bodies over the medical profession of this country?—I do not.

1823. Should you not fear as those two colleges are in existence, and with established reputations, that the institution of another college connected with the great body of the profession would in some measure partake of the character of the Society of Apothecaries, which is about to be extinguished; in other words, would you not fear that it would be regarded as a College or Society of Apothecaries?—If that body continue to dispense their own drugs, and to realize their incomes by the price of their drugs, as many of the Society of Apothecaries now do, I think that the effect of the institution of this great body of general practitioners would be injurious to the general interests of the medical profession.

1824. In entering upon your negotiation with the other parties whom you met, will you be kind enough to describe what documents you had before you?—This document, the Suggestions for alterations formerly described, as agreed to by the University of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

1825. The last of the Bills of Sir James Graham?—Yes.

1826. The Bill of the 28th July 1845?—Yes; and the Principles for a general measure of medical reform.

1827. The proposed charter of the London College of Physicians?—Yes.

1828. The proposed charter of the College of General Practitioners?—Yes.

1829. And the charter of the College of Surgeons of London of 1843?—I do not think we took that up at all.

1830. Was there nothing said with reference to any changes in that charter?—No.

1831. Nor to a more enlarged admission of members of the college?—No, there was no allusion to the charter of the college at all.

1832. After having considered all that has been done, is your mind at this moment resting upon any thing which you regard as an obstacle to the final settlement of the question?—I am not aware of any obstacle, so far as regards reciprocity, between the bodies in England and the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and the two Royal Colleges of Edinburgh.

1833. You are therefore necessarily assuming, as a foundation for the final arrangement, that all the Charters and Acts of Parliament which are now in existence, shall be so modified as to admit of perfect reciprocity of privilege throughout the empire?—Yes.

1834. That is one of the fundamental conditions of your agreement?—It is.

1835. How do you intend carrying out the establishment of a reciprocity of practice; is it by regulations which will be issued by the Council of Health?—Yes; regulations to be proposed, I apprehend, in the first instance by the different bodies regulating education, and then to be considered and arranged, if necessary, and sanctioned by the Council of Health.

1836. The constitution of the Council of Health was to be, as it is described

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

in the second clause of the Act of 1845, introduced by Sir James Graham?—That is to say, by the Secretary of State nominating all the members.

1837. Do you consider that it will be advantageous to the public, to establish a Council of Health?—Yes, for the regulation of the courses of medical education; but if it is understood that this Council of Health is also to take up matters relative to public health, other matters than medical education, I should say that it will have too much on hand, and that a different name should be got for it; the same persons may be admirably well qualified as councillors for education, who are not so for other matters, therefore a body that regulates medical education may be by no means the best, or in fact may be absolutely without the qualifications required for the very different questions which arise relative to the public health.

1838. Taking into consideration the duties which the council will have to execute with reference to medical education, you think the title badly selected?—I think so.

1839. If it be desirable to establish such a body for London, would it not be equally desirable to establish such a body for Scotland and for Ireland?—I think that there ought to be a Council of Health in the exact signification of the term, for each of the three countries, but co-ordinate, of course, parts of one general council.

1840. If a medical council were to be elected, consisting of three or four members, connected for example with the chief institutions in England, and two or three members connected with the chief institutions in Scotland, and as many more with reference to Ireland, do you not conceive that the Presidents for instance of such bodies, meeting either in Dublin or in Edinburgh or in London, to consider the state of medical education once a year, would be a body that could work with more facility and with greater advantage than such a cumbrous council as is proposed in the Bill you have before you, consisting of thirteen, not all of them medical men, and having lay influence?—I not only have no objection to the introduction of non-professional men into the council, but I think it is even desirable that there should be a certain number to regulate the differences that must arise among medical men; I would object to the membership of the council being attached necessarily to any office of the corporations, for the obvious reason, that the President might very naturally not be a person conversant with the subject of medical education.

1841. Are you aware that in the Bill of Sir James Graham no *ex officio* member is eligible?—No, it is not so in the last draft of a Bill in 1845; but it was so in that of 1842.

1842. Did you go through, and take clause by clause the last Bill of Sir James Graham's?—Yes; the last Bill was drawn up after the Suggestions were before Sir James Graham, and approved of by him.

1843. And then the suggestions were embodied?—The Bill was drawn up in reference to the suggestions; but the suggestions were to be embodied rather in the charters and in the bye-laws of the different bodies; there was little said in the Bill about university regulations, although we, in this document, entered fully into the subject of university study.

1844. What was the date of the suggestions?—May 28th, 1842.

1845. Were the suggestions which are framed in the paper which you have now in your hand, introduced, so far as they could be in relation to an Act of Parliament, in the Bill of July 1845?—As far as necessary; I think that Bill is entirely in correspondence with those suggestions; that nothing was introduced into the Bill which would not allow those suggestions to be carried out in the charters and bye-laws and statutes of the colleges and universities.

1846. And it was your understanding with the Secretary of State of the time, that he would endeavour to cause the charters to be so framed as to be agreeable to your suggestions?—Yes.

1847. How did you finally settle the system of registration, which you are aware is a very important detail?—We did not come upon that subject at all.

1848. Have you seen the plan of registration which was laid before the Committee of last year by the secretary of the College of Physicians?—Yes.

1849. You are aware that in that plan there can be a double registration of surgeons and apothecaries?—A man may thus be registered twice.

1850. But

1850. But no double registration of physician and surgeon, or physician and apothecary?—Exactly.

1851. That is a very important point in relation to what you claim, in reference to the right of a physician to call himself an M.D., although he is practising as a general practitioner; will you look at that plan of registration, and state to the Committee if it was taken fully into consideration at the conference with your colleagues from Edinburgh?—No; the mode of registration was one of the subjects not particularly taken up; the only shape in which the register was taken up was in reference to the question of the use of the title of Bachelor of Medicine, or Doctor of Medicine.

1852. Will you be kind enough to look at the proposed registration as exhibited in the plan which was presented to the Committee of last Session by the Registrar of the College of Physicians, and which plan it is stated in the paper called "The Principles" was agreed to unanimously by the conference, and say, whether there was at your meeting with the conference, any modification of that plan proposed and adopted?—The only thing was, that I believe, they would allow us to prepare a register for Scotland, such as we should desire ourselves.

1853. Should you desire to have a plan that should be approved by you for your members in England?—Certainly; I think an Edinburgh graduate, according to any arrangement, whether a bachelor of medicine or a doctor of medicine, should be allowed to have upon the register that title, although he may be in that class in the register which comprehends general practitioners; I do not see for example, why John Bacot first named in this register, should only have under the head of his license, Member of the Society of Apothecaries, if he is also a doctor of medicine; he may be prohibited from using the name of a physician in any public document; that may be all very well, but there is no reason in my opinion why he should not have the title of M. D. in the register, and there is no reason why he should not call himself doctor in the usual phrases of courtesy which pass between one man and another.

1854. Then it was not taken into consideration that by one of the clauses of the Bill to which you have referred, the last introduced by Sir James Graham, a man would be subject to a penalty, if being a physician, he practised as an apothecary, and used the title of physician?—You will observe, that in Sir James Graham's Bill, there was a distinction drawn between a doctor of medicine and a physician; physician being a title which gave the right to practise, but doctor of medicine being an honorary title.

1855. The words of the clause are as follow, "that he shall be subjected to a penalty, if he shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be, or take, or use the name or title of any physician, doctor, bachelor or licentiate of any faculty in medicine, or surgeon or general practitioner, or apothecary, or any name, title or addition, implying that he has registered under this Act, in a college to which he does not belong." Do you yourself understand, that although he be a physician, that is, a fellow or licentiate of the College of Physicians, and he practises as an apothecary, he would not be entitled to be registered as a physician, and that he would be liable to a penalty, if he used the title of physician?—Such is the understanding of the Conference; but as to the liability to penalty, I beg to observe, that I am averse to the introduction of penalties at all in the Act.

1856. Not of any kind?—Except for using a title falsely.

1857. Would you not impose a penalty upon an unqualified practitioner?—No; the feeling in Scotland is against penalties; that there should be other advantages held out to those who practise under diplomas, namely, appointments to public offices, reception into the army and navy, and so on, but that there should be no penalty for what is called irregular private practice.

1858. You stated just now that no complaints were made in Scotland, that the practice was too free there?—Not too free; it is free, but there is no complaint that it is too free.

1859. Are you aware of complaints that have been made from Scotland that there is no means of preventing an unqualified practitioner from pursuing his course?—No complaints have ever gone through me, nor have I ever heard of them; there may have been; I never heard of them.

1860. Do you think that any person should be allowed to practise as a medical man, and impose upon the public by false pretences?—I think that if a registration were established, a register would exist in which any person could see who was a legally qualified practitioner, and what the nature of his qualification

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

cation was: and if according to the Act such registered practitioner shall alone be appointed to the public services, and to public situations in hospitals, asylums, and the like, I think that there is no occasion for any penalty clause, except one punishing the false use of names on the register; I mean that there should be no interference with the head of a family or any member of a family in employing any man he likes as his medical attendant, although he should have no qualification.

1861. Do you think it is right that the head of a family should be permitted to employ an unqualified person for his children?—I think that the head of a family should be allowed to choose for himself; it is not in Scotland a grievance of any signification, the employment of unlicensed practitioners.

1862. Then quacks are not encouraged to any great extent in Scotland?—Very little; and it is singular that in England where there is a law against quacks practising, it is generally understood that there is much more practice of that kind than in Scotland, where there is no law to prevent it.

1863. *Chairman.*] There is a little difficulty about the registration in one respect in having no penalties; it is certainly a very great advantage that nobody should be appointed to public employments except those in the register, and so to a certain extent private parties are put upon their guard; at the same time the register is not in everybody's hands; the question is whether a person should be allowed with perfect impunity to represent himself, which he might do in a locality where parties had no means of checking him, as a person qualified by law to practise who is not so; for example, in a village or country town, a person has not the list of practitioners by him or the register to refer to, and he employs a person, as the public might employ him, on the faith of his being registered; are you quite sure that he should pass with impunity if he falsely takes upon himself a title which the register only can give?—I comprehend in my view a penalty clause against the false assumption of a medical title in the register.

1864. Suppose he calls himself a surgeon?—Of course there should be a penalty for that; a penalty for calling himself a physician or surgeon, apothecary or whatever it may be.

1865. Not a penalty for calling himself an M.D.?—Yes, if he is not one.

1866. Colonel *Mure.*] Would you not insist upon a fine upon a party coming to a place, and setting up an establishment as a physician, surgeon or apothecary, as in the case the Chairman put; would you not think that he should be subject to a penalty, upon going into a town or village, and imposing upon the inhabitants, who had no access to the register, in professing himself to be a person he was not?—Certainly, if he assumes any of those names. I do not see how a quack could get into anything like general practice without taking either one or another of those names, especially as the names, in the course of no great number of years, would come to be known all over the country as the only legal ones.

1867. We are not alluding to a person getting into an extensive practice, but coming and doing a great deal of mischief before he is detected?—If a quack could not get into extensive practice, there would be very few quacks.

1868. Mr. *Wakley.*] The curious thing is this, that a penalty is to be imposed upon a thoroughly qualified medical man who uses a title which does not belong to him, merely because he is not registered in that class, but there is to be no penalty imposed upon a man who puts forward and pretends that he is a qualified practitioner, and imposes upon the public in that character; is not that an extraordinary thing?—Will you allow me to say, that I do contemplate a penalty upon a man who misnames himself; if he calls himself either a physician or surgeon, or surgeon-apothecary, or doctor, but is not so.

1869. You would allow any person who chooses to establish himself as a quack?—Any person that represents himself correctly.

1870. If he represents himself, and acts as such?—Yes.

1871. Colonel *Mure.*] No man could be registered under the circumstances of fraud that you allude to, because he must have his diploma, unless he forges all his document, which is rather an extreme case?—Exactly.

1872. Sir *Henry Halford.*] It seems to be desirable that there should be an order of physicians not practising pharmacy for profit, does it not?—Yes.

1873. Colonel *Mure.*] Did this draft of "The Principles" come under your consideration with reference to the Council being empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to appoint a secretary, local secretary, &c.; did that come under

under your consideration during the conference that you had with the London body?—That was part of Sir James Graham's Bill, and was assented to by Sir James.

1874. Was it definitely understood upon what footing the secretary and local secretary were to be; were they to be in the nature of a separate Board for Scotland, or were they to be appointed for Scotland, but resident in London?—I have no doubt that it was understood that the secretaries for Scotland would be resident in Scotland, and so in Ireland.

1875. You mentioned that there was no clinical school for surgery in Glasgow, and that that was a defect in the system of education, as compared with Edinburgh?—Yes; nor in clinical medicine also. The professor of clinical surgery in Edinburgh is a distinct professorship, but the professorship of clinical medicine has been held by the other professors of the faculty, and they give lectures in their turn.

1876. Then in point of fact, the deficiency in Glasgow amounts to this, that hitherto there has been no separate Crown chair established in those departments?—Not exactly, it is not that, but they have no recognised connexion with the hospital in Glasgow, so that the professors of medicine and surgery in Glasgow, though they were willing to give lectures also on clinical medicine and surgery, as is done in Edinburgh, could not do it, they could only do it by being elected ordinary physicians and surgeons to the hospital.

1877. Do you think that if an institution for the purpose of delivering clinical lectures was established in Glasgow, it could then be done there as well as in Edinburgh?—You will find that there are very great jealousies between the University and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, and likewise the governors of the hospital in Glasgow, who are in the hands of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

1878. Then in fact, owing to jealousies between the University, the Faculty of the Physicians and Surgeons, and the Hospital, they have obstructed the progress of that particular branch of science in Glasgow as a school of medicine?—As I understand, very much.

1879. Have those disputes and differences produced the same effect with reference to any other branch of medical or surgical science?—Not that I am aware of.

1880. Is there anything peculiar in the science of clinical surgery and clinical medicine that should cause this rivalry or difference to have a more mischievous effect than in reference to other branches?—No; as I understand it, the influence possessed by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons with the Governors of the Hospital at Glasgow, has prevented any permanent arrangement being come to, by which the professors of the Glasgow University can deliver lectures in that hospital.

1881. That, I suppose is owing to some circumstance of a late date; it has not been always so, but is owing to some difficulties which have been experienced with regard to other branches, in consequence of some late disputes amongst them?—No; the system of clinical tuition was introduced into the University of Edinburgh exactly 100 years ago, but never has been introduced into that of Glasgow.

1882. Has there always been a dispute between the bodies?—I do not know; that has been the cause for some time back.

1883. You mentioned that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow had been excluded from the operation of Sir James Graham's Bill?—They were not included.

1884. Are you aware what was the reason of their exclusion?—There was, in the first instance, very great difficulty in including them, because they were considered to be a corporation too many in Scotland.

1885. The College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh were included, but the joint body in Glasgow was excluded?—It was not intended that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow should receive the extended privileges that were to be conferred upon the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

1886. It was considered that one College of Physicians and Surgeons, either jointly or separately, was sufficient for Scotland, without extending it?—Yes, and another objection on the part of the English bodies was, that there was at Glasgow a complete fusion of practitioners, of men who were neither physicians

R. Christison, Esq., M. D.

9 May 1848.

nor surgeons, but only general practitioners, and had been so from the very commencement, I believe, of the foundation of that Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

1887. Are you of opinion that the practice of chemists and druggists in Scotland requires some degree of reform or superintendence in its present state?—It does, just as much as in England; in England an attempt has been made lately to institute a national association of chemists and druggists of England, which has met with very great success, but they are still not endowed with any power to regulate the practice of chemists and druggists.

1888. Has any proposal been made or any measure set on foot in Scotland with reference to this subject?—No.

1889. Do the higher grades of the science in Edinburgh exercise any authority or jurisdiction over the chemists and druggists of that city?—No; the College of Physicians has a nominal power, but it has never been exercised.

1890. Has not the Glasgow University a similar power?—Not the University; I do not know what power the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons may have, but the University certainly has no such power.

1891. The Committee have been given to understand that the medical body of Glasgow have a power, which however, is not much exercised, but a very considerable power if they chose to exercise it?—Very likely; just as in Edinburgh.

1892. But which is not exercised there?—No; it has not been exercised for a very long time. Will you allow me to state, in reference to the question regarding the establishment of clinical medicine and surgery in Glasgow, that Glasgow is by no means the only school defective in that respect; it is but fair to state, that the same defect prevails in most of the schools of London.

1893. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else which you wish to state to the Committee?—The only thing I wish to say is, with reference to the difficult question of physicians being allowed to dispense medicine; I think possibly the difficulties might be reconciled, by allowing them to dispense medicines in the rural districts. I have no objection to physicians being prohibited from dispensing medicines in great towns; but I think it would be an injury to the country, if physicians were to be prevented from dispensing medicines in rural districts, inasmuch as it would put an end to the possibility of there being any physicians established in such districts.

1894. Colonel *Mure.*] The Committee understand you to say, that you thought the circumstance of a gentleman having received a college education, and having obtained the honour of M. D., was rather an advantage to him than otherwise, even if he should go to the provinces and not act as a physician, but practice pharmacy; instead of doing him harm it would rather do him good, and the public would have the same security for his education?—I do not know otherwise how it is that so many English students, studying in Edinburgh, but settling in England, and acquiring a legal right to practise in England as general practitioners, by joining the Apothecaries' Society, should take the degree of M. D., unless it were that this gave them the character of having gone through a higher education, and therefore of being better qualified for practice. I do not see why such a degree should be taken by that class of men, unless it proved of service to them, and if it has, it must have proved of service to the country where they practised. I do not see, therefore, why obstructions should be put in the way of practitioners acting in England in the same way as in Scotland.

1895. Has it occasionally happened to very distinguished practitioners in the provinces in England to go to the Universities of Glasgow or Edinburgh, for the purpose of getting their seal of honour of M. D. appended to their names?—That has been when they intended to alter their line of practice, from general practice to that of a physician. Every year we have in Edinburgh general practitioners from England studying in that way.

1896. But are there not instances where they have done so, meaning to carry on their previous system of general practice?—No, I think not.

Veneris, 12° *die Maii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Hamilton.	Sir Henry Halford.
Mr. Wakley.	Colonel Mure.

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Christison, Esq., M.D.; further Examined.

R. Christison, Esq. M. D.

12 May 1848.

1897. Sir *H. Halford.*] HAVE you had a further communication since we last had the pleasure of seeing you, with the representatives of the three bodies in London?—Yes.

1898. What is the result of that conference, with respect to the question of using the title of doctor of medicine on the part of general practitioners?—They agree that it shall appear upon the register of general practitioners in Scotland, but they object to its appearing on any part of the register, other than in the column of physicians, for England.

1899. That the title of M.D. should not appear upon the register with reference to general practitioners in England?—Yes.

1900. Had you the register before you on that occasion?—Yes.

1901. What was the opinion as to the register; were there any defects pointed out with reference to it?—The only defect was, that in the opinion of the three gentlemen from Scotland, the register ought to present, in any department of it, any professional title, especially derived from an university, which any practitioner might possess; and it was agreed that on the register a general practitioner, and of course a surgeon also, might have appended to his legal title for appearing in that part of the register, his title of bachelor of medicine, if he possessed one; but in England not the title of M.D. if he possessed it, even according to the proposed new order of things respecting the mode of conferring that degree.

1902. Was there a reason given for that proposal?—The reason given is contained in this copy of the resolutions then agreed to, which, at the request of this Committee on Tuesday last has been supplied by Dr. Francis Hawkins, the honorary secretary of the meeting, namely because otherwise in England the public might suppose that persons, that is to say, general practitioners with the title of M. D. before their names, were registered in a class to which they did not belong.

1903. The object of that, I understand, was to preserve the order of physicians distinct from that of general practitioners in England?—Yes.

1904. What do you think should be the age for the general practitioner?—I think that the general practitioners should not be required to be more than 21.

1905. Were there any other points which formed the subject of conference upon the last occasion?—There were other points, which are all contained in this copy of the whole transactions that have taken place between us and the four London bodies.

1906. Will you be so good as to state those points?—This is the Minute of May the 6th; the first resolution was, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that all universities granting degrees, which confer privileges under the intended General Act, should be subject to the power to be granted by that Act to the council to call for returns, and to depute visitors to inspect the examinations. It was also resolved, that in order to facilitate reciprocity of practice between the three kingdoms, it is expedient that the fees for examination of candidates should

R. Christison, Esq. M.D.

12 May 1848.

be distinguished and kept separate from those required for admission into the respective colleges; it was finally resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, no variation from 'The Principles' proposed for a general measure, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery, would be required by local circumstances or existing interests in Scotland, which would contravene or be inconsistent with the substantial provisions implied in them." The next resolutions were passed at a meeting on the 10th of May; first, "That in order to facilitate reciprocity of practice, it is expedient that in the register of medical practitioners according to classes, as recommended in 'The Principles,' &c., under the head of qualification, should be entered, in the case of practitioners who remove from one kingdom to another, the qualifications which such practitioners possessed in the kingdom from which they remove as well as the qualification on which they are registered in the country in which they settle; second, also, that there is no objection to the degree of bachelor of medicine being appended in the register to the names of those general practitioners who have obtained that degree; third, but that in the register for England the degree of doctor of medicine ought to be affixed to the names of those persons only who are registered in the class of physicians, since otherwise, in England, the public might suppose that persons were registered in a class to which they do not belong; fourth, that a uniformity of qualification of the respective members of the medical profession being secured according to the 'General Principles,' &c., when a registered member of a college in one division of the kingdom passes into another division, with a view of practising there, he shall be admitted into the corresponding college or colleges of the country into which he removes, without examination, on paying the fees of admission of the college or colleges, and that he then shall be registered accordingly."

1907. Mr. *Wakley.*] What fees of admission are meant, the same as for examination?—No; there are to be two fees; in fact the colleges have a separate fee for examination and a fee for admission, but they are generally so charged, that when a candidate joins the college, he pays them all in one sum; but it is agreed that the examination and admission fees shall be kept separate, that the member of one college having paid both fees, on removing to another country, shall pay only the admission fee of the college; not the examination fee over again, because he is not to be examined.

1908. Is anything stated with regard to what would be the probable amount of those fees?—That has been a matter of conversation, but there was no definite agreement come to.

1909. Is it to be a nominal or a substantial payment?—A substantial payment.

1910. Sir *H. Halford.*] Is it contemplated that the stamp-duty should be repaid?—No; we all agreed that it would be unjust, that in removing from one country to another, the member of one college should repay the stamp-duty, as the stamp is of course a stamp common to the whole country, to the whole three Kingdoms, and the stamp in some cases is very high; in the case of a fellow of the College of Physicians, 25*l.*

1911. Mr. *Wakley.*] Is there anything stated in the resolutions as to how long it is necessary that a person on removing from one part of the kingdom to another, should have resided before he should be entitled to admission?—No.

1912. Nothing on that point?—No.

1913. There was no restriction as to residence?—No; that point was not considered at the conference.

1914. Are you aware, on former occasions, that that has been a point much insisted upon, particularly by one of the professors of the University College of London, that there ought to be a residence of some two or three years?—No; I am not aware that there was a proposal of any such restriction, and I certainly consider it would be very unjust that there should be.

1915. Sir *H. Halford.*] You consider that no restriction is necessary?—Yes; every such restriction puts an end to everything like reciprocity.

1916. Mr. *Wakley.*] Are you aware of the proposal that an individual should not be entitled to admission at a college in another part of the kingdom, until he had undergone an examination, and resided some two or three or four years at the college where he had undergone that examination?—I now remember some such thing was brought forward by one or other of the professors of either University College or King's College, London, but I remember also,

that

that it was at once rejected by us as being wholly irreconcilable with the idea of reciprocity.

1917. As nothing was said at the conference on that subject, was there any discussion relative to students who had undergone their curriculum of education in this country, going into Scotland and undergoing their examinations on their producing the testimonials which qualified them for examination in England?—There was nothing said, nor do I suppose that any such restriction was contemplated, or has ever been contemplated; I never heard of any one having contemplated restrictions upon students taking their license or degree from any college or any university that they chose.

1918. Do you clearly understand the question?—I clearly understand the question. It was a question that arose in the year 1842 also. Will you allow me to state that the great objection to any restriction of that sort is, that it is very well known that different schools have various reputations in their several departments; that the students come to know this very well, and that students pass from one school to another, to study those branches for which each school happens to have the greatest celebrity; any such restriction would at once put an end to all such reciprocity of study; in the University of Edinburgh the candidates are educated partly in England and partly in Edinburgh; the candidates for the membership of the College of Surgeons here, and for the license of the Apothecaries' Company, are educated partly in London and partly in Edinburgh. There is no doubt that this is a useful system, for the reason that I have mentioned, and as it serves to keep up emulation among the different schools.

1919. You will not infer from my question that I am in favour of the restriction, but my object in putting the question is, that such an important point should be distinctly understood by all the negotiating parties, therefore, I would put the question in this way: supposing a student had completed, as he considered, his studies in London, and had registered at the College of Surgeons as a student in London, and at the period when he desired to undergo his examination, instead of being examined at the College of Surgeons in London he proceeded to be examined at the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, do you consider that the qualifications which would have entitled him to examination here are to entitle him to examination at the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh?—I consider that they would.

1920. Without his having attended any course of study whatever, or any branch of study whatever in Scotland?—That is the case at present, and reciprocally; it may be a question whether the rule ought not to be adopted which at present prevails in the three universities in Scotland; namely, Edinburgh, Glasgow and the Marischal College of Aberdeen, each of which requires residence for one academic season; I think that it would be a very proper regulation, that every student who appears for examination before one of the corporations for its license should have done the same thing; there may be objections, but I do not know of any.

1921. Then, supposing the arrangement, which I cannot say has been fully explained, but is hinted at in "The Principles" to be adopted, and that there be a College of General Practitioners established in London, and that a student, in order to obtain a right in England to practise as a general practitioner, should be compelled to undergo two examinations in this metropolis, one before the College of Surgeons when he would obtain his diploma from that college, and the other before the College of General Practioners when he would also obtain his diploma from that College, provided he could acquire the same right by undergoing only one examination before the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, what do you consider would be the effect upon the institutions which I have described?—I do not know that the effect would be detrimental to those institutions; I think that a student is subjected to a hardship by the system proposed for general practitioners in England, but at the same time I do not consider that the inconvenience to which he is subjected is so great that it would entail any material inconvenience upon the respective schools and colleges, because at the present moment it is very well known, that a general practitioner who has received his title in Edinburgh undergoes, before he can practise in England, an examination before the Society of Apothecaries in England.

1922. That is under the existing arrangement?—That is under the existing arrangement.

1923. But under the other arrangement the circumstance that I have referred

R. Christison, Esq. M.D.

12 May 1848.

to would be of a very different character, because it certainly appears by all that has yet been published and all that has yet been explained with reference to the proceedings of the conference, that an individual should obtain the same privileges and rights by one examination in Scotland, as he would obtain by two examinations before two bodies in England?—By one series of examinations, not one examination, but one series of examinations.

1924. A series of examinations in the schools of the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

1925. Sir *H. Halford.*] Is it distinctly understood that in order to qualify a student to be a general practitioner in England, he is necessarily to be examined by the College of Surgeons in England?—Yes; if he is examined by the College of General Practitioners in England, he must be examined in surgery by the College of Surgeons also. In reference to this, I beg to call the attention of the Committee to a resolution contained in the extracts from the proceedings of the conference committee of the date of April the 8th, which I was instructed by this Committee to obtain, which resolution is "That the Royal College of General Practitioners ought to be possessed of an unrestricted right to institute such examinations as it may deem necessary, for testing the competence of those persons who intend to practise as general practitioners, but that it ought not to institute special examinations in surgery."

1926. Mr. *Wakley.*] Was there anything stated with reference to the order of the examinations?—No.

1927. As to whether the College of Surgeons should examine first, or the College of General Practitioners should examine first?—No.

1928. Nothing was stated on that subject?—No.

1929. Does the document which you have read contain all the resolutions at both meetings?—At both meetings, and at the prior meeting upon that particular subject on which I have now been questioned.

1930. Is there any point remaining unsettled now between you and the London Conference?—No point that came before us, and we took into consideration every point which we considered to be important.

1931. Colonel *Mure.*] When you say unsettled, you mean as not being discussed and agreed to?—Exactly.

1932. Not with reference to the question of dropping the title of M. D., if a Scotch practitioner comes to practise on this side of the Tweed?—Yes, that is agreed to; while at the same time we reserve our right to express our opinion upon the matter before this Committee.

1933. Mr. *Wakley.*] Did you agree that a general practitioner who had become a doctor of medicine in Scotland should not have the title of M. D. attached to his name on registration here?—We consented to that because the fellows of the College of Physicians particularly consider that it is necessary to define very distinctly the difference between physicians and general practitioners in England.

1934. Did you point out to the President and fellows of the College of Physicians who were at the conference, that they had agreed to a double registration on the part of the College of Surgeons; in other words, that in this register which has been put in by the Registrar of the College of Physicians, all the qualifications are inserted of those who are members of the College of Surgeons and those who are fellows of the College of Surgeons, and those who are licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company; will you examine it and see if it is not so?—I think that the three several registers here contain only the title to admission in the particular register in which the name appears, and the correlative title.

1935. If you will examine it closely you will find that all the titles are given with reference to the fellows and members of the College of Surgeons and the licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company, with the exception of the title of M. D.?—Under the head of persons practising as surgeons, I do not see any other title introduced excepting the title which relates to the College of Surgeons.

1936. But do not you observe that there is a double registration of the same name; you will find a double registration?—I am quite aware that in another register the name appears again; they here put the license only which gives them the title of general practitioner or surgeon-apothecary.

1937. But still you find a double registration of the surgeon and of the apothecary?—Yes.

1938. With the titles respectively which they possess?—Yes.

1939. But

1939. But you do not find the same thing with regard to physicians?—No.

1940. Was it explained at the conference why one rule should obtain with regard to surgeons and apothecaries, and a totally different one should be observed with reference to physicians?—No; the statement was given generally, that the introduction of the title of M.D. opposite the name of a general practitioner in the register of general practitioners would lead to confusion in England; it was stated by us that it would lead to no confusion in Scotland, for that the several grades in the profession were sharply separated in that country without any restriction as to the use of titles legally possessed.

1941. Sir *H. Halford.*] You assented to the force of the argument with respect to England?—No; I cannot say that we assented to the force of it; but we assented to the propriety of consenting to the proposal in order to attain unanimity, as far as possibly could be, in reference to all the great measures about which we were met.

1942. But you did not think it was urged without reason?—In short we did not consider it a point of consequence to contest; that was rather our feeling; that so far as concerns the interests either of the public or of the corporations, it is not a point that deserves to be contested.

1943. Do not you think there may be advantages in England in keeping the different orders distinct?—I think there are advantages in enabling the public to know who is a physician, who is a surgeon, and who is a general practitioner; but I recur to what I have already said, that in Scotland we have no difficulty, or the public, I should say rather, has no difficulty in distinguishing who is a physician, or a surgeon, or a general practitioner, from his mode of practice.

1944. Do not you think it is desirable that there should be an order of physicians not practising pharmacy for profit?—Certainly.

1945. You think that is desirable?—Most desirable; and of general practitioners also.

1946. Not practising pharmacy?—Yes.

1947. Colonel *Mure.*] I think you said in your last examination, in the course of your evidence, that you did not see any objection to the one-faculty system, that you thought, on the contrary, there would be no objection to it, and that it might be advantageous as removing the complication of the present system arising from three or four bodies exercising the dispensation of medical privileges?—Yes, undoubtedly; but at the same time, I think I made a very important provision, that this could not be done without the destruction of existing corporations, which have been of great service to medicine and surgery.

1948. But still, if the thing were to be done over again by Parliament, and without reference to the existing privileges of those corporations, you would not consider it absolutely necessary that there should be that broad distinction as to the doctor of medicine which now prevails?—I should not consider it necessary to establish that broad distinction by legal means, conferring exclusive privileges and exclusive right to use the title, for the reason that was given, that the public itself would always draw the distinction.

1949. Sir *H. Halford.*] Do you think it would be desirable that general practitioners, generally speaking, should not practise pharmacy for profit?—I consider it desirable that general practitioners should not practise pharmacy wherever drugs can be easily obtained by the public from a chemist and druggist; in short, I consider it very desirable that the practice of medicine and surgery should be separated as far as possible from the practice of pharmacy.

1950. You think it objectionable that the mode of remuneration should be by pharmacy?—So objectionable, that in many parts of Scotland where the practitioner exercises pharmacy, he either charges not at all for his medicines, or charges a merely fair remunerative price; in short his practice of pharmacy is of no consequence to him; he would rather be without it; but he is obliged to practise it, because there is no chemist and druggist in his neighbourhood to whom his patients can apply.

1951. Would it, therefore, be desirable to make a general rule that general practitioners should not practise pharmacy for profit?—No, it could not be made a general rule, because there are many parts of the country where no chemist and druggist could obtain a living; the whole departments of the profession, in short, must be frequently combined in one, in small towns and villages, and in rural districts.

R. Christison, Esq. M.D.

12 May 1848.

1952. Colonel *Mure*.] Then, in so far as you consider it expedient that the two functions of consulting and attendance should be distinct from that of pharmacy, to that extent you think that the one-faculty system would not be expedient to be adopted, even without reference to the existence of those institutions which now interfere with its establishment?—I think that is a different shape in which to put the question; I am now asked whether it would be expedient to adopt the one-faculty system; but formerly I was asked whether the one-faculty system was admissible; now I think the one-faculty system admissible, but it is a different question whether it is expedient, as its expediency must be taken in concurrence with a rooted system of a very different kind, which has prevailed for centuries in this country.

1953. Perhaps I misunderstand, but my impression is, that the one-faculty system would necessarily be combined with the practising of pharmacy on the part of those members of the medical profession under that system who chose it?—Yes.

1954. But in answer to a former question, you said you thought it was expedient that under all circumstances, the consulting practice should be separate from pharmacy and dispensing medicine?—I apprehend that it is expedient that it should be separated where possible.

1955. Upon principle, and not with reference to existing institutions?—Yes.

1956. Then, as the one-faculty system would involve that mode of practice, it follows, that in so far you would object on that ground to the one-faculty system?—If you will allow me to explain; in France there is the one-faculty system; medical practitioners do not practise pharmacy there, but nevertheless, the line between physician and surgeon and general practitioner is distinctly enough drawn, merely by the wants of the public itself; there are pure physicians, and pure surgeons, and general practitioners in France, although they all belong to one faculty.

1957. Sir *H. Halford*.] Does not the same impossibility apply in France as to forbearance on the part of medical practitioners to practise pharmacy for profit, that applies in this country?—Consequently in France there is a minor order of practitioners, called Officiers de Santé, who practise everything.

1958. A distinct order?—A distinct order, with inferior education.

1959. Colonel *Mure*.] In fact, I understand you to say, that you are of opinion generally that the French system, where a freedom as to general practice prevails, is preferable, but that even under that system, it would be expedient and advisable that voluntarily and spontaneously the distinction to which you advert, should be made by the members of the profession?—By the public and the members of the profession.

1960. Sir *H. Halford*.] Are you aware of what proportion of the practice of France falls into the hands of those minor practitioners?—Not distinctly; though I have understood that a considerable portion of the practice falls into the hands of the minor practitioners, but necessarily my information upon that head is scanty, and derived at second hand.

1961. Do you not think, that the impossibility you speak of, of dispensing with that sort of practitioner, is of itself a reason for maintaining a distinct order of physicians?—I do not know, because there is a strong public reason on the other hand, for allowing such an inferior order of practitioners, supposing them to be legalized as such, to present evidence of a higher education; in short, coming back to our own country, where those matters are better understood, it is necessary that the general practitioner should be licensed after an education and an examination not of very great extent and severity, otherwise many rural districts of the country would be deprived of regular practitioners; consequently, legislation must look always to the minimum in regard to general practitioners; such being the case, it is, in my opinion at least, most desirable for the interests of the public, that such general practitioners should have an inducement to take a higher education than that which is absolutely necessary; one of those inducements will be, as I hope, that according to the arrangements entered into by the bodies who met here two days ago, the general practitioners will be allowed to show upon the register that they have undergone an education for the degree of bachelor of medicine at the university. Now, if this is a good reason for showing the title of bachelor of medicine, it must be also, so far as the public interests are concerned, a good reason for the general practitioner showing that he has undergone the education necessary for receiving the degree of doctor of medicine;

medicine; and it is on this account that we desire that the general practitioner in Scotland shall not be prevented from showing that title upon the register; but nevertheless, we are perfectly willing that the English bodies should decide that question for themselves, so far as England is concerned.

1962. Colonel *Mure.*] In fact, you do not object to members of your body in Scotland coming to practise in England, being subjected to the same restrictions to which the English surgeons are subjected?—Not so far as concerns the title of doctor of medicine, because the number that would ever practise in England or Scotland having undergone that education, cannot be large; but on the other hand, the necessity of showing the title of bachelor of medicine in England, is, to us, a vital point.

1963. Sir *H. Halford.*] Then, the only practical distinction between the physician and the general practitioner is, that the one has a higher qualification than the other?—Precisely.

1964. There is not, necessarily, any difference with reference to the mode of his practice?—I consider that if a gentleman has undergone the whole course of education and examination to be rendered necessary in every part of the three kingdoms for attaining the title of doctor of medicine, and that he has joined the College of Physicians, if he find subsequently, as not a few at present do, that it is for his interest to become a general practitioner, I say, I consider it very hard upon that gentleman, that on being placed in the register of general practitioners, he should not be allowed to show that he has had an education superior to the class of general practitioners at large, and I have already stated reasons of public interest also, for allowing him to show that title of doctor of medicine on the register; but I repeat, that so far as regards England, at the conference the day before yesterday, we assented to the principle that the English bodies should regulate that matter for England as they pleased.

1965. Colonel *Mure.*] In some of the former negotiations in reference to other Bills, probably to Sir James Graham's Bill, was not that difficulty got over; did not Dr. Paris, as the representative of the College of Physicians of England at that period, concede that point as to the appending the title of doctor of medicine in the register, by a Scotch gentleman, intending to practise as a general practitioner?—I do not exactly know that the point was taken up so fully as it has been lately, but I consider that the use of the title was provided for by one of the clauses in the draft prepared by Sir James Graham, on July the 29th, 1845; persons registered or unregistered are forbidden to use any medical or surgical title which they do not legally possess, and among these, doctor of medicine is a distinct title from that of physician; it is so, I see, on looking at clause 33 of that draft.

1966. In fact, under that clause, a gentleman practising as a general practitioner in England, a member of the profession in Scotland, would have been entitled to append the designation of M. D. to his name, if he did not ostensibly give out that he was a physician?—Certainly; both a doctor of medicine of Scotland and a doctor of medicine of England; I am assured by the members of the conference that there are doctors of medicine of the English universities practising in this country now as general practitioners.

1967. Then, in point of fact, the basis of the arrangement in the present "Principles" is more stringent with reference to that point than the basis of the previous arrangement that was come to on that occasion?—Yes.

1968. Mr. *Wakley.*] Although you have yielded, therefore, the point, for the sake of agreement, your opinion as to its impolicy remains unchanged?—It does.

1969. Are you aware that a great number of physicians are practising in England as general practitioners, using the title of doctors on their doors?—Yes; but allow me to explain; I do not understand that those gentlemen practise as general practitioners according to the English sense of the term, that is to say, making profit by the dispensing of drugs.

1970. There are exceptions; but it is believed, that the rule is, that there is an advantage derived in the dispensing of drugs, even in the cases to which I refer; was it mentioned at the conference what was to be done with those gentlemen; are they to be prevented in future from using the title of doctor?—Yes.

1971. They are to be deprived of that privilege?—Yes.

R. Christison, Esq. M. D.

12 May 1848.

1972. Colonel *Mure.*] When you speak of the dispensing of drugs, as being one of the breaches of the higher standard which a physician ought to uphold, does not the practice of surgery also constitute a breach of that standard in the eyes of the College of Physicians of London; is it limited to pharmacy?—There is no physician who practises surgery, as that branch of the medical art is now understood.

1973. But the question refers to the gentlemen whom you allude to in the provinces in England who have M.D. appended to their names, though acting as general practitioners; you were understood as rather to imply that they would only be amenable to reflections on the part of the College of Physicians for the practice of pharmacy holding that title?—Yes.

1974. There must be many of them who also practise as surgeons in the small towns of the provinces, would they not be also found fault with for practising surgery?—I do not understand that there is any objection on the part of the College of Physicians here, and certainly there is none on the part of the College of Physicians in Edinburgh, to a physician practising any surgery that he can practise.

1975. The question refers exclusively to England; if you are competent, from your own knowledge, to give an answer to the question, do you not think that the title of M.D., borne in England, particularly in the provinces, excludes the practice of surgery by a person who is a member of the College of Physicians?—I do not think so; I am aware that there are fellows of the College of Physicians in London who practise surgery in so far as regards the minor operations of surgery.

1976. Sir *H. Halford.*] But they could not be registered as physicians?—Yes, they are registered as physicians.

1977. But they could not be registered as physicians and surgeons both?—No; but it is very well known that at one time no physician would practise even the simplest operations in surgery, but I believe the whole profession has recovered from that delusion, and that even the purest physician in London will practise the minor operations of surgery when necessary.

1978. Colonel *Mure.*] Even the great London accoucheurs at this day are several of them, or many of them, doctors of medicine, are they not?—Yes; and fellows of the College of Physicians of London.

1979. The practice of midwifery is a surgical practice, is it not?—It was at one time an exclusion from the College of Physicians, but it is so no longer.

1980. In point of fact, in so far as regards medicine and surgery, it may be said to be a one-faculty system in London at this moment; the only point that is excluded is the practice of pharmacy?—Not entirely, because the mere practice of the minor operations of surgery is a very limited part of surgery; a physician practising those never expects a fee for it.

1981. If a man may practise the minor operations of surgery he may practise the larger operations; I suppose it is not a matter of degree; do not you think that the practice of the great London accoucheurs is one of the larger operations of surgery?—No, it is not a surgical operation at all, any more than bearing a child is a disease.

1982. Sir *H. Halford.*] Is it not desirable for the sake of the public, that there should be an inducement for certain students to apply themselves more particularly to one branch than to others?—Yes, I consider that all students, up to a certain point, should study every branch of the profession, and then, after that, their attention should be turned to one branch or the other; but at the same time I have no doubt that the demands of the public would induce that mode of study without any corporation laws, especially in a great capital such as London, or even in a metropolis such as Edinburgh.

1983. Supposing a person is in want of a very skilful surgeon upon any particular occasion, is it not desirable that he should have the means, from a public record, of ascertaining what the qualifications of particular practitioners are?—The mere fact of a surgeon's name being upon a public register, is no proof of his possessing superior qualifications; he must have experience; he must have acquired the confidence of the public and the medical profession, and then he would be well enough known without being marked out in the register.

1984. It is some evidence that he has applied himself to that branch of practice?—It is, undoubtedly.

1985. Colonel *Mure.*] Do you think that according to the existing system in France,

France, where the one-faculty system may be said to prevail, there is any greater difficulty in a person who requires medical or surgical advice and attendance, ascertaining who is a first-rate surgeon or physician in his neighbourhood, than there is in London?—I do not consider that there can be any greater difficulty there, than there is, as I have already stated, in Scotland.

1986. I had occasion during a residence in Italy to observe that there was a body of practitioners there who were called Professors of Lesser Surgery, and who were regularly educated at the colleges or universities, and who received a diploma and a license to practise in those particular branches which are comprehended under that denomination of lesser surgery, which comprises bleeding, corn-cutting, and a great many other things of that description, and many of them are extremely able men, and subsequently rise to the higher grades of the profession; is there any body similar to that in France?—Not so far as I am aware; the Officier de Santé in France is, as I understand, a general practitioner.

1987. There was never anything of that kind existing in this country, at all events?—Never.

1988. Do you think that that is a body of men that there would be any advantage in having in this country?—No; we have too great a variety already.

1989. Sir *H. Halford.*] What do you consider to be the proper age for the admission of a general practitioner to practise?—I should prefer the age of 21, not that many would take the title at that age, but then a fair proportion would be capable of taking it, and I think they should not be deprived of the opportunity of doing so, provided they could qualify themselves sufficiently by that age.

1990. That should be the minimum age?—That should be the minimum age.

1991. Do you think there are advantages in protracting it, that the student would commence practice under better auspices who should have deferred his commencement to a later period?—My objection to that is, that you subject all to one common level; in Scotland, I believe, that the greater proportion of the general practitioners do not take that title till the age of 22, many of them not till 23, but still there is a considerable number, also, who take it at 21; considering the extended course of education required for general practitioners, at least by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, with whose operations I am best acquainted, I consider that if a candidate, at the age of 21, passes the examinations, to which he is subjected by that College, he is competent to practise his profession.

1992. Do you think that that is as long a period as is necessary to constitute a thoroughly accomplished medical man?—No; "thoroughly accomplished" is a very large phrase; no man can be thoroughly accomplished as a medical practitioner without subsequent experience; he must acquire it gradually; but at the same time you must license him at an earlier period, in order to enable him to acquire that experience. At the schools he receives elementary education; it is impossible to teach a man to be a practical physician, surgeon or general practitioner at the schools, or even at the hospitals; he must go and practise for himself; at an hospital he only sees the practice of others; it is by a man's own practice that practical skill is, in the end, to be acquired; there is, therefore, a point up to which he may be educated with advantage at the schools, and after which, there may even be a positive disadvantage in retaining him any longer there; now, I think that many would be as able to commence practice at 21 as others would be at 22, 23 or 24, and that we ought not to reduce all to one common level; I anticipate no injury to general practice throughout the country from general practitioners being allowed to commence practise at 21, so long as a full course of education and competent examinations are enforced.

1993. What length of study is proposed to be required of general practitioners?—In the charters of the proposed incorporation of general practitioners of England, five years are specified, but it is understood that this includes the time spent in apprenticeship, or pupilage; the precise time which a candidate for the title of general practitioner is to spend at the schools has not yet been considered; but all the members of the conference committee agreed, that a student who studies entirely at a school should not be required to spend so much time as one who derives his qualification partly from apprenticeship or pupilage.

1994. Not spend so much time in the schools of medicine?—That he should not be required to spend so much time in his whole studies if he attends for a certain period at the schools, and does not derive his qualification partly from

R. Christison, Esq. M.D.

12 May 1848.

apprenticeship; I believe that the gentlemen of the Apothecaries' Society would not desire that the period spent at the schools should be above three years; I mean necessarily spent at the schools.

1995. When you speak of the schools, do you mean at schools for general education?—At medical schools; that they should not be required to attend necessarily above three years, and some even think two enough; on the other hand, our strong opinion in Scotland is, that a student whose medical studies are taken entirely at medical schools, cannot be required to attend for a longer period than four sessions, if his object be only to attain the title of general practitioner.

1996. Do you think there is any danger or inconvenience to be apprehended from the period or extent of the studies of the general practitioner being fixed too high, or from the age being fixed too high?—Very great danger; the danger of general practitioners being reduced too much in number, so that the less peopled parts of the country would, in defiance of any legislative enactment, fall into the hands of irregular practitioners.

1997. So that, in fact, the object would be defeated by attempting to require too much from them?—It appears to me so.

1998. And upon that ground, does it not appear to be very necessary and desirable that there should be an order above that of the general practitioner?—Undoubtedly; but if my own opinion were asked upon that particular matter, I should state that those higher orders of practitioners might be perfectly left to be formed by means of a mere honorary title; I mean a title without legal qualifications, given upon a certain education and examinations; such at least is our experience in Scotland; our College of Physicians, and College of Surgeons confer upon their fellows scarcely any legal title, or at least, what legal title they do confer, has been for a century in abeyance, and, nevertheless, we find no want of candidates for the fellowship of those two colleges.

1999. You think it should rest with the great medical bodies, to confer that title without any legal recognition?—I believe there could be no objection to such a system.

2000. Mr. *Wakley*.] When you refer to the higher order of practitioners, you mean gentlemen who have attained higher titles at universities and colleges?—Yes.

2001. Do you believe that so far as competency is concerned, there is a better class of medical men, or one upon which the public have a better right to rely, or one more thoroughly competent to treat disease than the general practitioners of this country?—Yes, for the reason already stated, that it is impossibe to educate all general practitioners bearing that title to the degree which one would desire for practitioners in this country.

2002. I am speaking of them as a body?—I have a very high opinion, indeed, of the general practitioners as a body in this country.

2003. Have you not for example, a high opinion of the qualifications of those gentlemen who have obtained medical certificates from Edinburgh, and are practising as general practitioners in England?—Precisely; I misunderstood the question; I supposed the question referred to general practitioners to be licensed under the proposed Act.

2004. After the elementary knowledge has been obtained at the schools, is not the good, the competent, and safe practitioner created by experience?—Certainly.

2005. We understood when you left the Committee on the last occasion, it was with a view of going before the Conference; you have done so, and have made memoranda of three points, which were to be considered by you in that conference?—Yes.

2006. You read a resolution, dated April 8th, are you aware that at the last examination it was found, that a difference of opinion had prevailed, with reference to what had been agreed to between the representatives of the College of General Practitioners, and the President of the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

2007. That the President of the College of Surgeons understood that it should be a *sine qua non*, that the College of General Practitioners should not examine in surgery practice, and the representative of the College of General Practitioners had stated to this Committee, that he understood that the Council of the College were to have the unrestricted right to examine upon surgery; the production of the resolution, which is now before the Committee, leads them to infer that the subject was again introduced to the notice of the conference at your last meeting;

meeting; is that so?—I merely asked for a copy of the resolution which had been come to upon that matter, in order to reconcile the apparent discrepancy of opinion between the two gentlemen in question.

2008. Was not the subject re-discussed?—It was not, because it was considered that this resolution settled it.

2009. You say that it was considered to be settled by this resolution?—That resolution empowers the College of General Practitioners to examine in surgery, while there is to be a special examination in surgery by the College of Surgeons.

2010. The resolution is as follows: "That the Royal College of General Practitioners ought to be possessed of the unrestricted right to institute such examinations as it may deem necessary for testing the competence of those persons who intend to practise as general practitioners, but that it ought not to institute special examinations in surgery;" what meaning was attached at the conference to the word "special" as it is here introduced?—The meaning was, that there should be a distinct examination by the College of Surgeons on surgery, but that that should not preclude the College of General Practitioners from examining in surgery along with other subjects of examination.

2011. That was stated to be the understanding?—That was the understanding.

2012. So that the College of General Practitioners is to make surgery one of the branches of its investigation?—One of the branches of investigation, as I understand.

2013. The College of Surgeons is to institute special examinations in surgery alone?—Yes.

2014. The other matter, which is one of very great importance, was with reference to the charter of the College of Surgeons of 1843, which, if you recollect, was one of the subjects to which you were to call the attention of the conference; was that subject introduced, and did the representatives of the College consent that that charter should be abrogated, or that it should be in any way modified so as to suit the views of the great majority of the members?—I put that question as desired by the Committee, and the answer given was, that no such change had been made in the charter, and that it was not the intention of the College to make any such change.

2015. You understand that the Council of the College of Surgeons do not intend to make any representation to the Crown that any alteration should be made in their existing charter?—For the purpose mentioned by the Committee.

2016. Have they proposed that there should be any alteration made in it?—My question was confined to the precise question given by the Committee, whether any change was to be made in the charter, with the view of admitting a larger number of the existing members of the College to fellowship; and the answer was, that no change had been made, or was contemplated.

2017. Did you, as one of the results of your conference, prepare the heads of a Bill?—We agreed that the heads of a Bill should be prepared, but the time required for it is too long for us to have done it for this meeting of the Committee; however, measures have been taken for a meeting on Saturday, (to-morrow) to commence the preparation of it, as the general feeling is that the parties, who have come to an agreement as to the provisions contained in these extracts of minutes, cannot experience any great difficulty in so altering the heads of a Bill prepared in Sir James Graham's time in 1845, as to accommodate it to the resolutions which have been come to by the conference.

2018. Then you have not, at present, any single document in which the subjects are drawn up in methodical order, showing what are the matters upon which you are specifically agreed?—No; but the conference deputed a sub-committee to draw up that document.

2019. When is the sub-committee to meet?—To-morrow.

2020. When do you expect that that document will be producible before this Committee?—As it is to be prepared by the sub-committee of the conference, I do not consider that any great time will be required for the purpose.

2021. Does the sub-committee include any gentleman from Scotland?—Yes; one from each body; one from the College of Surgeons, and so with the College of Physicians, the Apothecaries' Society, and the National Institute, and one from Scotland.

2022. And who has agreed to remain in town to participate in that important labour?—Yes.

2023. Colonel *Mure*.] Do you mean that this is to be an agreement between

R. *Christison*, Esq. M. D.

12 May 1848.

the University and the faculties of Edinburgh and the London faculties, exclusive and irrespective of either of the other bodies in Scotland or in Ireland?—I stated, that on a former occasion the University of Glasgow and the University of Aberdeen, had given in their adhesion to the agreement come to by the bodies in Edinburgh, and sanctioned by the bodies in London; and that I did not imagine that there could be any greater difficulty in getting the concurrence of those other Scotch bodies now than there was on the former occasion; of course we are not able to pledge the other bodies in Scotland to what we are entitled to pledge the two Colleges of Edinburgh and the University of Edinburgh.

2024. Mr. *Wakley*] Was not it understood at the conference, as it had been explained previously in this Committee, that the conduct which had been pursued with reference to yourselves from Edinburgh, would be pursued with reference to all the other legally constituted medical authorities, and that all would in turn be brought before the conference?—We could only speak as to the probability of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen in Scotland.

2025. But is it not understood that all will have the same opportunity in turn?—Oh, certainly.

2026. That induces me to ask whether, on the last occasion of the meeting of the conference, you had any representative of the Senate of the University of London present?—No.

2027. Was any reference made to that body?—It was cursorily talked of as a point that would require revision, but it was not made a regular matter of business.

2028. Nothing was definitely settled with respect to that body?—No.

2029. Colonel *Mure*.] You spoke of the object being now, after the result to which you have arrived, to prepare the heads of a Bill, and that there was to be a sub-committee, comprising certain gentlemen of the London bodies and faculties, and one gentleman from Scotland; that I presume was to be upon the understanding that that one gentleman from Scotland represented the feelings of the whole of the medical bodies in that country?—No, not at all; the object was that we should have something specific to show afterwards to the representatives of other bodies concerned in this great measure of medical legislation, and that so many bodies had come to an agreement; it was thought desirable that the whole of the heads of the Bill should be prepared, in order that those should be shown to the representatives of the other bodies which have still to be consulted, not merely in Scotland, but likewise in Ireland.

2030. Do not you think it would have been preferable that the gentlemen from the other bodies should have been brought up to town, especially from Glasgow, for the purpose of going through the same conference you have gone through with the London gentlemen, and that it is desirable to put off even attempting any final arrangement in the shape of the heads of a Bill until you have seen them?—I think not; I think it is best to do as the conference committee have done.

2031. Mr. *Wakley*.] With regard to the plan of registration, you see in the third column, the public appointments and the individual's rank are to be inserted, do you consider that a judicious plan?—I think that it would be a subject of difficulty; if all the public appointments of every man were entered, it would require an unwieldy column in the register.

2032. Considering that public appointments are obtained very frequently by intrigue, and very frequently not involving on the part of their possessors the slightest degree of medical merit, do not you consider that that is placing other practitioners, who have not adopted the same plan to push themselves in the world, in rather an unfair position, and that therefore the register would be more perfect if, instead of the public appointments, you were to insert merely the addresses of the registered parties?—I think there is an advantage in the principle of the chief public appointment of every man being introduced, because it is very often by a public appointment that a man is more distinctly marked out by the public.

2033. You surely do not consider that the majority of public appointments are to be obtained by merit?—Well, upon the whole, I do think so; at least in Scotland; we may not always have the best men appointed, but I think we generally have good men appointed to public offices.

2034. Sir *Henry Halford*.] Is it proposed that surgeons in the army and navy should be members of the College of Surgeons?—That question was not considered by the conference committee; my own opinion is, that they ought to be so.

2035. Mr. *Wakley*.] When you were here before, there was something said with regard

regard to the Charter of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh; have you anything to add to that?—A copy of the Charter of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh was, I think, lodged with the Committee; but if not, perhaps it would be better lodged by the representative of the College of Physicians; I have also brought with me at at the request of the Committee, a revised copy of the draft of the Charter of the Royal College of Physicians of London, which I was requested by the Committee to obtain. This is the revised charter with alterations, but it is not printed in the proceedings of this Committee; this amended draft, dated the 10th of May 1848, I will now deliver in.

[*The same was delivered in*; *vide* Appendix, No. 4.]

2036. Is there any note of the alteration?—No; but the principal alteration is as to the admission of existing physicians in England as members of the College under the new charter. I should wish to add that I had no opportunity of examining this charter; the copy was sent to me at the conference, but I have examined it since, and there is only one correction that would require to be made, because an article in clause 5 assumes that the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh may admit as a fellow one who is not a doctor of medicine; now it cannot do so; therefore no such clause ought to appear certainly in the charter of the sister institution.

2037. That is an error, with regard to the state of the law?—Yes.

2038. Your charter forbids your doing so?—Our charter prevents us from doing so. There is another defect in the same clause, which however Dr. Renton, as representative of the College of Physicans of Edinburgh, will be able to consider with the conference committee after my departure, but which it appears to me is rather too strict, in regard to the admission of doctors of medicine of a foreign university now practising as physicans in England. This clause requires that such doctors shall have resided for two years at an university; under that condition the article in clause 5 will be, I suspect, almost inoperative, few now practising as doctors of a foreign university possessing that qualification; and I think that as this measure merely regards what is to be done for once, it might be made more liberal, without any serious injury.

2039. Would you in the case then of physicians practising with foreign diplomas, put any limit as to university residence?—No; it would be much less hard upon them to require them to submit to an examination; I certainly think there ought to be a restriction upon gentlemen now practising as physicians in England on a foreign degree, obtained without any residence in any university; but to require that they shall have been two years residing in an university is too severe a restriction.

2040. You are aware that under the plan of registration contemplated, without reference to the College of Physicians, such persons would merely be registered with their English qualifications, and not those derived from abroad; that is, their qualifications in the United Kingdom?—Yes.

2041. Is there any other point to which you wish to refer in the amended charter?—Yes, there is an article in clause 31, in which the charter confers upon the College of Physicians the right of giving, in certain circumstances, the degree of doctor of medicine; I object, decidedly, to that right being given to any body, except a university.

2042. Do you know of any instance in which such right has been conferred upon any college?—No; the object of that article in the clause is an important one; it is to enable a general practitioner, who may not have obtained the title of doctor of medicine in his youth, to pass from general practice to physician's practice; but in Scotland, the universities have agreed to grant a limited number of degrees in the same circumstances, on conditions, which in 1842 satisfied Sir James Graham; and I know of no reason to prevent the London University from extending the same indulgence in the case of general practitioners in England.

2043. Do you remember the heads of the conditions on which it was proposed to grant such degrees?—That the general practitioner should be of a certain age; that he should have been engaged in practice for a considerable term of years, and that he should be subjected to the proof of having undergone a full education, although not a university one, and to examination more especially in matters relative to practice.

2044. Is there any other point that occurs to you?—I think, that if the use of the title of M. D. on the register by a general practitioner is to lead to confusion,

R. Christison, Esq. M. D.

12 May 1848.

the granting of the title of M.D. by a college of physicians must lead to still greater, besides the risk of injury to the interests of university education.

2045. Colonel *Mure*.] You have alluded, in the course of your evidence, to the title of bachelor of medicine; what is the exact distinction in the Scotch universities between bachelor of medicine and doctor of medicine?—The Scotch universities do not yet give the title of bachelor; but it was agreed on, that that title should be given as a substitute for the present title of doctor of medicine, which is now given upon pretty nearly such qualifications, as regards professional study, as will be required for the bachelorship of medicine and surgery.

Robert Renton, Esq., M.D., Examined.

R. Renton, Esq. M. D.

2046. *Chairman*.] YOU are a member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh?—I am.

2047. Are you now president?—I was president.

2048. When?—In 1842.

2049. Of course you are very well acquainted with the laws and institutions of the body to which you belong?—I think I am; at the outset of my examination, I beg permission of the Committee to make one observation of a general nature; it is this: that I am so persuaded of the high importance of the contemplated measure to the public and the profession of establishing an uniform system of education and examination of candidates for the license of general practice throughout the kingdom, with the right of full reciprocity of practice, that if I should find myself obliged to differ in opinion from either of my colleagues or any of the English delegates, on some of the more subordinate details of the measure, I beg it may be distinctly understood that I most willingly refer such points of difference either to the decision of this Committee or to the Council of General Education.

2050. You anticipate, in short, from what has already passed, an agreement as to all the material points that have been under discussion?—I do.

2051. And you are very anxious to state to the Committee that you would be extremely sorry that any disagreement on subordinate matters should stop the arrangement to which you attach such importance?—Certainly.

2052. There are certain subordinate points which you would be willing to leave to the discretion of the Committee, or if that they should be thought better, to the Council?—Certainly.

2053. What are the privileges of your body, the College of Physicians of Edinburgh; have they any exclusive privileges?—The privileges of practice are very limited, extending over a portion of the Old Town of Edinburgh.

2054. You heard Dr. Christison's evidence on that point?—I did.

2055. Did he state them correctly?—I think he did.

2056. You have nothing to add, I suppose, to what he said relative to the boundary to which those privileges extend on the one hand, and the neglect of enforcing them on the other?—Nothing.

2057. In point of fact they never have been enforced?—They never have been enforced.

2058. Do you require any examinations when you admit persons as fellows or licentiates of your college?—An individual possessing a British degree is entitled to become a licentiate of the college, without examination upon the production of his diploma.

2059. Do you require any certificate of education at all, except that which is implied in the degree?—Nothing further.

2060. As to a British degree, do you attribute the same effect to a degree, for instance, of Oxford or Cambridge, as to a degree of Edinburgh or Glasgow?—The same.

2061. And the same to that of the College of Dublin?—The same to that of the College of Dublin.

2062. Then, the admission into your body is no further guarantee of the qualification and fitness of a party admitted, either as a member or licentiate, to practise medicine, than is implied in the possession of that degree?—No further.

2063. Do you require any certificates at all of his being actually in practice or having practised?—No; no certificates.

2064. Dr. Christison has referred us to a tabular view of the standard of education

education in the different universities and bodies in Scotland, and in some instances elsewhere; are you acquainted with that table?—I am.

2065. Do you know anything of its construction and accuracy?—I have reason to believe it is very accurate.

2066. From inquiry into the matter?—From inquiry into the matter.

2067. Are there many persons practising in Scotland purely as physicians?—Not many, I should say.

2068. Are there some in Edinburgh?—A few; very few.

2069. In Glasgow, a few also?—I should imagine there are very few there.

2070. And through the country, it is presumed, not many?—Not any, scarcely.

2071. Do any members of your body practice as general practitioners?—They do.

2072. Along with persons who possess the diploma of surgeons, and in the same manner?—In the same manner.

2073. Making no difference in their practice?—No difference.

2074. Not dispensing medicine themselves in the large towns?—No, they do not dispense medicine in the large towns.

2075. The higher class, at all events, do not?—I may say, not any class.

2076. But, in the country, they do dispense?—They do; they are under the necessity of doing so in the country.

2077. Inasmuch as it would be idle to give a mere prescription where there was no druggist or apothecary's shop in the neighbourhood from which the medicine could be supplied?—Certainly.

2078. Have you been personally cognizant of the arrangements which have been made from time to time within the last few years, with the different bodies in London, particularly with the College of Physicians of London, the College of Surgeons of London, and the Apothecaries' Society, for the settlement of some general code of regulations for medical practice in Great Britain?—I have.

2079. When did those conferences begin?—In 1842, when I was first connected with the conferences.

2080. There had been some previous arrangements made in 1838 and 1839, had there not?—There had been some arrangements entered into by the Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh, London and Dublin, as far back as 1838, and there had been some arrangements with the bodies of Edinburgh, in 1839.

2081. Only with Edinburgh itself?—With Edinburgh itself in 1839.

2082. Do you think that it is of importance to the Committee to go into the details of those arrangements at all?—Perhaps it may be of importance that the Committee might understand the views that were entertained by those bodies at that time; I do not know that it is so.

2083. It was in 1842 that the arrangement with the London bodies came directly into play?—Yes.

2084. And you have been cognizant of the whole negotiations that have taken place?—I have.

2085. Have you seen what is called "The Principles"?—I have.

2086. Were those communicated to you?—They were.

2087. You have been present, along with Professor Christison and Mr. Wood, at the various conferences that they have had since you came to town last?—Yes, I have.

2088. You have now adjusted almost everything with those three bodies, except some very subordinate details?—I think we have.

2089. Did you come to an understanding with them as to the mode in which persons, holding degrees from the Universities of Scotland and diplomas from the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, are to be admitted to practice and to registration as practitioners in England?—We have come to this conclusion and agreement, that individuals holding the degree of bachelor of medicine are to be allowed, when they remove into England, to use that title, although practising as general practitioners; but the bodies here object very strongly to individuals possessing the qualification of M. D. being allowed to appear with that in the register along with the title of general practitioner, to which we have assented.

2090. And you do not wish to disturb, in that manner, the course of English custom and practice?—Just so; they allowing us in Scotland to adhere to our

R. Renton, Esq. M. D.

12 May 1848.

own practice there, and allowing in the register of general practitioners, not only the title of bachelor of medicine, but also the title of M.D. to be appended.

2091. That point then being settled, is there any other point that remains in your mind to be adjusted as to the principles upon which a practitioner from Scotland holding a degree from a university there, or a diploma from the College of Surgeons, or being a member or licentiate of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, is to practise medicine in England?—No, there is no point of importance except one.

2092. There is no point of importance upon which you have not agreed?—No, there is no point of importance, except perhaps one, upon which we have not agreed; indeed, I cannot even say, except one, for I do not think it formed part of the conference.

2093. Are the Committee in possession of the whole principles of the arrangement from the evidence of Dr. Christison?—Quite so.

2094. And from the documents he has produced?—And from the documents he has produced.

2095. Have you anything else to add to that?—Nothing occurs to me.

2096. Are we to understand you then, upon this part of the case, as concurring entirely in the evidence of Dr. Christison, which you have heard given?—Yes.

2097. Then so far as you can see or at present know, you do not anticipate any real difficulty or obstruction in coming to a general arrangement to which you attach so much importance?—I do not.

2098. Upon the basis of "The Principles," as now explained and shown in practical effect, with reference to the proposed charters which are to be taken out by the three bodies?—No difficulty whatever.

2099. And admission, upon the principles and conditions of those charters, to the register of practitioners in England?—Just so.

2100. Does anything occur to you upon the other part of Professor Christison's evidence, with respect to the necessity of having an entire education within the walls of the College as qualifying for degrees?—One part of his evidence, although I do not at all disagree with it, yet I do not think it was so explicit as perhaps it might have been with regard to that point; I allude to the qualifications of private teachers. For, by an arrangement come to by the College of Physicians, individuals proposing to give lectures upon any particular subject, are to be subjected to examination by the College, and to have a diploma, or letter of testimonial of competence issued according to the appearance made. I perhaps may lodge a copy of the regulations with the Committee which have been framed by the College of Physicians with reference to the qualifications of individuals professing to teach any given branch of medical education. The objection urged by Dr. Christison against admitting the tickets of individual lecturers was that they had not been tested as to their competency to teach; that the men set up of their own accord without any test being applied. To obviate that objection, the College took into consideration a plan by which it might be obviated, and the result of their deliberation is contained in the regulations which I now place before the Committee—

[*The same were delivered in*; *vide* Appendix, No. 5.]

2101. The result of that, as the Committee understand, is, that no member or licentiate of your body is to be recognized as a lecturer. If he gives them of his own accord, they are not to be taken as qualifying the candidate for admission?—Exactly.

2102. If he desires to give lectures in that character, he must undergo a separate examination for that purpose?—Certainly.

2103. And in respect of that separate examination, he gets a certificate as a qualified lecturer?—Certainly.

2104. And in that way, although he may not lecture under any special appointment in the University of Edinburgh, yet his lectures will be recognized on your college granting to him a certificate that he is well qualified to give lectures upon the particular subject?—Certainly.

2105. And it is only on the condition that he holds such a certificate that he is entrusted by you as a well qualified person to give such lectures, that you propose that the education received by his lectures should be taken *ad idem* with education upon the same subject received within the walls of the University?—Perfectly so.

2106. And

R. Renton, Esq. M. D.

12 May 1848.

2106. And this copy of the regulations which you now produce, explains the views of the College with respect to that matter?—Certainly.

2107. Looking then to the qualification of a party as a lecturer, so ascertained, you, individually, do not see that the distinction taken by Dr. Christison is well grounded, in not giving the same effect to his lectures as to the lectures of a person specially appointed by the University, or by the proprietors or trustees of an institution to give lectures?—Certainly not.

2108. Is there any other point on which you wish to qualify the evidence of Dr. Christison?—Nothing particular occurs to me.

2109. Have you got the existing charter of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh?—I have.

[*The same was delivered in*; *vide* Appendix, No. 6.]

2110. Have you got the charter proposed to be granted?—I have got the charter proposed to be granted.

2111. When was this charter, proposed to be granted, adjusted?—In 1842 and 1845.

[*The same was delivered in*; *vide* Appendix, No. 7.]

2112. Mr. *Wakley*.] Do you find now that the proposals are made, that it will be necessary to make any alteration in consequence of the new agreement that has been come to in London?—Scarcely any alterations.

2113. But you have not the least objection, on the part of the College, to make the alterations that will be required?—Not the least; I also put before the Committee an enabling Bill of ours, for obtaining a new charter.

[*The same was delivered in*; *vide* Appendix, No. 8.]

2114. But the modifications which would be required, if the objects of the agreement at the conference were carried into effect, have not been made?—No; I have furnished a copy to the conference of the proposed new charter, but we have not yet obtained their opinion concerning it.

William Wood, Esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Examined.

W. Wood, Esq. F. R. C. S., E.

2115. *Chairman*.] YOU are a fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh?—Yes.

2116. And have been president, repeatedly?—I have been 43 years a fellow, and twice I have had the honour of being president, having sat in the chair for four years.

2117. And I believe enjoy the full confidence of that body?—It is not for me to say that.

2118. You have heard the evidence of Dr. Christison?—I have.

2119. And have heard the evidence of Dr. Renton?—I have.

2120. You have heard their evidence with reference to the negotiations that have taken place with the different bodies in London, at different times, as to a general system for regulating reciprocity of medical practice in the United Kingdom?—I have.

2121. As you have heard their evidence, I have to request you to mention anything that occurs to you with reference to it; if there is anything in which you differ from that evidence, or if you have anything material to add?—Pointing directly to the conferences which have been now held with the London bodies, I have nothing to add to what has been said by Dr. Christison and Dr. Renton.

2122. According to your understanding, there is no really material point upon which you are not now all agreed?—I think not.

2123. And so far as you can see, the agreement extends so much into the larger details, as well as to the general principle, that you do not anticipate any difficulty in framing a measure upon the subject?—I do not.

2124. Dr. Christison referred us to a tabular view which contains, among other things, the standard of education which you require in granting diplomas in surgery?—Yes.

2125. Is that tabular view correct in that respect?—It was perfectly correct when it was made; I was induced to take the charge of making that tabular statement, with a view in the first place, of seeing how nearly the different

W. Wood, Esq. F.R.C.S., E.

12 May 1848.

bodies approximated in their opinions with regard to the education of medical men; and to give an opportunity to students to follow the course that was suited to their views and plans; at the time it was prepared, it was sent to each of the bodies, and corrected by each of them; some little alterations have been made since, which I think, in the copy which was given to the Committee, are marked in ink; so far as I know, it is now correct.

2126. Mr. *Wakley*.] Have you a copy of the charters of your college with you?—I have not brought it; it is in a little volume; I have it at home. I will send it, if the Committee will allow me. We have no separate publication of the charters; they are embodied in the volume, and run from 1505 to 1813.

2127. Have you made any application to the Government for any modification of your charter?—I cannot say exactly that we have made an application to Government; we are anxious to do so, and extremely anxious to get a new charter; we had reason to think that, connected with the arrangements which were to be made for framing a Medical Bill, it would be necessary for us to get a new charter; perhaps we should have had a charter at the same time that the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and of Dublin got their new charters, but it so happened that we, to get a charter, required to have an Act of Parliament to enable the Government to give that charter, in consequence of our charters having been ratified by Parliament.

2128. Having been confirmed by Acts of Parliament?—Having been confirmed by Acts of Parliament; as the Bill did not go on, and Government did not bring in an enabling Bill as it was called, we have not received a new charter, but we shall be most happy in any way to be put to rights by a better charter than we have now.

2129. Was a draft of the charter you wished to possess drawn?—Yes, it was drawn, but it was never printed till now; it was drawn up by the law person acting under Sir James Graham, with his sanction [*producing the same.*]

2130. That is a draft of the charter which you desired to possess; in what year?—In the year 1842.

2131. Has it ever been published?—It has never been published.

2132. It is printed now?—Yes, since I came to London, for the use of the Committee.

2133. Is that document precisely the one which you desire to see enacted into a charter, as it now stands?—Yes.

2134. Are its provisions suitable to the arrangements which have been adopted by the conference?—I think perfectly so.

[*The same was delivered in; vide* Appendix, No. 9.]

2135. You are not aware that any alterations are required in consequence of the adoption of "The Principles" which have been agreed to by the conference?—I think not; but we have only given in that new proposed charter, since it was printed, to the four London bodies, and it has not yet been considered by them.

2136. It was not read before the conference?—It has been read, but not yet considered or discussed.

2137. Are the Committee to understand, that supposing any modifications are required, so as to suit the matters of general agreement at the conference, with a view to the enactment of a Bill which shall be suitable to the whole kingdom, that you would at once agree to them?—Yes.

2138. And in making that statement, you feel confident that you are speaking the opinion, or expressing the wish, of the great body of the College to which you belong?—I have full authority to give my consent to them.

2139. Was an enabling Bill prepared and brought into Parliament by Sir James Graham, in order to enable the Crown to grant you a new charter?—Yes.

2140. Do you hold a copy of that Bill in your hand?—I do.

2141. Are there any parts of it which particularly apply to the case of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh?—Yes.

2142. What are those parts?—I will state them; the first is clause 3, which is as follows: "And whereas the privileges, freedoms, liberties and immunities theretofore made, given and granted to the chirurgeons and barbers of Edinburgh and their successors, were confirmed by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, holden at Edinburgh the 17th day of November, in the year 1541: And whereas the same, and also all rights, privileges, liberties and immunities theretofore granted in

in favour of the incorporation of the chirurgeons and barbers, and of the brotherhood of chirurgeon-apothecaries and apothecaries of Edinburgh, were confirmed by another Act of the Scottish Parliament, holden at Edinburgh, the 22d day of August in the year 1670: And whereas certain other privileges were granted by King William and Queen Mary to the chirurgeons and chirurgeon-apothecaries in Edinburgh, by Letters Patent bearing date at Kensington the 28th day of February in the year 1694, which letters patent were confirmed by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the year 1694: And whereas King George the Third, by his Royal Charter or Letters Patent, under the seal appointed by the treaty of the Union to be kept and used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal formerly used there, bearing date at the Palace of St. James, the 14th day of March in the year 1778, did of new incorporate the then members of the College and Corporation of Surgeons of the city of Edinburgh, and the persons who should thereafter be legally admitted members thereof into one body politic and corporate, by the name of the Royal College of Surgeons of the city of Edinburgh, with the privileges, and under the regulations therein contained: And whereas it is expedient that certain changes should be made in the constitution of the said College, and the said College is willing that such changes should be made: but such changes cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament; Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said College to surrender their said Charter, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to grant, and for the said College to accept, a new Charter, which may make such alterations as may be deemed by Her Majesty expedient in the name and constitution of the said College; and further, that when and as soon as the said College, under their common seal, shall have accepted any such new Charter, the acceptance thereof shall operate as a repeal of the said last-mentioned Acts of the Scottish Parliament, and as a repeal of the said Charter, so far as the same shall be inconsistent with or repugnant to such new Charter;" also the clause, marked 4: "And whereas, by the municipal constitution of the city of Edinburgh, the said Royal College of Surgeons, as the surgeons' or chirurgeons' craft forms one of the 14 Incorporated Trades of that city, and the members or fellows of the said craft are entitled to elect a deacon of craft to represent them in the convenery of the said city: And whereas it is expedient that the connexion of the surgeons with the Incorporated Trades, and the convenery and the municipal corporation of the city, should cease; Be it enacted, that, if Her Majesty shall be pleased to grant a new Charter to the said Royal College of Surgeons, wherein it shall be declared, that there shall no longer be a surgeon's or a chirurgeon's craft, forming one of the Incorporated Trades of the said city of Edinburgh, then, upon the grant and acceptance of the said Charter to and by the said Royal College, the Incorporated Trades of the said city shall consist of 13 only; and the surgeons or chirurgeons shall not thenceforth be entitled to elect a deacon of craft, or to be represented in any way in the convenery, or to have any voice in the election of deacon-convenor, but the deacons of the remaining 13 Incorporated Trades, and the two trades' councillors only, shall compose the convenery, and shall elect the deacon-convenor, and they and he shall exercise respectively the powers now in use to be exercised by the deacons of the 14 Incorporated Trades, and two trades' councillors and deacon convenor, and all municipal rights and privileges belonging to and now enjoyed by the Royal College of Surgeons of the city of Edinburgh as the surgeons' or chirurgeons' craft, and one of the Incorporated Trades of the said city, including the right of presentation to and governorship of the Trades' Maiden Hospital, now belonging to them; and all obligations due by them in relation to the said hospital, or to the convenery, shall cease, and no person shall thenceforward be entitled to participate in any such rights and privileges by reason of his being or becoming a fellow of the said Royal College of Surgeons; and all Acts of Council, charters, grants and Acts of Parliament, so far as they might be construed to compel or require any fellow of the said Royal College to become a burgess of the city of Edinburgh, shall be taken to be thenceforth annulled and repealed: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to deprive the said Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the members or fellows thereof of any other rights or privileges now enjoyed by them in virtue of any Acts of Council, charters, statutes, letters patent or usage, not expressly repealed or altered by this Act, or by any charter granted in pursuance of this Act;" also clause 5: "And whereas by an Act passed in the 27th year of the reign of

W. Wood, Esq. F.R.C.S., E.

12 May 1848.

King George the Third, intituled, 'An Act for confirming a Charter or Letters Patent granted by His Majesty to the Royal College and Corporation of Surgeons of the City of Edinburgh, so far as relates to a Scheme for raising a Fund for a provision for the Widows and Children of the Members of the said Corporation, and of their Clerk, with certain alterations, and for establishing the said Scheme, and for empowering the Corporation, and the Trustees and Officers elected for managing the Fund, effectually to carry the said Scheme into execution,' the said Royal Charter or Letters Patent, and all the regulations, ordinances and appointments therein contained relative to the scheme for raising a fund to the widows and children of the members of the said College and corporation, and of their clerk, and all the proceedings had in consequence thereof, agreeably to the terms of the said Charter or Letters Patent, were confirmed in so far as the same were not altered by the said recited Act: And whereas the last recited Act was amended by an Act passed in the 53d year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled, 'An Act for altering and amending an Act made in the 27th year of His present Majesty, for confirming a Charter or Letters Patent granted by His Majesty to the Royal College and Corporation of Surgeons of the city of Edinburgh, and for establishing a Fund for a provision to the Widows and Children of the Members of the said Corporation and their Clerk:' And whereas the said Royal College of Surgeons is desirous of being enabled, at a convenient time, to put an end to the said scheme, after providing for the rights of all persons then having an actual or contingent interest in the said scheme; Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said College, by any bye-law to be made by them, and approved by the Lord Advocate of Scotland for the time being, to declare that it is expedient to stop the admission of new members, contributors to the said scheme (except as after-mentioned) so as ultimately to put an end to the said scheme, and to establish rules for giving effect to such declaration, and upon the making and approval of any such bye-law as aforesaid, so much of the two last recited Acts as provides that all persons admitted members of the said College and corporation after the date of the said Charter, or after the passing of the last recited Act, should, in consequence of such admission, be held to accede to the said scheme, and should make such payments for the benefit of the said fund as by the said Acts is severally provided; and that the treasurer of the corporation should pay over to the collector of the scheme the half of the entry-money paid by each and every person who should be thereafter admitted members of the said College and corporation; and that toward raising and augmenting the capital or fund for providing for the widows and children of the members contributors shall be repealed as to all persons so admitted after a day to be named in that behalf in the said bye-law; and that no person so admitted after the said day, nor his widow nor children, shall have any benefit from the said fund (except persons entitled to admission as being sons or sons-in-law of then existing or deceased fellows, or as having been or become freedom apprentices to such fellows before the making and approval of such bye-law, and their widows), and that the annuities then charged,[1] or which may thereafter become chargeable, upon the said fund, in terms of the recited Acts, in case the same cannot be defrayed out of the said fund, shall be made good, from time to time as the same shall fall due, out of the common funds of the said College; and in case any surplus of the said widows' fund shall remain, after providing for the payment of all the annuities and payments charged, or which may become chargeable thereupon in terms of the said Acts, the same shall fall into and become part of the common funds of the said College;" also clause 6: "And be it enacted, that on the making and approval of such bye-law as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said College to wind-up the said scheme, either by continuing the same under the management of trustees elected as heretofore, until the rights of all parties having or hereafter becoming entitled to an interest therein shall have ceased and determined (or in case the College shall consider such an alternative expedient at any time hereafter), by transferring to any insurance company, to be approved by the Lord Advocate, the whole capital stock of the said fund, together with all right to the annual and contingent contributions of the members thereof, and of the College, in consideration of such company undertaking the whole obligations of every kind whatsoever, whether existing at the time, or future and contingent, attaching to the said fund, or for which it may be made responsible in the terms of the aforesaid recited Acts, and any agreement made with the approval of the Lord Advocate between the said College and such insurance company as aforesaid, for giving full effect to such transfer and undertaking, shall be valid and effectual to transfer

to

to such company the said capital stock, and all the right and title to the annual and contingent contributions of the said members and of the College, and to bring the said company under the said obligations, and to release and discharge the said College from the same."

2143. In clause 8, I observe it is proposed, that there shall be no new restriction on the practice of physic or surgery introduced into the new charter?—Certainly.

2144. You are aware that it is agreed at the conference, that no person is to be allowed to practise as a general practitioner here, unless he holds a diploma from the College of Surgeons of London?—Certainly.

2145. Have you agreed to that; because it appears that there is no restriction now in Scotland, is there, on the practice of surgery?—Yes, in certain districts.

2146. But only in a few districts, not generally?—In twelve of the counties of Scotland there is.

2147. But there is no general restriction in Scotland?—Not beyond the twelve counties.

2148. Is it your desire that there shall be a general interdict from persons practising as surgeons in Scotland, unless they are registered at your college?—Yes.

2149. Then the provisions in clause 8, are not in exact accordance with your views?—I thought I was bound to give it in as it stood when it came out of the hands of Mr. Bethune, but if you please, I will get it examined by a competent person, to adjust it to those principles.

2150. Probably it will be sufficient if you state whether the Committee are distinctly to understand that you desire, with reference to medical practice, to have the law of Scotland and the law of England stand precisely on the same footing?—I do.

2151. Into what divisions are the members of your college classed?—We have only, as constituent members, Fellows; others who get licenses from us, are called licentiates, and do not form a constituent part of the body.

2152. Do you intend that those divisions shall remain?—Yes.

2153. How are your licentiates to be registered in England?—If they are to practise as general practitioners, they will be registered as surgeons and as general practitioners, in the same way as is intended with respect to persons who are to be general practitioners in England.

2154. Your licentiates are examined in surgery?—Yes.

2155. And fully examined?—Yes.

2156. What is the difference in the examination of fellows and licentiates?—Both are examined fully in surgery, in chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, and, to a certain extent, in the practice of medicine.

2157. Does the examination of the licentiates include the subjects which are embraced in the examinations in London at the College of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries?—Yes; but we consider that the extent of examination hitherto followed in the practice of medicine, is not so full as it should be; it is proposed, therefore, that under the new system, the persons who are to belong to the College of General Practitioners shall be examined by a conjoint Board of fellows of the College of Physicians, and fellows of the College of Surgeons.

2158. Then, that is not to extend to those who are candidates for becoming fellows of your College, only to the licentiates?—As persons becoming fellows of our college must have previously taken the licence, and in order to obtain it must have been examined by the conjoint Board of Physicians and Surgeons, the examination for the fellowship will be confined to the College of Surgeons. The nature of the examination will be nearly the same for fellows and licentiates.

2159. Both to fellows and licentiates?—Both to fellows and licentiates, the principle that we adopt being that every man who is to practise the profession in any one branch should be fully educated in all the branches, and that his knowledge should be tested, to a certain extent, in all the branches.

2160. Are the candidates for examination at the College of Physicians to undergo the same ordeal?—They are to be examined by a joint Board of Physicians and Surgeons.

2161. By the same Board as examines, with the addition of the Professors of the University?—Yes.

2162. When is it proposed to carry that agreement into effect?—As soon as the Bill shall pass for the general measure.

2163. Was that arrangement stated at the conference?—It was given to the conference committee in the arrangement of 1842, which is lying now on the table.

W. Wood, Esq. F R.C.S..E.

12 May 1848.

2164. Was it considered at the conference before whom you assembled and met the other day?—Yes, fully.

2165. Was the plan approved?—It was agreed to.

2166. Was anything said relative to the adoption of a similar plan for London?—No, not so far as the fellows of the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of London are concerned.

2167. Then, there is nothing in the proposals which have been made to which you have now to offer any specific objection?—I have a slight objection to one part of the proposal on the part of the College of Surgeons of England; I think it would be desirable that their Fellows should undergo some examination on chemistry, medicine, materia medica and pharmacy, as well as is to be done by their Members.

2168. Do you entertain that opinion because you know it to be the fact that the practice of every person who is called a pure surgeon is, in a great measure, medical?—I consider that there is no such thing as pure medicine and pure surgery, as they used to be understood, and I should find it excessively difficult to say what diseases belong to the pure physician or to the pure surgeon.

2169. There are only such things in name?—I think so.

2170. And you believe it would be to the advantage of the public that the education should be general?—That all medical men should be educated in all the branches of the profession, and, to a certain extent, examined on all the branches.

2171. Are the fellows and licentiates both examined in midwifery?—The examination in midwifery has hitherto not been so full as it should be, but they are both subject to that examination.

2172. Are any of the examiners practitioners in midwifery?—Some of them; but midwifery has not been hitherto sufficiently attended to in the way of examination, though knowledge of it must be acquired by attending lectures.

2173. With respect to your students who had commenced and completed their medical education in Edinburgh, or in any part of Scotland, would you object, as a final step on their part before entering the profession, that they should come to London and be examined at the institutions here, or go to Dublin and be examined at the institutions there?—Yes, I should object to any further examination. If our licentiates and fellows had gone through the full course of study ordered under the sanction of the medical council, and had gone through the examination under the surveillance of the council, I think they should be admitted without any further examination into the corresponding body in England or in Ireland.

2174. But with respect to education, examination and practice, all you desire for your institutions in Scotland is, that there should be complete equality with the practitioners of England and Ireland?—Yes.

2175. *Chairman.*] Upon that point you would submit the matter to the general council of health?—Of course. I should like to make one observation upon a part of the evidence of Dr. Christison. I do not think he sufficiently clearly explained, that under this new system proposed, the examination of the general practitioner will be a double examination, or at least an examination under a joint Board, to make it equivalent to the two examinations by the different bodies in London.

2176. Will you explain your views on that subject?—In Scotland we have no Society of Apothecaries; the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh contains not only the surgeons, but the general practitioners of Scotland; in consequence of that status, our examinations have hitherto taken place on all the branches of medicine; they are now to be so far improved as to be conducted in part by fellows of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

2177. And they are quite efficient?—They are not yet carried into effect; they are proposed to be so under the new Bill.

2178. But those which you have already instituted before your own college, you deemed to be quite efficient to establish for the public, a guarantee that your candidates are competent practitioners?—Perfectly so.

2179. Do you consider it advisable that the charters of all the Colleges of Physicians, and the charters of all the Colleges of Surgeons should be founded as nearly as possible on precisely the same principles, and embody the same details?—So far as is practicable, making such alterations in the existing charters as will make them workable along with the others; meaning thereby that we must have our college separated from the town council of Edinburgh entirely, and we must cause a separation or divorce between ourselves and the Widow's Fund, reserving,

W. Wood, Esq. F.R.C.S., E.

12 May 1848.

reserving, however, all rights and privileges, immediate or contingent, belonging to those persons who have become already connected with the fund.

2180. How is the governing body of your college elected?—We have no governing body; the business of the college is managed by the fellows of the body, sitting as a democratic body.

2181. How many fellows have you?—To the best of my belief, at present, about 90; they have varied in number.

2182. Do not they appoint an executive?—No; I may state, however, that there are not 90 actually resident at all times in Edinburgh; some of our men, taking the honour of the fellowship, leave Edinburgh.

Lunæ, 15° *die Maii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Wakley.	Colonel Mure.
Sir R. H. Inglis.	Mr. G. Hamilton.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, IN THE CHAIR.

John Burns, Esq., M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, Examined.

J. Burns, Esq., M.D.

15 May 1848.

2183. *Chairman.*] YOU are a physician, I believe, at Glasgow?—Yes.

2184. Are you connected with any public body at Glasgow?—I am connected with the University of Glasgow as Professor in that University.

2185. What is your position; are you president?—I am Regius Professor of Surgery in that university.

2186. Are you cognizant of any proceedings which have taken place in London at a conference?—Yes, I am, of the general results.

2187. Mr. *Wakley.*] Do you appear as a witness on behalf of the University of Glasgow?—I do.

2188. Will you state what are the powers and privileges of that university with reference to the granting of medical degrees?—They have the power, by their original charter, which was granted in 1450, I think, to grant brevia or licenses *in quavis licetâ facultate*, in every allowed faculty; whatever faculties existed in the university, were entitled to grant licenses; they have all the powers and privileges of the University of Bologna.

2189. Have those powers and privileges been confirmed by Act of Parliament?—They have; they have the power of granting brevia, licenses, and these are to be valid *ubique, sine ullâ aliâ examinatione.*

2190. How many medical degrees do you grant in the course of the year?—Why, that has varied considerably; at one time we granted about a hundred.

2191. Of late years what has the average been?—Last year we granted only 27.

2192. Do you grant degrees in surgery?—Yes, Master of Surgery.

2193. Does your charter, or the Act which confirmed your charter, refer to such degrees?—It refers to every allowed faculty; we may grant degrees in music; we may grant degrees in the arts, which we do; we grant degrees for everything that is taught in the university; we may grant a license for anything taught there.

2194. When did you first grant a degree in surgery?—As soon as there was a professor of surgery in the University, in 1817; I was the first professor, and it has been done ever since.

2195. What distinct rights do you consider your graduates have with reference to practising in Scotland?—They have the power of practising everywhere, excepting where there are municipal bodies; and we maintain they have no right whatever to challenge our graduates. These local corporations have no right whatever to challenge our graduates, to prevent them from practising; but at the same time the House of Lords has decided otherwise.

2196. How have the House of Lords decided?—There was a dispute between the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, which is a local body, and the University, with regard to the title that a master of surgery had to practise in surgery, without joining the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

J. Burns, Esq., M.D.

15 May 1848.

2197. Then a case arose in which the question of a right to practise was tried between the University of Glasgow and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow?—Yes.

2198. Where was that question finally settled?—Finally, in the House of Lords.

2199. By an appeal to the House of Lords?—By an appeal to the House of Lords.

2200. How did the proceedings commence?—The proceeding commenced by the Faculty prosecuting a licentiate, a master of surgery.

2201. A gentleman who had obtained in the university the degree of master of surgery?—Yes, and we defended it.

2202. Did he, without possessing any other presumed legal right, commence practice in surgery, in Glasgow?—In the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

2203. Proceedings were instituted against him?—Yes.

2204. By the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons?—Yes.

2205. By an action?—I think so; it is a number of years ago.

2206. And the inferior court, the Court of Session, having decided against the university, it was carried by the university by appeal before the House of Lords on a writ of error?—Yes.

2207. And the House of Lords, you say, confirmed the decision of the inferior court?—Yes.

2208. Since that period, have you granted degrees in surgery?—Yes, we proceeded upon the principle, that by the charter of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, they were merely entitled to call before them any man who had already settled within the four counties; they have no power to grant general licenses; but merely to call before them any man who comes to settle within the four counties, and to inquire into his qualifications; if he be qualified, they may grant him power to practise as a dentist, or as a bleeder and corn-cutter, or as a surgeon, or as a midwife: their charter entitles them to grant a license according to his qualifications: then, with reference to physicians, they are entitled to call before them any man who practises as a physician, and see that he has a testimonial from a famous university.

2209. Have you seen licenses that have been granted by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow?—I have.

2210. Have you ever seen a license from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, in which they have restricted the privilege they have granted to corn-cutting?—No, I have not.

2211. Nor to dentistry?—No; but they are entitled, in my opinion, from the words of their charter, which was granted in order to put down the mode of carrying on improper practices; it was granted to Peter Lowe, who was styled "the chief medicinar to our dear son Prince Henry," King James's son; I do not know what title they had at all, or whether they had any title at first, but they came to be associated with the barbers, and then their title was a corporation of barber-surgeons and apothecaries, but not a word about physicians.

2212. Colonel *Mure*.] Was that the first license ever granted to them?—Their charter was in 1590, I think, or 1599; I am not sure which.

2213. Do you mention that particular case as to Prince Henry as the first recorded case?—That was merely the title of Dr. Peter Lowe, who was the man who obtained the charter; he was entitled "our chief medicinar."

2214. You mentioned that merely to identify the time?—Yes, that was their title; it was in 1660, or some such year, that, for the first time, the title or name of "Faculty" appears; how they came to take that name I cannot tell.

2215. Mr. *Wakley*.] Is there any title mentioned in the charter?—No, there is no title mentioned in the charter, as far as I recollect.

2216. Have your graduates in medicine the right to practise in Glasgow?—Yes.

2217. And in the four counties?—Yes.

2218. An undisputed right?—An undisputed right.

2219. To practise as physicians?—As physicians.

2220. Colonel *Mure*.] Without any control on the part of the faculty?—Without any control on the part of the faculty.

2221. Mr. *Wakley*.] Beyond the four counties?—They have, beyond the four counties, by the original charter of the University, *ubique*.

2222. Has that been disputed?—It has not been disputed, unless in London.

2223. It has not been disputed by the University of Edinburgh?—No, the University of Edinburgh cannot dispute it.

2224. Do your graduates practise in Edinburgh?—They do.

2225. Without becoming licentiates of the College of Physicians there?—Yes; I believe the College of Physicians have the power of preventing, if they choose to exercise it, any graduate whatever, without examination, from practising within the bounds of the old city. I do not profess to be quite *au fait* in that.

2226. Having the right to practise as physicians in Glasgow, and in the four counties, has the university the power of preventing other physicians from practising at Glasgow and the four counties, who have not obtained their degrees in that University?—We have no restrictive power whatever.

2227. What is the curriculum of education which your graduates for a medical degree are obliged to observe?—They must attend four winter sessions.

2228. Have you a copy of it with you?—I have not a copy.

2229. Colonel *Mure.*] Will you look at that tabular statement which has been delivered in to this Committee [*handing the same to the Witness*]?—We require four years, four winter sessions of six months each.

2230. You mean a residence in the university?—No, they must be resident one session in the University, but they may take the other three sessions at any other recognised school.

2231. In England or in Scotland?—In England or in Scotland.

2232. Or Ireland?—Yes, in Dublin or in London.

2233. Only one year's residence in Glasgow?—Only one year's residence in Glasgow.

2234. Can you procure a copy of the curriculum?—Yes, I will do so.

2235. Mr. *Wakley.*] How long does the examination of a candidate last?—It lasts sometimes longer and sometimes shorter, according to the qualification of the candidate.

2236. Is it on more than one day?—No, it is in one day.

2237. All one examination?—Yes.

2238. Is it conducted *vivâ voce*?—Yes.

2239. Is no portion written?—No portion written, except a thesis.

2240. When is the thesis delivered?—It is delivered after the examination; it may be delivered before, but it is generally after.

2241. Is the candidate required to defend his thesis?—No.

2242. Is the production of the thesis a matter of form?—Yes, very much so; at the same time it is not necessarily a matter of form.

2243. Does the candidate choose his own subject, or is it prescribed for him?—He chooses his subject.

2244. Who are the examiners?—All the medical professors.

2245. What are the subjects usually taken?—Generally they are upon some disease.

2246. The subjects usually embrace those of practical surgery and medicine?—Yes.

2247. And pathology?—Yes; it is free to the student to choose any subject he likes on the medical science.

2248. Are subjects in chemistry rarely chosen?—They are sometimes chosen; there is nothing to prevent a man who thinks that he is well versed in it, or has made some improvements in it, choosing it.

2249. Are the theses often published?—Never published.

2250. Not subsequently by their authors?—Very seldom; I must correct myself, however, so far as to say that there are not what are called public gradations, though very rarely occurring, in which there is a thesis published and defended; but, generally speaking, we do not insist upon it; it puts the student to unnecessary expense, we think, in publishing his thesis, because it is very well known that the thesis is not always written by the candidate.

2251. Under what circumstances does the public gradation take place?—By the desire of the candidate; there are some bursaries that require it.

2252. At the desire of the candidate himself?—At the desire of the candidate himself, or by regulation of the university.

2253. Then the examinations are conducted by all the medical and surgical professors in the university?—Yes.

2254. Are there any other persons unconnected with the university added to them?—No.

2255. So that, in fact, the teachers examine their own pupils?—They do; I must qualify my evidence by stating, so far as regards the curriculum, that it appears we have not clinical medicine and clinical surgery in the curriculum; the reason for that is, that we have no control over the hospital, and we have no power of appointing a lecturer upon clinical medicine or clinical surgery; therefore we do not think it would be advisable in us to insist upon that; but practically every graduate does attend clinical lectures upon medicine and surgery more fully than in Edinburgh; he cannot attend the hospital without attending clinical lectures; at the hospital in Glasgow he must pay the fees for two years at once; he cannot get in for one year or six months; he must pay the fees for two years' time in Glasgow.

2256. To the medical and surgical practice jointly?—Yes; and upon paying these fees he is entitled to attend without any further fees the clinical lectures delivered by the physicians and surgeons of the hospital; so that, in point of fact, although it appears that our curriculum is deficient in that, it is not so practically.

2257. Are not you aware that it has been a long time the practice for the College of Surgeons in London to require the attendance of students at the various hospitals on particular subjects, although the College has no control whatever over those establishments?—Yes.

2258. Might not much the same thing have been done with an useful result at Glasgow?—It might; but it would not have made any practical difference, because every candidate for a degree has attended a course of clinical lectures either in Dublin or London.

2259. The infirmary of Glasgow is an institution of very considerable repute?—It is.

2260. And there are practising within its walls physicians and surgeons of very high reputation?—Yes.

2261. It also contains, I believe, a very large number of patients?—It does.

2262. What number?—I have not the report for the last year; I have mislaid it; but for the year ending 1847, there were admitted 4,700 patients in the year.

2263. As in-patients?—As in-patients; and during the year there were never less than 160 patients in the medical and surgical ward; that was the minimum, I think, independent of the Fever Hospital.

2264. Have you yourself held office in that institution?—I have.

2265. In what character?—I have been physician there to the fever house, and to the general medical wards, I have been as physician; and in my younger days I was surgeon there.

2266. And you were professor of surgery?—Yes.

2267. And are professor of surgery now in the university?—Yes.

2268. And practising as a pure physician in Glasgow?—Yes, when I do practise.

2269. Then you have, in Glasgow, pretty nearly an approach to the one-faculty system?—We have not only an approach, but we have actually, I should say, the one-faculty system; that is to say, there is no pure physician now.

2270. Not practising as such?—Not practising as such; they practise everything that comes to them; they take everything: they practise medicine, surgery, midwifery, and everything; there literally is the one-faculty system existing in the greatest part of Scotland; everywhere, indeed; I think that there are one or two exceptions in Edinburgh.

2271. But you consider that it prevails in Glasgow and in the country parts of Scotland generally?—Yes.

2272. There are some exceptions, you say, but insignificant ones, in Edinburgh?—I do not believe there are three pure physicians in Edinburgh.

2273. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] You have stated that, throughout Scotland, in the country parts, and even in the second city of the kingdom, there is but the one-faculty system practically; is not that the case in the greater part of England itself, and must it not necessarily be the case in the country parts of England, that there should be but the one-faculty system?—Undoubtedly.

2274. Does it not result, *ex necessitate*, from there being a larger proportion in such a population as London, a smaller population in such a city as Glasgow, and of course a smaller population in the country towns of England, such as my

town in Bedfordshire, for example, that they cannot afford to have a physician, surgeon and apothecary in the smaller places?—It is the case, as you put it.

2275. You say it must be so?—Yes.

2276. The gentlemen who practise in the higher branches of the medical profession in Glasgow, even assuming that the one-faculty system exists there, nevertheless do not dispense their own medicines, it may be presumed?—There are a great many who do not dispense their own medicines; there are some who do, and some who do not; all the respectable do not.

2277. But those who practise in the higher division of B. 1, do not dispense, for profit, their own medicines?—No, they give prescriptions.

2278. Which prescriptions are made up and given to the patients at the shop or dispensary of the inferior grade of the same one-faculty system?—Exactly; I must correct myself; they are made up at the shop of the druggist, or the apothecary, who does not presume to practise.

2279. Mr. *Wakley*.] And who does not form an integral part of the one-faculty system?—No, he does not, in so far as that goes.

2280. Colonel *Mure*.] Will you have the goodness to explain what precisely forms the distinction between a gentleman practising without dispensing medicine as a physician, and a gentleman practising without dispensing medicine as a general practitioner, perhaps, as in Glasgow, in both instances bearing the title of M. D.?—I think the answer I should give to that question is, that a gentleman who has a degree and practises as a general practitioner, attends families as the ordinary attendant; he delivers women, and pulls teeth, I suppose, and does every thing that a surgeon does, or that an apothecary in England does, except dispense medicine. The other gentleman, who is in what we may call the more restricted walk, generally attends only with another man; he is more of a pure physician; he attends merely with the family surgeon, I will call him, although he may have his degree; he attends merely with him; he will not go alone; he will receive visitors at home, as physicians in London do, and he will go to a stranger who may come to a hotel, and attend him there; but, generally speaking, he will not attend a family, when he acts honourably at least, unless the family medical practitioner is present.

2281. But he does not make it a positive condition, that there should be another gentleman present attending the family?—I made it always a positive condition, provided there was a regular family attendant; if there was not, I did not say, "You have got no family attendant, and therefore you must get one;" I did not insist upon that; but if I were informed that there was a medical gentleman attending the family, I said, "I cannot come to you until he is present;" that is the general practice in Glasgow.

2282. Supposing the case of a gentleman going to reside in Glasgow for a few weeks, and finding himself unwell, he sends for a leading practising physician, as you would describe it, in the town; and not, of course, having in attendance any gentleman of the inferior branch of practice, that physician would attend him, and visit him perhaps half a dozen times, without insisting upon any other gentleman, a general practitioner, being called in to his assistance?—He might not only do so, but he might attend him for a month or two.

2283. Then the only distinction would be, that he would perhaps attend less frequently, and require the usual fee of a guinea, but if he acted as a general practitioner, he would come more frequently, and perhaps send in at the end an account for so many visits?—That might be the case; but for my own part I make it a point of honour not to attend without another gentleman; I think it is not fair; you are cutting him out and supplanting him.

2284. Mr. *Wakley*.] The distinction, probably, which you intend to make, is this, that in one of the cases described, the physician has the ordinary care of the patient; in the other case, the physician is only called in in matters of emergency, where the general practitioner is actually in attendance?—Exactly.

2285. *Chairman*.] Have you any gentlemen who apply themselves more particularly to the operations of surgery?—No, they all practise surgery.

2286. All the physicians practise surgery?—Yes, every one; there are some more in repute than others in surgery.

2287. Mr. *Wakley*.] In your very important hospital, are the offices of physician and surgeon distinct?—They are distinct.

2288. But does it occasionally happen that a gentleman who has been the physician at one period becomes the surgeon at another, and sometimes the sur-

J. Burns, Esq., M.D.

15 May 1848.

geon becomes the physician at another?—I believe that is very seldom the case; but there is a great emulation in obtaining the appointment of surgeons and physician; most of the surgeons, if not all of them, are M. D.'s; they cannot be appointed physician until they have been a certain age, and, I think, until they have been practising as surgeons in the infirmary.

2289. How long can the physicians and surgeons hold their offices?—I am sorry to say they hold them a very short time.

2290. By the rules of the hospital?—By the rules of the hospital.

2291. For how long?—The surgeon, I think, holds his office for two years only, and the physician, I think, for three years.

2292. And then they are compelled to retire for a time; they are not eligible for re-election for one year?—Till they have been out a year at least; it is one year for the physician and two years for the surgeon.

2293. If a surgeon, for example, in 1848, being an M. D., were to retire from that office, would he be an eligible candidate for the office of physician in the year 1850?—I believe he would.

2294. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] Do you consider that this system is advantageous either for the professional character of the gentlemen who are subject to it, or for the health of the patients who are to receive their care?—I think it is the very worst system that can be followed for both parties; we never should have had the splendid works of Sir Astley Cooper if he had been treated in that way.

2295. Are you aware that that system does not prevail in any single instance in the hospitals of London?—I am perfectly aware of that, and I hope it never will.

2296. Does it prevail in any other part of the United Kingdom in analogous cases, so far as you are aware?—I believe there was something of that kind in Edinburgh, at one time; when I studied in Edinburgh, all the College of Surgeons had two months' time and about.

2297. When you say "time and about," perhaps it is not invidious then to say "*fiat experimentum in corpore vile*"?—Yes.

2298. Mr. *Wakley.*] What portion of the system do you mean to designate as the worst?—The short time that the medical attendants are allowed to remain.

2299. You think they ought to be allowed to remain for a longer period?—Yes, if not for life.

2300. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] In point of fact, in England, the office, though practically perhaps without any limitation, is at the discretion of the gentlemen elected to it, whether to resign at the end of 10 or 20 years, as Sir Astley Cooper and Sir Benjamin Brodie did at their respective hospitals; is it not?—It is so.

2301. Mr. *Wakley.*] Do you consider that if a physician or surgeon has displayed considerable ability in his office in the discharge of important public duties, it is a very bad rule to terminate the period of his official labours at any prescribed time?—Most decidedly.

2302. Or, at any rate, to limit the time to only two years?—Yes.

2303. You would not consider it was expedient for a gentleman holding an important public office in an hospital that he should be allowed to retain it when he had become incapable from old age of performing its duties?—Certainly not.

2304. Do you consider the system works well which allows or which induces a person to undertake a single department of his profession?—I think it does.

2305. It works well for the public?—I think so.

2306. With reference to the University of Glasgow and the proposed changes in the Medical Law, is there any claim which the university puts forward with regard to what it desires may be its new position?—The university wishes to have its present privileges continued, which are granting degrees in medicine and surgery.

2307. The latter, I think, is not a very important one, according to your own definition of it; is not the most important part, the former privilege, namely, that which admits of the graduate practising in Glasgow or in Scotland?—The important part is, that it gives him a legal title to practise everywhere in Scotland, with the exception, if the College of Physicians chose to exercise their right, of Edinburgh; I cannot speak distinctly about that.

2308. Then you consider that the medical degree is of an important character; that it not only confers an honorary university distinction, but also the license of practising as a physician?—Unquestionably.

2309. For

2309. For the retention of which are you most anxious, if both are not to be retained?— Most certainly the M.D.

2310. Merely the granting of the degree?—The granting the degree.

2311. Do you object to be included under the provision of an Act of Parliament which would render your curriculum subject to the control of the Council of Health, or, at any rate, of some superior body in London?—By no means.

2312. In giving that answer, are you in any way referring to yourself as a professor in the university, or are you referring to the university as a body?—I think I may refer to the university as a body, and, most certainly, my own opinion is, that we cannot do otherwise.

2313. You have been selected by the university to appear here?—Yes.

2314. By the senate?—By the senate; not by the senate upon this occasion, but it was referred to the medical professors to select one of their number by the senate.

2315. Is there any disagreement on the subjects of medical government between the professors and the senate?—No.

2316. Are the professors members of the senate?—They are, one and all.

2317. Are you aware of what has been done in London lately with respect to what has been termed an amicable adjustment of this long-vexed question?—Yes.

2318. Have you seen the document which has been published, or rather printed and issued, by a joint committee of several of the London Colleges, headed "Principles"?—Yes.

2319. Do you agree to the proposals which are contained in that document?—There are some proposals contained there and agreed upon, as I understand, at the conference, that I should like to have altered.

2320. You heard the evidence of Professor Christison?—I did, part of it.

2321. Did he refer to the points to which you now allude?—I do not think he did; there are different points to which I allude; the first is, with regard to the objection to a Scotch graduate taking the title of doctor, unless he practises as a pure physician; I think that it would tend to raise the status of the general practitioners if there were a good sprinkling of doctors of medicine among them.

2322. If they were allowed to use the title of M.D., it would have that effect?—Yes.

2323. Do you believe, conversely, that if the privilege were denied, it would have the effect of injuring the status of the general practitioner?—I do not know; it would not make it worse than it is at present, if it would not increase or exalt it.

2324. Probably it might not have much effect one way or the other; do you conceive that that exclusion would have any effect upon medical education in Scotland?—I think there would be fewer students at the university.

2325. In other words, from the general practitioner not being allowed to use the title of M.D., do you believe it is a title for which he would not seek?—It would not be so frequently sought for, but one still greater ground of suspicion of injury is, the increased age, proposed in the "Principles" to be 25 or 26.

2326. That only refers, if you recollect, to the person who is to practise as a physician; the other refers simply to the individual who is a general practitioner, but who, having obtained a degree, may desire to use the title of M.D.?—It is so blended up together, that it is very difficult to settle it.

2327. Do you believe the restriction to be unsound in principle?—I do think it so.

2328. And useless?—I think it is perfectly useless.

2329. You heard what Professor Christison stated in his evidence with reference to what had been subsequently agreed upon with regard to the use of the title of M.B.?—Yes.

2330. Have you any remark to make upon that point?—No doubt it is a certain compensation for the evil which would be done to the universities; but I object to the proposal, as an M.B. is to practise merely as a general practitioner, to his being required to be a year older before he is entitled to practise. Certainly I cannot see the ground for insisting that a man who is merely to practise as a general practitioner should, if he takes his license from the College of General Practitioners, or from the College of Edinburgh, have it at 22 or 21;

and if he takes the very same license from the university, he is not to take it till he is a year older; that is really blowing hot and cold at the same time, I think.

2331. You have not yet met the conference?—No, the conference is over; I met Dr. Hawkins, the secretary.

2332. Are you aware that it is to meet again?—The sub-conference is to meet again.

2333. The Committee understand that the sub-committee are to report to the conference?—I believe they are to report here first.

2334. Have you in your university at this time the degree of bachelor of medicine?—No, there is no university in Scotland which gives that degree.

2335. Is there anything in your charter which prevents you from creating such a thing?—No, we can grant degrees in any one thing, any one degree we please; the original title was licentiate.

2336. So that you will have no difficulty in creating the degree of bachelor of medicine, subjecting the candidate for that degree to precisely the same examination as for the degree of M. D.?—Just so; I hold that we are entitled to grant degrees in any thing; *in quavis licetá facultate.*

2337. At what age are they admitted now to the degree of doctor of medicine?—Twenty-one.

2338. Is there any other point in the document called "the Principles" to which you wish to refer?—I do not recollect any other.

2339. Then the committee are distinctly to understand, that with the exception of the two points to which you have referred, you see no difficulty whatever to an amicable adjustment with the authorities in this country with reference to a general measure of medical legislation?—I think not.

2340. *Chairman.*] Do not you consider the practice of pharmacy for profit is rather an inferior sort of practice?—Yes, I consider it is a very improper practice.

2341. An inferior sort of practice?—Inferior, decidedly, and very improper to be followed by any man who practises medicine or surgery.

2342. That being the case, would it not be something of a degradation to the title of M. D., if it were commonly associated with that sort of practice?—I would be disposed to put a stop to it.

2343. You would prevent it?—I would.

2344. In what way?—In the way that you prevent any other practice, by enactment in this Bill, by Act of Parliament.

2345. So that if the Committee is to undestand by general practitioner one who practises pharmacy for profit, you would not think it proper that he should be allowed to exhibit on the register the title of M. D.?—That is a delicate question, because it may be very proper in London to prevent that; but in the provinces it would be very difficult. The general practitioner here sends out medicine, and charges for it, and he performs operations too; in fact, he is both a physician and a surgeon.

2346. Where it is not a matter of necessity?—Yes; but in the provinces he must dispense medicine.

2347. But in large towns, where there can be no plea of necessity, I apprehend there is great temptation, on account of the profit, to combine the practice of pharmacy with the general exercise of the profession?—There is, and the course should be to stop it, I think, as being derogatory to the character of the profession.

2348. Colonel *Mure.*] You mentioned that you were first appointed to the professorship of surgery, when it was first instituted in 1817, in the University of Glasgow?—Yes.

2349. I suppose before that time surgery was practically taught, but merely as a branch of general medical science?—As a branch of anatomy.

2350. Then with reference to the claim which the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons asserted to control the practice of the university graduate, that seems first to have occurred to them in consequence of the professorship of surgery having been established in the university, and the university granting the degree of master in surgery in consequence?—Yes.

2351. Before that there was no claim made by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons

Surgeons in reference to license, as to the degree of physician granted by the university?—No, they were bound by their charter to take the degree.

2352. Is the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow an educating body; do they educate?—Their members do.

2353. But as a body do they?—Not as a faculty, but as individual members, they do.

2354. Do they require examination by themselves, in order to admit to the license to practise within their own jurisdiction?—Yes.

2355. Do they require that re-examination even on the part of a graduate who has been already fully examined by the university authorities?—Yes.

2356. They require re-examination?—Yes; if he is to practise otherwise than as a pure physician.

2357. If he is to practise in surgery as a distinct branch of the profession?—Yes.

2358. The Committee understand that the Edinburgh Faculty of Physicians do not require any additional examination whatever?—The College of Physicians do not; at present they admit upon the presentation of a degree.

2359. They merely promulgate the certificates from another university or medical school, which they recognize, as to the fact of the applicant having been educated to that extent in that school of education?—Exactly.

2360. Then, in fact, the Royal College of Physicians not examining, affords no immediate guarantee whatever as to education?—Certainly not; it is a municipal body, you may call it.

2361. It does not even exact at present, then, that course of study which they require should be a full and complete course of study according to the recognized standard of Edinburgh professors?—I understand that the College of Physicians makes no requisition at all with reference to the course of study; they merely require to have the degree presented, and take it for granted that the possessor of the degree has been competently examined.

2362. That degree may come from a university, such as the University of St. Andrew's was, (I will not say is,) or may come from an university in which the course of study was extremely defective, yet they do not object to take the title of M. D. as a qualification for admission into their body?—I believe not.

2363. And in this respect the Faculty of Physicians in Edinburgh is practically of little use, other than merely promulgating the fact of degrees thus obtained elsewhere?—Yes.

2364. Under the present system, do not you think that it would be equally expedient, as far as regards the license, that the obtaining such a degree from those other colleges should be a sufficient recommendation for any privilege which the Faculty of Physicians of Edinburgh grants, without putting the candidate to the trouble of going through another long inquiry?—I think so.

2365. Have you any knowledge of what is proposed to be done with regard to the power of the Faculty of Physicians and the Faculty of Surgeons in Edinburgh, under the proposed heads of agreement that are in progress now between the different bodies?—I believe that they are to be, to a certain extent, amalgamated, or, at least, that they are to send assessors or examinators from each of the bodies, so that a joint board shall be established for the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, for the purpose of granting the license of general practitioner, in the same way as in the College of General Practitioners here, or the Apothecaries' Company here; that with regard to the granting of degrees in the university, they are to furnish assessors to examine along with the professors, and which examination, I understand, is to be final; it does not require any subsequent examination.

2366. Then you understand it, with regard to the University of Edinburgh, at least, to be an arrangement that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, as a joint or united body, will co-operate with the University of Edinburgh in giving the necessary certificate to the graduates of the university?—Yes; the College of Physicians and Surgeons will not be united, but they will co-operate for that purpose.

2367. Without being united as a body, they will co-operate in that object?—Yes.

2368. Then with respect to candidates who come for privileges from any other university, with the exception of the University of Edinburgh, the examination

J. Burns, Esq., M.D.

15 May 1848.

will be with the united body of the Faculty of Physicians and the Faculty of Surgeons alone, without including the professors of the university as a part?—I understand so, for the license to practise as a general practitioner.

2369. How do you consider that that would affect the University of Glasgow?—Why, it is difficult to say; if the power of granting the license for the general practitioner be restricted to Edinburgh, most of my colleagues, I may say the whole of them, are afraid that that would induce the student to go and study there, and take his general license there; now, there are different ways that have been proposed for obviating that; the first is, that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow should have the power of granting these general licenses, and on the granting of degrees act as assessors to the university; and that the university should send assessors to them for the purpose of examining general practitioners; that is one plan; another is, that the College of Surgeons and Physicians in Edinburgh should send assessors to Glasgow for the purpose of examining the candidates for degrees in medicine; and it has been proposed, but I do not know that there was any agreement made, that they should send, once or twice a year, a deputation to examine the Glasgow students for their general license, without obliging them to go to Edinburgh. These are the different proposals which have been made.

2370. Would it not be equally beneficial to Glasgow if the joint Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, under the new arrangement, was to be put upon such a footing that it could act in the manner in which the joint Faculties of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh, combining with the University, are understood to be acting according to the arrangement to which you refer?—That is a delicate question to answer.

2371. That, I suppose, is in consequence of your not having been exactly upon terms of harmony with reference to your various departments?—Yes.

2372. With reference to the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, do they require an examination at present for their license?—Yes.

2373. They are not satisfied with the mere certificate or diploma of another educating body?—No.

2374. So that in that respect there would require to be no alteration in their practice under the new system proposed to be established in Edinburgh, as regards that faculty?—I suppose not.

2375. You mentioned that there had been no regular course of education in clinical medicine or clinical surgery, under the immediate auspices of the University in Glasgow?—Yes; but there is in Edinburgh.

2376. You, I think, attributed that to the circumstance of your having no control over the infirmary?—Yes.

2377. And therefore not having the accommodation you required for carrying on that course?—Yes.

2378. Do not you possess the same amount of control over the local infirmary as is possessed by the Edinburgh University?—No.

2379. That is a defect, in so far as regards the study of that department in Glasgow, as compared with Edinburgh?—It is: if it had been thought of, it could have been very easily managed when the infirmary was founded; but there was no suspicion that the difficulty would arise; the medical professors, who were originally physicians there, give clinical lectures; but the thing got into desuetude.

2380. Do you think that at this moment, if the university were to make an application to the directors of the infirmary, stating that it would be very important for the real objects of medical education on their part that there should be a system of clinical education carried on in connexion with the infirmary by them, they would object to give you that accommodation?—It has been tried, and uniformly rejected.

2381. What has been their reason for so rejecting it?—I do not know; I do not see any good reason for it.

2382. Did they give any reason?—No, they gave no reason; but I believe I may say, without any indelicacy, that there was a jealousy on the part of the physicians and surgeons of Glasgow; they said it was giving an undue preference to the university.

2383. Then are the Committee to understand that the joint Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow do exercise a controlling power over the infirmary,

firmary, which does not belong to the university?—I have no hesitation in saying so.

2384. Do they exercise that by any license or privilege, or merely by joint influence?—They have no legal control; it is merely a moral influence.

2385. Is that restriction to which you allude confined to clinical study, or does it apply to the general privileges of attending their hospitals in other respects by the students of the university?—No; every student who pays his fees is entitled to attend the hospital.

2386. On his paying his fee he is also entitled to the amount of attendance on the hospital requisite for clinical study?—Yes.

2387. Under those circumstances, why could not the university include in their education the clinical department, in the same way as they do the other departments of the university, as to attending the hospitals?—That is a matter of taste; they say "we cannot insist upon the men attending a particular branch, that we have no means of enforcing; if we were upon the same footing as the medical professors of Edinburgh, we could do so;" there they have professors of anatomy, of chemistry and of midwifery, and invariably, also, clinical lecturers; there is a clinical lecturer of surgery appointed by the Crown.

2388. If there was a clinical professorship appointed by the Crown in Glasgow, would they not then be entitled to the privilege of the infirmary, for the purpose of carrying on clinical studies?—I should conceive they would, because the infirmary holds a Royal Charter; in fact the infirmary is built upon a grant of ground from the Crown; the Crown never dies, and I believe the grant of the Crown may be resumed.

2389. It does not exactly appear in what respect the distinction or difficulty arises with regard to clinical practice, which does not exist as to other practice or study in the hospitals?—The difference is this, that in the clinical wards, both of medicine and surgery, in Edinburgh, there is a selection; the most particular cases are taken hold of by the clinical lecturer, and he meets the students twice a week; they walk round, and make a daily report, and then he meets them twice a week or once a week, according to the circumstances, and delivers a lecture upon a case out of five or six cases of particular disease; he gives a general account of the disease, and then he applies that general account to the particular cases, and illustrates wherein there is a difference. In Glasgow there is no regular clinical ward; the physician and surgeon select for themselves such particular cases from their general collection as suit the purpose of lecturing; the thing is very much the same; but the ordinary student merely goes through with the physician or surgeon, and sees the cases, and hears the report they make of "better to-day," or "spit blood to-day," or whatever it may be, and he hears the prescription upon it.

2390. Then it appears that a similar selection is made, and similar facilities are afforded in the Glasgow Infirmary with those of Edinburgh, but they are afforded to the medical men connected with the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and not to the medical men connected with the university?—Unless they happen to be physicians and surgeons there.

2391. With respect to this difficulty, which you have stated to have originated in the want of harmony between the three bodies, the Directors of the Infirmary, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and the University; could you not give us some little insight into the causes connected with that want of harmony which have created that abstraction to the proper course of general medical study in Glasgow University as a school of medicine?—It is rather, perhaps, an invidious thing to say, but the object is, that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons wish to keep the thing in their own hands; they wish to exclude others from participating.

2392. They consider that, being an educating body as regards the particular department of surgery, and conceiving that they have exclusive rights as an educating and licensing body in that department, they are entitled to endeavour to keep their privileges, so far as regards surgical science, exclusively to themselves?—No, I think it is a mere matter of personal desire; they are not an educating body.

2393. You were understood to state that they were so?—Their individual members teach, but as a body they are not so.

2394. As a body they have no system of education carried on under their superintendence?

J. Burns, Esq., M.D.

15 May 1848.

superintendence?—No, and I do not consider they have any right to grant licenses.

2395. Then it amounts to this, that a number of private practitioners, who, from whatever cause, either from ambitious or from other motives, are desirous of educating, and, for the sake of maintaining an exclusive privilege that was granted with reference to certain branches of surgery, have taken means, in so far as is in their power, to obstruct the attempts of theuniversity to obtain similar priviileges in the hospital?—I am sorry to say I must answer that in the affirmative.

2396. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Is it not the case that by the arrangement with the railway company, your university is to have a hospital built and endowed, and arrangements made for clinical lectures?—Yes, it is the arrangement, but it is a thing which will never take place; it is a mere vision; in the first place, the college is to be removed to a distance from the locality where the students live; they must build cheap houses there, and that is not to be done in a day; then, in the next place, it is to be removed to the very suburbs of the city; that is taking us away from the facilities for accidents and different complaints; and in the last place, they have no funds; the money granted is not by any means sufficient, it would not keep the hospital during three weeks.

2397. Do you mean that the arrangement made by the railway company is not likely to be carried out?—I do not know whether it is likely to be carried out or not; if the railway take the college, they must build an hospital, and they must endow the hospital with the sum of 10,000*l.*, I think, or something like that; it was mentioned at the Committee that Glasgow, being a rich place, would never allow the hospital to go down, and that there was very little fear felt at Glasgow that we should not get a sufficient number of subscriptions; but the truth is, that it is very difficult to keep up the present hospital; I am quite satisfied you would not get 300*l.* a-year by subscriptions.

2398. Colonel *Mure.*] It appears to the Committee, upon the evidence that has been previously given, and as to your own view of the power which will be conferred upon the Faculties of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh, that unless a very marked reservation is made in favour of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, the new faculty in Edinburgh will supersede their power even in their own district altogether?—They are completely sent to the right-about; any man who has a diploma from the College of General Practitioners in London may go and settle in Glasgow and put them to defiance.

2399. Do you conceive it would be detrimental that the whole of the powers of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons should be concentrated or centralized in Edinburgh, instead of being distributed between Edinburgh and Glasgow under the new system, with such powers as it is expected are to be conferred upon them?—If there were an examining body at Glasgow for the licensing of general practitioners, I do not see that it would make any difference to the university whether the faculty existed or not; but if there is not to be a deputation sent from the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians to Glasgow to examine for the general license, I should say that it was an advantage that the faculty should be kept up.

2400. Setting aside the differences which have existed between the University of Glasgow and the Faculty, and supposing, as the object of this arrangement is to introduce union and harmony throughout the profession, that by some adjustment amongst yourselves this difficulty and obstruction could be got rid of, and that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, as a controlling examining body, could be placed in the same position in reference to the Glasgow University as the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh would be with reference to the Edinburgh University, do not you think that the maintaining of the general body of the Faculty of Glasgow as a medical school in that way, might be preferable to subjecting it to the control of any other department at Edinburgh as a distinct seat of medical education?—There are advantages and disadvantages; I would frankly say, in point of self-defence, that the objection to allowing the faculty to be assessors to the college, or to grant the general license with the assessors to the college, is this, that the faculty is not an educating body; but all the private teachers belong to the faculty; and the probability is, that as the fee is smaller considerably, which is taken by the private teachers than the fee taken by the university professors, there would be preference given by the members of the Faculty to their own body.

2401. It appears that some of the objections to which you allude exist in the abstract

abstract equally in Edinburgh, and yet the two bodies in Edinburgh have hitherto, to a certain extent, and hereafter contemplate still more being able to co-operate together for the general benefit of study, without any difficulties amongst themselves; the Committee wish to know whether some such arrangement could not be made, of course removing some of the existing obstacles, between the University of Glasgow, and the Faculty, which should enable them to act together as the Edinburgh Faculties and Edinburgh University do; of course the difficulties to which you allude, the little rivalries or obstructions which have previously existed, would require to be smoothed down before that could take place?—It is quite possible.

2402. Do you consider that the present curriculum or course of education in Glasgow University is equal to that of the University of Edinburgh?—Decidedly.

2403. And they are equally stringent and punctilious in their examinations?—I believe so; there are one or two classes in Edinburgh which form part of the curriculum which do not enter into the curriculum of Glasgow, because we have not them; there is military surgery, that forms part of the curriculum in Edinburgh, and also general pathology.

2404. Have you also a defect with respect to general pathology?—We have not a chair of general pathology, and a very useless chair it is.

2405. That, of course, is a defect from the want of a chair, and might have been the case with any other which had not been instituted; that is an objection which, of course, does not originate in the university as a fault; it is in the circumstance that the Government have not thought fit to establish a Crown professorship in this department at Glasgow, but has done so in Edinburgh?—Exactly.

2406. On the other hand, the department of clinical study is also defective in Glasgow, owing to the circumstances to which you adverted when you were asked upon that point?—It is nominally, but not practically; and in fact it is practically superior to Edinburgh, because Edinburgh insists upon only three months of clinical surgery; in Glasgow, we have six months.

2407. Is the general literary education of the two universities on the same footing?—I believe it is; there is an examination in Latin in both. There is just one circumstance I would mention; I was asked as to whether I had anything further to say with regard to the "Principles." There is a point I neglected to mention, namely, that we would object to a very high preliminary education; Latin is very well, and Greek is very well; but as for mathematics and the other departments of the higher sciences, we do not consider that that is essential; that if a student, a candidate for a degree in medicine, has no talent or desire to make himself a master of polite literature, by enacting that he shall attend a certain number of years, they will never drive it into him; on the other hand, if he have a desire, he will make himself acquainted with it, independent of any Act of Parliament. I do not wish to be mistaken by having it supposed that I am underrating the advantage of preliminary education; I maintain that a physician ought to have the education of a gentleman, and I did institute a prize for medical students attending, for the best essay on a literary subject, in order to encourage literature; but I object to a very strong and stringent preliminary education; it is to narrow the means, which are narrowed already sufficiently with regard to the increased age.

2408. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] Without depreciating general literature or the pursuit of science, other than that of direct medical science, you still wish the Committee to understand that you object to an increased amount of education preliminary to the admission of a young man to medical practice; are the Committee to understand that your objection is, that you necessarily limit the number of those who can thus be admitted to the practice of medicine?—That is one objection.

2409. Is another objection, one which is founded on the increased expense which such increased amount of preliminary education must entail upon young men, candidates for the medical profession?—Decidedly.

2410. Another objection, it may be presumed, is the length of time which would be occupied in such preliminary education?—Yes.

J. Burns, Esq., M.D.

15 May 1848.

2411. In the earlier part of your examination you were asked certain questions referring to the one-faculty system; do you wish the Committee to understand that you regard the one-faculty system as practically necessary for remote and thinly-peopled districts, which cannot afford to pay a separate physician, a separate surgeon and a separate apothecary?—Yes.

2412. Do you also regard this result as absolutely beneficial for the progress of science and for the good of the patients, or would you regard a system as still more beneficial which should provide for the education of the higher class of the profession, as well as for the education of those who are to carry the benefits of their art to the remoter parts of the kingdom?—I still adhere to the advantage of what you call the one-faculty system, because in fact that exists at this moment in Scotland. It is the one-faculty system in Scotland; there a man has a degree, but he practises as a physician, a surgeon and an accoucheur; and we find no inconvenience from it, but, on the contrary, much advantage. With regard to the argument of the advantage of having men of higher education, the one-faculty system does not prevent that; it does not prevent A. B., who has a degree, from practising as a general practitioner, and C. D., if he lays himself out more for a higher grade of practice, and he has paid more attention to medical subjects than to surgical or to midwifery, from pursuing that; and he comes to be sliding gradually to the status of a consulting physician. It is impossible to have under a one-faculty, or any system, equality; a man from talent, or from fortuitous circumstances, or from accidental circumstances, must get the start of his neighbour.

2413. It being impossible to secure an equality of talent, according to your last answer, would you, or would you not, require, with a view to the attainment of the highest eminence in the profession, that there should be in the exercise of it, wherever the division may be possible, gradations of students, who aspire respectively to be pure physicians, or pure surgeons, together with those who are content to practise as apothecaries or general practitioners?—I believe I have answered in so far that question already, namely, that a higher amount of education, and a higher title, will not give higher talent or greater qualification; that a man who has taken his license in any one of the faculties, whatever his talent, will find his level.

2414. Though a higher title will not give higher qualifications, yet applying to the practice of medicine the principles which have operated in respect to other professions, would not a longer time devoted to the higher branches of general education, as well as of professional practice, be likely to furnish persons more capable of carrying forward the science, and filling the higher functions of the profession, than the indiscriminate direction of all to one general level?—We do not find that at present, where the curriculum is the same, of four years for a physician, that they are less qualified than where they have the means of studying longer. There are men who come from England, apothecaries and surgeons, who are 30 or 40 years of age, to take their degrees, and we do not find that they are better qualified than the man who is newly off the irons.

2415. Though it would be desirable that the men who undertook the charge of the health of their fellow men should reach to the attainment of the higher class, yet if such attainments involve, as you have already stated, length of study and length of experience, and such study and experience involve an increase of time and expense, would it not follow, that if higher attainments were required from all, there would not be an adequate supply of practitioners for the great body of people in the distant parts of the kingdom, and they would be left accordingly to illegal practitioners?—I am afraid there is such a competition for practice at present that they would submit to any thing; they would submit to the age of 30 in order to get into practice.

2416. Would not the effect of having the one-faculty system be likely to reduce all to one common, and that a low level; whereas the existing systems in medicine, as it is in law, encourages some to aspire to higher titles, and thereby to the evidence of higher qualifications?—No doubt there is a great deal in that; but, at the same time, I still revert to what I said before, that the status that a man assumes is not by the number of years he has been studying, or by the classes or curriculums he has gone through, but by his talents, and fortuitous

tuitous circumstances perhaps aiding his talents, and general knowledge of the profession.

2417. Mr. *Wakley.*] Do you admit, with reference to the former part of the last question, that the one-faculty system in Glasgow has had the effect of reducing the profession there to a low level?—I do not.

2418. Do you believe that it is low, with reference to the standing of practitioners themselves, or with reference to the scientific character of the duties in which they are engaged?—I believe I may say, without fear of contradiction, that the practitioners in Glasgow, doctors of medicine and surgeons, are upon a footing with those in any part of Scotland.

2419. From what you have read, and from your own experience of the hospitals in London, as well as from your experience of practice in the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow, do you believe that the medical or surgical practice of that infirmary is inferior to the medical and surgical practice of the hospitals in this metropolis?—That is a very delicate question to answer; it is in a manner answered in so far already, by my opinion, that it is a very monstrously bad system that is pursued in the Scotch hospitals of electing medical officers for a couple of years, or for a longer period, perhaps; I believe in Edinburgh they elect for a longer period; but, at any rate, in Glasgow they do not elect for above two years, and certainly it is impossible that we can have the same talents displayed, because a man before he has got into the routine of the hospital there, is turned out; as I mentioned before, we should not have had the works of Sir Astley Cooper or Sir Benjamin Brodie if they had been in only for two years, and the public and the world at large would have suffered by the loss.

2420. Still, do you believe that the practice, medically or surgically considered, of the infirmary at Glasgow has had the effect of bringing the medical profession of Scotland in any respect into disrepute?—Decidedly not.

2421. Notwithstanding the great disadvantage to which you have referred?—Yes.

2422. Colonel *Mure.*] With respect to the question of general education, you seemed to speak of it as having been made a condition on the part of the conferring bodies just now?—Yes.

2423. That the standard in Edinburgh and Glasgow should be raised higher than it now is; is that the case?—Yes, I understand that is the proposal.

2424. The standards in Glasgow and Edinburgh, as to general education, are now the same, are they not?—Yes; the principal examination is in Latin, at both the universities.

2425. You do not require any examination in Greek?—No.

2426. Has the Edinburgh deputation, made any objection to raising their standard?—I cannot say.

2427. With reference to the amount of education required in the Glasgow University, and also as to the strictness of the examination in other respects, the Glasgow school of medicine, in respect of the facilities for study, both on account of size and population, and the great variety of surgical and medical cases that the population presents, you would perhaps consider, as even a superior school to the Edinburgh school?—It might, perhaps, be invidious to say that it was superior, but I believe it to be at least equal, and we have a larger population; we have a well-furnished hospital, and I think the minimum patients in the hospital, medical and surgical, independent of fever cases, has been 160 every day. There are a great number of operations and accidents; several hundred accidents are received yearly.

2428. Irrespective of your own particular interest in the University of Glasgow, you would say that any measure which tended to lower the status of that university, and in so far carry away its students to the other university, by superior privileges conferred upon them, would be an injury to medical science in general, as carrying away young men from a seat of education, which, on the grounds to which I have referred, presents such very great facilities for study and education?—Certainly.

2429. Mr. *Wakley.*] Did the University of Glasgow approve of the Medical Bills which were introduced into Parliament by Sir James Graham?—No, it made objection to them; one of the objections was what I have stated, with reference to the M. D.; it was made a penalty upon a man putting M. D. upon his door; he was liable to imprisonment.

2430. The university petitioned, did it not, against some of the provisions of each of those Bills?—Yes.

2431. What course did the university take with reference to the Bill of 1846, which I had the honour of introducing into the House?—I believe the university approved very much of it as a one-faculty Bill.

2432. Do you happen to know from the other authorities of Scotland, whether that Bill was generally approved?—I do not know; I had no communication with the Edinburgh gentlemen upon that subject; but it was approved of at Glasgow by the university; and, I speak under correction, I think, by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

2433. Do you consider that the operation of the one-faculty system would be less conducive to the advance and reputation of the science of medicine, than the system which is now in operation?—In some respects it might, but upon the whole I think it would be an advantage.

2434. *Chairman.*] You spoke of Sir Astley Cooper's eminence; give me leave to ask you whether you think Sir Astley Cooper would have been so distinguished as a surgeon, supposing his attention had not been particularly and pre-eminently directed to the surgical branch of his profession?—Most decidedly not; but that is not an argument against the one-faculty system, because Sir Astley Cooper would have chosen surgery; a man will follow out the bent of his inclination, and what his genius leads him to; but what I maintain is, that Sir Astley Cooper could not have been Sir Astley Cooper, if he had been upon the Glasgow hospital system.

2435. Mr. *Wakley.*] Will you explain how that is as to the Glasgow hospital system; is it that they require at the end of two years that the medical officer shall vacate his office?—Yes.

2436. Colonel *Mure.*] That is a regulation of the hospital?—Yes, and practically acted upon.

2437. But under the control of the authorities of the hospital?—Yes.

2438. Is there no limitation to the power of the hospital in reference to its arrangements so far as affects the point in question?—Yes; those arrangements may be altered by a general meeting of subscribers; there is an annual meeting the first Monday in January every year; it is quite competent to the subscribers and contributors to alter any law, the alteration of which is not inconsistent with the charter.

2439. Has any formal representation ever been made by the university to the representative body of the subscribers to the infirmary, with reference to the inconvenience and injury experienced by medical students in consequence of those regulations?—Yes.

2440. Have they not been attended to?—No, nothing was brought before the court of general contributors with regard to clinical lectures, but there was with regard to the lengthened attendance, and it was negatived.

2441. But with regard to the practice of changing so repeatedly the medical officers, what was done?—That was negatived; there were repeated applications made to the managers in favour of the clinical lectures; my old friend Mr. Jarden, after he had given up the management of the infirmary, took a great part in that, and was very anxious that it should be accomplished.

2442. Is it not the case that the surgeons hold office as practising surgeons for two years, and two years as consulting surgeons, and that at the end of four years, they give it up altogether?—Exactly.

2443. Is there any difference in the education of the candidate for a degree in medicine and a candidate for a mastership in surgery?—The only difference is, that in the curriculum for master in surgery, he does not require to attend botany.

2444. That is the only difference in the education; is there any difference in the examination?—No; there is really no practical difference in the examination. There is one point with regard to the curriculum which I should like to explain: you asked how long the examination lasted; now, in reply to that I would state, that we are in the practice of examining regularly our students in each class; for instance, I meet on the Saturdays, and I examine the students on the business of the week; I know, therefore, pretty well, the qualification and talents of my different students, and consequently a smaller examination for a degree would be sufficient.

sufficient. I know what man has paid attention, and am well acquainted with his mind. The professor who has to examine in physic knows the same, the materia medica the same; then, on the other hand, one knows a blockhead must be hackled and sent back.

2445. Are you the only examiner in surgery?—Yes.

2446. You are the only teacher recognised by the university in surgery?—Yes, but at the same time it is competent to any professor to examine on any subject; I may examine on the practice of physic.

2447. Are your Saturday examinations imperative, or are they quite voluntary on the part of the students?—They are voluntary on the part of the students; but I take care to explain, and explain repeatedly, "Gentlemen, when you come to me for a certificate of attendance, I can certify that you have attended my class, but I cannot do more than that; I cannot say that you were examined and answered well, and have performed operations;" besides, I should mention that all the operations are performed by the students in my class. It is a great matter for them to be allowed to perform operations; some of them have declined being examined, expecting their turn to perform the operation. I mark down on the catalogue so many answered well or tolerably well, and I know their character on that account.

2448. Do you find that the greater part attend the examinations?—The greater part of them do attend; they know they cannot get the certificate without.

2449. In putting the questions, do you call the names of the students?—Yes.

2450. You submit the questions to the students by name?—Yes.

2451. And take each in turn?—I take the catalogue, and go through five or six to-day, and begin where I left off next time; perhaps I may have gone through several, perhaps some of them may have declined answering.

2452. Colonel *Mure*.] Referring to the question of the facilities of Glasgow, is it your opinion that Glasgow presents very considerable advantages for the study of anatomy?—It possesses superior advantages; in point of fact there are more bodies can be obtained than there is a demand for.

2453. Is it your opinion that, from the arrangements made by the magistrates for carrying out Mr. Warburton's Bill, Glasgow offers a student in medicine equal or greater advantages than any other city of Britain for the study of anatomy?—I will not say that, but I say it affords ample advantage, and could not be better; that is saying as much as I ought to say; I will not say it is better than London, but I think it is as good; there are many bodies buried that there is no demand for.

2454. Is it not the fact that, from the great number of factories and mines, and other public works of that description, by which Glasgow is surrounded, there are more interesting cases of surgery brought into the hospitals, or under the notice of the medical men, than in any other city of Scotland?—I should say more cases of accidents, lacerated wounds and members torn off, and contusions, and all that, than in any other place in Scotland. In 1847 there were 173 operations performed, and 509 accidents.

2455. Then, in that respect, there is a much wider field for medical study?—Yes.

2456. With respect to the proposed arrangement in Edinburgh, adverted to in the present conference, as to conferring power upon the joint faculties there with the university, of granting licenses, do you think that any arrangements have been under consideration, or are likely to be made, which would render the scheme there to be adopted compatible with the interests of the University of Glasgow, so as to obviate the disadvantage to which you referred, of withdrawing the students from the University of Glasgow to study in Edinburgh by preference?—The opinion of all my colleagues is, that it would be detrimental to the general character of the University of Glasgow; I confess, myself, I have not the same personal feeling, but it is my duty to give the opinion of my colleagues.

2457. Generally speaking, the principle of centralizing in Edinburgh would be detrimental, for the reasons which you gave, as withdrawing your students; but I ask you, do you think any arrangement is in contemplation or could be made, either by sending assessors in the way you spoke of to Glasgow, or by

J. Burns, Esq., M.D.

15 May 1848.

other means, which could mitigate that evil, so as to render it palatable to the Glasgow University?—Under Sir James Graham's Bill, an arrangement was made by which assessors were to be sent to join with the professors of the university for the purpose of granting degrees; but it is doubtful how far it was arranged that there should be deputations sent once or twice a year to Glasgow for the purpose of granting general licenses; I inquired of Mr. Wood this morning, and he was uncertain, like myself, upon that point.

2458. But if the arrangement which was in progress, as you understood, at that period in 1842, when Sir James Graham's Bill was under consideration, was to be carried into effect upon the basis which you supposed would be adopted, do you think that that would obviate the objections as regards Glasgow to the system of centralization in Edinburgh?—It was not considered a system of centralization; I do not think it was; I understood it was a temporary arrangement for a temporary Bill, but I cannot speak positively as to the fact of there being a deputation sent once or twice a year to Glasgow for examining Glasgow students for the general license.

2459. Then so far as appears to you just now, you do not see any prospect of being able to come to such an arrangement, consistently with the power to be granted to the Edinburgh faculties, as should reserve, in your estimation, the privilege and interest of the University of Glasgow?—It is a matter of opinion; my colleagues certainly are of opinion that drawing the student to Edinburgh for his general license, would be an inducement for him to study there.

2460. Do not you see any mode of obviating that difficulty by enabling the general license, conferring equal powers and privileges, to be granted by an extension of the same system or the same licensing faculty to Glasgow?—Yes; by a deputation coming occasionally to Glasgow, and examining upon the spot; that would supersede the thing completely.

2461. You would not object to that?—Not at all; on the other hand, there is a Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons you can lay your hand upon, and convert them into assessors.

2462. Mr. *Wakley*.] By whom was the proposal that the assessors should be sent from Edinburgh to the University of Glasgow made?—I do not know with whom it originated.

2463. Do you know what was the express ground for making the proposal?—The express ground was to get rid of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

2464. It was openly expressed?—To be sure.

2465. By the parties in Edinburgh, as well as by the gentlemen who acted in Glasgow?—Yes, and by the parties here too.

2466. Will you mention the parties here to whom you refer; do you refer to the Minister, or his unknown adviser?—I would not particularly refer to any individual either medical or political.

2467. Had not there been a proposal made, in the first instance, that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow should be joined, for the purpose of licensing, with the University of Glasgow?—Yes, I believe so.

2468. How was it that that plan was abandoned?—By the dropping of the Bill.

2469. Colonel *Mure*.] Are we to understand that the Glasgow University would rather have, under this new system which is proposed to be adopted, assessors coming from the joint Faculties in Edinburgh to confer their licenses, or otherwise do their business in Glasgow, to having their own Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons erected in to a similar body, concurring with themselves, as the University of Glasgow, for the same objects?—I believe it would be a matter of indifference, provided there was no centralization in Edinburgh; that is to say, that the Edinburgh Colleges were to send deputies to examine once or twice in a year the students in Glasgow, without obliging them to go into Edinburgh to be examined; but if that were not to be the case, I am prepared to say that it is the opinion of my colleagues that they would prefer an arrangement made with the Glasgow Faculty.

2470. Is there any other point you wish to state to the Committee?—I do not recollect any thing else.

William Weir, Esq. M. D., President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; Examined.

2471. Mr. *Wakley*.] YOU appear before this Committee on behalf of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow?—I do.

2472. What office do you hold in the faculty?—I am President of the Faculty, at present.

2473. Are you in practice in Glasgow?—Yes.

2474. As a physician or as surgeon?—As a general practitioner; both as physician and surgeon, in short.

2475. Do you dispense medicine?—No.

2476. Not at all?—Not at all, nor for some years.

2477. Have you held the office of physician in the infirmary?—I hold that office at present; I am one of the physicians of the Royal Infirmary at the present time.

2478. And you are practising as a physician and also as a surgeon?—Yes.

2479. Have you a degree in medicine?—A degree in medicine from the University of Glasgow.

2480. Are you a teacher?—I only give lectures upon clinical medicine, when it is my turn to do so in the hospital.

2481. Are you an examiner?—I am an Examiner of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

2482. Are the Committee to understand that if you were attending a member of a family as a physician, and another member of the family required an important surgical operation to be performed, you would discharge that duty?—Unless they wished another person to do the operation, I would do it.

2483. How long has the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons been established?—Their charter is dated 1599.

2484. It is one of the charters granted by James I.?—Yes.

2485. Have you a copy of your charter with you?—I have; a copy has been printed, which I have taken out of a pamphlet; this is the original; we have a translation of it.

2486. When you say a translation, in what language was it printed?—It seems to be the old Scotch language, and this is the ratification of it [*producing the Charter and Ratification; vide* Appendix, No. 10.]

2487. What is the title given to the Faculty in the charter?—There is no title in the charter, so far as I know.

2488. Upon whom were the powers to be exercised by the faculty conferred?—Conferred upon Peter Lowe, surgeon, and Robert Hamilton, physician.

2489. Does the charter confer any exclusive right on the members of the Faculty?—The exclusive right of practice over the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew, and the borough of Dumbarton.

2490. What is the population of the four counties that you have described?—According to the census of 1841, it was upwards of 790,000; now it must be, I should think, nearly 900,000.

2491. Is that a more numerous population than the district over which the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh claims the right of exercising its jurisdiction?—Yes, a much larger population; I think, as nearly as possible, the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh has 2-10ths of Scotland, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow 3-10ths, so that there remains one-half of the population which are under no surgical body.

2492. Do you consider the licentiates of your body have the exclusive right of practising surgery in the districts which you describe?—According to the charter, they have.

2493. Do you so consider it yourself?—Yes, according to the charter.

2494. And is it also in accordance with the practice at the present time?—No, we allow any parties to practise.

Veneris, 19° *die Maii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Hamilton.	Colonel Mure.
Sir R. H. Inglis.	The Lord Advocate.
Mr. Wakley.	

SIR HENRY HALFORD, IN THE CHAIR.

William Weir, Esq., M. D.; further Examined.

W. Weir, Esq., M.D.
19 May 1848.

2495. *Chairman.*] AT the last meeting of the Committee it was understood that Dr. Burns and yourself would have an opportunity of communicating with the committee appointed by the conference; have you had that opportunity?—Yes; we met the representatives of the different bodies in London on Monday evening.

2496. Who were present at that meeting?—The representatives from the different medical bodies in England; I do not recollect all their names; but Dr. Burrows, Dr. Hawkins, Dr. Nairne, Mr. Travers, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Bacot were present.

2497. It was not confined to the sub-committee?—I understood it was the general committee, to get a report from the sub-committee.

2498. That was a general meeting, in fact, of the committee?—Yes, I understood so.

2499. What passed at the meeting?—The secretary, Dr. Hawkins, read to the meeting a draft of the proposed Medical Bill.

2500. Was there a discussion upon it?—There was some conversation regarding the different clauses, as to the effects they would have, if they were passed into a law, upon the different corporations.

2501. Was there a general concurrence with that draft?—Not at first; conditionally I agreed on behalf of the body I represented, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; and Dr. Burns also agreed on behalf of the University of Glasgow, after some explanations.

2502. What were the conditions on which you agreed to that?—I required some explanations of the clauses, because the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons was not once mentioned in the clauses, and I stated that if the Bill became law, all the members and licentiates of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow,—who enjoy the same privileges at present as the fellows and members of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh,—would lose their *status*, and be obliged to enrol themselves as fellows or members of the proposed Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of Scotland, supposing that the present Royal Colleges of Edinburgh were made the Royal Colleges of Scotland, which the Edinburgh gentlemen expected.

2503. The Edinburgh College expected that they would become the Royal College of Scotland?—The present Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons expected to become the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, and the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians expected to become the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland.

2504. And that all other colleges would merge in those bodies?—That all practitioners in Scotland would require to enrol themselves as members or fellows of one or other of those colleges, in order to be registered as physicians and surgeons and general practitioners.

2505. And you were desirous that your privileges should be preserved?—I could

could not agree to it, because we should lose our present *status*, be degraded, and reduced to irregular practitioners.

2506. Was the draft of the Bill altered then to your satisfaction?—No; the answer was that the clauses did not recognize the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh any more than the Faculty of Glasgow, but only the Royal Colleges of Scotland, and that we in Scotland might arrange among ourselves, and they had no doubt but that the Edinburgh bodies and the Glasgow faculty would be able to arrange amicably. They advised that Mr. Wood and Dr. Burns, who were also present, and myself, should have a meeting, to endeavour to arrange amicably among ourselves everything regarding the constitution of the new Royal Colleges.

2507. Was a meeting held accordingly of the representatives from Scotland?—Yes, a meeting was held by Mr. Wood and Dr. Burns and myself.

2508. What was the result of that meeting?—I drew up certain proposals that I conceived would be agreeable to our faculty as to the constitution of the proposed Royal Colleges of Scotland by combining the colleges in Edinburgh and the faculty in Glasgow, so that the present members of faculty might have the same privileges as the fellows of the colleges of Edinburgh, and the licentiates of the faculty all over the kingdom might have the same privileges as the licentiates of the Edinburgh colleges.

2509. Mr. *Wakley*.] You say colleges; do you mean colleges or college?—The colleges.

2510. Placing the licentiates of the two on precisely the same footing?—Exactly; I have a copy of those resolutions agreed to by Mr. Wood, Professor Burns and myself, but I should observe that we have to consult our different corporate bodies regarding them.

2511. Will you put it in?—Yes.

[*The same was handed in, and is as follows:*]

PROPOSED Arrangement between Mr. Wood, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Burns and Dr. Weir of Glasgow, as to the interest of the members and licentiates of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in the intended new Colleges in Scotland, to be called "The Royal College of Physicians of Scotland," and "The Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland," respectively.

1st. The members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, being physicians, shall form an integral constituent part of the proposed Royal College of Physicians of Scotland, in the same way and have the same rights and privileges in the said college as the fellows of the present Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

2d. The members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, being surgeons, shall form an integral constituent part of the proposed Royal College of Surgeons in Scotland, in the same way and have the same rights and privileges in the said college as the fellows of the present Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

3d. The fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, thus constituted, respectively, residing in Glasgow, shall conjunctly possess and exercise the privileges at present possessed and exercised by the members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, excepting in so far as these are abolished by the proposed Act of Parliament for regulating the profession of physic and surgery; but they shall not have any interest in or benefit from the widows' fund of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, unless they have already contributed to the fund, and are members thereof.

4th. The fellows of the Royal College of Physicians and of Surgeons of Scotland, residing in Glasgow, shall conjunctly elect from among their number* members, of whom shall be fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland, and shall be fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, to form a Board of Examiners along with the Examiners in the University of Glasgow, which Board shall have the power to examine candidates and grant licenses to the general practitioner and the surgeon and the physician, conformably to the proposed Act of Parliament for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

* Say 6 or 8.

5th. The fees for such licenses to be disposed of in the manner to be fixed by the medical Council to be appointed under the said Act, and the Examiners in Glasgow to be remunerated in the same manner as those in Edinburgh.

6th. The Examiners so appointed in Glasgow shall not be engaged in teaching or lecturing on any branch of medical science, and shall have been fellows either of the present Royal Colleges of Physicians or of Surgeons in Edinburgh, or members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, or fellows of one or other of the proposed new Royal Colleges of Scotland, for not less than four years previously to their appointment.

7th. All licentiates of the faculty in Glasgow shall enjoy the same rights and privileges in regard to practice, and in respect of enrolling themselves as fellows of the proposed Royal

W. Weir, Esq., M.D.

19 May 1848.

Colleges of Scotland, as are to be conferred upon the licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh.

8th. These several rights and privileges to be properly secured to the members and licentiates of the faculty by the proper Act of Parliament and Royal Charter.

2512. Are the Committee to understand that the points considered in those resolutions were not discussed by you before you left Glasgow?—Those points were not discussed.

2513. Consequently, as they have arisen incidentally out of the discussions that have taken place before the conference, can it be considered that you can agree to act precisely upon them until you have again communicated with the party by whom you were desired to attend this Committee?—That is the case, that they arose in consequence of what took place at the conference.

2514. *Chairman.*] You have said that you agreed to the heads of the Bill conditionally; are the Committee to understand that it was conditionally upon the approbation of the body you represent?—No; it was upon condition that the members and licentiates of the body that I represent, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, should be placed in any legislative measure upon the same footing as the fellows and licentiates of the present Royal Colleges of Edinburgh.

2515. Mr. *Wakley.*] By whatever title those colleges might be called?—By whatever title those colleges might be called.

2516. When you quitted the conference, were there any matters of actual disagreement between you and the members of that body?—I still objected that there was not a word in the clauses of the proposed Bill respecting the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; they stated, that that must be provided for in the clauses of the Charters for the new Royal Colleges of Scotland; and they recommended that I should arrange with the representatives of the Edinburgh bodies, and Professor Burns representing the University of Glasgow, to get that done.

2517. Did you understand it to be agreed by the conference that your institutions in Glasgow should be placed in the Bill on the same footing as the institutions of Edinburgh?—I understood so.

2518. Colonel *Mure.*] But, in point of fact, the conference recognized the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh, but did not recognize that of Glasgow, further than intimating that they hoped an agreement would be made with the Glasgow College which would be satisfactory to them?—Exactly so.

2519. Mr. *Wakley.*] Then there was no point between you and the members of the conference which was actually left in dispute?—I think there were none further than I have stated.

2520. From the discussions that took place, have you every reason to believe that an amicable settlement of the difficulties which had previously existed will take place?—I see no difficulties now.

2521. Have you seen the heads of the Bill which have been prepared for the conference?—No, I have only heard them read over.

2522. You did hear them read?—Yes, I did hear them read.

2523. Was there anything in that document from which you expressed dissent further than you have already explained?—I have explained to the Committee, that I think there was nothing further than I have spoken of; Professor Burns spoke of some things regarding the university, which I did not.

John Burns, Esq., M.D.; further Examined.

J. Burns, Esq., M.D.

2524. Mr. *Wakley.*] CAN you state what were the points of difference which suggested themselves to your mind before you quitted the conference?—They were actually the same as those which I have stated to the Committee here with regard to the increased age of the physician, and his not being allowed to take the title of doctor of medicine unless he became a member of the College of Physicians; and I stated also, that there was not a word in the Bill with regard to the degree bachelor of medicine. The reply to that was, that it was not considered necessary to introduce that; that we had the power at present of making bachelors of medicine, and of conferring any degree we pleased, but that it gave no legal title to practise; I considered that it was a great defect in the Bill that this had not been put in it; I had always understood that as a compensation for what the university might sustain by enlarging the qualifications

tions and making the difference of age, there was this degree to be granted, but there is not a word of that in the Bill; whether that is necessary or not, I cannot say; I consider myself as at liberty to state that; after having stated the objections which I have done to the Committee, I said I would not oppose the Bill, but that I would agree to the heads of the Bill as they were represented there; but still I considered it would be necessary to have this question settled as to the degree of bachelors of medicine.

2525. Have you had the document entitled, "The Heads of the Bill" in your possession, to examine it?—I have had "The Principles" in Glasgow.

2526. Have you had the document now entitled, "The Heads of a Bill," which has been submitted to the Committee?—No, I have not.

2527. You have not seen that document?—I have merely heard it read.

2528. Did you understand that any modifications were made conformably to the suggestions you yourself threw out to the conference?—No, not one.

2529. Do your objections at this time remain in their full force?—I gave my consent to the Bill as read, not approving entirely of the Bill, but wishing to prevent any kind of disagreement, or any kind of obstruction to the passing of the Bill, provided a clause were introduced recognizing bachelors of medicine.

2530. Then the objections which you still entertain, you would not regard as insuperable with reference to the passing of any such measure?—No, I would not; I would consider it a great improvement if they were adopted, but I do not struggle for them, excepting as regards the bachelor of medicine.

2531. Do you agree to the manner in which the Council of Health is to be appointed, as proposed in "The Heads of the Bill"?—I should prefer its being a wholly medical board.

2532. Is there any proposition in the document entitled, "The Heads of the Bill," relative to the proportions in which the institutions of Scotland and Ireland shall be represented in the Council of Health?—I do not recollect a word of that; it may be in the Bill; I only heard it once read; I have no recollection of it.

2533. Are you content that a general proposition shall be framed, and that there shall be no specification as to the number of representatives from your country?—Unless there was a proposition stating the number of representatives from each country, from England, Ireland and Scotland, and the number from the different bodies there, I do not think I could make a complaint that Scotland was not particularized specially.

2534. Do you think it is desirable that a minimum number should be specified as being connected with the institutions of your country?—I think so.

2535. Provided that were done, would you be content to leave the general details, or the mode in which the minor arrangements of the law should be carried out, to the control of the Council of Health?—I would.

2536. Colonel *Mure*.] Did you say, with regard to the degree of bachelor of medicine, that a proposal for that degree had not been embodied in the Bill?—Most certainly.

2537. You are aware of that?—There was not a word of that; and the answer was, that we had the power of granting already the degree of bachelor of medicine; my reply was, we have the power of granting any degree, but we have not the power of granting the advantages and privileges; we have the power of making a master of surgery, which is equal to the general practitioner, and this Bill does not take away the power from us, but our master of surgery would be a mere nonentity by the Bill.

2538. In your conference, was not it distinctly understood that a bachelor of medicine was to form part of the arrangement?—I was not there.

2539. Was not it understood at the conference of the Edinburgh gentlemen, that the degree of bachelor of medicine was to form part of the Scotch body?—(Mr. *Wood*.) I distinctly understood so.

2540. Mr. *Wakley*.] It appears that what was then considered to be a distinct understanding in the previous conference, namely, that this degree of bachelor of medicine should form part of the arrangement as to the Scotch members of the profession, has not been embodied with the other arrangements in the draft of the Bill?—(Dr. *Burns*.) Yes.

2541. Do you consider that the granting the degree of bachelor of medicine is a *sine quâ non* of your arrangements?—Yes, we should be ruined without it.

2542. That is a point, unless it is distinctly arranged and entered upon the Bill, you would not be disposed, as representing the interests of the University,

J. Burns, Esq., M.D.

19 May 1848.

to leave to the settlement of any Board or Council?—I could not; I am afraid the Council of Health might take a different view of the matter; if I was secure of that, it is no matter to me whether it is in the Bill or not; I wish to explain to the Committee: I stated my general objections to the conference, but I abandoned them, and I said, I approve of the Bill; but, at the same time, I did not pledge myself not to bring before the Committee my objections as to the non-insertion of the degree of bachelor, which I consider as essential, and the reply was as I have stated.

William Wood, Esq.; further Examined.

W. Wood, Esq. F.R.C.S., E.

2543. Mr. *Wakley*.] HAVE you any statement you wish to make to the Committee relative to the proposed degree of bachelor of medicine?—Yes; the reason for the proposed bachelorship is this, considering the custom that has prevailed in Scotland, it is thought that raising up, as it would be raised up by the proposed Bill, the regular degree of M.D. to a high point, would prove ruinous to the Scotch Universities, unless they should enjoy a power of granting an inferior degree, viz. that of bachelor of medicine, for the purpose of forming general practitioners. It was to be a stipulation, however, that if the universities were to make bachelors of medicine, the title being a university one, should require a little more education, and a little longer course of study than in the case of pure general practitioners, to mark bachelors as university men, and to prevent the universities, by granting the title to general practitioners, from taking the power of granting licences for general practise from bodies which had formerly done so, in consequence of such practitioners obtaining, at the same time with the qualification for general practise, the additional title of M.B.

2544. Colonel *Mure*.] The question that the Committee wish to get at particularly is, why, that arrangement having been made, it is not embodied in the Bill?—I cannot tell you exactly; it was not on account of an objection to the system, and it was understood to be arranged that it was to follow afterwards; it was not thought necessary to be put in the Bill; that was the opinion of the majority, though it was quite understood to be a part and parcel of the system.

2545. Mr. *Wakley*.] But from the circumstances you have yourself described, do you not consider that much importance will be attached to the title of M. B.?—Yes.

2546. In Scotland and elsewhere?—Yes.

2547. And consequently, if it be provided by the authorities in Scotland, it is not likely that they would relinquish their claim to have the proposition inserted actually in the Bill?—Most undoubtedly not.

2548. Then you agree in what Dr. Burns has stated on this subject?—Yes, I agree with him; it is desirable that there should be left no doubt, that part of the system is to consist in having the degree of bachelor of medicine introduced into the Bill.

2549. And not to leave that proposition in any respect to the control of the Council of Health?—No. There was a dispute as to the employment of the title of M.D. by general practitioners, and to such persons calling themselves "doctors" in England, because it is contrary to the custom there; but being the custom in Scotland, a compromise was entered into, that so long as the persons being M.D.'s practised as general practitioners in Scotland, they might take the title of M.D., as being consistent with the Scotch custom; but that if a person having the title of M.D. sought a similar station in England, upon his titles, that he should not add M.D., or call himself "doctor," unless he was registered a physician: allow me to add, that it was different with regard to M.B.; it was agreed, that a person on the register having the title of M.B. should add it whether in England or Scotland, but not to take the title of "doctor."

2550. Has any proposition been made at the conference as to what would be the actual education of the bachelor of medicine?—No; it was to be left to the Council; but there was a distinct understanding in the paper that was given in to the Committee, of the resolutions agreed upon by the Edinburgh Bodies of 1842, that in regard to the degree of M.B., that being a university honour and a university title, there should be required for the honour a little more education and a little more advance in age over the general practitioner simply.

2551. Was it proposed at the conference that there should be bachelors in surgery as well as bachelors in medicine?—No, nothing was said about bachelors in surgery, because probably a bachelor in medicine is to become a general practitioner,

practitioner, and a bachelor in medicine is to be examined by physicians and surgeons, and is to connect himself as a licentiate with the College of Surgeons. *W. Wood*, Esq. F.R.C.S., E.

2552. That has been stipulated, and is understood to be one part of the arrangement?—Yes, it is. 19 May 1848.

2553. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] In England there is no degree of bachelor of surgery; is there any reason why there should be such a degree in Scotland?—I see none.

2554. Is there any corresponding degree in Scotland, though not a degree, *eo nomine*, the same?—(Dr. *Burns.*) There is not a corresponding degree in England or Ireland, but there is a degree of master of surgery in Scotland.

2555. By whom is that degree conferred?—By the University of Glasgow.

2556. Is there any such degree conferred by the University of Edinburgh, or any other University in Scotland?—No; it was regretted by the late Dr. Duncan, that the University of Edinburgh had not followed the example of the University of Glasgow, and made masters of surgery.

2557. When you use the phrase, "followed the example of the University of Glasgow," do you wish the Committee to understand that it is a recent practice, that is, a practice of the time of Dr. Duncan, introduced in the University of Glasgow, which, before that, it was open to the University of Edinburgh to observe and follow?—It was introduced by the University of Glasgow as soon as they had a professor of surgery; they did not grant that degree, which was according to the model of the Italian universities, until they had a professor of surgery.

2558. Is it necessary that every individual, who is admitted to the full privilege of the rank of a surgeon, should pass through the degree of master of surgery?—No, not at all.

2559. Are the two so entirely distinct that some gentlemen may terminate their studies with the degree of master of surgery, and others terminate their studies as surgeons, without any connexion between the two ranks?—Yes.

2560. Is this a variation in the one-faculty system, or do you regard it as a matter of entire indifference; in other words, are the professional attainments of the one gentleman, calling himself and called master in surgery, distinct and independent from those of a gentleman calling himself and called a surgeon?—In Scotland they are precisely the same; in England they are different, because the pure surgeon does not practise as a general practitioner.

2561. Then you wish the Committee to understand that the surgeon who is a master of surgery, is in other words a general practitioner?—Yes; I was asked the other day if I had a copy of the "Curriculum;" I wrote for it, and I received it yesterday—[*handing the same to the Chairman*].

2562. *Chairman.*] Was there any degree at all applicable to surgery before that of master of surgery?—Not in any university of Great Britain.

2563. Does not the creation of university degrees, applicable to surgery, tend to the establishment of a wide distinction between the two faculties of medicine and surgery?—With regard to the masters of surgery, that was an Italian title granted by the University of Bologna, which was the model for the foundation of the University of Glasgow; it was usually granted at Salernam and other Italian universities; as a proof of that, there is, by Maria Sanctus, in the 15th or 16th century, a little book printed, giving an account of the mode of examination of masters of surgery, which would be analogous to what is called in this country "cramming," or question and answer in Latin, which establishes the mode of examining, which is principally upon surgery and pharmacy.

William Weir, Esq., M. D.; further Examined.

2564. Mr. *Wakley.*] HAVE you any explanation to give as to what was your understanding regarding the proposal for creating the degree of bachelor of medicine in Scotland?—Yes; the gentlemen of the conference, in reply to Dr. Burns's remark that there was nothing about the degree of bachelor of medicine mentioned in the clauses read, said, that it was not considered necessary, because the universities could do it without that just now, and that the candidates would still have to be examined, and enrol themselves exactly as the general practitioners would have to do; consequently, it was not necessary to put it in the Bill; that was my understanding, and that was the answer given. *W. Weir*, Esq., M.D.

W. Weir, Esq., M.D.

19 May 1848.

2565. Still in registration he is to be allowed to use the title of M. B.?—Yes; he is to be allowed to use the title; but still they consider it was not necessary to put that in the Bill, because it could be done without it.

2566. Did you understand that there would be any objection to introduce that into the Bill, if it were found, in point of law, that it should be necessary?—No; I understood there would be no objection.

2567. What are the titles of the persons who belong to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow?—Members and licentiates.

2568. How many are there of each class?—There are 82 members, as far as I recollect; I cannot say how many licentiates there are, because they are practising over the whole kingdom.

2569. Do you mean the United Kingdom?—Yes; I mean that they are practising all over the world.

2570. Can you form anything like an accurate conjecture as to the number of the licentiates?—No, I cannot; I can tell you the number that have been licensed for a number of years back, but I do not know how many of them may be living.

2571. How many licenses do you grant in the year, do you apprehend?—There have been sometimes as many as 60 or 70, but lately they have been much fewer; I have a statement here of the number.

2572. With respect to the members, they do not average above five or six, probably?—There have not been so many of late years, perhaps only two or three in a year.

2573. What are the rights and privileges of a member of your faculty, as contradistinguished from those of the licentiates?—The licentiates have only a diploma to practise; they have no right to the use of the library, or to any part of the property of the faculty; and they do not sit and vote as the members do; they are the same as the licentiates of the Edinburgh Colleges, and the same, I believe, as the members of the College of Surgeons of London.

2574. Then the members, in fact, in addition to all the external rights and privileges of the licentiates, have internal privileges which are denied to the licentiates?—Yes; because they pay a much larger fee.

2575. What is the difference in the fee?—The fee for the diploma which the licentiate pays is seven guineas, and a member pays an additional fee of 50 *l.*

2576. Is there any difference in the education of the two classes?—There is no difference at present.

2577. Has either class the exclusive right of practising in any particular part of Scotland?—They have the exclusive rights of practice in the four counties, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire and Dumbarton.

2578. Colonel *Mure*.] The county of Dumbarton, do you mean?—The borough, not the county.

2579. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] How, then, do you make out the four counties?—There are the three counties and the borough of Dumbarton.

2580. Mr. *Wakley*.] In the diploma or licenses you grant, do you grant any particular title or designation on gentlemen who may have undergone their examinations?—No; the diploma bears, that the person named has been examined, and has been found qualified to practise the arts of surgery and pharmacy.

2581. It does not state to practise medicine?—No.

2582. Colonel *Mure*.] In your original charter and the ratification, you are constituted a faculty of surgery and medicine, but your license is limited to the department of surgery?—Yes; but we have a certain control over those who practise medicine; we require to see that they have a certificate from an university where medicine is taught.

2583. You have an examination in surgery, and give your own certificate upon it, without which the applicant cannot practise?—Exactly so.

2584. In regard to medicine, you do not examine, you merely register and confirm the previous certificate of the university?—As a candidate after getting his license practises all the branches of medicine, we examine upon all the branches; we examine upon medicine and surgery in the same way as the universities in granting a degree of M.D. examine upon surgery as well as medicine.

2585. Mr. *Wakley*.] What is the legal definition which is given to the word "pharmacy" in Scotland?—I am not quite sure that I can define it accurately; it is similar to the manipulations of the chemist and druggist.

2586. The

2586. The question was put to you with the view of ascertaining whether a dispensing chemist and druggist, in any respect, fell under your jurisdiction?—They are called druggists in Scotland, those who practise pharmacy only, that is, for instance, making up physicians' prescriptions and selling medicines.

2587. Do you claim the right of having any control over such persons?—Yes, we have the right of control over persons selling drugs, to see that they are of good quality.

2588. Whether those persons belong to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons or not?—Yes.

2589 Is that power exercised by the faculty?—It is not much exercised now, but there are visitors appointed regularly to visit the drug shops.

2590. How far do you understand that jurisdiction to extend?—Over the three counties, and the borough.

2591. Do you consider that the members and licentiates of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons have the exclusive legal right of practising surgery and pharmacy within the boundary you have described?—I consider so.

2592. Do you interfere in any respect with the practitioners who come within that boundary, who do not belong to your institution?—We do not interfere, if they have a license from any other body.

2593. A license, you mean, from any body authorized to grant licenses?—From a College of Surgeons.

2594. For example, the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh?—We do not interfere in that case.

2595. Or of London?—We do not interfere in that case.

2596. Or of Dublin?—We do not interfere in that case.

2597. Would you with licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society of London?—No, we should not interfere with them.

2598. You do not profess to interfere with physicians who are practising simply as such?—If they practise as pure physicians, we only ascertain that they have a degree from an university.

2599. Do you prosecute persons who are altogether unqualified, and who practise within the prescribed boundary?—Sometimes we have done so.

2600. What is the mode of proceeding?—The person is first called upon to appear before the faculty, and be examined; if he does not do so, then the clerk of the faculty, the legal adviser, that is, of the faculty, is authorized to commence a prosecution against him, that he may be stopped from practising, being an illegal practitioner.

2601. What is the penalty, if you prove your case?—It is mentioned in the charter; I cannot recollect it at this moment.

2602. Has that penalty been enforced lately?—Sometimes it has.

2603. Are there now, do you believe, many persons practising as surgeons in the three counties and the borough who are altogether destitute of any legal qualification?—There are a number; I could not say how many, but I do not think there are a great many.

2604. Are complaints made to you that the restrictions upon the unqualified practitioners in Scotland are not sufficiently enforced?—Yes.

2605. And also that sufficient restrictions do not exist in law?—Yes; our own licentiates are often complaining that there are irregular practitioners taking their business from them.

2606. Did you hear Dr. Christison's evidence upon that point, that no complaints are made that medical practice is too free?—I read it.

2607. Do you agree with that evidence?—No.

2608. And your own opinion and experience are quite adverse to the conclusion at which he has arrived?—Quite so.

2609. Are you in favour of inflicting penalties upon unqualified practitioners?—I think there should be some restrictions as to irregular practitioners.

2610. Do you consider it would be for the advantage of the public, that persons who are altogether uneducated in medicine should be prevented from practising medicine?—Most assuredly.

2611. Before what tribunal are the unqualified practitioners brought by your institution?—They are summoned to be examined by the Examiners of the Faculty, and if they do not appear, then they are brought before a court of justice, and the judge gives a sentence.

W. Weir, Esq., M.D.

10 May 1848.

2612. Who is the judge?—It depends upon the particular court they are brought before; the sheriff, sometimes.

2613. Are they tried before a jury?—No, not before a jury.

2614. The sheriff having the power of inflicting summary punishment?—I think so.

2615. Could you suggest any alteration of the law with regard to the inflicting of penalties upon unqualified practitioners?—I am not qualified to suggest any; I think it should be the Legislature.

2616. Could you suggest to the Legislature any mode of improving the way of inflicting the penalties?—I think that every regular practitioner should be registered.

2617. Is the tribunal before whom parties are now brought, in your opinion, a satisfactory one?—Not altogether satisfactory.

2618. You are not an advocate, probably, for high penalties?—No, I should be in favour of any means that would protect the public against irregular practitioners.

2619. Low penalties easily imposed?—Perhaps so.

2620. Do you consider that you have efficient and well-conducted medical schools in Glasgow?— Yes, I consider so.

2621. Embracing all branches in medicine and surgery?—All branches of medicine and surgery.

2622. Do you regard your hospital as a well-conducted establishment?—Yes.

2623. Do you approve of the mode of election of the medical officers?—I do not approve of the period that the surgeons and physicians are appointed for, I think it is too short a period; but we have been improving upon that; it is longer now than it used to be.

2624. Is that mode of election of officers prescribed in the charter of the hospital?—I rather think so; they are to be appointed annually.

2625. You stated that the surgeons were allowed to hold their offices for four years?—Yes; but they are re-elected every year.

2626. Is clinical instruction given in the hospital?—Yes, it has been given for the last 18 years regularly; previously it was given, but irregularly.

2627. Have you yourself held the office of surgeon in the hospital?—Yes.

2628. And you act now as a pure physician?—I am physician to the hospital now.

2629. And you formerly held the office of surgeon in the same institution?—Yes, in the same institution.

2630. And before you underwent that change in your offices, or at least between the holding of the two offices, did you obtain any additional license or diploma, or undergo any additional education?—I did not require to do so, but it so happened I did; I had not the degree of M. D. at the time I was first surgeon to the hospital; I obtained it afterwards.

2631. Do you mean the law did not require it, or the rules of the hospital?—Yes, the rules of the hospital required that the physician should hold the degree of doctor of medicine.

2632. And after you were the surgeon, you obtained the degree of M. D.?—During the time I was the surgeon, I got my degree from the Glasgow university.

2633. Then a member of your Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow would not be qualified to hold the office of physician to the hospital?—Yes, all those who have the degree of M. D. are qualified.

2634. But not simply deriving their qualification from your institution?—No, they could not be physicians to the infirmary, but surgeons.

2635. Are physicians who have obtained their qualifications elsewhere than the university of Glasgow entitled to hold the office of physician in the infirmary?—Yes; the directors appoint any person who has the degree of M. D.

2636. *Chairman.*] Is that the body of subscribers at large?—No, it is the directors, part of whom are elected by the subscribers at large, and part of whom are nominated, according to the charter, *ex officio* directors, the Members of Parliament for the city, and the Lord Provost, are directors *ex officiis*; so is the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

2637. Certain official persons?—Yes; there are also certain of the directors sent from the different public bodies, the municipal bodies and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

2638. Are

2638. Are those who have served the office disqualified for re-election; that is, is the fact of having served a certain length of time a disqualification for re-election?—Yes, for a certain time.

2639. So that if the directors are ever so desirous of continuing the physician or surgeon, they cannot do it?—No.

2640. Mr. *Wakley*.] Have you had the means of ascertaining whether the system of clinical instruction which is pursued in Glasgow is inferior to that which is adopted in Edinburgh?—I have not had the means, myself, of ascertaining that point.

2641. Have you been able to form an opinion upon the subject from what you have ascertained?—At one period, the mode of clinical instruction in Edinburgh was that the clinical professor lectured upon cases which were treated by another person; that never was the case in the Glasgow hospital, so that, to that extent, the Glasgow plan was preferable; I believe it is not the case now in Edinburgh; I mean, of course, in surgery.

2642. Do you believe that clinical surgery is well taught in Glasgow?—I believe so.

2643. Have you reason to know that that school has obtained, in that respect, a very distinguished character?—I have heard the English students, gentlemen coming from England to study, speak highly of the mode of clinical instruction in the hospital.

2644. Is the surgical practice of the hospital extensive?—Yes; there are generally from about 120 to 150 surgical patients.

2645. Have you any document at all with you in which reference is made to the nature of the surgical practice?—I have the last report of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, in which there is a table giving an account of the operations performed during the year 1847; I find there is a total of operations of 178.

2646. In the year?—In the one year.

2647. In the last year?—Yes; the last year, 1847; out of those there are above 70 capital operations; those are amputations at the shoulder-joint, and of the arms and of the legs, and the operation for hernia and lithotomy; there are no fewer than 11 cases of lithotomy; I see there are about 14 amputations of the thigh; all the others are minor operations; there are about 70 great operations, and the rest are minor operations, and those do not include the reduction of dislocations.

2648. Are you acquainted with the London hospitals?—I have been through a good many of the London hospitals; I was at Saint Bartholomew's yesterday.

2649. Do you consider the hospital of Glasgow is an institution that is as capable of affording instruction in the practice of medicine and surgeon as some of the recognized hospitals of this metropolis?—I do so.

2650. Do you believe it would be for the advantage of the public that the schools of Glasgow, and the privileges which the hospital already enjoys, should be maintained in full integrity?—Yes, I do.

2651. Did the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow complain to the Secretary of State, Sir James Graham, of the exclusion of their institution from the three last Bills which he introduced into the House of Commons?—Yes, we did.

2652. Do you recollect what reply or explanation on the subject you received from the Secretary of State?—We got a letter from Sir James Graham, stating that he had been misinformed regarding the powers of the faculty, and stating that it had been expressly found, by the Court of Session, that the faculty had no power to examine and license those who practised medicine.

2653. Was any rejoinder sent to the Secretary of State?—Yes.

2654. What was the nature of it?—We stated, that we did not claim to license those who practised medicine, but that persons who held our diploma practised as general practitioners in Scotland, in the same way as those holding diplomas of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh practised as general practitioners, and that it had never been found by the Court of Session that we had no power to license those who practised medicine; that point was never in the court, nor disputed.

2655. Would not it have been more correct to have said, "practised as physicians"?—"Practise medicine," was the expression used.

2656. Would not it have been more correct to have used the term "practised as physicians;" in other words, do you not consider that when you grant to a

W. Weir, Esq. M.D.

19 May 1848.

person a license to practise as a general practitioner, in reality you are granting a license to a person to practise medicine?—We do not grant licenses to practise as general practitioners; there is no body in Scotland or in England, as I understand, that grants a license to practise as a general practitioner.

2657. But those to whom you do grant your licenses do practise medicine?—Yes.

2658. Do they not, in fact, in practice embrace the entire scope of the medical science?—Yes, the same as a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; we grant a similar license under which the holder practises all the branches of medicine.

2659. That power has not been disputed, that is, it has not been disputed that they have the power to grant licenses to persons to practise medicine and pharmacy?—It has not been disputed.

2660. It has been disputed that you have the power to grant licenses to persons to practise as physicians?—No, that has not been in the court; I am not aware of any case of that kind having occurred.

2661. Probably the terms in which your licenses are expressed have always protected and shielded you from that question being raised; the terms being "surgery and pharmacy"?—Yes.

2662. *Chairman.*] And you may say, including the practice of medicine?—I do not understand so; but the persons do practise as general practitioners; I understand that the word pharmacy includes the right to sell drugs and to make up prescriptions, and to prescribe physic.

2663. Mr. *Wakley.*] Neither your members nor your licentiates, unless they are graduates of the university, use the title of M. D.?—No.

2664. They do not designate themselves as doctors?—The public call them doctors, but they do not call themselves doctors, nor put M. D. after their names, unless they have an university degree.

2665. Have you with you your Curriculum of education?—Yes.

2666. Has it been framed concurrently with the approval of any other examining bodies?—It has not been submitted to any other examining body.

2667. It is a system which you have adopted, independently of any other?—Yes; I would just explain in relation to it, that there are dates affixed to certain branches, when those branches were required; but that is not to be understood as the date of the first requirement, but as the date of the last alteration; for example, it is stated here to be enacted on the 3d of February 1834, that the candidate should have attended a public hospital 18 months, but previously to that period he was required to attend only twelve months. The following is a copy of the regulations relative to the admission of candidates for a surgeon's diploma.

REGULATIONS of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, relative to the Admission of Candidates for a Surgeon's Diploma.

The Faculty recommend that candidates should attend Elementary Courses of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Every candidate must have attended the number of Courses of Lectures specified in the following Curriculum, and the duration of these Courses must have been as therein stated.

CURRICULUM

		ENACTED.
Anatomy	Two Courses of Six Months.	
Practical Anatomy	One ditto ditto	7th June 1830.
Surgery	Two ditto ditto.	
Chemistry	One ditto ditto.	
Practical Chemistry	One ditto of Three Months	8th Nov. 1831.
Theory of Medicine	One ditto of Six Months.	
Practice of Medicine	One ditto ditto.	
Materia Medica	One ditto ditto.	
Midwifery	One ditto ditto.	
Clinical Medicine	One ditto ditto	7th June 1830.
Clinical Surgery	One ditto ditto	7th June 1830.
Medical Jurisprudence and Police	One ditto ditto	4th April 1831.
Botany	One ditto of Three Months	3d Feb. 1834.
A Public Hospital	Eighteen Months	3d Feb. 1834.
A Surgeon's or Apothecary's Shop	Six Months	3d Feb. 1834.

The

The Lectures on the above subjects must have been delivered by Professors or Lecturers in an University, or by resident members of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, respectively, of London, Edinburgh or Dublin, or by members of Faculty.

Every candidate must have been employed in the above course of studies for four Winter sessions, or for three Winter and two Summer sessions; but so that the whole period of attendance on Lectures shall not be less than three years complete. The commencement of education is ascertained by the date of the first ticket. The branches, whose dates are specified, are not required of students who commenced their studies anterior to the enactments respecting them.

Every candidate is required to produce satisfactory documents in proof of his attendance on the above courses. The Registrar will supply him with a schedule, the blanks in which he must fill up in his own handwriting; and he must arrange his tickets and respective certificates according to the order adopted in the schedule. He is required to add, also, any extra classes which he may have attended, although not enumerated in the Curriculum.

An Essay, composed by and in the handwriting of the candidate, on some subject connected with medical science, and prescribed by the President or Registrar, must be submitted to the Board of Examinators at least two days before the examination.

In conducting the examination any of the subjects included in the Curriculum may be selected to test the knowledge of the candidate, and specimens of bones, or of anatomical or surgical preparations, or articles from the Materia Medica, may be used at the discretion of the Examinators. The candidate shall be required to construe some portion of Gregory's Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ.

Tuesday and Friday of every week are the days fixed for examining candidates.

The fee of Seven guineas shall be deposited with the President previous to the examination.

(signed) *George Watson*, President.
Francis Steel, M.D. Registrar.

Faculty Hall, October, 1846.

2668. You did not say how the subject in dispute with the Secretary of State was settled, relative to the exclusion of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons from the Bills?—We sent up the letter that I referred to, and also a statement of the case between the University of Glasgow and the Faculty, which was decided in favour of the Faculty; but the point to which Sir James alluded was not *sub judice*, and therefore the decision he referred to could not have taken place.

2669. Did you understand from the Secretary of State that you were to be included in any future Bill that was introduced into the House?—No, we did not understand so; we were included in the Bill of 1844, but excluded from the Bill of 1845.

2670. You state that you have read the evidence of Professor Christison; have you any remarks to make relative to his general testimony bearing upon the University of Glasgow and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow?—I think in his evidence he states, that there never have been either physicians or surgeons in the faculty; now there have been pure physicians in the faculty just the same as there have been in Edinburgh, physicians practising as pure physicians, though there are not any now; that is one point.

2671. He also referred to the course of education, as regarded the classes of physicians and surgeons?—He said there was no clinical instruction given in Glasgow.

2672. And that he thought the education in Glasgow was less strict for both classes than in Edinburgh?—Yes, I think he said so.

2673. Are you aware of any imperfections that your system exhibits when placed in comparison with that of Edinburgh?—The Edinburgh College of Surgeons require certain branches that we do not; then we require, I think, a branch that they do not.

2674. He also particularly referred to what he considered the laxity of examination of Glasgow, in comparison with the examination instituted at Edinburgh?—Yes, I consider our examinations of the faculty are very strict, and that they are improperly denominated when they are said to be lax.

2675. Then you believe there are not sufficient grounds for Professor Christison entertaining that opinion?—I do believe there are not.

2676. How long do the examinations last before your faculty?—One examination we have generally about an hour; very seldom less than an hour.

2677. And the examination is the same, both for the members and the licentiates?—Yes; except that members are required to print their thesis, and they may be questioned upon it by the general body.

2678. Under the proposed arrangement between yourselves and the conference, how many licensing bodies in Scotland do you expect there will exist?—There will

W. Weir, Esq., M.D.

19 May 1848.

will be the Universities, and the Royal College of Physicians in Scotland, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, as I understand.

2679. One College of Surgeons?—Yes, one College of Surgeons.

2680. Professor Christison stated, that he considered that two licensing bodies for Scotland would be sufficient, and he described the two, that is, those of the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons; do you consider it desirable that the licensing bodies should be restricted to those two?—I think it would be desirable that there should be a licensing body in Glasgow, but the Government, it seems, wish only to have one licensing body in each kingdom.

2681. One licensing body, and one only?—Yes, I understand; one College of Surgeons in each kingdom, and one College of Physicians in each kingdom.

2682. You are aware that the conference has proposed that another body should be established in England?—Yes, I am aware of that.

2683. The College of General Practitioners?—Yes, I am aware of that.

2684. Do you discover any necessity for the creation of such an institution?—I do not know regarding England, but I do not think there is any necessity for it in Scotland.

2685. Did the medical authorities of Glasgow petition in favour of the Bill that was introduced by Mr. Wakley in 1846?—Yes, the faculty did.

2686. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons?—Yes.

2687. Did the University of Glasgow also petition in favour of that Bill?—I am not aware.

2688. Do you consider that there is any objection in a person who has undergone a medical education, and has passed his examination, though he should practise as a general practitioner, being allowed to use the title of M. D.?—No, I do not.

2689. Do you consider it is impolitic to refuse him the privilege of using such a title?—I think so.

2690. That is, if he has acquired it by just and honourable means?—Yes.

2691. And after undergoing a sufficient education and examination, which is adequate to test his ability?—I think so.

2692. Do you consider it would have the effect rather of advancing the science of medicine than of discouraging it, by allowing him the privilege of using such a title?—Yes, I think so.

2693. Are your best practitioners in Scotland those who have obtained the title of M. D.?—There are very good practitioners in Scotland who have not the title of M. D., but I would say the greatest proportion of the practitioners in large towns have got the degree of M. D.

2694. Of course you consider that the value of the title would depend upon the adequacy of the circumstances under which it was acquired?—Clearly.

2695. And that it would not merely *per se* intimate that the party was a superior practitioner?—No.

2696. Nor a man of superior education?—No, it would not.

2697. Is there anything that you wish to state to the Committee in the way of explanation of any point that suggests itself to your mind?—I would just wish to explain, that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow would wish to have the same rights and privileges as the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh; they are willing to give up all their exclusive rights, and to have reciprocal rights with the other colleges; we think it a great hardship that we should be obliged, if the clauses of the Bill which were read to us at the conference should be passed into a law, without any regard to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; we think it very hard that our members, before they could be registered, should be obliged to join the new College of Surgeons, to be examined again and pay a large sum of money.

2698. And how does that question stand between you and the conference?—In the mode I have explained already to the Committee, they said that those points must be provided for in the Charter of Incorporation. If they are not so provided for, then there is not a doubt that before any one of the present practitioners in Glasgow could register, he would be required to enroll himself in a college under the new Act, which the faculty would not be; and without which the whole of the practitioners in Glasgow, with the exception of about half a dozen, and a large proportion of those in the west of Scotland, would have no qualification.

2699. Have you a draft of the Charter framed?—There is a draft of the Charter framed

framed and printed, which I hold in my hand, in which there occurs the words "The present fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of the city of Edinburgh, and such others as shall from time to time be elected as fellows of the said college, in manner hereinafter directed, shall be and continue a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland."

2700. Was that draft laid before the conference?—No.

2701. Was that portion you have now read considered by the conference?—I referred to the representative of the Edinburgh bodies, Mr. Wood, and asked him before the gentlemen, if it were not the case that the Edinburgh Colleges understood that they were to be made the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland; and he answered, most certainly.

2702. Then, taking the draft of the Charter which you now hold in your hand, and considering the draft with the heads of the Bill as they were submitted to you, still the Act is incomplete for your purpose?—It is incomplete.

2703. You are aware that it has been proposed that the Charters and the measure about to be framed are to be regarded as parts of the same system of law, and that they are to be framed suitably to one another?—I understand so.

2704. Then, what is it now that you would propose, so as to make the thing agreeable to the parties whom you represent, and to your own views?—I would propose that the fellows and the licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and their licentiates, should be placed exactly upon the same footing.

2705. *Chairman.*] Do you mean included in one college?—Yes, included in one college, if there is to be only one in Scotland; that is the proposal which I have made in the resolutions put in of Mr. Wood and Dr. Burns.

2706. Mr. *Wakley.*] You mean the existing fellows and licentiates of those two institutions should be recognized as physicians in any system of registration or law that should pass, and have the same rights and privileges?—Yes.

2707. And be placed upon precisely the same terms?—Yes, and be placed upon precisely the same terms; that those who choose of the Glasgow faculty to be registered as physicians, and the fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, should form the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland; that those of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow who choose to be registered as surgeons, and the fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, should constitute the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, and that the licentiates of the Colleges of Edinburgh and the licentiates of the Faculty of Glasgow, practising every where, should be recognized as the licentiates of the Royal College of Scotland.

2708. What do you propose with regard to future examinations, and granting future degrees and licenses?—We propose that the fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland residing in Glasgow, and the fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland residing in Glasgow, should appoint so many Examiners to examine in Glasgow; we have proposed that they should be united, or to form a conjoint body with the Examiners in the University of Glasgow, to examine and license the general practitioner, the surgeon and physician, and the bachelor of medicine, or any other degree.

2709. Is such a proposal made in the heads of the Bill that you have submitted to the Committee?—The propositions which I have given in to the Committee as agreed to by Mr. Wood, Professor Burns and myself, include those objects which I have mentioned, but not the Bill.

2710. There is no provision in the Bill founded upon such propositions?—That would require to be provided for by the Charters of Incorporation.

2711. Only as a part?—Only as a part; then the conjoint body would come under the denomination mentioned in the clauses of the Bill, the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland; I should mention that those propositions were agreed to by us three, Dr. Burns, Mr. Wood and myself, after the conference; and in consequence of what passed at the conference. The gentlemen of the conference, to remove the difficulty that I raised, suggested that we should meet and endeavour to form resolutions among ourselves, and that then the Charters of Incorporation for the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland and the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, should be framed accordingly.

W. Weir, Esq., M.D.

19 May 1848.

2712. *Chairman.*] But your assent to the heads of the Bill was conditional upon that being part of the arrangement?—It was conditional upon something of the kind, that some arrangement should be made between the representatives from Edinburgh and the representatives from Glasgow; but those propositions have not yet been submitted to the gentlemen of the conference.

2713. Mr. *Wakley.*] You now quite understand that the Charter and the draft of the Bill should be examined together, with a view of constituting portions of the same law?—That is my understanding.

Martis, 23° *die Maii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. French.	Mr. Wakley.
Mr. Hamilton.	Colonel Mure.
Sir Thomas Birch.	

SIR HENRY HALFORD, IN THE CHAIR.

James William Cusack, Esq., M.D.; Examined.

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M. D.

23 May 1848.

2714. *Chairman.*] YOU are President of the College of Surgeons in Ireland?—I am.

2715. What is the proper title of the College?—The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

2716. Will you be so good as to explain to the Committee the constitution, the powers and privileges of the College?—We have had three Charters, the first was in 1784, the second is the 9 Geo. 4; the first was surrendered on the reception of the second.

2717. Then the first Charter is not in operation at present?—Not at all; a Supplemental Charter was granted in the third year of the present reign.

2718. When was the first surrendered?—In the 9th of George the Fourth, 1829.

2719. Mr. *Wakley.*] Then came the Supplemental Charter?—Yes, in the 3d of Victoria, in the year 1840.

2720. *Chairman.*] What was the reason for the surrender of the first Charter?—We wished to obtain new powers; originally no person could enter our College who had not served an apprenticeship of five years to a regularly educated surgeon, and submitted to an examination; it was found that the service of the apprenticeship restricted the uses of the College too much, and there was a general feeling, that we should examine those who had not served an apprenticeship, but who had submitted to such exercises as should be established by the College; under that feeling we applied for a new Charter.

2721. Was the abolition of apprenticeship the principal difference in the new Charter with reference to the former one?—Yes, so far; it also gave us power for the application of the funds of the College for the support of the museum, library and schools which had grown up in the College.

2722. Will you be so good as to state generally, what the powers and constitution of the College are under the existing Charter?—The Supplemental Charter which was granted when Sir James Graham proposed to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the regulation of the profession, was not sought for; that Charter was granted to us in order to make our constitution harmonize with the proposed Bill. That last Charter changed the name or the title under which we profess to practise surgery; originally our constitution was, that we were divided into licentiates and members, the members were a superior body, they made bye-laws, and of course applied the funds, they had a general power of administering the affairs of the College; the licentiate was eligible to be elected a member, but he was not a member by right, or by examination.

2723. Was the number of members restricted?—No, the number of members was not restricted.

2724. You speak of the former constitution; what is the constitution now?—Now we are fellows and licentiates.

2725. Instead of members and licentiates?—Yes, instead of members and licentiates;

licentiates; but the fellowship now is to be obtained by examination only; originally, and when the Supplemental Charter was granted, we had the power to admit fellows for one year from the date of the Supplemental Charter, without examination, but now we have no power to admit any fellow, no matter what his position may be, who does not submit to the examination.

2726. Is there any restriction upon the number now?—No restriction upon the number of fellows.

2727. What is the number of fellows?—Last year there were 461; the mortality has been considerable, and to fill up the places only four have come forward.

2728. What is the number of licentiates?—Five hundred and six, at the end of last year.

2729. What is the condition with regard to the examination for becoming a fellow; has any licentiate a claim to be examined, in order to be admitted as a fellow?—The period of life at which he attains it is 25; he is then permitted to come forward.

2730. He is not competent to be examined for a fellowship until he is 25?—Exactly; and at the same time there is an addition of exercises, but it is not considerable.

2731. By an addition, what do you mean?—First, it is requisite for him to be 25 years of age; secondly, to have a certificate that he is Bachelor of Arts of some university; or that he has been examined in such a manner as the Council may from time to time direct, with a view to ascertain that he has obtained a liberal preliminary education.

2732. What is the examination in effect for the fellowship?—It is not materially different from what the licentiate is compelled to submit to at present; it is more practical, because he is compelled to perform operations on the dead subject, and to demonstrate any subject of anatomy that the examiners may please; he is also required to give written answers to questions that are given to him. Now, that is materially different from the examination of a licentiate; his examination is oral, simply. That is the paper containing the account of the examination.

[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]

2733. You say there have been only four examined since?—Only four. On that point I would say, that it is not the severity of the examination so much as compelling men to return again, almost, to school; now, it is also influenced by this fact, and which will always, I apprehend, be found to operate hereafter; that no man will take a higher qualification and return to school to take it, unless he has some object to gain by it. There is no situation in Ireland from which a licentiate is excluded. A licentiate may obtain any situation purely surgical; it is, therefore, only an honourary appointment, to be obtained at a comparatively advanced period of life, and at least at the risk of perhaps losing character that may have been obtained previously.

2734. Then it is not generally satisfactory?—I have always found the opinion to be, that the Supplemental Charter has so far not worked well.

2735. That in fact it renders the fellowship almost nugatory?—A gentleman resident in the country would have no inducement to come to town to take a fellowship with the examination, at least that is my own opinion; the proof is, that only four have taken it.

2736. The examination, at the same time, not being very much more stringent than that to which the licentiates are subject?—I would say not so very much as should deter any one from taking it.

2737. Then it is considered, perhaps, an indignity that a man at an advanced period of life should be subjected to an examination?—Certainly; he would not run the risk of losing the character which he might have previously obtained.

2738. With reference to the examination of a licentiate, does that include examination with respect of general education?—There is a previous examination in the classics.

2739. At what period is the party subjected to that previous examination?—That examination he may pass at any period, and that, perhaps, is the fault; the value of preliminary education is, in fact, that it should be, what is properly

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M. D.

23 May 1848.

termed, preliminary education, inasmuch as you expect that a man's mind will be opened, and that he will be better able to appreciate the principles which are laid down to him when he comes to study the profession.

2740. At what period does that preliminary examination occur?—I have stated that at present, according to the constitution of the College of Surgeons, that preliminary examination may be passed at any time antecedent to his professional examination.

2741. What is the claim to examination at all in the first instance; is there any condition required for the preliminary examination?—No, there is no condition except a small fee which is required to be paid to the College.

2742. So that any person may offer himself for examination without any course prescribed previously?—Merely a condition as to what he is to be examined in; if he present a certificate of matriculation at a university, he is admitted without examination; if he does not present his matriculation certificate, or proof that he has been engaged in an university, he must be examined in a certain portion of Greek and Latin.

2743. That is to say, if he has matriculated at the university, he his subject to no examination previously?—Exactly so.

2744. That is as to the preliminary examination only?—Yes. We now come to his professional examination.

2745. There is no condition with regard to age?—Twenty-two for a licentiate, and 25 for a fellow.

2746. But the previous examination may take place before he is 22, it is presumed?—Certainly.

2747. At any period?—Yes.

2748. For the professional examination, it is a condition that he should be 22 years of age?— For the examination for a license he must be 22, and 25 for a fellowship.

2749. Can you inform the Committee what the examination is with respect to general education?— It is very simple; it is merely in Greek and Latin.

2750. Requiring a competent knowledge of the two languages?—Yes; a preliminary knowledge of the two languages.

2751. What is the professional examination?—He is examined on two separate days, an hour each; he is examined in anatomy and physiology, the practice of surgery, and, to a certain extent, in the practice of medicine; in chemistry and pharmacy; so that it is a general examination as well as being a surgical examination.

2752. That is to say, a medical examination as well as a surgical examination?—Exactly.

2753. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Who are the examiners?—The examiners are elected by the Council annually; they are all fellows of the College.

2754. Mr. *French.*] Is the examination public?—The examination is public.

2755. Mr. *Hamilton.*] To what extent is it public?—All licentiates and fellows are admissible to the examination.

2756. Are the examinations generally numerously attended?—Very constantly.

2757. Will you examine this Table of Courses of Study for Medical Degrees and Licenses in reference to the Royal College of Surgeons of Dublin, and see whether you agree with the statement there [*handing the Table to the Witness, which had been produced by Professor Christison*]?—That is correct; there is one statement I made as to the age at which the pupil is admitted to examination for the license; there is no restriction as to age for the license; it is for the fellowship alone that is the age of 25; I do not find 22 in the bye-laws.

2758. You stated that matriculation at the university is taken as a proof of sufficient preliminary knowledge of the classics?—Yes.

2759. Being yourself a member, and having been a scholar at the university, can you state whether or not the matriculation examination implies the usual amount of classical knowledge?—Certainly; I think the matriculation examination at the University of Dublin is perfectly sufficient; if it was made more purely scientific; if, in other words there was a portion of science added to the present matriculation examination at the University of Dublin, it would be an ample preliminary course of study.

2760. Do you find, practically, that many students at your College have matriculated at the university?—A very considerable number.

2761. From what class of society in Ireland do the students of your College usually come?—I think there is a marked difference in the classes from which they come, of course, as there is everywhere. Many gentlemen resident in the country send their sons to the profession; professional men and clergymen especially, send a large number to the profession; then, of course, the humbler classes, wherever they are able to afford it, send a considerable number, but the clergy and country gentlemen send a large number to the university and the profession both.

2762. *Chairman.*] Is it usual to graduate at the university before they apply for examination at the College?—Certainly; it is very constantly the case; the examination for the bachelor of medicine and the examination for the College of Surgeons, are very often passed within six months of each other; in my own case I passed the College of Surgeons, and within four months afterwards I took my university degree, being then of master's standing.

2763. Then your professional degree preceded your academical degree?—It did.

2764. Is that usually the case?—Now I believe they are permitted, in taking the bachelorship of medicine to go in for an examination at an earlier period, that is, a few months before; that is merely according to the taste of the individual.

2765. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Do your licentiates generally graduate at the university?—Not generally, but a considerable number do.

2766. *Chairman.*] You stated that the Supplemental Charter was occasioned by a project of legislation?—Certainly.

2767. In what way did the Charter connect itself with the project of legislation?—The titles were altered, and the examination was doubled, if I may use the expression; we were to examine for the license and examine for the fellowship; but in our former Charter we only examined for the license, the membership was elective, which rank corresponded to the present fellowship.

2768. Was it proposed to be required by law that there should be an examination for the fellowship?—It was to assimilate our constitution to the constitution of the College of Surgeons in London, that Sir James Graham sent over the proposal to us, and said, he would recommend that a Charter should be granted to assimilate the London system and ours. In the first instance, we were allowed to take indiscriminately from such persons as we considered fitted, or who had claims to be fellows, to enrol every one, so that there should be no complaint, and after a certain period, namely, a year, we were prohibited from adding to the number of fellows unless after an examination.

2769. The body of fellows, independent of those who had been examined, consisted, I suppose, partly of those who were members, and partly of others who were taken into the body without examination?—Unquestionably.

2770. Mr. *French.*] All those who were members might become fellows?—Yes, simply by enrolling their names, and then we were permitted to take not only our own licentiates, but every person who had a claim to the position.

2771. *Chairman.*] The claim consisting in a certain standing?—Yes, position.

2772. And you took all that were of that standing?—Yes, who devoted themselves to surgery.

2773. That is to say, those who were understood to be pure surgeons?—More or less pure surgeons; but in the country there are a great many who practise, of course, both medicine and surgery. We instituted that form of examination in order to produce such a man as was fitted to practise surgery in the country; that led again to our dispute with the apothecaries.

2774. Combining medical subjects with surgical?—Yes.

2775. What are the privileges of the College of Surgeons, are there any peculiar privileges?—At this present moment there is no special privilege, except the county infirmaries; no surgeon can be elected to a county infirmary unless he is a licentiate of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, and no physician can be elected unless he is a licentiate of the College of Physicians in Ireland.

2776. Is that by charter or by law?—By an Act of the Irish Parliament.

2777. Mr. *Hamilton.*] By the Act regulating the Infirmaries and Hospitals?—Yes, what is termed the Infirmary Act.

2778. *Chairman.*] You spoke of a council, who are the Council?—The Council are annually elected; the president and vice-president and 19 fellows are elected as the Council.

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M. D.

23 May 1848.

2779. Who are the elective body?—The elective body are the fellows.

2780. So that there is a privilege belonging to the fellowship, that of electing the council?—Unquestionably.

2781. Mr. *Hamilton.*] You spoke of a museum being established, is that museum in a good state; is the collection a good one?—The collection is a good one, but the funds of the College are not large, and they are not able to devote a very large sum of money to keep it up as it should be kept up.

2782. Whence are their funds derived?—The funds are derived from fees on the admission of licentiates and fellows, and there is a small fee on matriculation.

2783. *Chairman.*] You are aware of the conference which has been sitting at London for some time past?—Yes, I had an interview with the conference last evening.

2784. Are you cognizant of the paper called "Principles," which was issued from that conference, as the basis of a new legislation upon medical subjects?—We had this paper before our Council before I left; we had merely the outlines, of course; the College of Surgeons in Dublin had the outlines or principles upon which the Bill was to be founded; we were not in possession of the Bill.

2785. Did the Council express any opinion with reference to the "Principles"?—The Council expressed their opinion, and committed this printed paper to me, in which are embodied the feelings of the Council of the College of Surgeons, with their remarks on each principle.

2786. That is a reprint of the "Principles," together with some observations of the Council of the College of Surgeons in Ireland upon them?—Exactly.

[*The same was delivered in; vide* Appendix, No. 11.]

2787. I observe that the Council objects to the formation of a new corporation in Ireland under the name of "A College of General Practitioners," and is strongly of opinion that a class of apothecaries or chemists should be preserved under the control of the existing Apothecaries' Company, and that no general practitioner should be permitted to keep open shop, or to compound the prescription of other practitioners?—In point of fact they see great difficulty as to the mode of admitting general practitioners.

2788. Does this correspond with your own individual opinion?—I would modify it in some respects; my anxiety is to endeavour to make a satisfactory arrangement, one that will be satisfactory, if possible, to all parties. In a great measure I agree with that.

2789. Is it part of the proposals amongst these "Principles," that there should be a new corporation in Ireland, under the name of the College of General Practitioners?—We object to a fourth body, a fourth body would still increase the difficulty.

2790. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Is there such a proposition as part of the printed paper termed "Principles," that there should be a new corporation in Ireland under that name?—No; but it is proposed that we should adapt our system, and make it harmonize with the system here, and a question of great difficulty is how to attain that end; in fact that is the stumbling-block, everything else could be got over but that.

2791. *Chairman.*] It does not appear to the Committee to be a part of the "Proposals," that there should be such a college in Ireland?—Unquestionably it is not proposed to make a College of General Practitioners in Ireland; but we are required to make our institution harmonize with the institutions here, so that the matter may be worked. Then the question arises, who shall make the general practioner, and how is he to be made in Ireland; now hitherto, the College of Surgeons has given a general examination, so as to make a practitioner more or less in medicine and surgery; and the Apothecaries' Company on the other hand, has given an examination suited to all persons who keep shops, and they profess that their examination is better suited than that of the College of Surgeons to make a general practitioner.

2792. In what position does the Apothecaries' Company in Ireland stand in relation to the College of Surgeons?—They are now the compounders of medicine as one branch, and they profess to practise generally, in addition to that.

2793. Do they practise as surgeons?—They profess to practise as general practitioners; but I do not apprehend that much surgery is committed to their

care, or the care of apothecaries who are not furnished with other qualifications.

2794. The apothecaries are universally in Ireland, it is presumed, dispensers of pharmacy?—The apothecaries in Ireland keep open shops, and make up the prescriptions or compound the prescriptions of the pure physician or surgeon.

2795. Then they are in fact chemists and druggists?—They are virtually chemists and druggists.

2796. Practising medicine in some degree?—Practising medicine besides; and their object was to combine both, and they endeavoured to establish a school, and to give an examination which would enable the men who passed their examination to take the office which I have mentioned.

2797. That is to say, to practise medicine?—To practise medicine, and to compound it at the same time.

2798. By what title are they known in Ireland?—This is the Act, they are called "The Company of Apothecaries, or Fraternity of Judicious Apothecaries, skilled in the preparing and the compounding of Medicines, to consist of a Governor, Deputy-governor and 13 Doctors, and the subscribers."

2799. Then they are only recognized there as being preparers and compounders of medicine?—Yes, a trading company; at the same time, they practise as general practitioners.

2800. But with respect to the members and licentiates of your College, they are none of them compounders of medicine?—None of them, because the Apothecaries' Act restricts the compounding department exclusively to themselves. No surgeon or physician practising in Ireland under any other qualification, can compound medicine for hire or sale; he neither can compound nor sell.

2801. Can the chemist and druggist do so?—The chemist and druggist cannot.

2802. He can only sell simple drugs?—Mr. Butler, of this city, who settled there, was obliged to have a qualified person, or pass himself, which he did; that is Mr. Butler, of Cheapside.

2803. He came from England to Ireland, and he could not pursue the usual business of a chemist and druggist as it is practised in England, as a compounder; he could not make up prescriptions without being qualified?—Yes.

2804. That is, the prescriptions of legally qualified physicians and surgeons?—Yes.

2805. Then the Apothecaries' Company jealously maintain that privilege?—No doubt, but latterly under the pressure of public opinion, I believe they are disposed to give way, or have been disposed; they have made some new regulation which I do not recollect.

2806. As applicable to chemists and druggists, or to surgeons?—To surgeons; to medical or surgical practitioners, not with reference to chemists and druggists.

2807. Giving some liberty to medical and surgical practitioners?—Yes.

2808. In what way; with reference to the compounding of medicine?—With regard to compounding medicine, no physician or surgeon can compound medicine for hire, or in fact obtain a profit on a prescription, who has not gone before them.

2809. Is it the case that any regularly constituted medical practitioner goes before the Apothecaries' Company in order to be qualified to practise pharmacy?—It is not common.

2810. But it has been done?—It has been done.

2811. Then this relaxation which you speak of would encourage that practise?—It would, no doubt, but I am not sufficiently master of the subject to explain it accurately to the Committee.

2812. Is the College of Surgeons averse to that practise on the part of their body?—They are very averse to any of their licentiates keeping open shop.

2813. Or practising pharmacy for profit?—Yes.

2814. It is not the practice at all with them to derive any remuneration from the compounding of medicines?—It is not; but under the new Charter the apothecary is not prevented from becoming a licentiate of the College of Surgeons; under the old Charter we had a regulation which prevented an apothecary, who obtained our license, from continuing his calling as an apothecary.

2815. Then it was, in fact, absolutely prohibited under the old Charter, that any member or licentiate of the College of Surgeons should practise pharmacy

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M. D.

23 May 1848.

for profit?—Exactly; that operates now on the fellowship; the fellow declares that he will not directly or indirectly vend medicine, or act in any way as an apothecary.

2816. Colonel *Mure*.] The fellow of your College makes that declaration?—Yes; I was obliged to make that declaration.

2817. But the licentiate does not make that declaration?—He does not.

2818. *Chairman*.] Then has the College of Surgeons no power of preventing the apothecary from practising medicine?—None.

2819. He may practise it to any extent if he chooses?—There is no law against it.

2820. May he practise surgery?—He may practise surgery; any one may; there is no restriction.

2821. Then it is presumed that the object of this observation is to preserve the medical practitioners from becoming practisers of pharmacy for profit?—No. I would say the object of that is this; we believe that the general practitioner must be made in Ireland, and then a difference of opinion arises on the mode in which those general practitioners shall be created; the College of Surgeons feel that the Apothecaries' Company should examine in pharmacy, botany and chemistry, but they object to the Apothecaries' Company giving an examination in the practice of medicine; I am merely explaining what the Council have directed me to state.

2822. Will you explain how you define the term pharmacy, or how the Council, in stating their objection, define pharmacy?—All that relates to the department of drugs and the compounding thereof, both vegetable and mineral, everything in fact, relating to the compounding of medicine, and all connected with the knowledge, of course, of the principles.

2823. Mr. *Wakley*.] That refers to the operation of compounding, preparing and selling; not to prescribing?—Not to prescribing; in fact all that relates to the actual preparation of the drugs, except the prescribing.

2824. *Chairman*.] How is the practice generally carried on in the country places in Ireland; by apothecaries or by surgeons?—There are a large number of apothecaries in the country; the country, moreover, is well supplied with physicians and surgeons; I believe they practise according to circumstances; the pure apothecary residing in a village will practise either in medicine or surgery so far as the public will permit him, and the surgeon universally practises physic, but the surgeon has a medical degree.

2825. But the profession of medicine cannot be carried on without an apothecary any where?—Certainly not.

2826. Have you seen the heads of a Bill that have been published in conformity with the "Principles"?—The Bill never came to Ireland; I heard it read.

2827. Do you think there should be, as part of any general Bill, a prohibition in Ireland against any general practitioner keeping open shop?—I do not see how he could be prevented vending medicine in the interior of the country, or rather how he could be prevented compounding medicine, or supplying medicine even to the poor, if there was no apothecary in the village; for instance, suppose there be no apothecary in the village, that it is not able to maintain an apothecary, but there is a general practitioner; how that general practitioner can be prevented from keeping open shop I cannot see, but in large cities such an object is easily effected.

2828. That prohibition could not take effect without the existence of apothecaries?—Certainly not.

2829. Do you think there should be any restriction upon the apothecaries with regard to the practice of medicine?—Certainly; if a general arrangement was to be made, I think there should be a double class, a class of general practitioners and of apothecaries, but it obviously would be a wholesome regulation to have apothecaries who would superintend in their own shops the compounding department.

2830. It would be impossible that medicine could be carried on without a combination of the two?—Exactly.

2831. They must be both of them accessible in any district?—They must be both accessible, or if one was absent the other would do the duty.

2832. Are there chemists and druggists in Ireland?—We do not understand the term as applied to the English chemists and druggists; we have in Dublin gentlemen who are considered as confining themselves exclusively to their shops, and

and to compounding the prescriptions of the profession at large; in addition to those, there is the ordinary apothecary who does the same, but who also practises out of doors.

2833. Are both those descriptions of persons under the Apothecaries' Society in Dublin?—No, there is great doubt about that; no chemist or druggist can compound medicine or the prescriptions of physicians and surgeons for hire, without he has been previously examined by the Apothecaries' Company.

2834. Without being, in fact, a member of the Apothecaries' Company?—Precisely.

2835. Then there is no chemist and druggist as distinguished from the apothecary?—There is no chemist and druggist similar to your chemists and druggists here.

2836. No chemist and druggist who is not an apothecary?—Just so; we have what we call chemists and druggists, who sell everything; but when you come to apply to him for so much of any certain article he will weigh it out, but he will not convert it into a medicine.

2837. He will not compound?—He will not compound; he will sell an ounce of salts, but he will not put that ounce of salts into so much infusion of roses for instance.

2838. He will not make up anything from prescriptions?—Exactly; he is not allowed to do so by law, under a penalty of 20 *l.* Unless this is understood, I may mislead you in using certain terms which are applicable to our country, but may not be so to the practise on this side the water.

2839. Then, in point of fact, there is no such thing as a chemist, properly so called, in Ireland, in the sense of compounding?—The chemist and druggist confines himself behind the counter, here, I believe generally.

2840. Your desire is to preserve that class of apothecaries, as distinguished from surgeons?—The College of Surgeons are anxious to have this class that exists who should not practise outside their doors, or in fact practise at all in medicine, who would be compounders in other words, and not apothecaries, that would be the better term to apply; they would make up prescriptions of pure physicians and surgeons, and be able to recover upon them, but the objections are to the general practitioner keeping open shop.

2841. And, therefore, you would preserve the class of apothecaries as ancillary, so to speak, to the general practitioners?—That is the wish of the College of Surgeons.

2842. Mr. *Wakley*.] When you object to the general practitioner keeping open shop, does the objection extend to licentiates of your College dispensing their own medicines?—No; the objection is to our licentiates, supposing they are converted into general practitioners, keeping open shop for compounding the prescriptions of others.

2843. You do not object to their dispensing their own prescriptions?—Certainly not.

2844. Provided they do not keep open shop?—Yes.

2845. *Chairman*.] But you would not allow them to make it a source of remuneration, that is to say, to recover on account of medicines?—Certainly not.

2846. Mr. *Wakley*.] Are your licentiates forbidden to charge for medicines?—Our licentiates cannot, under our constitution, or legally under the constitution of the profession in Ireland, keep open shop, unless they have previously qualified as apothecaries; in other words, no man in Ireland can keep open shop to compound medicine for pay, unless he has passed the Apothecaries' Company.

2847. But, supposing your licentiates have prepared their own prescriptions, and sent out medicines, and charged for them, can they recover payment for them in Ireland?—Certainly not.

2848. Unless they are members of the Apothecaries' Company?—Unless they are members of the Apothecaries' Company; if they presume to charge for them, they subject themselves to a penalty which is set out in the Apothecaries' Act.

2849. *Chairman*.] But are they under any restriction at present from becoming apothecaries?—No.

2850. Would you desire that they should be under any restriction?—No; it would be incompatible with the outlines of the Bill, and with our views.

2851. Mr. *Wakley*.] You stated that in Dublin the Council of the College of Surgeons took into consideration the "Principles" which had been agreed upon by the conference in London?—Yes.

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M. D.

23 May 1848.

2852. Were there any other persons belonging to any other institutions in Dublin present at this meeting?—No.

2853. Previously to your discussion, had there been any communication with Trinity College?—None.

2854. Had there been any communication with Queen's College, or the Apothecaries' Society?—No; we took the outlines and considered them in council.

2855. Is the document which I hold in my hand considered to embody the views which the Council adopted on that occasion?—Certainly; they are the instructions under which I act.

2856. And since you arrived in London you have held a communication with the committee of the conference?—I have; on last evening.

2857. Were there many gentlemen present on that occasion?—It was a very large meeting.

2858. Was there any other gentleman than yourself who represented the College of Surgeons in Ireland on that occasion?—Dr. Maunsell; and Dr. Harrison, who is vice-president, was at the conference; but he is sent here by the University of Dublin.

2859. Dr. Harrison, the professor of anatomy?—Yes.

2860. When you concluded your discussions in Dublin, there were matters still of disagreement between you and the parties who had adopted the "Principles"?—Yes; that is, the original parties.

2861. Were those points of disagreement taken into consideration by you at the conference on your meeting last night?—They were.

2862. What are the points of difference still remaining?—The formation of the general practitioner, was the main point in dispute, the body, in other words to form the general practitioner, as to the mode in which the system in Ireland could be made to harmonize with the system proposed in the outline.

2863. Do you mean that in consequence of there being a proposal to create a new college here, to be called the College of General Practitioners; you do not exactly see how the system in Ireland can be made to harmonize with the establishment of such a body?—Exactly so.

2864. In what matter do you find the difficulty chiefly to consist?—In the present constitution of the Apothecaries' Company in Dublin.

2865. Was this subject fully discussed at the conference last night?—It was discussed at large, without coming to any conclusion.

2866. Will you be kind enough to state to the Committee what is the exact bearing of the question now between the Council of your College and the conference?—The difficulty we have is, as I stated before, as to the constitution of the general practitioners in Ireland; we of the College of Surgeons are willing that our licentiates should practise pharmacy, and then we are willing that the general practitioner should be made by an examination by the College of Surgeons, and by an examination by the Apothecaries' Company, so far as pharmacy alone is concerned; but we are not willing that the Apothecaries' Company should examine in the practice of medicine, or the practice of surgery or midwifery.

2867. What are the proposals for getting rid of this difficulty?—The proposals are, so far as the Apothecaries' Company is concerned, such as I have stated, that the surgeon, either with or without the assistance of the physician, that comes to be a question, should examine the candidate practically on anatomy and midwifery; in fact upon all practical matters, and that the apothecaries should confine themselves to chemistry and pharmacy, and all that relates to the compounding and dispensing of medicines.

2868. But would not that system be the adoption of a considerable restriction with reference to examinations which are now instituted, and have been for some time past by the Apothecaries' Society of Dublin?—Certainly it would restrict them from examination in medicine and surgery; I believe they have never attempted midwifery.

2869. Have they examined in surgery?—I understand they have examined to a certain extent in all practical matters; they have a school, and they examine, I apprehend in the practise of medicine and surgery in addition to the entire of the compounding department, which all parties are willing should remain with them.

2870. Are those points as much unsettled now, as when you commenced your discussion

discussion at the conference last night?—Not quite so much unsettled; but they are still unsettled.

2871. When are you to hold a meeting again?—We were anxious to have seen the Secretary of the Apothecaries' Company of Dublin this morning; we went, and we were not able to find him at home; he was present last night; the conference were most anxious that we should settle on a plan, and the conference was willing that that plan should be adopted, provided it harmonized with the institutions here.

2872. Was there any other person present from the Apothecaries' Society of Dublin last night, at the conference?—Only the secretary.

2873. Is not the governor in London?—Only one individual was sent over; namely, the secretary, who was sent over as their representative.

2874. Can you state the number of members?—According to the Directory published in 1846, we made out the number of members as 1,249, but that may be inaccurate, I cannot tell; I have had no access to their books.

2875. Was it considered last night under the arrangement that has been proposed, what would be the position of a fellow of your College on coming into England to practise?—The fellowship there is no point of dispute about.

2876. He would be entitled to register as a matter of course?—Yes; the examination being presumed to be the same.

2877. He would be received, *ad eundem*?—Yes.

2878. Then what is it considered would be the position of your licentiate who undergoes the examination to which he is now subjected, on the receipt of his present license in Dublin?—He would be registered as a pure surgeon under the new Bill.

2879. Could he register as any surgeon?—Not, I apprehend, under the Bill.

2880. Could he register in any other character?—I believe not in England, though he is qualified to fill any situation in Ireland.

2881. Is his education the same as that of a fellow?—Not the same exactly.

2882. Nearly?—Very nearly.

2883. Is the examination to a less extent?—The examination is to a less extent, but it is on the general subjects I have stated, and also for two days.

2884. A less extent probably in anatomy and surgery, but is it not to a greater extent, with reference to the practice of medicine, than that of a fellow?—No, it is not; the examination of a fellow is as I stated, written and oral; the examination of a licentiate is simply oral.

2885. Then you consider that as the question now stands, if the law were to be created as it is proposed, you can see no reciprocity of interest between the members of your institution and those who would be general practitioners in England?—I consider not.

2886. In point of fact you consider that your licentiate would be disqualified from registration?—I do, under the outlines of the Bill; he would be neither a pure surgeon under the principles of the Bill; he would not be a fellow, nor would he be a general practitioner.

2887. What is the specific proposition which is under consideration with reference to the removal of this difficulty?—The difficulty is whether we shall have a new body created in Ireland of general practitioners, which the College of Surgeons are opposed to; or whether the College of Surgeons, with or without the aid of the College of Physicians, shall unite with the Apothecaries' Company, and make the general practitioner similar to the general practitioner in England. I have not alluded to certain proposals connected with the university in the arrangement.

2888. Do you consider that it would promote the interests of the public, or the medical interests to create a new college, to be termed the College of General Practitioners, or to be known by any other designation in Ireland?—I think it would be injurious.

2889. Do you see any ground whatever for the establishment of such an institution?—I do not, because I think the present institutions could be made to perform all that is required for the constitution or making of general practitioners, without the aid of any new body.

2890. Has there been any proposal made for uniting you with the College of Physicians, for the purpose of examining gentlemen who are to become general practitioners?—It has certainly been talked of, but we have had no communication with the College of Physicians on the subject; objections have been raised

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M. D.

23 May 1848.

to the College of Physicians uniting in the appointment, that it would give to the new man such a position as would place him as rather a superior man to either the pure surgeon or the pure physician.

2891. In consequence of his having undergone an examination before a Board constituted by the joint bodies?—By the joint bodies, and hence I am myself very doubtful whether the pure surgeons, or pure physcians will be long lived than otherwise; I doubt whether the number of pure physicians or surgeons will hereafter increase; on the contrary, I think the number of pure physicians and surgeons, under the proposed new constitution of the medical profession, will gradually diminish, unless there is dealt out to them some advantage for becoming pure physicians or pure surgeons; namely, by the restrictions of certain offices or positions to those who profess to be pure surgeons or pure physicians.

2892. Do you approve of such restrictions provided a man had displayed in his examination a competent knowlege for occupying such offices?—Not, certainly, if he passes the examination and leaves the position in which he was; namely, that of general practitioner.

2893. With reference to maintaining what is deemed purity of practice, do you think it is necessary that the law should interfere further than preventing physicians and surgeons from supplying medicines, and charging for the medicines they so supply?—I think, if you wish to create a body of men who will be eminent in one special department, you must give the persons who belong to that body an interest in attaining that position; mere honour, I fear, will not induce a large number to look for the degree, inasmuch as this additional examination may possibly injure the character of the individual; I have accounted for the small number of fellows who have come forward to take the benefit of the new Charter by examination, on that principle.

2894. You have found that they have been few?—Only four.

2895. Within the last four years?—Yes; and my position is, that the pure surgeon and pure physician will diminish, because they will see no object in becoming pure physicians or pure surgeons.

2896. The Committee are to understand, then, from the evidence which you have already given, that it is your earnest desire, and the desire of the Council of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, to separate as much as possible the profession of medicine from the trade in drugs?—Exactly; and we fear that the operation of the proposed new measure would be to turn it more into a trade, instead of maintaining the profession as it stands at present.

2897. That is the alteration of your Charter, as it is now constituted?—It is the new constitution that I am speaking of.

2898. That is the proposed regulations and laws?—Yes, the outline.

2899. Was any specific proposition made with regard to uniting the College of Surgeons in Dublin with the College of Physicians or with the Society of Apothecaries, with a view to the examination of gentlemen who are to become general practitioners in Ireland?—The conversation was too desultory to say that there was a distinct proposition; we were recommended by the conference to meet together and confer, and endeavour if possible to come to an understanding as to how the general practitioner could be created in Ireland by the existing institutions, and without, of course, the creation of a new corporation.

2900. A new corporation in Ireland?—Yes.

2901. Has any such meeting been held?—No such meeting has been held, because we could not find the deputy from the Apothecaries' Company at home when we called upon him this morning.

2902. Is it proposed to hold any meeting at an early period on the subject?—Yes, certainly.

2903. And also another meeting with the conference committee?—Yes, if we are able to come to an agreement; we must send our agreement to Ireland for the approval of the bodies there before we can finally ratify it.

2904. Do you believe that the College of Physicians of Dublin would be anxious to take part in the consideration of such a question?—Yes, I think they might be induced to co-operate in making the general practitioner.

2905. But at present the interests of the College of Physicians are not at all involved in the question?—They are not at present involved in the question.

2906. Then it may be considered that the question at the present moment is altogether an unsettled one?—An unsettled one.

2907. Do you believe that you would experience any difficulty in your College in

in instituting complete examinations with regard to surgery, midwifery and the practice of medicine?—I am sure we should not; in midwifery certainly not; we have under the last Charter a positive midwifery Board established, and which Board grants certificates of examination in midwifery; a special Board.

2908. Ought the Committee to understand that the conclusion to which your own mind has arrived on the subject is this, that the College of Surgeons of Dublin should be empowered to give examinations with reference to all those subjects which should be understood by a gentleman who is to engage in general practice; that the physicians of Dublin should examine those who are to practise as pure physicians, and that the proceedings of the Society of Apothecaries should be limited to examinations strictly in pharmacy?—I am satisfied with that; at the same time, as objections may be made to the College of Surgeons examining in the practice of medicine, I think it might be desirable to have aid from the College of Physicians to remedy this difficuly which has arisen, and which would still be, I believe, persevered in.

2909. Do you think, for such a purpose and with such objects, the Council would have any objection?—I think the Council would have no objection.

2910. In such a case, do you think it desirable to limit the operations of the Apothecaries' Society, strictly to matters relative to pharmacy?—I have no doubt of it.

2911. Having explained that point, is there any other point of difference to which you would like to refer, as existing between you and the members of the conference?—There is nothing that strikes me, except that which was not certainly settled last evening at the conference, namely, what advantage you would give to any man to become a fellow.

2912. There is nothing else you would wish to insist upon as an alteration in the proposed scheme?—I do not see anything.

2913. But at present, you do not see how the difficulties on the point to which you have referred can be reconciled?—I do not see at the moment; I can see how it might be remedied; but then the parties may not exactly agree.

2914. Are you aware of the proposal with regard to Scotland?—Yes; but we have the Apothecaries' Company, which makes with us the great difficulty.

2915. You believe that the Apothecaries' Society in Dublin would not be content to take charge simply of the education and practise of chemists and druggists in Ireland, meaning by that, the practise of pharmacy and not of medicine?—It was stated last night that they would not be satisfied with taking charge of the chemists and druggists, and assisting as part of a body in making the general practitioner; we are willing that they should assist in making the general practitioner, so far as pharmacy is concerned, in the widest sense of the word; but they are not satisfied with that.

2916. They want something more?—They want to have a share in the examination in the practise of medicine, which we would rather see in the hands of the physicians, or preserved to the College of Surgeons.

2917. Are there some of the members of the Apothecaries' Society who are practising commonly as general practitioners?—A great many.

2918. Are there others, and are they a numerous body, who are simply keeping open shops as chemists and druggists?—Very few.

2919. If the Legislature should propose to confine the examinations in medicine to the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons of Ireland, or to a Board jointly formed out of those two Colleges, and to restrict the operations of the Apothecaries' Society to matters connected with pharmacy only, would you object to take into your College and give to the members of the Apothecaries' Society, who at this moment are practising only as general practitioners, the rights and privileges of licentiates of your College?—I cannot answer that; I am sure a great difficulty exists on that point; I am sure they would take all those who have surgical degrees or medical degrees, that is my opinion; but I do not think you could overcome the difficulty of taking every man who was scattered over the country, and who had not an education to fit him to be a practitioner.

2920. You are aware that in framing any new law, when we are dealing with existing interests, it is a very hard thing indeed to deprive a man of a right or a privilege, which for a long period he has enjoyed?—I would let them in willingly, it is my own private opinion that it would be wise, but I speak of the body that I represent, as objecting.

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M.D.

23 May 1848.

2921. What do you propose to do with certain materials which now exist, and which we cannot cast aside?—No doubt we would admit them all to an examination on surgery.

2922. But they are practising surgery without, are not they; do not they profess to practise surgery now, without having undergone an examination in surgery, except at the Apothecaries' Society?—Not very extensively.

2923. Did you at the conference consider how the council of medical education should be constituted, called the Council of Health?—Yes, there was a conversation on the subject.

2924. Are you willing to agree, as to your body, to the formation of that council, as it is proposed in the draft of the measure that is now before the Committee?—Our body objects, as laid down in those observations on the "Principles," to the centralization, as it were, of the council in London; that is, they consider that there should be certain deputies from the body resident in Dublin and in Scotland.

2925. Do you consider that three councils ought to be constituted, one for Ireland, one for Scotland and one for England?—I consider that there should be but one council, but our body object to the entire of the council being constituted in London specially; we object to the centralization of the body; we consider that some portion of the council should be belonging to Dublin and Edinburgh.

2926. Is not that objection inconsistent with your approving of only one council?—No, if you refer to our statement you will see that.

2927. Do you recommend, as in that document which you have put in, that there should be three vice-presidents belonging to the council?—I do not; but that is the opinion of our body; I believe that the council as constituted and laid down in the "Principles" would be sufficient, and I would trust the matter to their hands, but I am commissioned to object to its constitution. It is not the opinion of course of the majority of our governing body, the College of Surgeons; the proposal which the majority make is, that there should be three vice-presidents, one residing in Dublin, one in London, and one in Edinburgh.

2928. If the council were constituted as is proposed in the "Principles," of which you approve, or if they were to be constituted as the majority of your body have suggested, do you consider that all minor details in legislation can better be referred to such a council, than to attempt to introduce them into any measure before Parliament?—To the general council I would leave everything.

2929. When you say "everything," what do you mean?—I would leave the details entirely to them.

2930. But such a point for example as the one now in dispute between you and the conference, with reference to the creation of general practitioners, would you leave that to the council?—That is a point which should be determined beforehand; it is part of the principle of the Bill.

2931. That should be settled, you think, by legislation?—It ought, because the specific position of the different bodies would not be determined otherwise.

2932. Are you aware of the manner in which legislation can settle it, if you, who have such interests at stake, cannot settle the matter amongst yourselves?—I have my own views on the subject, and I think it ought to be settled and could be settled at once with very little difficulty, if the parties would make mutual concessions.

2933. Can you hold out a hope to the Committee that such difficulties will be removed by your discussions in the course of the present week?—I will use my efforts, of course, for that purpose.

2934. *Chairman.*] I wish to repeat a question I asked before, in conversation, which was not put down; whether, some concession on the part of the College of Surgeons might not be made, such as to bring matters between you and the Apothecaries' Company of Ireland to a similar arrangement to that which has been agreed upon between the same bodies in London; that is to say, that the apothecaries should be allowed to examine in medicine and surgery, subject to a further examination by the College of Surgeons, in order to constitute the general practitioner?—I do not think we could concede that point as to practical examination in surgery; I think it would not only be unnecessary, but an interference with our examination; but on fair general principles I would say, that where it is desirable to obtain for the public the advantage of a man fitted to practise in every

every department, the examining body should consist of persons from the three separate departments in the profession.

2935. Would not the further examination, which your body would be privileged to make before any legal qualification should be given, sufficiently control any objection you feel with regard to the permission to them to practise to a certain extent?—We certainly consider there could be no objection to that, but, in reality, it would give to the Apothecaries' Company in Dublin a position which, I think, would not harmonize with the principles of the Bill; the Apothecaries' Company in London, I apprehend, do not examine in surgery.

2936. Under the proposed arrangement they will do so; they will not be precluded from examining in surgery, but the parties will be subjected to another examination before the College of Surgeons; that is the arrangement, as the Committee understand, which has been agreed upon with respect to the bodies in England?—Then, if the Board has the opportunity of examining in pharmacy, in medicine and surgery, that Board is reduced to one faculty; it possesses all in one, and can give a qualification of course; what advantage then is to be gained by sending the individual to another place to undergo an examination any further. I cannot see the advantage, but an injury to the pupil, and an exaction of money would be the consequence.

2937. But the members of the Apothecaries' Company in Ireland are, if not directly, indirectly and virtually recognized as medical practitioners; is it not therefore desirable that their qualification should extend to medicine and surgery?—They are recognized neither as physicians nor as surgeons; they are acknowledged as apothecaries, practising in both the other departments; but I question much if their practise in surgery goes to any extent.

2938. Still they are recognized as medical practitioners, and speaking with a view to the public safety, as they are exercising practically medicine and surgery, the question is, whether it is not desirable that they should be subject to an examination in those branches of the profession?—They should be subject, and any man who practises in any department should be subject to an examination no doubt in that department; but who are to be the examiners is another question. I would say that the minor is not to examine; that it is the major, or the best informed men in the department who should be the examiners.

2939. But practically, at present the apothecaries are practising medicine and surgery without being subject to any examination at all in medicine or surgery?—No other than what they give themselves.

2940. But your objection is to their giving any?—I do not see how the Bill in Ireland can be made to work according to the principles which they propose, for they have printed their notions on the subject, and I do not see, after a conversation with some of the heads of the department, how we could agree in the arrangement with them.

2941. Do you think it is a satisfactory state of things at present that such a body should exist, practising medicine and surgery, with no test of their qualification at all?—It is not wholesome; but according to common sense the physicians, who say the professor of medicine should examine in medicine, the surgeon in surgery, and the apothecary in pharmacy; that is what is natural to conclude.

2942. Then in what mode would you propose to obviate that unsatisfactory state of things?—There are two modes, either that the physician should assist in the examination: we propose that the surgeon should act for the physician; the natural way, according to the principle I have laid down is, that the physician, the surgeon and the apothecary should unite to form the general practitioner, as in Scotland; they have no difficulty there.

2943. You would require every apothecary to come before the physicians and surgeons, in order to be examined?—Certainly, when he was to be examined in the higher departments of the profession.

2944. That you would make a condition with regard to every person exercising the business of an apothecary?—That is, every person who exercised the right of practising in medicine and surgery.

2945. But would it be possible practically to exclude those who exercise the business of apothecaries from those who exercise the business of medical practitioners?—There is no restrictive clause in the Bill.

2946. Do you think it would be practicable to devise any such clause as would have that practical effect?—I am afraid it would be very difficult, because every quack is licensed to practise more or less.

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M. D.

23 May 1848.

2947. Then, that being the case, it being a necessary adjunct of being an apothecary, that he should practise medicine; is it not therefore extremely desirable to give the public a security that he is qualified?—It is proposed, under the new Bill, to create general practitioners in Ireland, if not in name, in reality; if not under a corporation called the College of General Practitioners, that the general practitioners should be made by a union of the bodies.

2948. Is it not the fact, that the apothecaries at present are in many instances general practitioners?—No doubt it is.

2949. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Do you consider that general, in fact, that the apothecaries in Ireland generally practise medicine and surgery?—I would say in the interior, among the poor, they do a great deal; it must be so.

2950. The medical attendants of your dispensaries are all regularly licensed medical men?—There are a few cases in which an apothecary has charge of a dispensary.

2951. In Dublin is it the case, that there are many of that description of general practitioners?—It is not; in Dublin the profession is more distinct, as it is here; no physician is a surgeon to a hospital, and no surgeon is a physician to a hospital; every one professes as I do to be a pure surgeon, and I act as surgeon to the hospital, but the apothecary in Dublin is not surgeon or physician to a hospital, and he cannot act so; he is there as an apothecary. No doubt, after a little residing in a hospital, he may become familiar with disease, and of course he may give certain things, but his rights are defined in our hospitals; his position I would rather say.

2952. Is it probable, that in the country parts of Ireland, rather than in Dublin, the difficulty will arise that is suggested?—The difficulty at present arises in constituting the general practitioner in Ireland; he is to have new rights and to be put in a new position; if we leave it to the apothecary, we place him in fact quite in a new position from that which he is in at this moment.

2953. Who, in point of fact, are generally the practitioners throughout Ireland?—The physicians and surgeons out-number the apothecaries.

2954. Colonel *Mure.*] The apothecaries do practise also as general practitioners?—They all practise, I believe, just as the public employs them; I might say, that we have a large number of the College of Surgeons, and many parties practising surgery in the interior of the country.

2955. What is the qualification; is there a legal qualification, or what generally is the qualification for a medical attendant in the dispensaries in Ireland?—There is no legal qualification; if a dispensary is set up, I believe if an apothecary was appointed, he could not be dispossessed on that account.

2956. Is it not usually the case that the governors of a dispensary require a legally qualified man as the medical officer?—The governors of dispensaries in Ireland, of all good dispensaries, are not satisfied with a surgeon being other than a good surgeon, and they require him to produce certificates; if a certain number of men are candidates, for instance a physician, a surgeon and an apothecary, the man who combines the most qualifications in his own person has the best chance of being elected.

2957. You are understood to say that according to your view, the Apothecaries' Company by their Act authorizing their constitution, are not qualified to act as consulting practitioners, but merely to dispense medicine?—Under the Act it is so.

2958. The Act was passed towards the close of the last century, was not it?—Yes.

2959. Is that the first Act granting them power, or is it a renewal of their powers?—That is the renewal of the power; that is the first Act for their incorporation as a company: there are certain Acts of Parliament which have been passed within the last few years for the regulation of lunatic asylums, dispensaries and various public duties in Ireland, attendance on gaols and so on, and in some of those the apothecary is named as having a certain position, and on this he claims the right of being acknowledged as a general practitioner; that is, I think, an explanation of his position.

2960. It is upon that that their further claim as to more extended consulting practice is founded?—Exactly; that custom in fact has brought them to it.

2961. Have the Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons in Ireland no control by their power of granting licences or diplomas, so as to interfere with that claim on the part of the apothecaries to consulting practice?—They are acknowledged in the Act of Parliament to be superior to the apothecary, but I do not think they have the power of prevention.

2962. They do not require any license for their practise; you do not claim that

that they ought to receive any license or diploma from the College of Physicians or Surgeons, to enable them to practise as consulting practitioners, and you have no legal power of objection to their claim to practise?—We have no legal power.

2963. Is there any precise course of education prescribed to the members of the Apothecaries' Company?—None, they have prescribed certain regulations themselves, and made certain bye-laws for the education of their own pupils or apprentices; those regulations are arbitrary, they examine them, and they include a variety of things; in fact, they might go on, I believe examining on any subjects they pleased, they have created a very extended course on paper, the only restriction on them is the power which the College of Physicians possesses of examining the men who may be rejected, and thus the College of Physicians does have an indirect power of influencing the education.

2964. Is it chiefly on account of the inferiority of the public status of the Apothecaries' Company of Dublin, as compared with the Apothecaries' Company of London, or the inferiority of the scale of education which they require, to that of the Apothecaries' Company in London, that you would be disposed to object to the same arrangement being entered into with the Apothecaries' Company in Dublin as seems to be agreed upon between the London faculties and the Apothecaries' Company of London?—We consider they have left their place, that they have assumed to interfere with the practitioners in medicine and surgery, to an extent that the law never intended, or that their Act never intended they should have the power to do.

2965. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Would not that objection operate with reference to the arrangement in England?—It might; but at present we are to adapt the general order of things to certain new principles, the question now simply rests as to what portion of the examination of the general practitioner should belong to the apothecary, and what to the surgeon; the difficulty rests on the practical part alone.

2966. *Chairman.*] You observe that it is by Act of Parliament that the apothecaries in England have the power of examining in medicine?—Yes; but ours have exceeded their powers in education, they have created a system that they have no authority for in Ireland; they have the right in England to examine in the practise of medicine; in Ireland they have no authority for that, and we object to it.

2967. You object to its being extended to them?—Exactly.

2968. But you cannot deprive the apothecaries in England of that power?—We do not propose to do so.

2969. Then all uniformity is impossible, so long as you make that objection?—You want men for the public, and provided those men are made on reciprocal principles of education it matters not who makes them; but in Scotland you allow two bodies to do that which it is proposed to take three to do in Ireland or in England.

2970. But it is the result of experience that considerable benefit has been derived in England from that power which has been granted to the apothecaries, of examining in medicine, that is to say, it has raised the qualification of those to whom a large portion of the medical practice is entrusted in this country?—No doubt. The physician deserted his position; he left the examination of the practitioner in medicine, of the general practitioner as he is now called, to the Apothecaries' Company, they took possession of it by law, and under Act of Parliament they examine in medicines.

2971. Do you think there would be any danger of apothecaries treading too closely upon the heels of the superior branches of the profession?—I am sure it would be making a fourth body in Ireland. Now, if we have general practitioners, the Apothecaries' Company still having power to examine men, even though it might be presumed that they were to confine themselves behind their counters, in practice they never would; it is contrary to human nature.

2972. But do not you think it will always be in the power of the physicians and surgeons to maintain their own station still, by requiring higher qualifications from those who were members of their branches of the profession?—I think the parties would sink instead of rise; the question is, how we are to preserve men of a higher class of attainment in certain branches of the profession; if we make a man a factotum, if I may use the word, if we make a general man, I do not think that that man would be, taking the ordinary run of men who come to the profession, so good in medicine as a physician, or in surgery as a surgeon, who was employed in a hospital, and who was exercised in that calling, of course, daily; I could not manipulate in an apothecary's shop with facility, nor do I think the other could do that which I do.

J.W. Cusack, Esq., M.D.

23 May 1848.

2973. Do you not rather think that the raising of the qualification of the apothecary would tend to a corresponding elevation of the other branches of the profession?—I think the others would sink to him, and you would have a mean between the two; the extremes would meet, and you would have mere mediocrity; I think physic would lose its character as a profession, and so would surgery, if we are all to be supposed to be made general practitioners; we create a race of men who would not be the same as the men who have appeared here in the departments of medicine and surgery.

2974. Colonel *Mure*.] Then, in point of fact, your objection to the amalgamation, in so far as it goes, of the Apothecaries' Company and the College of Surgeons, which is proposed in England, appears to apply equally to that arrangement as it would apply to the arrangement in Dublin; your objection refers to any such amalgamation. Do your objections apply to Ireland alone, or to the arrangement which is in progress of being made in England?—That is my personal opinion, or the conclusion of my own mind, that the Bill would not have the tendency that is presumed, namely, to raise the profession of medicine and surgery pure.

2975. But do your difficulties as to the connexion between these two faculties, the Apothecaries' Company and the present College of Surgeons, apply exclusively to the present state of matters in Dublin as regards the Apothecaries' Company, or generally the proposed system here?—My objections are purely local.

2976. That is to say, they have regard to the different states of the Apothecaries' Company of Dublin, as compared with that of London?—Yes.

2977. Mr. *Hamilton*.] Is there any deficiency in the class of well qualified general practitioners in Ireland, in your opinion?—I am certain there is not; I have been in the country in all possible directions, and seen the young men, and the class generally in Ireland are very respectable.

2978. Is it your opinion that there is a sufficient body of physicians and surgeons practising in the branches of medicine, surgery and midwifery; and also a sufficient number of dispensers of medicine and apothecaries, to supply the districts of the country generally?—I think so.

2979. You were examined, with Dr. Stokes, before the Committee on Medical Charities of Ireland, in 1843?—I was.

2980. It was stated then, that an inquiry was in progress, conducted, I think, by yourself and Dr. Stokes, with reference to the mortality among medical practitioners in Ireland; and it is stated further, that you thought the result would show an appalling amount of mortality amongst medical men; has that inquiry been prosecuted since then?—It has.

2981. Have you taken the means in the first place of arriving at that information, and what is the result of it?—Of course, no inquiry of that kind could be more than an aproximation to the truth, because doubts may be raised as to the real mortality, and also as to the points of comparison, namely, as to the number of practitioners generally in the country. Our only mode of coming at the facts was to address letters to all the medical attendants of infirmaries and dispensaries, &c. throughout the country, of most of whom we knew more or less, and thus to obtain from them a return of the number of deaths in their vicinity; the returns were printed, of course. The first inquiry, I think, was by no means satisfactory; that is, to satisfy us that we had come at the whole truth—for an immense number who had died were not returned; but since then we have again resumed the inquiry, during the last year, and we have come at certain facts which, as I have stated, must be considered as a near approximation to the truth, but is still probably deficient. As doubts had been raised as to the truth of our report, we went to the trouble of again returning to the subject, and getting at the names of every individual who died, and those names we have printed in a pamphlet, in addition to the other matters.

2982. Can you state generally the rate of mortality amongst medical men actually employed, as compared with the rate of mortality amongst the general population?—We found that 179 Irish medical practitioners, exclusive of pupils and army surgeons, died in the year 1847.

2983. What proportion did that number bear to the whole number of practitioners?—We considered it to be about 1 in 15; I know it was objected, that we instituted a comparison with a number below the positive number in practise in Ireland; we made out our calculation on the published record, namely, Dr. Crowley's Medical Directory.

2984. That is to say, that you had recourse to the most authentic information within your reach?—Yes; as to the numbers practising in Ireland it cannot be much wrong.

2985. But

2985. But as an approximate calculation, you think it may be correct?—I think so; but on subsequent inquiry we found we had underrated the number of deaths, and consequently the mortality, certainly. *J. W. Cusack*, Esq., M. D. 23 May 1848.

2986. Can you state what proportion of the whole who died last year, died of fever?—Yes, about 64½ per cent. of the whole.

2987. You have no doubt that the mortality amongst the medical practitioners in Ireland is enormous, and that that mortality is particularly great in reference to fever?—No doubt whatever.

Veneris, 26° *die Maii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. G. Hamilton.	Mr. Wakley.
Mr. French.	Mr. Grogan.
Colonel Mure.	Sir R. H. Inglis.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Collins, Esq., M.D.; Examined.

2988. *Chairman.*] YOU are the President of the College of Physicians in Dublin?—Yes. *R. Collins*, Esq., M.D. 26 May 1848.

2989. What is the title of that college?—The King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

2990. What was the date of the foundation of that college?—The first charter was the 19th of Chas. 2, but the charter under which we exist now was granted by William and Mary in 1692.

2991. Has that superseded the charter of Chas. 2?—Yes.

2992. That was surrendered and superseded by the one in 1692?—Yes.

2993. Has any charter been granted subsequently to that?—None.

2994. Is there any Act of Parliament relating to the college?—There is an Act of Parliament connected with the School of Physic; we form, conjointly with Trinity College, the School of Physic in Ireland; under the 40th of Geo. 3, the School of Physic was constituted.

2995. What is the object of that Act of Parliament?—The object of the Act was to enable the College of Physicians, conjointly with Trinity College, to establish a School of Physic; Sir Patrick Dunne was the first individual who endowed professors of the School of Physic; and it was after he had endowed two professors that then Trinity College, conjointly with us, endowed other professorships. There are six professorships, three of which belong to the College of Physicians, and three to Trinity College, and we always act conjointly.

2996. The School of Physic is under a separate endowment?—Yes.

2997. Will you be so good as to explain the constitution of the College of Physicians?—It consists of fellows, honorary fellows and licentiates.

2998. What are the qualifications for a licentiate?—He must either possess a medical degree, or possess certain qualifications as to education before we admit him. We have a power which is peculiar to us under our charter, of admitting for our license individuals who have not graduated in medicine; we can admit any individual who possesses certain qualifications.

2999. Are the candidates for a license subject to an examination?—Yes; those who have a medical degree are subjected to one day's examination, and those who have not a medical degree are subjected to two days' examination; the medical degree admits in itself to an examination, from any of the established universities or colleges.

3000. Without any examination?—With one day's examination; it entitles him for examination, but if he has no degree, he is subject to two days' examination.

3001. It is necessary that he should present those qualifications in order to be examined?—Certainly, if he has not a medical degree.

R. Collins, Esq., M.D.

26 May 1848.

3002. Mr. *Grogan.*] The medical degree is based on the supposition of previous qualification?—Yes, of course; the individual is only subject to one day's examination; an individual who holds a medical degree is not submitted to the same examination; he undergoes an examination as to the practical part, but not the elementary part.

3003. With a degree he is subject to no examination?—Yes, he is to one day's examination.

3004. That is the distinction between those who are examined during one day or two; in the one case a medical degree is required, and in the other those qualifications are put in?—Yes.

3005. Is there any examination with regard to general education?—Yes; those who are not graduates in arts of Oxford, Cambridge or Dublin are "required to translate medical cases from the English into the Latin language, before he shall be admitted to examination as to his professional acquirements;" he is also examined in Greek and Latin.

3006. Then in what manner are the candidates for fellowships admitted?—They are selected from the licentiates; an individual, under our present regulation, must have a degree from Oxford, Cambridge or Dublin; he is otherwise excluded by the 40th of Geo. 3, although it is inconsistent with our charter; our charter enabled the fellows to elect any of their body, no matter whether they had a degree in arts or not; under the 40th of Geo. 3, all those were excluded from a fellowship except those who had a degree from Trinity College, or from Oxford or Cambridge.

3007. By the Act at present, a degree at Oxford, Cambridge or Dublin is the condition of a fellowship?—Certainly, a degree in arts.

3008. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Or a medical degree?—Yes, from the above universities.

3009. *Chairman.*] Is he subject to an examination besides that?—No examination; we have the power to examine, but we do not exercise it.

3010. But then, with the simple degree of a master of arts, that would not be a qualification?—No; he must be admitted previously a licentiate, before he could be a fellow.

3011. If he have the degree of master of arts he becomes a fellow?—Yes, on being proposed and seconded by two of the fellows of the college at one stated meeting, and ballotted for at the next.

3012. In order to be admitted to the ballot, that is the condition, that he shall have the degree of master of arts from a university, and be a licentiate of the college?—Yes; we are endeavouring at present to obtain an Act of Parliament in connexion with other matters in which the college is concerned, to remove to a certain extent that difficulty; we have found it very injurious to the college excluding all those from fellowships who have not degrees in arts, and we propose that one-fourth should be admitted who have not a degree in arts, as is done in the London College, which is now open to all members of the body, although they have no degree of arts; it was formerly as it is with us now, but the restriction has been removed; they found it inconsistent with their welfare to retain it.

3013. That you cannot do without the assistance of the Legislature?—Not without an alteration in the 40th of Geo. 3; under our charter we have a full right to do so.

3014. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Do I understand you to say that you propose to take that power only to a limited extent?—Yes, because we wish to give every possible encouragement to an individual taking a degree in arts; we find it very injurious, however, to the interests of the college excluding many who have obtained eminence in the profession as our licentiates, whom we wish to have in the body, and that is the reason why we wish to have the difficulty removed.

3015. Do you propose to require any other conditions with respect to the fourth part?—None, they have every qualification except that, and they are all submitted to the same examination, and must produce the same qualifications before they can be admitted as a licentiate in the first instance.

3016. And being simply subject to election with that qualification, in common with the others?—Yes.

3017. What is the number of fellows?—There are 52 fellows and 65 licentiates.

3018. That is the present number?—Yes, our body is a small one, and from this reason: we always confine the candidates to university qualifications, and

and many of the candidates who come before us we are obliged to reject from examination, in consequence of not having such qualifications.

3019. By whom is the examination for licentiate conducted?—By the censors of the college; four censors are appointed, and by the president.

3020. *Chairman.*] What is the governing body of the college?—The fellows generally.

3021. And what are the officers; you speak of four censors?—First, the president, the vice-president, four censors, a registrar and treasurer; those are the officers of the college.

3022. How is the president appointed?—He is elected by the fellows at large, by ballot.

3023. And the censors?—Similarly.

3024. Mr. *French.*] Each year?—Yes; on the 18th of October; St. Luke's day.

3025. *Chairman.*] The same persons are re-eligible, I presume?—The president may be elected for the third year, but not longer; he is again eligible after he has been a year out of office.

3026. With regard to the censors, what is the practice?—They may be elected for any period; but it is usual to make a change after three years or so; we wish to distribute those honours as fairly as we can.

3027. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] What are the fees paid upon the admission of the licentiates and fellows?—The fee for admission to a fellowship is 20 *l.*, in addition to a stamp duty of 20 *l.*

3028. Mr. *Wakley.*] In addition to what he had paid to be admitted to physic?—Yes; 30 *l.*

3029. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Is that 30 *l.* exacted from those who have taken degrees in a university?—Yes, from all; they could not be admitted to fellowships without the licence; and what we consider a very great hardship is the stamp duty. An individual who has taken his medical degree, and previously paid a heavy stamp duty, is called upon to pay 20 *l.* stamp duty in addition, which we think is a very hard thing; we consider that the first stamp duty paid ought to be deducted.

3030. He pays the stamp duty twice over?—Yes; as fellow of the college, and on his degree.

3031. *Chairman.*] In addition to the fee?—Yes; that is merely the fee to the college.

3032. Mr. *Wakley.*] By what titles are your licentiates known who have not obtained a degree before they are examined?—"Licentiates;" we have not the power of granting the degree of M. D., but it answers every purpose.

3033. Are they called doctors?—Yes.

3034. How are they designated in your rules?—We are put down as doctors; we do not put the designation after, whether M. D. or otherwise.

3035. Do you style them physicians?—Yes.

3036. But not doctors of medicine?—We have not the power to do so, but it answers practically every purpose; we have the power by our charter to control the practice of physic throughout all Ireland.

3037. Are the licentiates who pass their examination, but who have not received degrees from a university, eligible to become fellows?—No, they are not.

3038. *Chairman.*] The fellows have not all of them a doctor's degree?—The fellows have generally a doctor's degree.

3039. But not necessarily, I think?—They take what is equivalent to that from Trinity College, a bachelor of medicine's degree, or they must have a degree in arts to be admitted to a fellowship, except they get an honorary degree from Trinity College.

3040. If I understood you rightly, you stated that a degree in arts from a university was a qualification?—Certainly, for admission to a fellowship.

3041. Without a degree in medicine?—No, they must be bachelors in medicine; a degree of arts would not admit them without having a degree otherwise.

3042. Mr. *Wakley.*] What are the rights of the fellows and licentiates of your college with respect to medical practice in Ireland?—They have no peculiar rights except that they are entitled to practise in every part of the kingdom.

3043. Have they the exclusive right?—No; no exclusive right.

R. Collins, Esq., M.D.

26 May 1848.

3044. There is no monopoly?—No.

3045. How many have you in your college?—I have just stated, 52 fellows, and 65 licentiates.

3046. Are physicians who are entirely unconnected with your college eligible to hold office as physicians in the institutions of Dublin?—They are, which we very much object to.

3047. *Chairman.*] Is there not an Act of Parliament relating to medical men attached to hospitals and infirmaries in Ireland?—Yes; with regard to infirmaries, only licentiates or members of the College of Surgeons or College of Physicians are admissible; that is a point I should wish to make some observations upon.

3048. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] I see, in your printed qualifications, that a candidate for a licentiate must have attended 50 lectures; are those sessional lectures?—Yes.

3049. Is there any sessional examination?—No.

3050. Do you think that it would be desirable that parties attending sessional lectures should be subject to a sessional examination?—I should say perhaps it would be a desirable thing.

3051. *Chairman.*] Will you be so good as to explain generally, the connexion of the College of Physicians with the University and with the School of Physic?—Professor Harrison, who is present, and one of our professors, is better acquainted with the constitution than I am, but the broad principle is this: the College of Physicians appointed three professors, and Trinity College appointed three professors, upon different subjects, and those six professors constitute our professors in the School of Physic; three of them are under the control of the Board of Trinity College conjointly with us, and our three are similarly, to a certain extent, under their control as to the general regulations of the School of Physic.

3052. What are the functions of the School of Physic?—The instruction of students in the different branches of medical science.

3053. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] They are the examining body of the University for medical degrees?—Certainly.

3054. *Chairman.*] What is the state of the medical profession generally in Ireland?—In what respect?

3055. I mean, how is it classified; who are the parties practising medicine generally?—Physicians, surgeons and apothecaries; the apothecary acts, generally speaking, as what you call a general practitioner in this country.

3056. Do physicians confine their practice to what may be called pure medical practice?—Yes; we do not allow any of our members to practise either surgery or as an apothecary.

3057. That is never done by a physician; no surgical operation is ever performed?—No; this is the declaration made:—"Every candidate for a license shall, previously to an examination, sign the following declaration: 'I, A. B., hereby authorize the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland to erase my name from the list of licentiates, and consent to have all my privileges as a licentiate withdrawn, if I shall, after having obtained a license from said college, and whilst I reside in the city of Dublin or within seven miles thereof, either become or continue to be a member or licentiate of any College of Surgeons or Company of Apothecaries, or if I shall at any time hold or have any interest in an apothecary's shop in any part of Ireland.' "

3058. Is it the practice of physicians to dispense their own medicines at all?—Not with us; we had one individual who did so, but it was looked upon as a very objectionable proceeding.

3059. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Is that declaration which you have just read practically acted upon in the district to which it is confined?—With us it is; every individual must sign it before he becomes a licentiate of the body.

3060. Mr. *Grogan.*] The latter part of this declaration is in the alternative; it says, "If I shall, after having obtained a license from said college, and whilst I reside in the city of Dublin or within seven miles thereof, either become or continue to be a member or licentiate of any College of Surgeons or Company of Apothecaries, or if I shall at any time hold or have any interest in an apothecary's shop in any part of Ireland." Does that apply to Ireland universally, or only to the seven miles?—The seven miles.

3061. Beyond those seven miles he might still continue to be a licentiate of your body, though also a licentiate of a College of Surgeons?—He might.

3062. *Chairman.*]

3062. *Chairman.*] Do you think that the present classification of medical practitioners in Ireland is a convenient one?—I think it is; if we had an arrangement made as to general practitioners.

3063. You think there requires to be some better arrangement made with regard to general practitioners?—I think so; I do not think it is desirable that an individual should be permitted to practise as apothecary, physician or surgeon, without being qualified to do so under some particular system of education.

3064. You think there is a want of an order of properly qualified general practitioners in Ireland?—I say it would be a great improvement on the present system, if the public were insured of the education of an individual who exercised those powers.

3065. It is not practicable that medical practice should be carried on by physicians and surgeons alone, without the third order?—Not without the apothecary.

3066. Without the third order of general practitioners?—That is done; but the wants of the public in the country parts of Ireland require that there should be such an individual as a general practitioner.

3067. Under the present constitution of the Apothecaries' Company in Ireland, it necessarily happens that they become medical practitioners?—They have done so.

3068. Mr. *Hamilton.*] When you speak of general practitioners, do you mean a distinct and recognized order in the profession, or persons whose qualifications to dispense and compound medicines, as well as to practise surgery and physic, shall have been previously ascertained?—I think so; I think the interests of the public require that no individual should be permitted to practise except under proper authority. It is the custom of apothecaries in Ireland to act as your general practitioners do here. Most of them have other medical qualifications, but many of them have not, although they act so.

3069. *Chairman.*] As matters stand at present, they are privileged to make up prescriptions and compound medicines?—Yes.

3070. And will there not always be a tendency on the part of a body of men so privileged, to practise medicine?—That is what we object to; we should retain the pure apothecary; I would not object, on the contrary, I should say it was desirable to have a man who is to act as a general practitioner, but to have him properly qualified to do so.

3071. Mr. *Grogan.*] Your view is, that there ought to be a class of general practitioners, as the term is used in this country, in Ireland?—Yes, but my opinion is, no individual should be permitted to practise without proper qualifications.

3072. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Do you mean that there should be a College of General Practitioners, with the power of licensing general practitioners?—I do not; we have a proposal to make, which I hope may meet with the approbation of the Committee, which we have unanimously agreed to amongst us, and we expect the Committee would recommend our plan should be adopted, if they approve of it.

3073. Mr. *Wakley.*] Will you state who the parties are to that agreement?—All the different representatives of the College of Physicians, and of the College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Company of Dublin.

3074. Did you hear Dr. Cusack state on Tuesday, that he thought there was no want of well-qualified general practitioners in Ireland?—Qualified practitioners, I think he said.

3075. And that there was no want of such a body?—I say that there is no want of well-qualified practitioners in Ireland, but we object to individuals practising, as I have stated, who have not the proper qualifications they ought to have.

3076. In other words, you think that there ought to be a penalty imposed on persons presuming to practise without sufficient legal authority?—Certainly; I think the interests of the public require it.

3077. *Chairman.*] Will you state to the Committee the proposal you have alluded to?—"At a meeting of the representatives of the several medical corporations from Dublin, it was unanimously agreed upon to submit the following resolution to the conference in London to-morrow evening."

3078. Mr. *Wakley.*] When was that meeting held?—Here, in London, on the 25th of May.

R. Collins, Esq., M.D.

26 May 1848.

3079. *Chairman.*] Of whom did the meeting consist?—Of several; the president of the College of Surgeons; myself as president of the College of Physicians, and Dr. Leet, as the representative of the Apothecaries' Company. Dr. Harrison was present, and gave his approbation and sanction, and so did Dr. Mansell, who is secretary to the College of Surgeons.

3080. Mr. *Grogan.*] In fact, there was a fair representation of the medical bodies of Ireland?—Very fair; our recommendation is this, "That the candidate for registration as general practitioner shall, on examination by the College of Physicians, receive a certificate as to his qualification in the practice of medicine; after examination by the College of Surgeons, he shall receive a similar certificate as to his qualification in anatomy, surgery and midwifery; and after examination in pharmacy by the Apothecaries' Company, he shall receive a similar certificate as to his qualification in pharmacy, which certificates shall entitle him to be registered as a general practitioner, but that he is not to be enrolled a licentiate or member of any of the above corporations, and that this registration shall admit him to reciprocal enrolment in England and Scotland." This we look upon as giving an individual the best possible education he can have for the interests of the public.

3081. Mr. *Hamilton.*] You propose a threefold examination?—Yes.

3082. In physic, surgery and pharmacy, the qualification to be ascertained after passing those examinations, without any separate college for the purpose of issuing an authority to the general practitioner?—Yes; that he should be registered a general practitioner under the central committee.

3083. Mr. *Wakley.*] Is it proposed that he should undergo, before the bodies you have named, three distinct examinations?—Yes.

3084. It is not proposed that a Board shall be formed consisting of representatives from the three bodies who shall institute one examination, but that there shall be three distinct examinations before the three distinct bodies?—Three distinct examinations before the three distinct bodies.

3085. Have you had any meeting with the committee of conference here with respect to this proposal?—We have arranged to have it to-morrow evening.

3086. You are aware, as the propositions now stand before the Committee, that it is intended there shall be two examinations for general practitioners in England, one before the College of Surgeons, and one before the College of General Practitioners; now you state that there are to be three in Ireland for the creation of the same individual; and you also understand that there is to be but one in Scotland, by a joint body constituted of physicians and surgeons?—I am satisfied the arrangement in Scotland will not be received by the committee here; as far as I can ascertain, they will not be satisfied with one examination of the individual.

3087. The committee of conference?—Yes, it will be objected to.

3088. Are you aware that up to this time they have agreed to that proposition?—I do not believe it has been agreed to, so far as I have heard from members of the conference.

3089. Do you consider that it would be a prudent and wise arrangement, that for the creation of the same class of practitioners three examinations should be instituted in Ireland, two in England, and one in Scotland?—I think that Scotland should be required to give a second examination; and perhaps we might be able, if it were made essential so to do, to unite two of ours together, by representatives coming from the Apothecaries' Company to our college, to make two examinations, although we would prefer much what we recommend, because we think it is the true way to have the qualifications of an individual ascertained.

3090. Would you object for a Board to be constituted of the three bodies in Dublin?—I cannot say I should, if there were an equal number of representatives from each body.

3091. If they were equably apportioned, you would not object?—I am not authorized to say that all the parties would agree to that; but we have agreed decidedly to what I have now laid before the Committee.

3092. You are aware that it is proposed that the individual who has received his education in one department of the kingdom, and who has received what are deemed to be eligible qualifications under the regulations of the Council of Health, shall be entitled to undergo his examination in any department of the kingdom?—Certainly.

3093. Do not you think that it is probable, under the arrangement you have proposed,

proposed, that candidates, instead of undergoing three examinations in Dublin to obtain a qualification and a right to be registered as a general practitioner, would prefer going, after being educated in Dublin, to Scotland, to receive the same qualification under one examination?—I do not think that he would be looked upon as qualified in the same manner as our licentiate; I take it the individual that we propose to educate would have the medical practise of the country to a very great extent.

3094. Do you think that the public would look to the difference between them, if they found an individual duly registered as a qualified practitioner?—I have no doubt that individuals having appointments to dispensaries would strictly look to it, and I should say it would be a very great neglect of duty if they did not do so.

3095. You mean, practically, that the individual who had obtained a higher qualification would be preferred to the Scotch or English?—Yes, in Ireland, from having a qualification from the three constituted bodies, the public would be better satisfied with the qualifications of the individual.

3096. Does it occur to you at this moment that there would be any strong objection taken to the constitution of a Board from the three bodies, who should institute one examination, of whatever length it was required, to test the qualifications which would be necessary for a general practitioner?—I should say that one examination would not be sufficient to ascertain the qualifications.

3097. My question referred to an examination before one Board; there might be repeated examinations?—I should not see any material objection myself, but I am not authorized by the different members of the deputation to say that they would unite.

3098. Are you aware that in the first scheme it was proposed that the general practitioners should undergo an examination by a body, consisting of physicians and apothecaries, and also an examination before the College of Surgeons?—It is so long since I saw the Bill, I do not recollect; there were so many alterations made, it would be impossible to retain them all.

3099. Mr. *Hamilton*.] At all events, whatever might be the feeling on the subject, would not the having three examinations in Ireland, one in Scotland, and two in England, have the effect of destroying the uniformity of the qualification?—I think so; I think they ought to be nearly assimilated; but I think that one examination would not, as is proposed in Scotland, be sufficient to test the qualifications.

3100. Mr. *Grogan*.] If it should be considered desirable that there should be an examination before two distinct bodies of every candidate instead of three, do you see any practical or serious objection to that?—I think it might be so arranged.

3101. If the English, Scotch and Irish medical bodies assented to a principle of that kind for the sake of uniformity, you do not see any insuperable objection?—Not insuperable, under certain conditions.

3102. Mr. *Hamilton*.] Would there be any objection to admitting delegates from the Company of Apothecaries to attend and take part in your examination?—I think that would be the most desirable way of doing it.

3103. Do you see any great objection, speaking individually, to some such arrangement as that?—I think not.

3104. *Chairman*.] It was stated by Dr. Cusack that there had been an attempt on the part of the Apothecaries' Company in Ireland to found a school of their own?—Yes; they have done so.

3105. Are you acquainted with the success of that attempt?—No, I am not; I believe they have a considerable class; some of their professors have a good number of students attending them.

3106. Are you acquainted with the provisions of the Apothecaries' Act in England?—No, I am not.

3107. Do you think it would be practicable to extend the privilege of examining as to qualifications in medicine to the Apothecaries' Company in Ireland?—I think it would be very undesirable to do so.

3108. The school is actually in operation?—Yes.

3109. And they do examine in medicine, do they not?—I believe they do, and for this reason, that when candidates for admission to the Apothecaries' Company

R. Collins, Esq., M.D.

26 May 1848.

have been rejected by them, they come before the College of Physicians. It is to our body they are obliged to appeal under such circumstances when they have been rejected, and it has been stated to me, though I was not personally aware of it, that it was in consequence of the individual not having been acquainted with the practise of medicine he had been rejected, and we have frequently passed individuals as qualified to practise pharmacy who had been rejected by the Apothecaries' Company.

3110. They have been then admitted into the Apothecaries' Company upon your passing them?—Yes, they must be under the Act; it is to our body they must appeal, to the College of Physicians, and we examine them in pharmacy.

3111. They have a right to appeal to you if they are rejected by the Apothecaries' Company?—Yes.

3112. And in some instances you have passed persons whom they had rejected?—Yes.

3113. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Understanding that they were rejected, not for want of a knowledge in pharmacy—— ?—I did not say understanding it, but we have heard it was so, and we found them qualified to practise pharmacy.

3114. *Chairman.*] Have you examined them in medicine?—No.

3115. Your examination with regard to those parties has extended merely to pharmacy?—We have merely examined them in chemistry and pharmacy.

3116. So that if they had been rejected on account of a deficiency in medical knowledge, your sanction afterwards afforded no proof of their competency in medical knowledge?—Certainly not.

3117. Mr. *Wakley.*] Who have acted as examiners in pharmacy?—Our censors.

3118. Physicians?—Yes.

3119. Gentlemen practising as pure physicians?—Yes.

3120. When they are admitted as licentiates, are they examined themselves in pharmacy?—Yes.

3121. Are they fully examined?—Yes.

3122. *Chairman.*] In point of fact, there is no absolute necessity for any party to prove a medical qualification, in order to become a member of the Apothecaries' Company in Ireland?—We can only act in case of appeal.

3123. Speaking generally, under existing circumstances, there is no necessity for a party to prove himself qualified to practise medicine at all to become a member of the Apothecaries' Company? – None; they have no power to call upon him to qualify himself in either medicine or surgery.

3124. Mr. *Wakley.*] Do they not undergo examinations in medicine before the examination by the Apothecaries' Society?—I know nothing of what they do; I am not personally aware of it; I have never been present at any examination; they have a regular school, and I have no doubt of it.

3125. You stated in your answer to the Chairman, that persons might become members of the Apothecaries' Society in Ireland, without having any knowledge of the practice of medicine?—Certainly, as they do; when they appeal to us, if we find them fully qualified in pharmacy, we authorize them to practise, though they have been rejected by the Apothecaries' Company.

3126. Your answer was confined to those cases in which the examinations were conducted by yourselves relative to pharmacy?—Yes, because I believe they examine both in medicine and surgery.

3127. How many such examinations do you suppose that you have instituted in the average of the last three years?—Not many; it is rather a rare occurrence.

3128. Is it not very rare indeed?—I really could not say the number; very few, perhaps two in a year, or not one in a year; I think since I have been president there has not been one.

3129. How many are there, in fact?—I could not state the number.

3130. And there are about 2,000 members of the Apothecaries' Society in Ireland?—I have seen no register to that effect; in looking to the best register, I made them out about 1,200 or 1,300.

3131. *Chairman.*] The appeal is this; a party says, "The Apothecaries' Company have rejected me because I am ignorant in medicine, whereas I am competent in pharmacy"?—That is what has been reported; an individual comes to us with his appeal to be examined as an apothecary, in consequence of having been rejected by the Apothecaries' Company.

3132. And upon proving his competency in pharmacy he is admitted to be an apothecary?—Yes.

3133. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] What privileges is it proposed to confer upon those persons registered as general practitioners in the manner you have described; is it proposed that they should be allowed to become the medical attendants of infirmaries or of lunatic asylums?—No, we would object to that; we wish to keep lunatic asylums and infirmaries for the pure surgeons and the pure physicians; there would be no objection, I believe, made on the part of the Apothecaries' Company to that arrangement.

3134. It is merely the privilege of practising generally?—Yes, or holding dispensaries.

3135. *Chairman.*] With regard to the Infirmaries' Act, with respect to apothecaries to infirmaries, I believe they are merely compounders, and that they are not in a corresponding situation with those who are called, in some English infirmaries, house apothecaries?—Most of them are licentiates; in some instances the surgeon of the infirmary makes up the medicine himself, but in general I believe they have qualified apothecaries attached to them.

3136. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Can you state, with regard to infirmaries, lunatic asylums, and gaols in Ireland, whether generally there are physicians and surgeons appointed to the offices connected with those institutions?—Only members of the College of Surgeons or Physicians can be appointed to county infirmaries; but the College of Surgeons have, to a great extent, made a monopoly of them; I believe there is only one instance in Ireland of an infirmary having both a physician and a surgeon attached to it; and I think there is nothing in the country requires alteration more; I think there should be both a physician and a surgeon attached to every infirmary; the number of medical cases is certainly fully equal to the number of surgical cases admitted, and it is the case in this country. I will just mention to the Committee the proportion of medical men appointed to infirmaries in England and in Ireland: in Ireland we have 31 infirmaries with 34 medical officers; in England there are 27 infirmaries with 165 medical officers; they have, in fact, been held exclusively by members of the College of Surgeons in Ireland; and not only the infirmaries, but also, very generally speaking, the lunatic asylums and gaols, to which the College of Physicians decidedly object. The infirmaries in Ireland contain 1,001 beds, and there is only one medical man to each 30; in England you have 2,917 beds, with one medical man to 18.

3137. When you speak of medical men, you mean medical men, whether surgeons or physicians?—Yes; in Ireland there are 84,545 external patients, and one medical man to 2,487 patients; in England there is one medical man to 252; it was always intended by former Acts that there should be both physician and surgeon attached to the infirmaries, as will be seen by reference to the 5th & 6th of Geo. 3, c. 20, as also the 7th & 8th of Geo. 3, c. 8; also, the 13th & 14th of Geo. 3, c. 43, s. 2; which will fully show that it was the intention that there should be both physician and surgeon attached to the infirmaries.

3138. Are the Committee to understand that, in the public institutions in Ireland, there are surgeons practising, in point of fact, as physicians?—Yes, certainly.

3139. Can you state whether or not the governors have the power, if they choose, to appoint physicians as well as surgeons?—Yes.

3140. They have the power of appointing both?—They have; and they have done so in the county of Clare infirmary with great advantage, as will be seen by reference to the reports formally made to the Board of Health.

3141. Is there any want of attention to the patients, in your opinion, in the infirmaries as a consequence of their cases being confined to surgeons?—I think not; I have a very high opinion of the officers attached to medical infirmaries; but I still think it would be a very great advantage to the public that there should be both a physician and a surgeon attached to each infirmary.

3142. Would not that involve considerable additional expense?—Not necessarily.

3143. Mr. *Grogan.*] Do you mean that the present presentment should be divided between the two officers?—That is a subject for the consideration of the governors of the institution; I do not look to emoluments; I speak of what I think would be for the good of the public.

R. Collins, Esq., M.D.

26 May 1848.

3144. The honourable Member asked you whether that would not involve great additional expense, and you said, not necessarily; will you explain that?—I think that there is no medical practitioner who would not be very glad to have such an appointment at a moderate salary; it would be a very great advantage to him in his private practice.

3145. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Do you think that the ordinary practice in country towns in Ireland would admit of two medical men being supported?—I think that all the towns with county infirmaries attached, have several medical men.

3146. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with the medical practice in Ireland in connexion with the Poor Law?—I am not, particularly.

3147. Mr. *Grogan.*] In your opinion a change of appointment in that way might judiciously be introduced on the first vacancy occurring?—I think so; I would refer to the First Report of the Board of Health on the state of the County Infirmaries, and to the Report of the Irish Poor Inquiry Commissioners of the same period, from which much information may be obtained on the subject.

3148. Mr. *Wakley.*] By restricting your examinations in the cases of appeal strictly to pharmacy, do you, by implication, intend to deny the right of the Apothecaries' Company to examine with regard to the practice of medicine?—Certainly.

3149. You consider that, in point of law, they have exceeded their legitimate boundary?—I do.

3150. And therefore, when the parties have applied to you on appeal from that society, you thought it right to place such a construction on the Act as would imply that you considered their examination should not extend beyond pharmacy?—Yes.

3151. *Chairman.*] What are the particular grounds of objection that you have to extending the power of examining in medicine to the Apothecaries' Company?—I think they are not a qualified body to do so; the most highly qualified body in that department is the body should decidedly have the control of education in that department. It is quite obvious, if an individual gives his attention to pharmacy, he cannot be at all so competent to instruct in the practice of physic as an individual who devotes his attention solely to that department. It is obvious to a common understanding that the subjects of physical science are very boundless, whereas the capacity of any one individual is limited.

3152. It appears to be very desirable to raise the character of the apothecaries, since they are, in fact, medical practitioners, to a greater degree of competency?—I think so; I think that no individual should be permitted to practise upon a pretended qualification; he should be fully and perfectly possessed of the powers he exercises; that is my feeling.

3153. Do not you think that there would be an advantage, with the object of raising the character of the apothecaries as medical practitioners, that they should be enabled to establish a school of medicine of their own, with a proper examination?—I do not; I think it would be much more desirable that those qualifications as to medicine and surgery should be ascertained by the bodies most highly qualified in those departments; it would be improper for an inferior body to examine as to qualifications in those departments of medicine; I think we cannot be too careful as to the education of men who are to be entrusted with the lives of the public, in every direction, as the general practitioner must be; I have no doubt that he will be, to a great extent, the practitioner of the country, after a proper system of education for the general practitioner be once established.

3154. You observe that the apothecaries must, in fact, be medical practitioners?—No; we totally object to that; we wish to have a general practitioner, but not an apothecary practising medicine; we wish to confine the apothecary to his shop, and to the distribution of medicine, and to the preparation of the prescriptions of physicians and surgeons.

3155. Will there not be always a tendency in persons so privileged to become medical practitioners?—Just so; but to avoid that, we wish to have the general practitioner established, so as to remove that very great objection.

3156. And to maintain a distinction between the general practitioner and the apothecary?—Yes, certainly.

3157. Mr. *Grogan.*] You mean the apothecary in the sense you use that term, to compound and dispense medicines?—Certainly; I think it would be a great evil to abolish that very useful member of society, the apothecary—that is, the pure apothecary—I mean with us.

3158. *Chairman.*]

3158. *Chairman.*] What you call a pure apothecary in Ireland is what we call a chemist and druggist in England?—Yes, who does not practise medicine.

3159. So that there is some confusion from the use of terms; the same functionary being called an apothecary in Ireland who is a chemist and druggist in England?—Yes.

3160. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] You would abolish the apothecary by raising the standard?—No, I would leave him as he is at present.

3161. Do you mean by raising the standard of the apothecary, so as to admit of examination by apothecaries in medicine, that you would in fact destroy the pure apothecary by raising him to the position of a general practitioner?—I object to apothecaries being appointed examiners in medicine under any circumstances.

3162. Upon the ground that it would tend to destroy the pure apothecary?—No, I do not consider them qualified to do so with the same advantage to the public as the College of Physicians.

3163. *Chairman.*] At the same time, members of the College of Physicians and members of the College of Surgeons are, I think, interdicted from practising pharmacy for profit?—Yes.

3164. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] On the subject of qualifications, is an attendance on certain fever hospitals part of the qualification of a licentiate of the College of Physicians in Dublin?—We require extensive attendance on hospitals, but fever hospitals are not specially required.

3165. Would it, in your opinion, be desirable, considering the great prevalence of fever in Ireland generally, that some particular attendance at the fever hospitals in Dublin, where there are some, would be expedient?—Yes, a most especial point to attend to; I think it is a very great evil to have an individual placed over a fever hospital in the country, who has not had previous experience in the treatment of fever, under some proper teacher or in some similar hospital.

3166. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] Have you had any experience in observing the state of medical practice in the country parts of England?—I have not, to any extent.

3167. You are not then aware of the distinctive character borne by the gentleman who is called an apothecary in the provincial parts of England?—Yes; I am perfectly acquainted with the character, and I understand the difference between the two perfectly; you have a class of general practitioners, which we have not; our apothecary acts as our general practitioner; but we look upon it that he is not authorized to do so; we object to his practising as your general practitioner does, without being properly qualified.

3168. It is assumed that in England there are perhaps 15,000 gentlemen who, so far as the law is concerned, are practising under the generic title of apothecaries, having all of them been examined by the Society of Apothecaries, with the exception of the few who now can be supposed to survive, having so practised before the year 1815; that many of them are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and that many of them are in their respective localities regarded as perfectly competent to discharge the duties which they undertake; are there any individuals answering such general description in the provinces of Ireland?—Yes.

3169. Would you propose to limit the practice of gentlemen so qualified?—We have in Ireland many apothecaries who hold conjointly other medical qualifications, and who act as the general practitioner does here; but some of them act without that qualification.

3170. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] In Ireland are not the country practitioners for the most part the medical attendants of dispensaries?—A great many of them are the attendants of dispensaries, but some of them do not hold dispensary appointments.

3171. Is it not the case that the medical attendants of dispensaries, in nine cases out of ten, are members either of the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons?—Many of them are; but there are others who have not such a qualification; there are some practising, I am sorry to say, who hold no qualification.

3172. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] Would you propose to limit the practice of gentlemen so qualified?—Not if qualified as an apothecary, and holding a license from the College of Surgeons, as many of those individuals do; certainly not.

3173. The description given in the preceding question is supposed to be conformable to the fact, that in an enormous majority of cases in England, you hold

R. Collins, Esq., M.D.

26 May 1848.

that it would be unfair to limit the practice of any persons answering to that description?—Certainly, those that are properly qualified.

3174. You wish the Committee to understand that the word "apothecary" does not, in your apprehension, in its application to Ireland represent the same class?—Yes.

3175. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Do you approve of the constitution of the Council of Health, as proposed in the paper headed "Principles"?—I do approve of a Council of Health very much; but I think that both Ireland and Scotland should insist upon having a full representation in the Council; there should be an equal representation from the three countries.

3176. Mr. *Grogan.*] How would you propose to carry that out?—There should be an equal number of representatives to form the Council from each kingdom.

3177. Where would you place the seat of the Council?—It might be in London, and occasionally in either Scotland or Ireland.

3178. We will suppose it situated in London; how would you have the representatives on the part of the Irish colleges appointed, for instance?—They should be appointed, according to the Act, by the Secretary of State.

3179. Are the Committee to understand that if gentlemen were elected by the colleges—say your own college—to represent them in the Council of Health, that that is the kind of representation you would consider desirable?—Yes, certainly; I should say, the President of the College of Physicians and the President of the College of Surgeons, and the Regius Professor of Trinity College, with a representative from the Company of Apothecaries, should be representatives of the body during the time they were in office, and that there should be a change every two or three years.

3180. Assuming that the College of Health, which you speak of, hold a sitting for any special purpose, how would you be represented there; is it your intention that the members you now speak of should attend in London for that special purpose?—Yes, certainly, or that the others should attend in Ireland and Scotland; I think we should have a full representation on the Council.

3181. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] With regard to the local secretary, do you think he should be a medical or a non-medical man?—I think, decidedly, that he should be non-medical, and for this reason; it would be very difficult to get an individual who would be agreeable to the three corporations; he should be a man quite disinterested in the welfare of any of the corporations.

3182. Colonel *Mure.*] Has it ever been seriously contemplated among the higher faculties in Ireland to take any measure to reduce the Apothecaries' Company within the limits of their original charter: I understand the higher faculties to disapprove of the status which those gentlemen by degrees have occupied?—In every proposal for an alteration in the arrangement of the medical profession we have invariably objected, both the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians, to their acting in any other capacity.

3183. Your object would be to deprive them of the privilege which by use and wont, and by the regulations of certain statutes subsequently passed, they have obtained, and to bring them back to the limits of their original charter?—Just so; we do not wish they should act in the capacity of practitioners in medicine or surgery without being properly qualified.

3184. Do you think it would be practicable to do that in the existing state of that Company, looking to the position that they have now taken up practically?—I have laid a communication before the Committee, before the honourable Member came in, pointing out the unanimous agreement we entered into on the 25th of this month, as to the regulation we wish to have adopted in that respect.

3185. Mr. *Wakley.*] From what class of persons would you select your secretary if you would not have a medical man?—He should be an intelligent and well-educated man.

3186. Are not such men to be found in our profession?—No doubt plenty of them; but they should be connected with one body or the other, and we wish to have quite an impartial person to act in that capacity.

3187. Would there be any difficulty in finding a man of honour in our ranks who would perform his duty by us, though not connected particularly with either of the institutions?—We have a great many men of honour in our profession; but

but I think the most satisfactory thing to the three bodies would be to appoint an individual who would be above suspicion as to partiality.

3188. Are offices of profit so numerous in our profession that we can afford to throw them into the hands of other persons?—I am sorry to say they are very scarce.

3189. We do not find that other professions, if they require officers, come to ours to select them?—We should not be competent to fill many of them.

3190. That is your only reason for objecting to a medical secretary; you think that there would be a disagreement among the bodies for whom he would have to act?—I consider that we should have a person perfectly impartial, and in no way connected with any of the bodies.

3191. Can you really consider that, in the discharge of the duties he would have to execute under a superior authority, he would display such partiality as should have the effect of vitiating his proceedings?—I should be very sorry to attribute motives, or to have suspicions of that kind; but I think it would be very difficult to find an individual to whom objections would not be made by one or other of the corporations; if a physician were appointed, the members of the College of Surgeons would object; and if a surgeon were appointed, the members of the College of Physicians would object; and if an apothecary were appointed, I dare say the other two would object.

3192. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] On the whole, you think it would be less open to exception to select a person unconnected with any division of the medical profession?—Yes.

3193. And that the medical profession, in its several branches, would have more confidence in an individual not belonging to any of the divisions, than they would have if an individual were appointed as secretary who belonged to either the body of surgeons, physicians or general practitioners?—I think so.

3194. Mr. *Grogan.*] Your object is to secure general harmony and confidence in the individual appointed?—Yes, unquestionably.

3195. Colonel *Mure.*] I understood that the plan to which you referred, in answer to a previous question of mine, related to the mode in which the Apothecaries' Company were to carry on their examination in the department of pharmacy; was not that so?—Yes.

3196. My original question related to the views of the higher faculties with regard to the status which, by use and wont, it appears those gentlemen have acquired in Ireland as general practitioners, in addition to their original chartered powers of dispensers of medicine; will you state whether the higher faculties have ever contemplated any measure for depriving them of the privilege of so practising, which they seem to dispute, and reducing them within the bounds of their original charter as mere dispensers of drugs?—I have stated that in every instance when we had an opportunity, we always gave that recommendation to the Government, that they should be limited to the practice strictly of apothecaries, and not be allowed to act in the double capacity both of physician or surgeon and apothecary.

3197. You would then desire that the whole of that body, who now carry on in different parts of Ireland that general practice, should be deprived of it?—No, we intend to give them their full share in the education of the general practitioners, which is a capacity in which they have acted hitherto, as we think, illegally.

3198. Those gentlemen are now in the status in Ireland, which the general practitioner is in England; you dispute their title under their charter to that status; is it the wish of the higher faculties to deprive them of their consulting practice, and to reduce them to the mere position of dispensers of drugs?—Certainly.

3199. It has been given in evidence that throughout the provinces of Ireland a large number of the members of the Apothecaries' Company were acting as consulting medical men?—They must hold other qualifications, either a license from the College of Surgeons or a medical degree; they are exactly on a par with the general practitioners in England, and it is our wish that they should be all registered.

3200. Are the Committee to understand that no member of the Apothecaries' Company exercises general practice in Ireland without having a license from a higher faculty?—Several of them do.

3201. But not in any great number, and you would propose to deprive them altogether of that?—Certainly; acting without a legal qualification.

R. Collins, Esq., M.D.

26 May 1848.

3202. Mr. *Grogan.*] Your view is, that those gentlemen of the Apothecaries' Company having other qualifications, should be a recognized medical body as general practitioners?—Yes.

3203. But those gentlemen having no additional qualification, should be confined to the business of compounding and dispensing medicines?—Certainly; under the agreement, all present men are to be registered as general practitioners; they are not to be deprived of their existing privileges.

3204. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Are the Committee to understand that your evidence relates merely to the future?—Yes, to the future.

3205. It is distinctly understood that the existing practitioners, whether they have a legal authority to practise or not, are to be recognized under the arrangement?—That is a point requires a good deal of consideration.

3206. In the evidence which you gave with reference to the secretaries of the proposed Council of Health, did you intend to convey to the Committee, that in your opinion the principal secretary or the local secretaries should be non-medical men?—The local secretaries.

3207. Mr. *Wakley.*] You understand that it is proposed in the heads of the Bill that there shall be a Council of Health appointed, a general secretary, and local secretaries for Scotland and Ireland. In giving your answer just now, did you refer to the whole of those secretaries, or only to one in particular?—I spoke of Ireland in my answer, but I think the same rule should apply to all the countries.

3208. Supposing there should not be the same difficulty and jealousy elsewhere, would you be of the same opinion?—I rather think you have full as many difficulties and jealousies here.

3209. What do you apprehend would be the duties which a secretary would have to perform?—I am not at all acquainted with that; we have no knowledge of that as yet.

3210. In the absence of any knowledge of the duties which he would have to execute, would you now come to the conclusion, that it would be advisable that he should be a non-medical person?—Yes; he would be the medium of communication, of course, with the members of the Council.

3211. You are aware of the duties that it is proposed the Council generally should execute with reference to medical education, superintending, for example, all the curricula of the various colleges and medical departments of the universities in England, Ireland and Scotland?—Yes.

3212. There being no Council of Health in Dublin or in Edinburgh, would not very petty duties, in all probability, fall upon the secretaries in those countries?—I think so.

3213. Can you conceive that the system would work well if the official person having to perform such important functions in relation to medical education should not be conversant with what has been the state of medical education and medical practice and the requirements of the profession in the country to which he belonged?—I think the secretary should be an individual who would record the acts of others, without putting any colouring on the matter whatever of his own.

3214. That may be very desirable; but do not you consider that it is of the utmost importance that he himself should be fully conversant with the matters of which he has to treat?—I do not; I think he is merely an officer to act under others who are competent to direct him.

3215. Do you consider that his duties would be merely executive in Dublin and in Edinburgh?—Certainly, and ought to be so everywhere.

3216. You will again bear in mind that it is already so far agreed that there shall be no Council of Health in Ireland and no Council of Health in Scotland, but a Council, to be called a Council of Education in England, and that that Council shall appoint, under the authority of the Secretary of State, local secretaries for Dublin and for Edinburgh?—I did not limit the Council to London; I said that the Council might sit either in London or in Dublin or Edinburgh occasionally.

3217. But supposing that the Bill is to be framed in conformity with the regulations now before the Committee; can you conceive that there could be anything more unfortunate for the persons who had to execute the law, than that an individual should be called upon to report upon the state of medical matters; the state of education, for example; the working of medical departments of a university;

sity; the manner in which examinations are conducted in the College of Edinburgh or Dublin, and that individual having no medical knowledge or medical education?—He should be, in my opinion, an individual merely to record the opinions of the representatives of Ireland; for instance, the president of the College of Physicians, the president of the College of Surgeons, and, as I have said before, the Regius Professor of Physic in Trinity College, and the representative of the Apothecaries' Company; I would give the secretary no power whatever to give any colouring to the statement to be laid before the central committee.

3218. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] You consider that the first object required in an individual to be named Secretary is impartiality; secondly, the impression on the minds of the profession that he possesses such impartiality; and thirdly, that he should be a man of general attainments and habits of business, and capable of recording the decisions of his superiors?—Yes; that is my opinion.

3219. You do not consider that he has to exercise any deliberative function in the Council?—No, certainly not.

3220. And therefore that any one possessing the three qualifications to which your attention was called in the preceding question, would, whatever had been his previous profession, be equally competent to discharge the duties of the new office to which he may be called?—I think he would be fully competent.

3221. Your opinion would be different, the Committee may presume, if the individual named as secretary were also to have a deliberative voice in the proceedings of the Council?—Yes, certainly.

3222. Mr. *Wakley.*] Have you had any meeting with the conference in London?—Yes.

3223. Did you go over the heads of the proposed Bill?—I did.

3224. The document I hold in my hand is intituled, "An Outline of the Bill for regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery," did you take into consideration, with reference to that Bill, the constitution of the proposed Medical Council?—It was talked of, but not taken into consideration.

3225. Did you offer any objections to the proposition contained in this paper, or do you agree to the proposition as it stands here?—I agree to it, if, as I stated before, we be fully represented upon it, and likewise the Scotch Colleges; but we decidedly disagree to the central Council being formed for the guidance of the profession in the three kingdoms, without a full share of representation from the three kingdoms.

3226. You are aware that the Committee is directing its labours with a view to adopt some measure, which shall be the result of an amicable agreement amongst the medical bodies themselves?—Yes.

3227. Are the Committee to understand that you do agree to this proposition as I now find it in this Bill, or that you dissent from it; and if you do dissent, will you state in what respect?—We do not dissent from the formation of a Council; we agree to the formation of a Council.

3228. Do you agree to the proposal as it stands here; you are aware that it is no part of the proposal that the interests of Ireland should be duly represented?—It is not understood in that light; when the question was talked of before the conference the other evening, it was fully understood on all sides that the Secretary of State, in order to discharge his duty impartially, would naturally appoint men from the different kingdoms to represent the profession in the different countries.

3229. Are you content to leave that entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of State, or do you require that a provision should be introduced into the Bill, having for its object the selection of a certain number of representatives from Dublin?—I think that should be introduced into the Bill.

3230. In the absence of the introduction of any such proposition, would you say, or the body to which you belong, that there is any objection to the passing of a measure founded upon such proposals as I hold in my hand?—Yes, the most decided objection.

3231. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] When you say you would raise the most decided objection to the constitution of the Council, will you be pleased to read the first four clauses, the 37th and other clauses in the Bill, and see whether it be or be not the fact, that Scotland and Ireland are severally included in the purview by the framers of the Bill, and as such would come before the Legislature equally with England?—[*The Bill was handed to the Witness.*]—This does not contain any

R. Collins, Esq., M.D.

26 May 1848.

thing with regard to the Council, it merely has reference to the secretary and local secretaries; there is no reference to individual members of the Council.

3232. Mr. *Grogan.*] You approve of the principle of a Council for the regulation in that way of the general medical body, but not exactly of the details comprehended in the Bill?—Yes, if we be fairly represented on the Council; that is all we require.

3233. You do not consider that in the proposed Bill the Irish medical bodies are sufficiently represented?—We are not; there is no provision as to an equal number.

3234. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] When you say an equal number, you mean that England, Scotland and Ireland should each have, irrespective of the population, irrespective of the divisions of the empire, and irrespective of the number of gentlemen practising in each, an equal number of representatives in the Council?—I think so.

3235. *Chairman.*] Do not you think that that may be fairly left to the Secretary of State?—I do not think so.

3236. Mr. *Grogan.*] You think that, as the object of the Council is the promotion of medical science, that that object would be best attained by having the three separate kingdoms represented equally and fairly on that Board?—Certainly.

3237. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Have you any observations that you wish to make on the heads of the Bill to the Committee?—I wish to state that I think the establishment of a general system of education would be a point of the utmost importance to the welfare of the profession; I think that the disagreements which have existed between the different bodies as at present constituted, have been extremely injurious to the progress and welfare of medical science, and therefore I look upon the establishment of a general system of education as a measure of very great importance, to do away with those difficulties which have hitherto existed; different corporations have different interests, and the consequences have been very injurious to the acquirement of useful knowledge by students; for instance, the College of Surgeons in Dublin established a regulation that they would not receive any qualification from the Lying-in Hospital, and substituted in the place of the practical instruction given in that institution, which is the first in the three kingdoms, merely a certificate of having attended oral instruction by their own professor; and many instances of similar injury might be stated, which I do not wish to do; but I do think the present Bill is likely to effect very great good in that respect.

3238. Mr. *Wakley.*] Are the Committee to understand that you, as representative of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, agree to the propositions contained in the document intituled "Outlines of a Bill for regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery," and that you expressed that agreement at the committee of conference last night?—We had not a meeting with the committee of conference last night; we are to have one to-morrow night; on Monday night last we had a meeting.

3239. Did you express your approval of the contents of this document at that meeting?—I was not called upon to do so at that meeting.

3240. Were you present at the meeting?—Yes; but we were speaking upon different points connected with the Bill.

3241. Had you that document before you?—I had not seen it till I arrived in town.

3242. Had you that document then before you?—It was read that night for the first time, therefore we were quite incompetent to form any opinion upon it.

3243. Do you now express a general agreement with its provisions?—Yes, I do; if the different points we have arranged to our own satisfaction be carried into effect, and approved of by the conference, I think all things may be amicably arranged.

3244. *Chairman.*] You are to have a further meeting with respect to the details?—Yes.

3245. Mr. *Wakley.*] When does your next meeting take place?—To-morrow evening.

3246. Mr. *Grogan.*] You have stated your general approval of the principles contained in this proposed Bill for the government of the medical bodies?—Yes.

3247. And

R. Collins, Esq. M.D.

26 May 1848.

3247. And you have stated one alteration which you desire to see introduced, relative to the representation of Irish Medical Boards on the Council; are there any other suggestions that you would wish, having considered the Bill, to state?—I think that the arrangement I have laid before the Committee for the education of the general practitioners is the principal thing we have to look to, we do not materially object to the other points.

3248. The object of the Committee is to adopt, by mutual agreement, some one plan which shall conduce to the advancement of science, and the benefit of the profession at large?—Just so; and I think if these points were arranged, we should be satisfied with the others.

3249. Subject to the improved system of education which you have suggested, and which this Bill is in a great degree intended to promote, do you see any objection to a perfect reciprocity of practice in the two countries; between medical gentlemen holding the same status in either country?—None.

James William Cusack, Esq., M.D.; further Examined.

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M.D.

3250. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] YOU have heard the evidence of Dr. Collins, the President of the College of Physicians in Dublin, in reference to the arrangement with regard to general practitioners in Ireland; do you approve of the suggestion as made by him on that subject?—It does not exactly correspond with my own feeling on the subject; I assented to that subject, to the approval of our college, because we have no power to depart from the principles laid down to guide us; and therefore any arrangement that I made with the conference must be subject to the ultimate approval of the body to which I belong. Speaking of myself, I think that the examination will be productive, under the proposed arrangement, of three examinations—of future evil to the corporations; it will be so stringent as to have the effect of sending all the pupils to those schools which receive them with more facility.

3251. Do you think it would be possible to alter the arrangement, so as to have two examinations in Scotland, as is proposed in England, and to alter the arrangement as regards Ireland, where three examinations are proposed?—Yes; the proposal that was made originally was, that the examination should be conducted by the College of Surgeons, as it is here, and that the examination in medicine and pharmacy should be conducted by the Apothecaries' Company, assisted by an examiner in medicine elected by the College of Physicians; that would give the candidate two examinations simply; but the only difference between the system here as proposed, and the system in Ireland, would be in the examination of the candidate in the practice of medicine by a special examiner. I stated in my evidence before, that at present there was a dispute between the Apothecaries' Company and the College of Surgeons, as to who should possess the right of examining in the practice of physic.

3252. *Chairman.*] Was that proposal of yours objected to?—It was objected to by Dr. Collins, and he substituted the proposal which the Committee have heard, namely, to have three examinations; but looking forward, I consider that the third examination would impose such an additional trouble and expense, and throw a weight of labour on the candidate that would be so formidable to him, that he would much rather go to London or to Scotland for his degree; in other words, he would not submit to three examinations while he could obtain the same qualification for two examinations.

3253. Do you propose to represent that to the conference?—I am sure that it will be elicited from me; at the same time I have assented to the arrangement that Dr. Collins has proposed; I said, "Gentlemen, give me so much and I will agree that the College of Physicians and Apothecaries shall conjointly discharge the remainder of the duty; settle that matter as you please between yourselves;" and the Committee will observe that that was to get rid of the difficulty arising from the dispute between the College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Company, as to who should or who should not have the right of examining in the practice of physic.

3254. You would, in fact, give to the Apothecaries' Company the power of examining, subject to the assistance and supervision of the physicians?—Exactly.

3255. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] You spoke of securing for yourself, as the representative of the College of Surgeons, so much; do you think that the arrangement you have now suggested would be really useful as regards the profession generally?

J. W. Cusack, Esq., M.D.

26 May 1848.

rally?—I am sure it would; I think it would be satisfactory; it would not subject the candidate to undergoing a tripartite examination; but it would be quite comprehensive enough for the purpose intended under the Bill to make a good general practitioner.

3256. You would confine the examination to the Company of Apothecaries, with an assessor from the College of Physicians?—Yes, for the practice of physic only.

3257. Of course the candidate for general practitioner should also be liable to an examination before the College of Surgeons?—Yes; there was another point which, I think, requires explanation, and it was as to the General Council in London; I said that, though I might be satisfied, other people have commissioned me to say that they were not satisfied, or would not be satisfied, unless the Irish interests were specially represented on the Board.

3258. By a clause in the Act?—Yes.

3259. *Chairman.*] You mean in a certain proportion?—Yes.

3260. Mr. *Grogan.*] You coincide in the opinion entertained by the College of Physicians?—We all coincide on that point, certainly, that we should have some representatives on the Council.

3261. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] You are not satisfied to leave that to the Secretary of State?—I would be satisfied if it were introduced in this way, that a proportion, without naming the proportion, or such words as those, should be representatives in the Council.

3262. Having due regard to the interests of the three kingdoms?—Yes, to the representation of the interests of Scotland and Ireland; that would satisfy me.

3263. *Chairman.*] Did the members of the conference express any jealousy or alarm that they should be overwhelmed by the representatives of the Irish and Scotch interests?—They oppose the proposal in any shape.

3264. They would rather have it left to the Secretary of State?—Yes.

3265. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Do you agree in the statement made by Dr. Collins with regard to the local secretary being a non-medical man?—No, I do not; I think it is very extraordinary if a medical man would not be competent to discharge with full effect the duties of secretary to a Board, whose object was the regulation of the profession in which he was brought up.

3266. Mr. *Wakley.*] Dr. Collins's objections were twofold; he first felt that the secretary, in reporting his proceedings, might give a colouring to what he was doing; and in the second place, that a jealousy amongst the bodies themselves would prevent them from selecting an impartial person?—Jealousy might exist, provided he was an individual who belonged to the schools, but I think that jealousy to an individual would only exist and could only arise from those engaged in teaching; I think that ought to be all overlooked.

3267. Can you believe that any jealousy would exist if the party were selected merely from the body of practitioners, and not a person directly identified with teaching?—I cannot believe that jealousy ought to exist against the individual appointed, and who acted under proper influence.

3268. When you spoke of the examinations for general practitioner before the joint Board, or the Board of the Apothecaries' Society, having with it the assessor or person from the College of Physicians, do you think, in relation to the practice of medicine, that you would be giving sufficient power to the College of Physicians?—I think, in order to make the examinations reciprocal in the two countries, I would give as much influence to the practice of physic as it deserved, or as it would have in the Board of General Practitioners in this country.

3269. You mean that the Board so constituted should consist of equal proportions of members of the Apothecaries' Society, and members of the College of Physicians?—No; my suggestion was, that the examination should be conducted by the Apothecaries' Company, assisted by an examiner in the practice of physic to be elected by the college, or sent down by the College of Physicians itself, elected from the whole Board of pure physicians, from the fellows.

3270. Suppose such a Board consisted of a physician selected by the College of Physicians and seven or eight gentlemen connected with the Apothecaries' Society, if the physician objected to the competency of a candidate in the practice of medicine, would you allow his decision to be final?—No; I would give the final decision to the majority of the Board.

3271. Then you would make a majority of the Board, consisting of the Apothecaries

caries, decide as to the qualification of an individual in the practice of medicine?—That rather places me in a dilemma, but these things must be got over.

3272. *Chairman.*] The office of assessor would be to assist in conducting the examination?—Yes, to examine in his own department.

3273. Mr. *Wakley.*] Do you see any objection to a Board consisting of equal numbers from the two institutions?—No; but two Boards would do better than three, so as not to make a difference between the examinations in the two countries.

3274. Would you object, for the purpose of conducting the examinations of general practitioners, to constitute a Board consisting of representatives from the three bodies in Dublin, as it is proposed to constitute a Board out of two bodies in Edinburgh?—I do not see that that could be objected to; at the same time it would not be reciprocal with the state of things in this country; and as our institutions permit us to have a perfectly reciprocal system to a certain extent, I think that that plan should be adopted which was consistent with the state of things here.

3275. Do you see any obstacle to adopting precisely the same principle here?—It would be impossible here, I apprehend, in the present state of things.

3276. The only difficulty interposed is in the establishment of the College of General Practitioners?—Yes.

3277. Supposing that that college were not to be established, do you see any difficulty in forming a Board out of the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, for the examination of general practitioners?—No, if they get over that difficulty.

3278. Do you think that there are already too many medical corporations?—I am certain of it.

3279. Do you think that the creation of more would be prejudicial to the public rather than beneficial?—I think so.

3280. You say that you would propose that the Irish interests should be protected by introducing into the Bill a specific proposition that the Council should be constituted of a certain number of representatives from each country?—That is the wish of the body to which I belong.

3281. Are you favourable to a portion of the Board consisting of lay members; I mean the Medical Council?—It is a strange constitution certainly, but that seems to be an admitted point in the constitution of the Board.

3282. If you were allowed, in Dublin, to elect your own representatives, who should attend in the Medical Council, have you determined in what manner or from what institutions the election should take place?—No, I have not.

3283. Has that subject been considered by you?—No; I have not turned my attention to that subject.

3284. Either in Dublin or at the conference here?—No.

3285. Have you any proposal that you could submit to the Committee in relation to it?—No, I have not considered the subject.

3286. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] You stated that you did not agree with Dr. Collins as to the expediency of selecting a medical man for the office of secretary to the proposed Medical Council, and you added that you saw nothing in the medical profession which ought to exclude members of it from being such secretary. The question is, not whether he should be excluded, but whether he should be preferred. Do you think that a merchant would be the fittest person to act as secretary at the office of the Board of Trade, or that a naval captain would be the fittest person to act as Secretary to the Admiralty?—I think I stated that I thought a medical man would be the fittest person to be connected as local secretary.

3287. Have you taken into your consideration the possibility of jealousy existing between the different branches of the same general profession, which might exist from the circumstance of the gentleman so selected as local secretary, being necessarily, if a medical man at all, a member of one of such divisions?—I certainly have kept that in view, but still on balancing the matter I am in favour of a medical secretary.

Robert Harrison, Esq., M. D., T. C. D.; Examined.

R. Harrison, Esq., M.D., T.C.D.

26 May 1848.

3288. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] YOU are a Fellow of the Colleges of Surgeons of Ireland and England?—Yes.

3289. And Vice-President of the College of Surgeons of Ireland, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Trinity College, Dublin?—Yes.

3290. *Chairman.*] What are the privileges and functions of Trinity College with respect to medical education?—They give two degrees; bachelor of medicine and doctor of medicine.

3291. Upon what conditions do they give those degrees?—Each of those degrees must, of course, be preceded by four years' education in arts; by obtaining the degree of bachelor of arts; by proofs of a certain medical education of four sessions, conducted by the professors in the several branches of medical science, and by an examination by the seven professors, and by formal exercises in the university, which, though not exactly medical, are deemed necessary; then the degree is conferred.

3292. There are four years' residence necessary in the first instance to a degree in arts?—Yes.

3293. Subsequently to that, is there any further residence required in order to obtain the degree of bachelor of medicine?—Only half a year, because during the arts' course of four years, or the under-graduate course, medical studies may also be pursued.

3294. And then the examination takes place half a year after the degree in arts is conferred?—Yes.

3295. What are the means of education?—There are very full means; there is a very well-appointed school, very fine lecture-rooms and dissecting-rooms; Sir Patrick Dunne's hospital is connected with the school; it has very large funds, and is certainly kept in a very perfect state, and is very fit for instruction; there are clinical courses regularly delivered; a student must attend 12 months in that hospital; he must also attend two courses of clinical instruction, besides the practice of the hospital during that period. Then there are also various professors on different branches of science, who lecture in Trinity College; anatomy and surgery, which is lectured on by me; chemistry, botany, practice of medicine, institutes of medicine, materia medica and midwifery; there is also an excellent botanic garden connected to the school.

3296. Is there any difference in the education and examinations for a degree in arts, with respect to a person destined for the medical profession?—None, and I regret that there is not; the present course of arts is just the same for a person going into divinity, medicine or law, or for a private gentleman.

3297. Is it found practically that the course of education pursued by any one intending to follow the medical profession interferes with the studies for a degree in arts?—Not very materially, because they can attend a moderate quantity of medical study during their under-graduate course, which will not interfere with that course materially; it is the usual custom for students to attend to, and to begin their medical studies, probably in the second year of the under-graduate course, and then to go on during the rest of that course, attending a small portion of medical studies each year, until they have got their degree of A. B., and then they finish their medical studies.

3298. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] In your opinion, does that under-graduate course which is necessary to obtain their degree in arts interfere with their medical studies?—To a certain extent.

3299. *Chairman.*] Are there any subjects that can be taken up connected with medical science by a candidate for a degree in arts; chemistry for instance?—I think it would be a very great improvement if chemistry and botany, and perhaps some elementary work on physiology, were introduced into the general under-graduate course, and made parts of the general education, for they would be of use not only to the medical man, but even to a member of any profession.

3300. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] As regards medical students, do you think it would be desirable to alter in any manner the under-graduate course, which is applicable

to

to a degree in arts?—I think it might be made somewhat lighter; it is rather heavy; he must undergo examinations very frequently; there are in each year two or three of those examinations in arts; if a man is content with merely passing these, he may get on pretty well with his medical studies at the same time; but any man who wishes to distinguish himself or to get honours, cannot pursue medicine with any effect during the under-graduate course, except in a very slight degree, just enough to make his terms and to save his "anni medici," to use a technical phrase.

3301. Do you think that the stringency of the under-graduate course has the effect of deterring young men from becoming medical students in the medical school?—Unquestionably it has, and particularly so, when coupled with the well-known fact of the facility of getting degrees in other places. If a young man can get a medical degree, which will be of equal value, in Scotland, with very little trouble or expense, without any knowledge of Greek, or, probably, with only the mere elements of Latin, it is contrary to human nature to expect that such a youth, unless under very stringent authority, will go through the fatigue of four years' study in arts and sciences, and of a very heavy, protracted and expensive course. In Glasgow, or in Edinburgh, a medical degree can be attained by residence of one session only, without any previous education in arts; and this degree has the title of a university M. D. degree; whereas a man in Dublin, after four years in arts, can only get an M. B. degree. I say that this is very injurious to the medical department of the University of Ireland, and is also injurious to medical science, by discouraging a high tone of education.

3302. Is the want of uniformity in the qualification as between different schools felt practically in Ireland, in the character of the degrees which medical men have who practise in Ireland?—No, I do not think it is, because really the public care very little what degree a man has; if he can acquit himself in public with success, and with the approbation of his friends, it is of very little consequence practically what the degree is, or in what school even it was obtained. In elections to a public institution, probably, where there are very respectable and well-educated governors, there particular qualifications will have their value. If a man were a candidate for a professor's chair in any respectable establishment, such as Trinity College, or the College of Surgeons, there I should say good qualifications would have their weight; but for an appointment as medical attendant to a dispensary in the country, where people have a vote by paying a guinea annually, or to an infirmary, if the candidate possess just the amount of qualification that is legally necessary, superior education and high qualification will be of little avail.

3303. You spoke of the facility of acquiring degrees in Scotland as compared with degrees in Dublin, on account of the stringency of the under-graduate course in Dublin College; practically, do you find in Ireland that Scotch degrees prevail more than Irish degrees?—Yes, to a great extent. Within the last 15 years there has been a wonderful increase in the number of Glasgow degrees in Ireland; and in Edinburgh in each year there are more degrees granted to Irishmen than are probably conferred in five years in Dublin. I have here a return of the number of bachelors of medicine for a period of 15 or 16 years, and the average of the number of degrees will be found to be only 12 or 13 in each year. The number of M. D.'s is extremely small, indeed in some years none at all; in some years only two, or one.

3304. *Chairman.*] Is not four years a very long period for a degree in arts; it is longer, is it not, than in England?—I do not think it is longer than in Oxford.

3305. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] You have attributed that in some degree to the stringency and the delay of the under-graduate course in arts?—That is one cause which discourages men from taking out a medical degree in Dublin; while the facilities in Scotland encourage them to resort thither for that qualification.

3306. *Chairman.*] The expense connected with the time?—Both.

3307. When you speak of expense, in what respect do you mean?—The expense to a young man of living four years in college, and doing nothing in his profession; the amount of actual educational expense is very moderate in Trinity College; it is only 15*l.* a year for the tuition.

3308. At what age is the degree in arts commonly taken?—I think it is commonly

R. Harrison, Esq., M.D., T.C.D.

monly taken about 20 or 21 for the A.B. degree; students generally enter at the age of 16 or 17.

26 May 1848.

3309. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Do you not consider it very desirable that members of the medical profession should be well educated in arts?—Unquestionably; I look upon that as such an advantage, that I should be extremely sorry to see the University of Dublin give a medical degree without an education and a degree in arts, although I might probably wish to have that education a little lightened, a little relieved for the medical student; and I would, at the same time, particularly and earnestly hope that a somewhat similar education shall be required and insisted upon in any university that gives a medical degree.

3310. *Chairman.*] You think that it might be a little abated in Ireland?—Yes, and raised to a reasonable standard in other countries, so that something like a fair and reasonable assimilation might be accomplished.

3311. Mr. *Wakley.*] What mode would you recommend for carrying your proposal into effect?—With regard to Trinity College, I think it will be quite unnecessary to recommend anything, because I am certain that the Board there would, of their own accord, do whatever was suggested, if they saw a disposition in other institutions to reform and to improve; but I would strongly suggest to the Supreme Council, if such is to be formed, as I hope it will, that they should direct their attention especially to compelling other institutions to raise their standard of education, and not to permit any university to grant a medical degree without a preliminary education.

3312. Would you leave that entirely to the discretion and wisdom of the Council, or would you put any provision into the Act directly to meet it?—I would do that if I could, but it is extremely difficult to bring details of that sort into an Act of Parliament; and I think that the spirit of the times, with the stimulus of the Supreme Council, and the justice and the fairness of the case, would bring about the improvement that I speak of; if it could be introduced into the Bill, I think it would be so much the better.

3313. The justice of the case has long existed, and the spirit of the times has been very strongly apparent, but have you ascertained that the requisite changes have been made?—The changes have not been made, but there has been a tendency towards change; there has been a certain improvement in Edinburgh, and there has also been a slight tendency to relaxation in Dublin in favour of the medical student; but I think it would certainly require a decided effort on the part of the governing body to make the changes perfect.

3314. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] You think that the infusion into the medical profession of gentlemen so highly educated as those sent forth by Trinity College, is a great advantage to the character of the profession itself, as well as to their own individual success?—Most decidedly; I think the medical profession requires it.

3315. Have you in your possession a statement of the number so infused into the medical profession from Trinity College, Dublin, in the course of the last 10 years?—I have the number of bachelors and M.D.'s.

3316. With the permission of the Committee, will you be pleased to lay that before them?—Most assuredly.

[*The following Paper was handed in*:]

	SPRING.		SUMMER.			
	M. B.	M. D.	M. B.	M. D.		
1833	5	3	8	-	-	13
1834	10	-	10	1	-	20
1835	4	-	12	1	-	16
1836	2	-	10	-	-	12
1837	4	3	19	2	-	23
1838	10	2	9	-	-	19
1839	6	-	14	*8	* Honorary -	20
1840	5	3	17	1	-	22
1841	3	2	9	5	-	12
1842	5	2	-	4	-	5
1843	3	1	9	4	-	12
1844	2	*2	10	1	* 1 Honorary -	12
1845	4	2	11	2	-	15
1846	4	-	5	-	-	9
1847	2	1	9	1	-	11
1848	1	1			Total of M. B.'s -	22

3317. The Committee observe that the statement which you have laid on their table contains a statement from the year 1833 to the year 1847 inclusive?—Yes.

3318. The Committee observe that the statement contains a list of 221 persons introduced into the medical profession in the 15 years included in tliat statement?—Yes.

3319. You regard the introduction of such a number of highly educated men, to have been equally advantageous to the efficiency and character of the profession?—I do.

3320. The Committee understand, therefore, by your preceding answers, that you are not in favour of what is called the one-faculty system?—If I were commencing an arrangement of medical science, and of the medical profession *de novo*, or in a new country, I would be decidedly a friend to the one-faculty system; but it would be most difficult, and, indeed, impossible, to engraft such a system on such complex arrangements as now have existed for centuries in Great Britain.

3321. Whatever might be your opinion as to the expediency of introducing the one-faculty system into a colony like that of New Zealand, if there a medical school should be established, you feel that in a highly artificial state of society like that of the United Empire, you are not prepared to recommend an attempt to introduce the one-faculty system, which, indeed, by your last answer you regard as impossible?—No, it is quite impossible; and I should, therefore, not recommend the Legislature to attempt it.

3322. You consider it to be a question not of abstract principle but of practical expediency?—Yes; I think that we ought to look at every medical proposition in that two-fold point of view.

3323. With a view to the diffusion of the largest amount of education practically, do you or do you not conceive that the standard should be in all cases as high as that for the first physician in the first city in the world, or are you prepared to tolerate, or do you say that you would not encourage an inferior standard of education, for those who necessarily must be content with very limited remuneration?—My answer to that question is this, that if I could command a high education for every man who practises medicine and surgery, I would do it; I would not let any man practise in any profession unless he was fully qualified by a high education, both preliminary and professional.

3324. Looking to the practical working of any system in such a state of society as that of the United Kingdom, do you or do you not feel persuaded that the enforcement of a high standard of medical education as universally involving, as it must involve, a large expenditure of money and a considerable amount of time also, would practically exclude from the profession a large body of those who now discharge those duties?—Most decidedly.

3325. Regarding the life and limb of the poorest of our fellow-subjects as equally important, and in many cases to the individual more important than if he were rich, do you consider that you consult his best interests by encouraging such a general diffusion of education, as though there may be great superiority in particular instances, furnishes, on the whole, an average amount of qualification for his service?—Yes, it is absolutely the duty of every one concerned to try to secure that to the fullest extent.

3326. Are you aware that in most of your own counties in Ireland, and in most of the counties in England, there will be found a medical practitioner of the highest rank, namely, a physician of the Royal College of England, who is accessible to the applications of his less favoured brethren in the local districts of the same country, whether in England or in Ireland?—There are, very generally, throughout Ireland, persons of that description.

3327. Are you aware that the same thing prevails in England also?—I think it does.

3328. Though, therefore, there is not the one-faculty system in England, raising all to one standard, and that standard a high one, there is practically a resource which the humbler members of the profession have the means of enjoying in the remoter districts of the country, namely, the power of applying to a physician or a surgeon of a county hospital, or a county dispensary, which in a certain degree, though not in the degree you might wish, provides a supply of medical relief to the remoter portions of the empire?—Yes, I agree in that; at the same time, I consider that it is not fully adequate in all places to the wants of the public.

3329. You would naturally require that a higher standard should, if it were possible, be exhibited?—Yes, unquestionably, everything should be done to encourage men to keep up a high standard of medical and surgical education, at the same time taking care that the humbler ranks of society are fully and properly supplied with efficient, safe and well informed practitioners.

3330. But requiring a very high standard as essential to a license to practise, would or would not that, in your judgment, open a door to persons practising without a license, and what is still more important, without adequate qualification?—No doubt extremes will not answer in any arrangement; if we run the scale of qualification too high, we may fall into the very opposite extreme, and thereby give an encouragement to empiricism.

3331. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] You stated that the stringency of the under-graduate course was one reason why so few students took their medical degrees in Dublin College, and that the expense was another cause; what is the expense of obtaining a medical degree?—The expense of obtaining the M. B. degree is not very great; it would not exceed 70*l.*, and that divided over four years.

3332. Will you state the expense of the medical degree and of the arts education?—The student in arts pays 15*l.* at entrance, and 7*l.* 10*s.* each half-year, for four years; that is, in four years 60*l.*, making altogether 75*l.*; that is the whole of his arts education; then his degree in arts is 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; besides the stamp, I believe, of 2*l.* The whole education in arts, including the mere collegiate fees and stamps, would be under 100*l.*

3333. *Chairman.*] That must be incurred with a view to any profession?—Yes; the expense of graduation in medicine is as follows, there are seven professors; the student must attend one course of each, the fee is four guineas; that is 28 guineas; and there is attendance at the hospital, with clinical lectures, about 10 guineas, making in all about 40*l.* To this is to be added the fees on the degree about 12*l.*, and the stamp-duty to Government, the amount of which I do not recollect. It is not to the expense, so much as to the long course of study in arts the students object; and this reluctance to general study is encouraged by the facility with which medical degrees can be obtained in Scotland, without any previous general education in arts.

3334. Might it not be desirable, with a view to holding out an additional stimulus to persons to take medical degrees in Dublin, to lessen the expense?—I think it would; I am quite prepared to recommend any measure of that kind; I think the medical education, as far as the university professors are concerned, ought to be free to students in arts, that would be some reduction.

3335. Mr. *Wakley*.] Is it free in law and divinity?—It is.

3336. Why is there not the same privilege with regard to medicine?—Because the medical professors have but a small endowment from the college, and therefore they are paid by fees from the pupils, whereas theological professors, law professors and mathematical professors have their salaries, and therefore their lectures are free to pupils.

3337. Is the college rich?—In one sense it is rich, and in another sense it is not; it has a large income, but it has a vast establishment to maintain; I believe it is an institution that requires good management to keep it in its present efficient and respectable state, without getting into difficulties.

3338. If there were the same freedom with regard to education in medicine as there is in arts, and as there is in law and divinity, would not that have a great effect with reference to the number who would take medical degrees in your institution?—I think it would have some effect, but still as long as the labour of four years' study is required there, and none such required in Glasgow or Edinburgh, you will never have the Irish degree taken to the full extent that it ought to be in a city like Dublin.

3339. You have thrown out a suggestion that there should be some difference in the education of an individual in arts who proposes to take the M. D. degree; can you suggest any elementary subjects that you would introduce into that education?—I think, whether a man is to be a physician, or a lawyer, or a clergyman, that some of the fundamental branches of medicine, such as botany, physiology of the vegetable and animal kingdoms and chemistry, might be brought into the under-graduate course instead of a certain portion of classics or of some of the very difficult and high parts of science; those subjects are very important to gentlemen of general education.

3340. At what age do you receive students in arts?—The age is not limited either by statute or by any regulation of the college, but the general average age might be said to be from 16 to 18; some very clever boys sometimes enter at 14; but the usual time is about 16 or 17.

3341. Mr. *G. Hamilton*.] Of late years, is it not the case that the age has increased, and that young men have not entered college so early as formerly?—Yes; I think the feeling of parents has been to keep them back a little; they get better on at college afterwards, if they mean to go up for honours, if they do not enter so very young. We have no scholarships in medicine; or honours, except premiums in a few instances. At the end of my course of lectures every winter, I hold a public examination for three days, and the Board give me a sum of 15*l.* to distribute in three or four premiums.

3342. Do you think it would be desirable to establish, if it could be done, either exhibitions or scholarships, or medals regularly in the college connected with the study of medicine, as there is with regard to the study of arts and sciences?—Yes, I think it would be a most excellent arrangement.

3343. Have you consulted the authorities of the university on that subject?—No, not exactly.

3344. With regard to the emoluments, you stated that the emoluments of the professors being very small, they were obliged to have recourse to fees; the increase of emoluments from students, I apprehend, is very small?—My salary as professor is 200*l.* a year; the classes are very small at Trinity College; mine is probably the best class, and I should say the average may be between 50 and 60; I would be satisfied if I could be sure of its settling down at 50; the fees are four guineas from each pupil.

3345. Mr. *Wakley*.] You are engaged in private practice?—Yes.

3346. Mr. *G. Hamilton*.] You suggested, supposing that a proper provision could be made for the professors, that it would be desirable that the students should be educated in medicine free?—Yes, I think so; if the university could increase the endowments of the professors a little, I believe that the professors would be willing to meet them in a liberal spirit, and would be glad to let the lectures be free to the students, and thus give the student in arts that so much advantage and encouragement in the pursuit of medicine.

3347. Do you think that any inducement might be given to students by diminishing

R. Harrison, Esq. M.D., T.C.D.

26 Ma 1848.

nishing the time which is requisite for a medical student to obtain a degree in Dublin College?—I think it might; in Cambridge, when a man passes the Little-go, at the end of two years, he then ceases the arts, and he follows on in medicine, and never takes the degree of arts at all, but takes the degree of M.B., it is different at Oxford.

3348. Mr. *Wakley.*] How frequent are the examinations in arts?—Three times every year.

3349. Are they severe examinations?—Yes, they are two long days at it.

3350. Mr. *Grogan.*] Do you think that a limitation of the time in the way you suggest, as in Cambridge, or that a change of study in the last two years, though the student should still complete his four years in the college, would be most desirable?—I would rather relax the quantity of study in each examination, and the number of examinations in each year, than diminish the number of years.

3351. I will suppose that a gentleman enters as a medical student, and goes through his first two years in arts, as any other pupil who enters college; but having selected the medical profession, he shall, for the latter two years of his course in college, devote his attention more immediately to the study of chemistry and botany, having reference to his future life, that is one view; or would you say that he should only have two years in arts, and at once begin his medical studies, without reference to taking his A.B. degree at all?—The first is preferable, because a man, unless he gets an A.B. degree, never can get a full medical degree afterwards; they may give him an M.B. degree, but that would not entitle him to his M.D. degree, or to the franchise of the university; in Oxford and Dublin, the medical degree being always preceded by the arts degree.

3352. Are there any other advantages or disadvantages that appear to you, besides that immediate one?—I think the lessening of the quantity of study required for each examination, and lessening the number of those examinations, and introducing a portion of general medical science into the under-graduate course, also giving lectures free to the medical students in arts, and offering to them university honours, would tend to encourage more to follow out this education in Dublin, provided always that preliminary education be insisted upon in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

3353. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] You would add to that the giving some premiums, or exhibitions, or medals?—Yes.

3354. Mr. *Grogan.*] My question referred to this, whether it would be better that a young man should have four years' preliminary study, and his half year of medical study, as it is now, but varying the quality of the preliminary study, than that he should only have two years' preliminary study, and half a year medical study?—I prefer the first, the four years.

3355. *Chairman.*] Those changes are within the power of the university to effect themselves?—Yes, they are, but the university is slow, is very prudent and cautious in making any changes, and probably will be slow to do so, unless they see a general spirit of improvement.

3356. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Are you aware that some suggestions and alterations with regard to legal education were made some years ago, and that the Board indicated the greatest disposition to adopt them?—Yes; the Board made an alteration, but it did not answer; they adopted the Cambridge plan, of requiring only two years in arts, and then going on with a full medical education. The fact is, when men go through the trouble of two years in arts in Dublin, which is equal to the Little-go in Cambridge, they prefer going on the whole way; therefore, no advantage was gained from the alteration; I think only four men graduated under the relaxed system.

3357. *Chairman.*] What is the governing body of the university?—The provost and senior fellows—seven senior fellows.

Lunæ, 29° *die Maii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. French.	Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Grogan.	Colonel Mure.
Sir Henry Halford.	Mr. Wakley.
Mr. G. A. Hamilton.	

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Harrison, Esquire, M. D., T. C. D.; further Examined.

R. Harrison, Esq., M.D., T.C.D.

29 May 1848.

3358. Mr. *Hamilton.*] QUESTIONS were put to you, on your last examination, with reference to the university course in Dublin; is there any paper which you wish to deliver in, or any further statement which you wish to make?—I have given a short sketch of the entrance course into the university, and also of the four years under-graduate course; the full details of the course will be found in the University Calendar.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Paper:*]

UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Greek.	*Latin.*
Homer's Iliad, the first eight books.	Virgil Æneid, first six books.
Nov. Test. Gospels of St. Luke and St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles.	Horace—Odes, Epodes, Satires and Epistles (except the Art of Poetry).
Xenophon—Anabasis, first three books.	Juvenal Sat. III. X. XIII. XIV.
Lucian—The Dialogues, selected in Walker's edition.	Terence Andria and Heautontimorumenos.
	Sallust—Livy, first three books.

To take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the student must keep four academic years, that is, he must pass at least eight term examinations, and at least four catechetical terms or examinations.

The science taught in the first or junior freshman year is Mathematics; in the second or senior freshman year, Logics; in the third or junior sophister year, Astronomy and Physics; in the fourth or senior sophister year, Ethics.

Senior and junior freshmen are examined in the science taught in all the preceding terms, from the beginning of the course; junior sophisters in the science taught from the beginning of the second or senior freshman year; and senior sophisters in the science taught from the beginning of the third or junior sophister year.

At the Michaelmas examination of senior freshmen, the number of Examiners to each division of the class, is seven; one for each of the following subjects; Euclid, Algebra, Logic, Locke, Greek, Latin and Composition.

At the degree Examination, the number of Examiners to each division of the class is eight, one on each of the following subjects; Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Optics, Astronomy, Butler's Analogy, Paley's Evidences, Greek, Latin and Composition.

The University Calendar contains a programme of the under-graduate course.

The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, must be graduates in Arts, and may obtain the degree of M. B. at any of the ensuing half-yearly periods of graduation, provided the requisite medical education and examination shall have been completed.

3359. You stated that the examinations for medical degrees in Dublin are conducted by a joint Board, consisting of the university professors, and of the professors of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, constituting together the school of physic?—Yes.

3360. Will you explain the constitution of that body?—The School of Physic in Ireland, by the Act of the 40 Geo. 3, is composed of three professorships, appointed by and endowed by the university, and three professorships appointed by the College of Physicians; the three professors appointed by the university, are one of anatomy and surgery, which I am; another of chemistry, and the third of botany. The three professorships appointed by the College of Physicians are, one of the practice of medicine, one of the institutes of medicine, and one of materia medica. To these the College of Physicians has added of late years, under a clause in that

R. Harrison, Esq., M.D., T.C.D.

29 May 1848.

Act, which justified them in doing so, though not rendering it imperative, the professorship of midwifery; we have seven professors in active operation in the School of Physic; these seven professors examine the candidate for the bachelor of medicine degree when he has passed through all his sessions, and produced all his regular certificates of four years study.

3361. Will you examine that paper which was put in, containing the curricula of the different bodies, and see whether the curriculum in connexion with medical degrees in Ireland is correctly set forth?—The curriculum of the University of Dublin is not set forth in that paper; it does not state either the curriculum of Dublin, of Oxford, or of Cambridge; I have given the curriculum of the Dublin University in the paper which I have handed in.

3362. Will you describe the nature of the examination; is it in any degree public, and to what extent so?—The examination is not public; all the professors are summoned along with the Regius Professor of Medicine.

3363. *Chairman.*] You speak now of the examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine?—Yes; the whole process is this: when the young man has obtained all his certificates, he receives a chart, in which all the certificates are properly entered and certified to be all right; he then goes to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College, who issues a *liceat ad examinandum* before the seven professors; the seven professors then, together with the Regius Professor of Medicine of Trinity College, assemble, and the candidate is examined by them; the examination is conducted by each of the professors individually; he is not limited to any time; the examiner satisfies himself; the examination may last from one to two hours, according to the manner in which the candidate answers.

3364. Is it generally finished the same day?—It is; but we have full power of adjournment.

3365. Is it understood that the eight professors are all present, or is there a quorum of the examining body?—A quorum will answer; but we generally are all or nearly all present.

3366. What is the quorum?—We should not like to go on without five.

3367. You do not go on without five; but you are generally all present?—Yes.

3368. You make it a point to attend?—We do; we feel a responsibility thrown on us.

3369. Are there any fees paid to the examiners who attend?—None whatever.

3370. Mr. *Hamilton.*] You spoke of a Professor of Midwifery, and of the Board of Trinity College having constituted that professorship; is there any legal arrangement with reference to salary?—The Professor of Midwifery is not appointed by the Board of Trinity College, but by the King and Queen's College of Physicians; the College of Physicians are the trustees to the estate of Sir Patrick Dunne, who left a large estate for the purpose of endowing the College of Physicians and the School of Physic; in his will he inserted a clause which has been copied into the Act of Parliament, that when the hospital should be capable of supporting 100 beds, then there should be a Professor of Midwifery appointed; the contingency of the hospital being able to support 100 beds, however, has not arisen; but still the College of Physicians, conceiving that such an appointment would be for the good of the school and of science, have instituted that professorship; they have not however as yet given the professor the salary, because, as I understand, the contingency of the hospital being able to sustain 100 beds has not arrived.

3371. *Chairman.*] The case for endowment out of the funds of the hospital has not occurred?—It has not, I believe legally, though unquestionably the professor is fully deserving the salary.

3372. Therefore, though the college have instituted the professorship, they do not feel themselves entitled to call upon the institution for endowment?—Precisely, but I believe they are anxious to make some arrangement for the just remuneration of their professor.

3373. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Have you examined the printed paper headed "Principles"; and can you state whether, upon the whole, the propositions therein contained meet your approval and that of the body whom you represent?—As to the second proposition—that of a Supreme Council being appointed—Trinity College entertain a most favourable opinion of it; they consider that such a body is mainly called for in the British empire.

3374. *Chairman.*] The medical council?—A medical council for regulating medical

medical education and practice; they entertain a very favourable opinion of such an institution, for these reasons:—There is a total want of uniformity in the education and in the qualifications of candidates for medical degrees throughout the British empire. This competition and difference are very injurious to any good system being established or enforced, because the students will be naturally induced to adopt the easiest system, or that in which there is the least quantity of education required, and the greatest facility of examination. Now, that a Supreme Council would institute, as far as could be done, an uniformity in education and in examination, and that that would be a great advantage, is the unanimous opinion of the Board of Trinity College. There are certain anomalies in education at present which are very injurious to science and very prejudical to the students, which there is no way of completely removing, excepting by some supreme controlling power, such as is now proposed. The curricula of education, as they are termed, of the various medical institutions, are very heavily loaded; too much so; many of those curricula have been thus loaded in consequence very much of the crowded state of the profession, and chairs have been appointed, and a repetition of certificates required by what may be called an interested feeling in the professional bodies rather than by the wants of the public. The repetition of courses, or the repetition of certificates, is felt to be a very great grievance to pupils: also, the want of reciprocity in the reception of certificates between the different licensing bodies, is extremely detrimental. The time of the student is occupied in running from lecture-room to lecture-room; they are worn out and fatigued in the course of a very few weeks in the beginning of each session; they very soon cease to attend lectures regularly at all; they have no time for study, consequently they throw themselves in the end into the hands of what is called a "grinder" or a "crammer." They pass a great part of their time unemployed, and they are finally made up in a superficial manner for the examination by a "grinder" or a "crammer."

3375. Mr. *Hamilton*.] You think that these anomalies and inconveniences can be best removed by giving to the central body a very considerable extent of power?—A very considerable extent of power; and there is no jealousy on the part of Trinity College to such a power being given to such a controlling body; a controlling body, with the Secretary of State at its head, and responsible to Parliament, they have full confidence in; at the same time, they would of course wish due attention to be paid to the constitution of that supreme controlling body.

3376. In conferring degrees in connexion with medicine, students are obliged to have matriculated, and to have taken their degrees in arts previously?—Yes.

3377. Would you propose to give to the central authority the power of doing away with so important a qualification as the degree in arts?—I would not for a medical degree; I think medical science requires an encouragement for that high education. I do not mean to say that it should be imperative on every man practising medicine to have an arts' degree, but I should be very sorry to do it away; I think there should be honours and inducements held out to men to take this high education.

3378. Then, in order to establish uniformity, would you give to the central authority the power of requiring it in those cases in which an education in arts is not required at present?—I would certainly expect that the Supreme Council should insist upon a respectable preliminary education from every man who is to obtain anything like a medical degree; and I would say, with respect to that preliminary education, that the way in which we think it ought to be best arranged, is by a matriculation at the commencement of his studies; at present, it is a very common custom in various institutions to examine the candidate as to his preliminary education, just before he is going in for his final medical examination; now we consider that to be a very bad mode of proceeding; it is not, in fact, the proper time to test the preliminary education; this should be tested and established, we conceive, before a man enters upon his medical studies; we think that there should be a matriculation at a certain age for every man entering the medical profession; that matriculation should embrace an examination as to a certain amount of classical knowledge and of general science, that the examination should be conducted by competent examiners, not members of the licensing bodies; that matriculation might take place, say at the age of 18; that being done, the candidate would then enter on his medical studies, and he should not have again to be examined in preliminary education.

3379. *Chairman*.] While you make these suggestions with respect to the pro-

R. Harrison, Esq., M.D., T.C.D.

29 May 1848.

priety and necessity of the extent of this preliminary education, I understand you to say that you would leave it much to the council to consider the manner in which it should be made effectual?—Decidedly.

3380. Only stating your own opinion strongly here, and probably a strong opinion entertained by your colleagues?—Yes.

3381. But not advising that that should go into the subject of enactment with respect to a medical council?—Certainly not; I think we must agree to give great powers to the Supreme Council, and not to overwhelm the Act with details.

3382. Mr. *Wakley.*] Would you recommend that for what are called all classes of the profession there should be matriculations such as you describe?—I think all classes of medical practitioners should commence their medical education by the process of matriculation, and by a test of general preliminary education.

3383. And that you state as the best way to insure a good elementary education?—I think it is the best way for practical purposes, but I will not say that it is better than an university system of education; I would prefer an university system of education as the basis of medical; but I admit, for the general wants of the public, that you cannot have university education for all, but I would have no man designated a medical man who had not a reasonable general preliminary education.

3384. *Chairman.*] And you would leave it, as I understand you, in the discretion of the medical council, considering the constitution of that body, to settle how that preliminary education is to be enforced and tested?—I would.

3385. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Are there any other remarks which you wish to make with reference to the paper headed "Principles"?—With regard to the constitution of this Supreme Council, as we call it, it was the feeling of Trinity College that Ireland ought to have some fair representation, if we may use the phrase, in that council; we conceive that there ought to be a member of that council resident in Dublin for the purpose not exactly of representation, but for the purpose of becoming familiar with all the institutions there, observing along with the local secretary the working of those various institutions, and that that member should attend at the regular meetings of the whole council which are to be held or may be held in London or elsewhere; we feel that that would not be asking too much, and we think that Ireland requires that much concession; and I may say for the other professional bodies with which I am connected, that the same feeling pervades them; we would not feel comfortable in fact in having a council constantly in London and only a secretary in Dublin; we should feel afraid that the state of our institutions, our wants, and perhaps our errors, would not be properly represented and rectified before that supreme body, if we had not a councillor constantly resident in Ireland; it has been suggested to the Conference which is in some measure connected with this Committee, that there should be a vice-president residing in Dublin and another in Edinburgh; it is proposed that the Secretary of State should be president of the council, we agree to that, and that he should appoint three vice-presidents, one in Dublin, one in Edinburgh, and one in London; the vice-president in Dublin along with the local secretary there, should superintend all the working of our institutions, and should convey to the Supreme Council at its regular meetings the condition of those institutions, their wants, and their defects, and suggest the appropriate remedies.

3386. *Chairman.*] Do you propose to delegate to the vice-president and secretary resident in Dublin any of the proper functions of the Board, or do you propose that their duties should be simply those of inspection (meaning by inspection those general duties which you have now designated) and report to the Board in London?—I would not delegate to them any of the proper functions of the Board except the executive functions, that is to see that the orders or commands of the Board are carried into effect.

3387. And the power of inspection and report generally as to the condition of the various institutions?—Precisely.

3388. But they are not to represent the Board, properly speaking, to the effect of doing acts of the Board?—Decidedly not, further than carrying into effect the orders of the Board, or seeing that they are carried into effect.

3389. In which case they act as executive parties?—Yes.

3390. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Do you propose that that should be embodied in the law, or would it be sufficient to leave it to the Secretary of State?—I do conceive that such an important point as this ought to be regulated by the Act.

3391. *Chairman.*] At least one member of the Board, you think, should be resident

resident in Dublin?—At least one member of the Board, together with the secretary, should be a resident medical man in Dublin.

3392. And another in Edinburgh?—Yes; I should say at least one.

3393. You would not propose to put it into the Act that that one member should necessarily be a vice-president; it might be left to the Board?—I should be sorry to speak in a dictatorial manner, but I think it is the feeling of the parties in Dublin that such an officer as that would be better than a mere ordinary member of the Board, because the circumstance of his being a vice-president, appointed by the Secretary of State, would of itself imply that he was more or less distinguished, and therefore likely to be influential.

3394. You wish, in proposing a representative of the Board in Ireland and Scotland to be a vice-president, to ensure that they should be members of the Board of a certain degree of distinction in respect of their knowledge and attainments, and their position in their profession?—Your Lordship has expressed my feeling precisely.

3394*. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Will you proceed to state any other observations which you have to make in reference to the paper headed "Principles"?—With regard to the creation of a new College of General Practitioners in Ireland, the university do not consider that such an institution is necessary; and they have an impression that many of the imperfections in medical education at the present day have arisen from there being too many corporations; they therefore would object to increase that number; they conceive, that by the co-operation of the several medical bodies in Dublin, the general practitioner can be created in Ireland very efficiently without the formation of a new college. I need not enter into this matter, as the President of the College of Surgeons, the body most interested along with the Society of Apothecaries in the formation of that new order, has fully explained the mode in which it is proposed to be arranged in Dublin; that is all that Trinity College wish to observe on this point.

3395. *Chairman.*] You think that it might be accomplished without the establishment of that third body of general practitioners which it is proposed to establish in England?—We do not object to creating a new order of practitioners, but only to the establishment of a new college; we have a University, a College of Physicians, a College of Surgeons, a Society of Apothecaries, and we do not conceive a fifth body necessary.

3396. How are the general practitioners to be regulated in Ireland; are they to form any class, or to what body are they to belong; is it proposed that they are to be separately chartered, or how are they to exist as a separate body of general practitioners?—The plan suggested and agreed on in Dublin, I think I may say pretty unanimously (there may still be some differences as to details) is, that the general practitioner is to be a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; he is then to be examined by the College of Physicians and the Apothecaries' Company, either conjointly by a Board composed of a certain number of each, or by assessors from one attending the other, in any manner which may be agreed on in the course of the arrangement; having attained those qualifications, he is then to be registered under the Bill as a general practitioner, but of course he belongs most to, and is most directly under the control of the College of Surgeons.

3397. As a licentiate of that body?—As a licentiate of that body.

3398. He belongs to that body as a licentiate, and to no other body at all?—Certainly.

3399. That is the understanding?—That is the understanding; but to be registered as a general practitioner.

3400. But you do not propose that there shall be in Ireland, any more than in Scotland, a chartered body called a body of General Practitioners?—We do not; but of course we imply that although thus constituted, the full system of reciprocity is to be established between the different countries.

3401. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Have you examined the printed paper termed "Outlines of a Bill;" and have you any observations to make in reference to the proposed provisions of that Bill?—I think we have agreed pretty much as to the general outlines of that Bill, but it is very imperfect and obscure in some details.

3402. *Chairman.*] Yourself and the other gentlemen from Dublin?—We have all met, and we have agreed to a great portion of it; there are some points of difference of minor importance, of details, but the great principles are agreed to; the wording of the Bill does not, indeed, appear at present accurate enough to allow

R. Harrison, Esq. M.D., T.C.D.

29 May 1848.

any one to say that he could agree to it; but we are given to understand that this is not strictly speaking a Bill, but little more than the outline of a Bill, and therefore we do not wish to be critical in making objections as to minor points.

3403. Mr. *Hamilton.*] But looking upon it as the outline of a Bill, you have no material objection to offer to it?—I have not; but there are one or two points that must be carefully attended to in it. We conceive that it is most important for the promotion of medical science, that highly educated men should be still retained and encouraged in the profession, and therefore that certain situations in the profession should not be filled up by any but of that class. While we are willing to concede to the general practitioners the fullest extent of liberty as to their rights of practice, we conceive that professorships and hospitals, especially those in which instruction is given, should be confined to pure physicians and pure surgeons, that is, fellows of the College of Physicians and fellows of the College of Surgeons. We conceive that men holding those situations ought to be highly educated for two reasons; first, for the benefit of the sick, which of course would apply equally to the other class, and secondly, for the purposes of instruction. Medical men attached to those hospitals have that additional duty to perform; they not merely take care of the sick, but they have to impart instruction to others and should endeavour to extend the bounds of science. We think that that can only be done by holding out a premium or a reward, as an encouragement for men to look to that high education. To explain myself more fully; if the general practitioner be admissible to every hospital (I will confine myself to Ireland), there is not the slightest reason to hope that any number of men will ever take out a Fellowship of the College of Surgeons, consequently pure surgery will cease to be cultivated as a high and an important branch of science. And in the same way with regard to medicine; pure medical hospitals also, we conceive, ought to be filled by pure physicians, that is by fellows of the College of Physicians, while the practice of the minor institutions, such as dispensaries, poor-houses, &c. might be filled by general practitioners, because in those institutions there is nothing to do but to attend to the sick; there is no instruction or education carried on.

3404. *Chairman.*] Are you willing that upon this point of the case the medical council should have the power of making directions by prescribing the qualifications of those who are eligible to public hospitals, especially those hospitals in which clinical lectures and other courses of instruction are given?—For my own part, I have such a strong feeling that the council will consist of men of such very high character, and at the same time responsible to Parliament, that I would be disposed to leave that point in their hands. At the same time, I am very anxious that it should be carefully attended to, and I know that is the feeling of the professional bodies in Ireland, and so far as I have spoken to them, of those in London. In Ireland, it is more especially necessary, because the appointment to institutions there is mostly in the hands of persons who are often guided by prejudices, or party feelings, or affections, and again those appointments which are in the hands of the Government, are in Ireland almost unavoidably made under political and party influence.

3405. Although this qualification may narrow the number of candidates, and perhaps raise the candidates in education, does it clearly exclude the consequences of those circumstances which have led you to distrust the discretion of parties?—Not entirely, but it would, I think, secure the election of a well-qualified man.

3406. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Which is all that you require?—That is all that I require.

3407. *Chairman.*] It would secure, in your opinion, the prevention of the abuse of that discretion to the extent of anybody being admitted to that charge who is not fully qualified by the requisite education?—That is my feeling; I have no other feeling upon the subject.

3408. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Is it your opinion that the reputation of a high degree is not sufficient in itself to induce people to take it out, without the additional stimulus of qualification for those appointments?—Certainly not, in Ireland.

3409. *Chairman.*] Have you any further remarks to make as to the general effect of the measure?—We should wish, of course, that all vested rights should be carefully preserved; that though there may be alterations in the position of men hereafter under this new Bill, yet any privilege which they possess at present they should retain.

3410. What do you mean by the vested rights which you wish preserved?—A bachelor

A bachelor of medicine of Trinity College has been always admitted into the College of Physicians by a very short examination, and on payment of a certain fee; it is proposed, I think, not in this Bill, but rather in the Charter which is connected with this Bill, that he must be an M.D.; we could not, of course, expect that that would be agreed to; an M. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, is far superior, we conceive, to an M. D. of Glasgow or of Edinburgh; because an M. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, is grounded on an arts' education, whereas the Scotch degree is no evidence of any such education; this is a privilege which has always existed, and therefore, we would expect it to be continued; that, I believe, would not be opposed by the College of Physicians.

3411. Then?—There is one other point, also, in the new arrangement of general practitioners; we expect that the bachelor of medicine, being a licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Ireland, shall be admitted to the order of general practitioners on the registry without any further examination, the degree of bachelor of medicine being more than equivalent, in our estimation, to the proposed examination by the College of Physicians and Society of Apothecaries; and I believe that that is not objected to by any of my companions from Dublin.

3412. That last I suppose might be safely left with the medical council?—Yes.

3413. Because it belongs to the proper business of the medical council to settle the quantum of education which is required for the different degrees?—I think it does.

3414. You state that the education necessary to pass the degree of bachelor of medicine is at least as high an education as that which you propose in any circumstances to be required at the hands of the general practitioner?—Precisely.

3415. That is a point, I presume, upon which the gentlemen from Dublin would agree to leaving to the council?—Yes.

3416. Mr. *Wakley*.] What other qualifications do you propose that the bachelor of medicine should possess besides being a bachelor of medicine?—A licentiate of a College of Surgeons.

3417. *Chairman*.] Have you any other remarks to make upon the Bill of the same general nature?—I do not think I have.

3418. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] In your plan for the proposed improvement of the medical profession in Ireland, do you wish the Committee to understand that you recommend that the general practitioner should be a licentiate of the College of Surgeons?—I do, because I believe that that is indispensable according to the general view of the arrangement.

3419. *Chairman*.] I understand you to recommend it the more, inasmuch as you do not propose that there should be any third body enrolled by charter, or otherwise established?—Yes, that is a reason in its favour.

3420. You propose in Ireland the three bodies of practitioners?—Yes.

3421. The physicians, the surgeons and the general practitioners?—Yes.

3422. You have the physicians and the surgeons already incorporated?—Yes.

3423. You do not project in Ireland, as in England, that there should be a separate corporation of general practitioners?—No; we do not think that it is necessary.

3424. And therefore the more on that account you propose that they should be licentiates of the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

3425. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] Is the licentiate to be enrolled *eo nomine* as such, or is he to be enrolled as a general practitioner?—He becomes registered as a general practitioner; he is not registered as a surgeon; of course, if he pass the College of Surgeons, he is enrolled on their books as a licentiate of that college, but he will only appear on the register under the Bill as a registered general practitioner.

3426. *Chairman*.] Did you mention, at the conference which you had with the gentlemen in London, those points to which you have now specially referred the Committee, whether as connected with the "Principles," or the Bill, and have you discussed the matter with them?—We have; there are two points that were particularly discussed; the one is the last point which has been alluded to, the general practitioner; it was the opinion of most of the delegates from Ireland that it was not necessary to enrol him as a surgeon, but only to examine him before the College of Surgeons, the College of Physicians and the Apothecaries' Company, and when found qualified, then to register him as a general practitioner; but the conference in England, and I may say in Scotland, deem it absolutely necessary for the machinery of the Bill that he should belong to some college, and that therefore he should be a licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Ireland, and

R. Harrison, Esq., M.D., T.C.D.

29 May 1848.

afterwards qualified to become a general practitioner; we therefore have assented to that arrangement in order to produce harmony and reciprocity between the different parts of the empire.

3427. That is one point; you said that there was another?—The other point was about the council; we, from Ireland, unanimously agreed that there should be a vice-president residing in Dublin; but the London and Scotch members of the conference objected to that term, and said that we ought to be satisfied with merely a resident medical member—a resident practising medical man in Dublin, who should be one of the council; the only difference of opinion being, whether we should persevere in requiring a vice-president, or be satisfied merely with his being a resident medical man, and we preferred the word "vice-president" being retained, for the excellent reasons, I think, which the Lord Advocate has himself expressed.

3428. Had the conference, in the difference which you had with them about the proposal of a vice-president in Ireland and in Scotland, distinctly in view, that you did not propose to give to that vice-president any delegation, properly speaking, of the powers of the Board?—We impressed it upon them that that was our candid feeling.

3429. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Was the subject, which came before the Committee at its last meeting, of a consolidated examination between the physicians and the apothecaries, so as to assimilate the system in Ireland with that in Scotland, brought under the notice of the conference?—It was; but it was not considered necessary to come to anything like a vote; it is a matter of detail, which may be left to those bodies to regulate.

3430. But does your opinion remain what it was upon your last examination, that it would not be desirable that there should be three examinations in Ireland, one in Scotland and two in England?—We conceive that there ought to be uniformity in that respect; that the Scotch examination should be improved, and made twofold; we think that that ought to be, and I am sure it will be insisted upon by the ruling council; then we consider that the Irish examination, medical and pharmaceutical, should be consolidated by these two bodies that preside, the one over medicine and the other over pharmacy, and that would produce an harmonious assimilation.

3431. *Chairman.*] What is exactly meant by a twofold examination, is it an examination at two different periods in the course of education, or is it an examination conducted by two separate bodies addressing themselves to separate subjects of examination?—The word "twofold" is applied to the latter; that is, to the two subjects, medicine and pharmacy; the College of Physicians to examine in medicine, and the Society of Apothecaries to examine in pharmacy.

3432. Then as to surgery?—A man is examined in anatomy and surgery by being a licentiate of the College of Surgeons; in that way he gets three qualifications.

3433. And three separate examinations?—There was a little matter of dispute whether there should be three examinations or only two examinations; it was agreed however, that the medical and pharmaceutical might be consolidated.

3434. How was it proposed by you gentlemen from Dublin that the examinations should stand?—The man is to be a licentiate of the College of Surgeons in Ireland.

3435. Which implies an examination in surgery?—In anatomy and surgery, and in midwifery; then he is to be examined by the College of Physicians and the Society of Apothecaries.

3436. Before he can be registered as a general practitioner?—Yes.

3437. Those last two examinations you propose to be separate?—Either to be by the bodies separately, or by a conjoint Board of the members of each body, or by assessors from one body attending the other; that is a matter of detail which has not been agreed upon.

3438. That last would make it a general examination?—Yes, in order to harmonize Ireland with Scotland; but Scotland, at the same time, should be made to improve her position a little, by giving two examinations instead of one.

3439. Do you consider it of importance, speaking the opinion of the representatives of Dublin, in what way those examinations should be taken?—I think it not of much importance, but if I were to give a preference, I would rather that the party passed the pharmaceutical examination first of all, and afterwards went to the College of Physicians, and then to the College of Surgeons.

3440. Upon this point again of the examinations, and the order of examinations, whether there shall be separate examinations in surgery, as distinguished from the examinations in medicine and pharmacy, or whether the examinations shall be taken at the end of the education or in the course of the education, having one at the end and one in the course of the education, which is said to have some advantages; are you willing that those things should be left in the discretion of the medical council, as a matter generally of regulating the curriculum in fact, and the prescribed course of education?—I think they could not well be brought into a Bill; it would be better, I think, to leave details of that sort to the discretion of a Supreme Council.

3441. Trusting, of course, and no doubt rightly, that the Supreme Council would not settle anything of that nature without having the views of all the parties fully before them whose interests were concerned, and whose representations it might be of importance to have?—Yes; connected with the last question which was addressed to me, there is one point to which your Lordship has brought my attention, which I think of great importance; that is, whether examinations should be all concentrated at the end, or whether there might not be examinations in the progress of education; I am decidedly of opinion that sessional examinations would be of infinite advantage; I think that the present system of medical education by certificates is most reprehensible; I look upon it that certificates as issued in the medical schools at present, are very little more than mere receipts for money paid; they are no evidence of attendance; a curriculum of medical education should, I think, embrace sessional examinations; a plan of that kind has been commenced in some of the institutions in Ireland; it is rather too soon yet to speak very favourably of it, but it shows that the spirit of the times is tending in that direction, and ought to be fostered and encouraged.

3442. I am told that in the University of Edinburgh the examinations for a degree are two in number, the one at the distance of a year from the final examination, the result of which, if favourable, is the granting of a degree; and I think one of the gentlemen who were before us told the Committee that he considered that of the greatest possible consequence, both as insuring a proper course of study on the part of the youth in order to pass the first examination, and as relieving him of a great deal of matter contained in the first examination, and allowing him to apply his mind more freely to what was the proper subject-matter of the second. Do you think that that course would be attended generally with advantage?—I think it is a good plan; but that plan of Edinburgh cannot apply to all candidates at present, because Irish students go over to Edinburgh and obtain their degree by six months' residence there, and also in Glasgow.

3443. The question refers to those students with whose education as proper alumni from the birth, of their own university, they would feel themselves very particularly charged?—Yes, and we wish them to be more particular in not adopting the children of other countries without proper preliminary qualification.

3444. Then, I understand you to say, that with reference to this outline of a Bill, there are some of those parts of it connected with education as to which you do not feel satisfied with the way in which the matter is actually expressed there, but would wish it to be considered and settled by the medical council?—Yes, that I consider will be the principal duty of the Council, and the chief object of such a body being formed.

3445. And that you would leave it in their hands, with full confidence that the matter would be rightly arranged?—That is my feeling, and I think the feeling of Trinity College; and I may just say, in conclusion, that the Board of Trinity College wished me distinctly to explain that they have no other desire in entering into this matter than to give every assistance in their power to advance medical education and medical science. They do not wish to interfere in any way with the other medical corporations, or to ask for themselves any powers which they have not hitherto possessed; on the contrary, I think they are disposed even to give up a privilege which courtesy has assigned to them. Their M.B.'s have hitherto been always called doctors, and have been entitled to practise as such; they are disposed to agree that they should be first admitted as physicians by the College of Physicians. Under the new arrangements it is contemplated in England that no mere M.D. of a university can be registered as a physician unless he has been examined or admitted by a College of Physicians. The University of Dublin, for the sake of harmony, and assisting the general arrangements, would not, I believe, object to foregoing the privilege which they

R. Harrison, Esq., M.D., T.C.D.

29 May 1848.

they have so long possessed in that respect, more especially if the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are similarly disposed.

3446. Mr. *Wakley.*] Have you any suggestions to make respecting the constitution of the Supreme Council, further than you have already stated?—I think that if those suggestions were carried into effect, we should be satisfied.

3447. Do you object to any portion besides the Secretary of State being lay members?—I do not; I do not object to a few lay members, so that the large majority are medical men.

3448. If the constitution of that council be satisfactory, do you think that the better plan would be to leave all the minor details with regard to education to be regulated by it?—I think so.

3449. *Chairman.*] I understand you to express that very strongly?—Yes; I do not think they can be brought into the Act; I fear it would be impossible to introduce such minutiæ into an Act of Parliament.

3450. Mr. *Wakley.*] Did you take into consideration at the conference the question, supposing a person to possess three qualifications, whether he is to be registered in the three separate classes?—He should decidedly not be so registered; I think he should only appear in the register under this Bill in one capacity; for instance, he will only appear in the register, if that register is brought into a court of law, in one capacity, either as pure physician, pure surgeon, or general practitioner.

3451. Suppose he should be a bachelor of medicine of Trinity College Dublin, and a licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Ireland, and suppose on his arrival in England he should be registered here in the College of General Practitioners, and also become a member of the College of Surgeons of England, and that individual should be desirous of practising as a general practitioner, in what class would he be registered?—As a general practitioner.

3452. And not as a surgeon?—Certainly not; I conceive he must become a fellow to be registered as a pure surgeon.

3453. Had you this document, headed, "Outlines of a Bill," before you?—I said at the commencement that the Bill was not very accurately drawn up.

3454. Will you be kind enough for one moment to direct your attention to the clause having the marginal note "Surgeons"?—We all admitted, and accordingly have marked that clause as being very ambiguously worded; it implies that there are to be two modes of registering a pure surgeon, the first mode is quite distinct, the second mode we think is meant to hold out a kind of reward to the general practitioner to become a pure surgeon; we consider that this requires explanation.

3455. At the last meeting of the conference was that clause allowed to remain in its present shape?—We did not go into that very minutely; we were there till 12 o'clock discussing general principles; but certainly the registry of a pure surgeon ought to be settled in a clear manner in the Bill.

3456. *Chairman.*] I understand, from what you have said in answer to the honourable Member who last examined you, that you propose in Ireland to keep the three branches of the profession quite distinct, as they are proposed to be kept in England; the pure physician, the pure surgeon, and the general practitioner?—Yes.

3457. That whatever course of registration is proposed, it is to have reference to those three distinct classes of the profession?—Yes; and that one man, though he be a general practitioner and be a surgeon, as of course he must be, and have a medical degree, yet cannot appear registered in three classes; he must make his option, and take his place on the register as a definite character.

3458. Mr. *Hamilton.*] In fact, you think that the public have a right to know in what capacity a man practises, whether as a general practitioner, or as a pure physician, or a pure surgeon?—Precisely.

3459. *Chairman.*] And on that account perhaps you would object to the system proposed in England, that a man should be registered both as a surgeon and as a general practitioner?—I think it would be contrary to the spirit of the new registration system, the design of which is to define and distinguish each class.

3460. You think that a proper check with respect to registration might be introduced, without his being registered doubly, provided he belonged to the College of Surgeons *de facto* as a licentiate?—Yes.

3461. Mr. *Wakley.*] Which do you regard as the superior title, that of surgeon or that of general practitioner?—I regard a fellow of the College of Surgeons as a superior title, and a fellow of the College of Physicians as a still superior title. The pure surgeon I consider superior in science to the general practitioner.

3462. But

3462. But the register might not recognise him as a pure surgeon, but simply register him as a surgeon. Would you regard that title as higher than the title of general practitioner?—If the word registered as "Surgeon" mean, which it must mean under the Bill, that he is a pure surgeon, or a fellow of the College of Surgeons, it would, in my opinion, be a higher grade in the profession than that of the general practitioner.

3463. The surgeons, you apprehend, would be very few under this system?—Very few, unless the proposition which I submitted to the Lord Advocate should be secured; that is, that none should be admissible to a professorship or to an hospital, but a pure surgeon and a pure physician.

3464. Do you think it would be satisfactory to the great mass of society, or beneficial to the great mass of society, that they should have reason to believe that they were attended by an inferior class of practitioners?—I do not; but I do not admit that general practitioners are inferior in practical knowledge, I only affirm that it is necessary for the advancement of a science that an encouragement should be given for some men to devote themselves to a particular branch of the science, and I say it is necessary also that men who are in hospitals should have the highest education, because they not only have to attend the sick, but to convey instruction to others.

3465. You are aware that it is proposed that the general practitioners shall undergo an examination before the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

3466. And that he shall be admitted a member of that college before he shall be entitled to be enrolled as a general practitioner?—Not a member, only a licentiate.

3467. *Chairman.*] Implying in the word "member," a licentiate?—Yes; it is "member" in England, "licentiate" in Ireland; licentiate is the more correct term.

3468. Mr. *Wakley.*] Having challenged that examination, not having imposed any restriction whatever upon the examiners, do you think that the individual who has undergone it, and proved also his knowledge of pharmacy, should be branded with an inferior title?—I do not consider him branded with an inferior title, because "general practitioner" is a very valuable title; it is not a word of my making, and I do not myself individually approve of the title, but still it is a title in general use, and there is no use in my criticising it; but I conceive that the title of "general practitioner" confers upon a man great and solid advantages; it enables him to practise in all branches of the profession; it enables him to compound medicines for his patients, and I am afraid it will enable him to charge for them; now the pure surgeon has none of those advantages; those are practical, solid advantages in favour of the general practitioner.

3469. The pure surgeon is at liberty to charge for his attendance?—Yes, but not for his medicines, nor for attendance unless purely surgical; I think under this Bill it is contemplated that fellows of colleges are to be satisfied with the honorarium, and not to have the power of suing for the recovery of fees in court; and for my own part, I should be glad of it; I like the pure surgeon and the pure physician to be paid, just like the barrister, his professional fee, and never to have recourse to a court of law— not, in fact, to have the power of doing so; that, however, is my individual opinion.

3470. Are not you aware that the title of "surgeon" is much prized amongst those who practise surgery?—It is.

3471. Do you consider that it will be satisfactory to those gentlemen who now possess that title, or who hereafter may become members of the College of Surgeons, that they shall be registered in the lowest class, and that nothing in the register shall indicate that they are practical surgeons?—All present members or licentiates are to retain all their rights and privileges, and hereafter, by being registered in the class of general practitioners, it is implied and known that they are surgeons.

3472. Known to those who make the register, but it would not be known to the public; the public, for example, would see in the register three classes; physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners?—Just so.

3473. Do you see any valid objection to the registration of a member of the College of Surgeons as a surgeon, as well as his registration as a general practitioner?—If there is to be an available registry, care must be taken that it be very accurate; I would have no objection to this, that in whatever rank a man appears on the register there may be appended to his name his titles. Suppose I chose to become a general practitioner, and to be registered as such, I would insert the

R. Harrison, Esq., M.D., T.C.D.

29 May 1848.

name in the appropriate column, thus, "Robert Harrison, M. D." The satisfaction derived from the dignity of titles may be attained in that way, without interfering with the distinct objects of the register.

3474. *Chairman.*] You said that it would be known that every gentleman whose name appeared on the register as a general practitioner was also a licentiate of the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

3475. And it would be known without any registration to that effect?—It would, certainly, because that surgical qualification is a necessary element to his formation.

3476. I understood you to say so, because you have previously said that you considered it essential to his being registered as a general practitioner that he should be a licentiate of a College of Surgeons; therefore when a party appeared in the register as a general practitioner, it would imply to all men who knew what the register meant to say and the principles upon which it was founded, that he was also a licentiate of the College of Surgeons?—Clearly so.

3477. As much and as clearly as if he had been so registered?—Certainly.

3478. That is your meaning?—That is my meaning.

3479. Mr. *Wakley.*] If an individual by fair and honourable means, by challenging the examination of those who are to examine him, obtain a title, is it right that when he is called upon to exercise his functions in practice, the benefit of that title should be withheld from him?—Not unless he does it voluntarily; if he give up the pure surgeon for the general practitioner, he does so voluntarily; he makes his option, he says, "I register as a general practitioner," he is not therefore in judgment to appear on the register as a pure surgeon or a pure physician.

3480. But in undertaking the duties of general practitioner he is undertaking more than the pure surgeon undertakes?—Decidedly.

3481. He has challenged a more extensive examination?—Yes, but one not so minute and difficult.

3482. He has declared that he has gone over a wider field of study?—No doubt.

3483. And he places no start or limit to the questions which may be propounded to him by the examiners; having then undergone the scrutiny which the law declares that he should be submitted to, do you consider that having proved his competency, he should be registered in the lowest class, and thus have it intimated to the world that he belonged to an inferior class of practitioners?—Putting the question in that way, I would with great respect say, that it rather gives rise to something like an invidious comparison which I do not like to entertain; I do not like to put the parties in the capacity of highest and lowest, or superior and inferior; each party has his own peculiar advantages; the general practitioner has very superior advantages to the surgeon, and if he be registered as a general practitioner, I think he has good reason to be satisfied.

3484. My question is framed in some measure with reference to what you yourself have stated with regard to the superior attainments of the pure surgeon, and that that system of registration should be adopted, in order that it might operate as a stimulus for men to receive the highest amount of education; the pure surgeon has to undergo simply an examination before one college; apparently he has to be examined only in those subjects which are in direct connexion with surgery; what is the system to be pursued with regard to the general practitioner; he has to be examined not only in surgery and in all the subjects which have a direct relation to surgery, but he has also to be examined in the whole field of practical and scientific medicine, and also in the field of pharmacy?—Yes, but not minutely.

3485. And then having challenged that superior examination (I say superior, because it embraces a much wider range of subjects), and having undergone an examination before a Board consisting of all the medical bodies, still he is to be found in the lowest class of practitioners?—Yes.

3486. Do you, I again ask, consider, upon reflection, that such a system of registration would be just?—I do think it would be just; a man makes his selection, and says, "I will be a general practitioner; that shall be my employment;" and he is registered as such; he looks at all the bearings of the case; he sees all the points which you have stated, and which I would with great respect say, perhaps you have stated a little too strongly, because this general practitioner is not to go through, as we understand, this very high order of examination on medicine in all its branches, and pharmacy in its widest sense; we conceive that the

examination

examination will be managed by discreet men, and carried only to that extent necessary for this order of practitioners; I, therefore, think that the man who has passed that examination, and entered on his profession with that view, cannot complain; I would not call him the lowest class, I would not introduce any such term; it is the most useful class, and a very valuable class, and one which I am sure will be the most numerous class, because it has solid advantages connected with it.

3487. *Chairman.*] A class without which the country could not do at all?—Just so; with regard to the surgeon, I would, with reference to the use of the word "just," with great respect take the opportunity of observing that I do not consider it a matter of injustice that the pure surgeon should be registered as a pure surgeon only, and the general practitioner registered as such, because each of them has voluntarily taken his respective path, knowing the conditions on which he enters that path; the pure surgeon must be 25 years of age, unless he have been previously a general practitioner; that, I conceive, gives to that general practitioner, registered as such, a certain advantage and facility in becoming a pure surgeon afterwards, if he please; therefore, the sum total of my answer would be, that I cannot object to a system of single registration, such as I did suppose to have been contemplated in the Bill.

3488. Mr. *Wakley.*] The justice of the registration you consider as made apparent in consequence of the individual having selected, upon a condition precedent, to be registered in the class of practitioners to which he intends to belong?—I think so.

3489. Again, I would ask how would it operate in practice; have you not in a former part of your examination proposed that the offices of surgeons should be held exclusively by those who are registered as surgeons?—Yes.

3490. Would not therefore the ban of exclusion upon the register itself appear against all those who were simply registered as general practitioners?—Unquestionably it would to those particular offices, just as the ban of exclusion would apply to the pure surgeon in the way of supplying medicines.

3491. *Chairman.*] It would appear as a ban of exclusion in consequence of those particular parties having chosen the character in which they wished to be registered, not otherwise?—Not otherwise.

3492. Because, if they did not choose to be registered as general practitioners, I presume you to mean that every person registered as a general practitioner might be registered as a surgeon?—He must give up his place on the register as a general practitioner, and then comply with the regulations of the Bill to become a pure physician or a pure surgeon.

3493. Your view implies that?—It does.

3494. Mr. *Wakley.*] Considering that the vast majority of the public must be attended by surgeons in general practice, who are very frequently called general practitioners, do not you consider that it would be for the advantage and welfare of the public that the highest inducements should be held out for enabling such individuals to attain the greatest knowledge of their profession?—I think great inducements ought to be held out to such men to obtain a general knowledge of their profession, but not the highest degree of knowledge in one particular branch of it.

3495. Do you not consider that it would be a better system with reference to those particular inducements to leave the internal arrangements to the colleges themselves, rather than to make such distinctions in the statute?—I really am sorry to say that I have not that great veneration for medical corporations, that I would wish to leave everything to them; I would rather see a statute, and a supreme council; I have been for a long time intimate with medical corporations, and I see the infirmities to which they are subject, and the errors which are likely to creep into them; I consider they ought to be executive, but not legislative bodies.

3496. Has not the science of surgery greatly advanced in modern times?—Unquestionably.

3497. Do you know of any science in which greater advances have been made?—Medical science generally has advanced more perhaps than any other science within the last 50 years.

3498. And have there not been extraordinary and striking discoveries and improvements, in the surgical department especially?—There have, undoubtedly.

3499. Have not those taken place without the aids which are now proposed?—Yes; they have chiefly taken place, however, from the natural occurrence of that

R. Harrison, Esq., M.D., T.C.D.

29 May 1848.

very state of things which you now propose to render positive by laws; they have taken place by men confining themselves to one particular department; the great improvements in surgery in France and England, and in Ireland, have been chiefly effected by men devoting themselves to surgery alone; and in medicine in the same way; and though the general practitioners are a most useful class of men for the public at large, yet the very general nature of their pursuit, in a great measure, renders them less likely to be the cultivators and the improvers of isolated branches.

3500. But as it has already taken place, is it not likely to continue?—I am sure that it will continue to a certain extent, no doubt.

3501. If men discover sufficient inducements, is it not probable that they will be influenced by them?—I think they will, to a certain extent.

3502. In the cases of Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Abernethy and most distinguished men in our own country, were there any inducements held out by law which had for their object the directing of their minds to particular branches of duty?—No; but those results have taken place by carrying into effect the very principles which, under this Bill, you propose should be preserved, and which we are certain will be destroyed if the Bill pass without the securing clause, to which I alluded awhile ago. Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Abernethy, and in our country, Sir Philip Crampton, Mr. Colles and Mr. Cusack, were all pure surgeons, and were elected accordingly to surgical hospitals, because they were what we term pure surgeons, but if the law now create a new class of man, a general practitioner, that man will become, in Ireland especially, of more importance than hitherto he has been, and he will be just as likely, from a board of governors, to gain an appointment to one of those hospitals as a pure surgeon; a young general practitioner, with a little activity, may easily manage to be elected to one of those hospitals.

3503. *Chairman.*] And in this way you would lose the benefit which you derive from the parties who exclusively practise in one particular department?—Precisely.

3504. Mr. *Grogan.*] Your great object in keeping that class distinct is the encouragement of high scientific researches?—Yes; and because the science is the true foundation of the practise; as the former is extended, the latter is improved; the well-being of society, therefore, even to its humblest member, is more or less interested in these arrangements, which while they regulate practice, ought to encourage the cultivation of science.

3505. Mr. *Wakley.*] You say that the general practitioner would be just as likely to get the appointment as a surgeon or physician?—Yes.

3506. But if he had proved his competency to undertake the treatment of disease by an examination before bodies properly constituted, do you see any objection to his obtaining such an appointment?—None, but the objection which I have already stated.

3507. Which title do you prefer, the title of general practitioner, or that of surgeon-apothecary?—I think the title surgeon-apothecary would be preferred by the people at large; but I think the name of little importance.

[*Note.*—On the subject of registration, I beg leave to observe, that the questions and observations which have fallen from the Lord Advocate, and from other honourable Members of the Committee, have proved to me, that I have interpreted the clause "Registry of Surgeons" differently from the intention of the framers of the Bill. It now appears, that the general practitioner is to be registered in two places or columns, in one, as general practitioner, in the other as surgeon. Although I have stated my objection to double registry, yet I should be sorry to press it in opposition to the more matured opinions of others, nor should I indeed persevere in the objection for one moment, if the suggestions contained in my answer to Quære 3403, were carried into effect, either by the council, or by a clause to that effect in the Bill.]

3508. Sir *Henry Halford.*] You are acquainted, no doubt, with the Apothecaries' Act in Ireland?—Tolerably well.

3509. I do not observe that that Act is recited or proposed to be meddled with at all in the preamble to the outlines of the Bill?—No; that Bill was drawn up without any Irish Member being exactly concerned in it. But the parties in Dublin, at least myself and the other gentlemen with me, concur in the view which has been taken respecting the Irish apothecary, namely, that all the existing apothecaries must be registered as general practitioners.

3510. Without any further qualification?—We conceive so, because they have been practising as general practitioners; and although the Apothecaries' Act does not make them in the full sense of the word practitioners, yet long usage in society, and a number of other Acts of Parliament in which they come to be mentioned along with other grades in the profession, recognize them as general practitioners to a certain extent, and, therefore, we conceive that they have an established right now, by long usage, and to a certain extent by law, and that consequently they must be recognized and considered as general practitioners.

3511. Prospectively do you think that it is right or expedient that they should be allowed to continue as general practitioners, subject to no other qualification than that which is required of them by the Act?—Prospectively not at all; prospectively the arrangement is to differ; prospectively the general practitioner, being a licentiate of the College of Surgeons, is to be examined by the College of Physicians and the Apothecaries' Company, in a mode to be settled by some future arrangement.

3512. Do you think that prospectively it will be safe or desirable that the Irish Apothecaries' Act should remain in full force?—I think not in full force; but we wish that the Act shall remain in full force with regard to licensing the compounders of medicine, that is, the chemist and the druggist; we do not wish that the Act shall remain in force as to educating or examining general practitioners. Perhaps the Act may require some slight modification to meet the proposed change in the arrangement of the medical profession.

3513. The danger which is to be apprehended, perhaps, might be this, whether a body of men being suffered to exist with the privileges and powers which they have under that Act, a considerable proportion of medical practice would not remain in their hands?—I think it would be a very bad arrangement to have a new body rising up.

3514. It is not a new body; the existing body are privileged to a certain extent, but not required to prove any medical examination; but the circumstance of their being compounders of medicine causes a great share of medical practice to fall into their hands?—Precisely.

3515. And if that act remained in force, that would continue to be the case?—I think it would, unless some arrangement were made to obviate it; they could not be registered as medical practitioners.

3516. Still, under the force of circumstances, medical practise would fall into their hands?—The wish of the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons (the University expresses no opinion), is, that the Apothecaries' Act in Ireland should remain, but be modified to a certain extent; that all the present apothecaries should be registered as general practitioners, that in future the Apothecaries' Society should join with the College of Physicians in examining the general practitioners, and that the society should still preserve the power of licensing what you may call the chemist and druggist, or the compounder of prescriptions and the vendor of medicine.

3517. *Chairman.*] Which they do now?—Which they do now; but we wish them, of course, to give up the control over the education or the examination of the general practitioner, as they exercise it at present.

Charles Henry Leet, Esq., M. D., Examined.

3518. Mr. *Hamilton.*] YOU are Secretary to the Company of Apothecaries in Ireland?—I am.

3519. You are a licentiate of that Company?—I am a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company; I am also a Physician of Glasgow University, and I am Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the school of the Apothecaries' Hall.

3520. Will you explain to the Committee the nature, privileges and functions of the Company of Apothecaries in Ireland?—It consists of a Governor, a Deputy-Governor, a Council, and Court of Examiners chosen by the Council.

3521. *Chairman.*] How is the council constituted?—The council consists of a number of members who are licentiate apothecaries; the entrance into the Company is by subscribing; the members are required to hold shares in the Apothecaries' Hall.

3522. To what extent is it a trading company; as a company, what does it trade in?—It trades in drugs and in chemicals. The army in Ireland is supplied by the Institution.

C. H. Leet, Esq., M.D.

29 May 1848.

3523. Nobody is entitled to vote as a member of the Company who has not actually subscribed?—That is the case.

3524. Is the council chosen by members; understanding by members, subscribers to the Society?—That is the constitution of the council.

3525. Do all subscribers become members of the council?—All subscribers are members of the council; they must be qualified, or licentiate apothecaries.

3526. And also subscribers?—And also subscribers.

3527. And by subscription they become members of the council?—They do.

3528. May anybody subscribe that pleases?—He must be a licentiate apothecary of Dublin.

3529. But being a licentiate, may anybody subscribe that pleases?—There is a limitation.

3530. What is the limitation?—He must be a judicious practising apothecary, residing within the city of Dublin or the suburbs thereof for the term of seven years.

3531. Mr. *Hamilton.*] The governing body consists of directors, I believe?—The governing body consists of directors (including the governor and deputy-governor), 15 in number.

3532. *Chairman.*] Who elect the governor and directors?—The council.

3533. Does the council also elect the deputy-governor?—The deputy-governor is elected in the same way; there is an annual election.

3534. From among themselves?—From among themselves. The Company, by Act of Parliament, is limited to 60 practising apothecaries.

3535. Who elect the examiners?—The Council; the examiners are called the Court of Directors or Examiners; they consist of 15; and their duty is to examine candidates for apprenticeship, for an assistant's license as it is termed, and also for a license to practise as an apothecary. They have to examine three classes of persons, the first of whom is the apprentice, who has to undergo an examination as to his education and qualification.

3536. Before entering his apprenticeship?—Previously to his entering upon his apprenticeship he undergoes an extensive course of examination; then, having served a portion of that apprenticeship, he may present himself for the examination for license to act as an assistant to a practising apothecary. The court of directors examine a class of persons of that kind who cannot, however, practise the profession of an apothecary. Lastly, they have to examine the person for their diploma, the person who is to open a shop and practise as an apothecary in Ireland. No person can practise as an apothecary in Ireland without undergoing these examinations, and obtaining the license of the court.

3537. Is there a penalty?—There is, of 20*l.*

3538. Then as I understand it, the constitution of the body is this, that nobody can be of the council except a person who is a licentiate, and who also subscribes; that the council are limited further to those who are practising apothecaries, and to the number of 60?—Precisely.

3539. That the council elect a governor and deputy-governor and also a board of directors or examiners, who perform the duty of examination in the several cases which you have mentioned?—Yes.

3540. Have the directors or examiners any other functions than the duty of examination in the cases prescribed; have they anything to do with the government of the body?—They have.

3541. What other functions do they discharge?—It devolves upon them also to see that no article for sale, no drug or compound article, shall be sold in the establishment without undergoing inspection by them; no article or drug can be admitted into the establishment, or manufactured without inspection.

3542. Who conducts the trading concerns of the Company?—The directors; they meet upon separate days from the day of examination for candidates; there is a commercial court separate from the examiners' court; the same individuals constitute the two courts, but they sit upon separate days.

3543. The directors also constitute the commercial court, and that commercial court conducts the trading concerns of the Company?—It does; but the Act of Parliament called "The Apothecaries' Act," is not the first constitution of our body.

3544. You have now described the constitution of the body as contained in an Act of Parliament passed when?—The 31 Geo. 3, c. 34.

3545. An Irish Act, of course?—An Irish Act.

3546. You

3546. You say that that was not the origin of the constitution of your body?—No, it was not; we can trace the origin of our body to a much earlier date; we find in the preamble to this Act, that it is stated that it was at the instance of a previous body, a corporate body connected with the municipal institutions of Dublin, that this Act was obtained.

3547. Does it say a corporate body?—Yes, a corporate body. I can furnish a short history of our body, taken from previous charters, and from some extracts from the proceedings of these corporations.

3548. Will you favour the Committee with that statement?—There was a charter granted by Henry 6, on the 18th of October, in the 25th year of his reign, incorporating the barbers of the city of Dublin, as the Guild of St. Mary Magdalene, for the promotion and exercise of the art of Chirurgery. Queen Elizabeth found two distinct societies practising the art and faculty of chirurgery in Dublin; viz. the aforesaid guild of barbers, and an unincorporated society of chirurgeons, and "in order that the said art might flourish, as well in theory as in practice (those are the words), she, in the 19th year of her reign, by charter, dated 14th September, incorporated the two societies as one body corporate," the Fraternity of Barbers and Chirurgeons of the Guild of St. Mary Magdalene. The charter of James 2, having recited the destruction of this guild, along with the great body corporate of the city of Dublin, by a judgment of the Court of Exchequer, and that the King was willing to renew the "Guild of Barbers," of which the barbers, chirurgeons, apothecaries were members, constitutes (10 February 1687), one guild of the arts of "Barber Chirurgeons, Apothecaries and Periwig-makers." This guild, July 16, 1711, ordered the prosecution of Thomas M'Awee for practising as an apothecary or surgeon without being free of the corporation. The King and Queen's College of Physicians having received from King William and Queen Mary, in the fourth year of their reign, 1692, a charter, gave them the power of visiting with fine any parties practising physic without their permission; but finding that a charter was not a sufficiently strong authority to invest them with such powers, or to act upon, sought to have their charter confirmed by Act of Parliament; in consequence of this, a petition was presented on 20th November 1695, to the House of Commons, from the Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Corporation of Barber Chirurgeons, Dublin, and Apothecaries of the same, setting forth the privileges conferred on them by the afore-quoted charters, reciting the powers conferred by charter on the College of Physicians, "disabling all persons, except such as are approved by the college from practising physic, or preparing any medicinal compositions," and further stating, "that many chirurgeons make up and prepare most of their emplastics, unguents, ulnerary drinks, and other medicines which they use in their art," "that the lives of His Majesty's Army and Navy, as also of most of those who sail in merchant ships, are in the charge of the chirurgeon, who, if he be restrained from practising physic, will be rendered incapable of that service; that merchant ships and every regiment in the army would then be forced to have a physician, surgeon and apothecary, and the meanest persons compelled to fee physicians for their cures; whereas, now the surgeon or apothecary, for little or no charge, many time relieve and cure people who are no way able to fee a physician. That the surgeons in England, and also apothecaries, freely practise physic as well as surgery or pharmacy." "And forasmuch as the petitioners have been a very ancient society, and the restraining them from their practise of physic may be of great disadvantage to His Majesty and all his subjects, and therefore most humbly praying," &c. In the year 1745 the apothecaries were erected into a distinct guild, called the Guild of St. Luke, or Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, two of the four representatives in common council were taken from the Guild of Barber Chirurgeons and given to the Apothecaries. The surgeons were separated from the Corporation of Barbers about the year 1778. The corporation of apothecaries "or Guild of St. Luke," governed the profession in and about Dublin; established rates of charges for attendance, &c.; and refused to ride the franchises on the ground of their medical attendances. Such was the condition of the profession at the period at which the existing Company got their incorporation, the Act of 31 Geo. 3. They existed previously, as the Apothecaries' Company did in England, as a portion of the municipal body, with certain privileges which I have already detailed. They had the power of regulating the profession in Dublin; they objected to "ride the franchises" as the term is, or to identify themselves with those functions of the corporation, and they petitioned to

C. H. Leet, Esq., M.D.

29 May 1848.

be separated. That there may be no mistake as to the status of the Irish apothecary, I have selected a number of Acts of Parliament which were passed at the respective periods of his history, which I think will exhibit the nature of his privileges. Here is an Act passed 30 years before our Act of Incorporation.

3549. What is the Act?—The 3 Geo. 3; it is "An Act for better preventing the Severities and unjust Exactions practised by Gaolers against their Prisoners, and for more effectually supporting Prosecutions at the suit of the Crown in cases of Felony and Treason." "And be it enacted, that every minister or curate shall from time to time, as he shall see occasion, visit and view the prisoners in gaol; and if any prisoner appears to be afflicted with sickness, and to stand in need of medicines, the said minister or curate is hereby empowered to employ a physician, apothecary or surgeon." The apothecary is here classed under the head of "Medical Practitioners."—The next Act is 10 years before our Act of Incorporation. It is intituled, "An Act for preserving the Health of Prisoners in Gaol and preventing the Gaol Distemper," and we find a clause here empowering the governors of those prisons "to appoint an experienced surgeon or apothecary, at a stated salary, to attend each goal or prison respectively, who shall be directed to report to the said justices by whom he is appointed, at each quarter sessions, a state of the health of the prisoners under his care or superintendence." Eight years before the Act there was an Act passed for widening the streets; it is a very general Act, and a number of things are included; and here we find also, that the chaplain can appoint an apothecary "for attending the prisoners and providing medicines for them."

3550. Mr. *Wakley*.] Does it say of what body that apothecary is to be a member?—These are all Irish Acts, and apply only to Irish apothecaries.

3551. *Chairman*.] All the Acts which you have quoted and are going to quote upon this subject, being Acts prior to the Irish Apothecaries' Act, I understand to be Irish Acts; do they refer specifically to the city of Dublin, or are they general in their operation over Ireland?—These generally extended over Ireland.

3552. Is that Act about paving and lighting a general Act?—I believe that that applies exclusively to Dublin.

3553. With respect to the Acts applying exclusively to Dublin, there seems to be very little doubt, from what you have said, that there was a corporation of apothecaries in Dublin; what were the privileges of the Dublin Corporation of Apothecaries beyond the limits of the city of Dublin; how does that appear?—They were limited; and it would appear that it was one of the objects in getting a new incorporation, that their powers might extend over the whole of Ireland.

3554. Can you throw any light upon it; does it appear from any of the statutes which you have referred to, or can refer to, that the apothecaries being a municipal corporation in Dublin, had any rights over the rest of Ireland in respect of practise, and in regard to the licenses for practise?—It appears to me, from the Acts which I have already quoted, that for instance where ministers and clergy are empowered to consult an apothecary with regard to the health of the prisoners, that qualified practitioners are intended.

3555. The ministers are entitled to consult an apothecary with respect to the health of the prisoners; it does not say an apothecary licensed by the city of Dublin?—It does not. I understood you to speak of the statutes.

3556. In the towns of Cork, Limerick, Belfast and various other corporate towns which I presume exist in Ireland, would "apothecary" have the meaning of an apothecary licensed by the Apothecaries' Company of Dublin; is there any ground for holding that?—I think not; the corporate body formerly exercised its power only within the city of Dublin.

3557. The Committee do not want evidence of its exercising rights as a corporation within the limits of Dublin; what I was directing your attention to is this, can you give us any authority, or show us any evidence that the body exercised any rights of a corporation, the exclusive right of practising or licensing to practise beyond the limits of Dublin?—After the incorporation of the present company I can show evidence to that effect, but not previously.

3558. What do you consider your privileges under the Act of 1791?—It has been given here in evidence, and also advanced in a very unqualified way at the medical conference, that our body merely acted as druggists and chemists, and that we had no person in Ireland corresponding to the English apothecary.

3559. What

3559. What do you consider your privileges to be under the Act of Parliament of 1791?—The right to examine and license the party who seeks to practise as an apothecary in Ireland. According to the title of the Act, it conferred upon the Company the power "to regulate the Profession of Apothecaries throughout Ireland," and at the time this Act of incorporation which, drawn up by the celebrated Mr. Lucas, who was a member of our body, and a member of the Irish House of Commons, was under the consideration of the House, petitions were sent in, opposing it; among those petitions there was one from the President of the College of Surgeons, and the President of the College of Physicians, and from the leading members of the profession in Dublin, expressing a desire that they might participate in its benefits, and complaining that we refused to allow, among others, chemists and druggists to become subscribers. I conceive that to be an answer to the misrepresentation which has been made with regard to us. We did not admit chemists and druggists into our body, because they were not regarded by us as professional persons.

[*The Witness delivered in the same, which is as follows*:]

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Chemists and Druggists of the City of Dublin, whose names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others of their professions in this kingdom,

Showeth,

That your petititioners have observed, by the votes of this honourable House, that on a petition from the Corporation of Apothecaries, leave has been given to bring in a Bill for the establishment of an Apothecaries' Hall in this city.

That such an establishment, for the preparation and sale of pure and unadulterated medicines, would give increased efficacy to the practice of medicine, and consequently must be attended with essential benefit to the public.

That the union and aid of every branch of medicine are absolutely necessary to give such an institution its full advantage.

That, convinced of these principles, your petitioners formed resolutions on them, which have received the unanimous approbation of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

That, supported by such authorities, they solicited the Corporation of Apothecaries to unite with them, a majority of whom refused, unless on such terms as would lay the foundation of unnecessary distinctions, and narrow the ground of professional assistance, by not allowing physicians, surgeons, chemists and druggists to become subscribers.

Your petitioners therefore humbly submit the premises to this honourable House, and earnestly pray that you will be pleased to pass a Bill for the establishment of an Apothecaries' Hall in this city, on such a liberal plan as will take in the aid of every branch of medicine to the support of such a trading company, on principles of union and equality; and your petitioners further pray to be heard by counsel at the bar of this honourable House, if they shall find it necessary.

Edward Hill, President,
&c. &c. &c.

College of Physicians.

The Witness.] I think this petition rebuts the assertion that Irish apothecaries are merely chemists and druggists.

3560. Will you tell us what are the exclusive privileges of your body; what are your exclusive privileges in respect to practise?—We have the exclusive privilege of examining and licensing apothecaries; and no person can keep a shop for compounding medicines for sale without our license; superadded to that, the apothecary in Ireland is a general practitioner; he is the ordinary medical attendant upon families, in the same manner as the English apothecary.

3561. You have the exclusive privilege, you say, of licensing persons to open a shop for the compounding and for the vending of medicines?—Yes.

3562. Is that exclusive privilege under the statute over all Ireland, or is it confined within any limits?—It is over all Ireland.

3563. Do the members of your body possess any exclusive privilege with respect to practise, separate from that of keeping a shop for the compounding and vending of medicines. I understand from your answer that nobody in Ireland can keep a shop for the compounding or vending of medicines without your license; but suppose the party does not keep a shop for the compounding and vending of medicines, has your body any exclusive privilege?—He is the only practitioner in Ireland that can recover for medicines prescribed by him or furnished by him, and he must not necessarily keep shop to exercise this right.

C. H. Leet, Esq., M.D.

29 May 1848.

3564. That refers to the vending and compounding of medicines; suppose a practitioner does not either vend or compound medicines, can you give any exclusive privileges of practise?—We cannot.

3565. You have no exclusive privilege of practise separate from that?—I think none that is not connected with that.

3566. Do you profess to give, and do you give in practise the exclusive privilege of practise as connected with the compounding or vending of medicines?—We do.

3567. In what terms is that exclusive privilege of practise conferred?—To practise as an apothecary, and by practising as an apothecary, it is understood that the party practises generally.

3568. You give a license to practise as an apothecary, and you understand in practice that that license to practise as an apothecary is not limited simply to the compounding of medicines and the vending of medicines, but extends also to the medical practise of a general practitioner?—Yes.

3569. Does your license to practise as an apothecary give any privilege of practise separate from that of a gentleman who, in his practise, vends and compounds medicines?—Nothing more than the right also to charge for his medicines and attendance.

3570. What sections of the Act of Parliament do you refer to as granting the privileges?—I think, if we begin at the 18th section, and go on nearly to the close of the Act, we will find what may be called our professional privileges.

3571. The question refers to the privileges of practise; is there anything else than in the 22d?—The 22d, is the clause which refers principally to the qualified apothecary.

3572. That clause provides, that no person without your license is entitled to open a shop, or act in the art or mystery of an apothecary within the kingdom of Ireland?—That is the privilege.

3573. And the construction you say which you put upon this Act is, that under the words "act in the art or mystery of an apothecary," you include along with that of vending and compounding medicines the business of a general practitioner?—That is the construction which we put upon it, and which the subsequent statutes, as well as the common law of Ireland, have put upon it. The same form of words occur in the English Apothecaries' Act, and is similarly interpreted.

3574. There are subsequent statutes which refer to this, and embody or give countenance to that construction?—Very strongly.

3575. Can you refer the Committee to those?—There was a statute 27 years after this Act was passed.

3576. That is a statute after the Union?—Yes; "An Act to establish Fever Hospitals, and to make other Regulations for relief of the suffering Poor;" it is the 58 Geo. 3, c. 47. This is shortly requiring that evidence shall be had, or certificate shall be had from medical practitioners with regard to the taking in of fever cases into hospitals, in which the Irish apothecary is mentioned as one of the parties whose evidence will be received. There was another Act, 30 years subsequent to the Apothecaries' Act, viz. the 4 Geo. 4, c. 43. This refers to medical officers for prisons; and in the Table of Classification, under the general head of "Medical Officers of Prisons," we find "physician, or sugeon, or apothecary, allowed a salary, exclusive of bill for medicines," the salary is the same in all cases. Then there is the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 91; this is exempting "Apothecaries certificated by the Court of Examiners of the Governor and Company of the Apothecaries' Hall of the City of Dublin, and actually practising," from serving on juries.' There is the 5 & 6 Vict., "An Act for amending, until the 1st day of August 1845, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the Law relating to private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland;" this renders the certificate of the Irish apothecary available for placing a lunatic or suspected lunatic under restraint; and this Act has been confirmed two or three times.

3577. Mr. *Hamilton.*] The Act provides that the certificate shall be signed by two medical practitioners, not being in partnership, and each of them being a physician, surgeon or apothecary?—Yes;—there is another Act for supplying medical attendance in merchant ships, in which the Irish apothecary is referred to,

to, the 5 & 6 Vict., c. 107, s. 15; "Some person duly authorized by law to practise in this kingdom as a physician, or surgeon or apothecary, and that no such ship shall actually put to sea or proceed on such voyage unless such medical practitioner shall be therein, and shall *bonâ fide* proceed on such voyage." There is also an Act passed so lately as the 28th of March 1848, to provide for emigrant vessels; it is stated particularly that no ship shall, under certain restrictions or limitations; go out without a surgeon on board, qualified as is subsequently mentioned; and then there is given the qualification of the surgeon: "And be it enacted, that every such surgeon as aforesaid shall be a person duly qualified by law to practise in the United Kingdom as physician, surgeon or apothecary;" those statutes bring the proofs up to the present date.

3578. *Chairman.*] While you refer to those statutes as containing statutory recognition of your status as general practitioner, is it the fact that the apothecaries licensed under your Act have generally practised as general practitioners, or always practised as such?—Almost universally; the exception only makes the rule.

3579. You say exception; is there anybody that has ever been prevented from practising as a general practitioner holding your license?—Certainly not if he held our license; in addition to these enactments, judicial proceedings have always been confirmatory of these privileges.

3580. It has been confirmed by the Court?—Yes, and by the full bench.

3581. To what extent; in what sort of questions?—Our right of practise and remuneration as professional men.

3582. That is to say, in suits brought for the recovery of the amount for remuneration for professional attendance, independently of the price of medicines, you have recovered, and you say by judgments given in full bench?—Yes, always.

3583. You have mentioned that persons possessing your license have generally practised as medical practitioners; you have mentioned further, that you do not know of any instance in which a person holding your license and practising as a medical practitioner has been brought into question for his practice?—The only instance which I recollect, in which the Company was defeated, I think, goes to establish my statement; legal proceedings were taken by the Company against a party who was elected as apothecary to a fever hospital.

3584. When?—It is about three years ago, I think, I cannot pledge myself exactly to the time, it is within five years; we commenced proceedings at the instance of some parties who felt aggrieved at the appointments, and our legal adviser thought it a case which would warrant our interference.

3585. What was the question?—He was appointed as the apothecary to the hospital, without having obtained the license of our Court of Examiners.

3586. A person was appointed as the apothecary to a fever hospital who had not your license?—Yes.

3587. And you were advised by your legal adviser to dispute his right to that appointment as apothecary?—We were.

3588. Did you dispute it successfully?—We obtained a verdict; but a demurrer was put in, and the case was referred to the Bench.

3589. What was the result of the demurrer?—The demurrer put in was, that this person did not infringe our Act of Parliament, inasmuch as the Fever Hospital Act, under which he was elected to the situation, did not require a qualified apothecary, but merely a person who acted in the capacity of assistant, and who was qualified to compound medicine, by having served an apprenticeship.

3590. What was the result?—It was given against the Company.

3591. The demurrer did not then bring your privileges into operation?—It did not.

3592. You do not consider that as a judgment against you?—I said it confirmed our privileges.

3593. The general ground of action was sustained, and the demurrer was put upon the specialty, that the particular Act under which the appointment took place

C. H. Leet, Esq., M.D.

29 May 1848.

exempted the persons from the provisions of the general law, which were in your favour?—Precisely.

3594. Is there any statute by which there is a restriction in Ireland against the right of acting as a general practitioner; is anybody restricted from acting as a general practitioner in Ireland?—If by the term "general practitioner," you intend that he shall also compound and vend his medicine, there is a restriction under our Act; he cannot without our license in that sense practise as a general practitioner.

3595. I quite understand that you have the exclusive right in everything which relates to the compounding and vending of medicines; but suppose that a person practises as a general practitioner without vending or compounding medicines, is there anything in the law of Ireland to restrict or affect his rights to practise?—Nothing that I am aware of at all; surgeons or physicians might practise as general practitioners, if they pleased so to do; I mean with the exception that they must do so in a restricted sense.

3596. Without vending or compounding medicines?—Without vending or compounding medicines.

3597. With the exception of vending and compounding medicines, is there any thing in your corporation or charter which you can state as giving a right to practise as a general practitioner?—I do not think there is any exclusive right in respect to practise.

3598. Then you consider that the general exclusive privilege is reduced to this, that it is as to the vending and compounding of medicines?—I think it is.

3599. But in practice, you say that those persons who have your license to vend and compound medicines, do generally act as general practitioners?—They do.

3600. Of course, their practise as general practitioners, after what you have now said, is not under your license, or in consequence of your license, but in consequence of the general law of Ireland, that any body may practise as a general practitioner, without license from any body?—Yes; there is no restriction in Ireland as regards the practise of medicine or surgery, provided such persons do not compound and charge for their medicines.

3601. Mr. *Hamilton.*] The functions of an apothecary are separated by Act of Parliament from those of a druggist?—They are named in the Act as a distinct class; we could not act, as "a druggist," without subjecting ourselves to a penalty; we could not mix up oils or colours for painters' use in our shops.

3602. Colonel *Mure.*] Do you understand, in that Act, that the term "apothecary" indicates a person who has any other power but the making up and dispensing of drugs?—I do; I think it continued to the profession the privilege of practise which they had before they obtained their present incorporation.

3603. In order to enable a member of the Apothecaries' Company to practise with effect or propriety as a general practitioner, he ought to have a general knowledge of medicine, as well as of the mere mixing-up and dispensing of drugs; is not that your opinion?—Most indubitably he ought to have a good general knowledge of medicine and surgery. I think that this Act legislated for us as apothecaries qualified to practise, and of course gave power to regulate the profession as we have done.

3604. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Will you state the nature of the examination which your body institutes under the 22d section of the Act of Parliament?—We first of all require that before a candidate comes to be examined by us for a license, he shall have undergone the preliminary examination or the apprentice's examination, which embraces the entrance-course of Trinity College, with an elementary knowledge of French and science. He then must have served an apprenticeship. Having served an apprenticeship, he must produce evidence of medical education; that he has attended a course of lectures in each department of medical science, and hospital practise.

3605. *Chairman*] How many years does it require to go through the curriculum?—It can seldom be attained in less than eight years, for this reason, that the law requires that he shall have served seven years

3606. Does his education go on while he is an apprentice?—It does.

3607. Do not his duties as an apprentice interfere with his education?—The arrangement generally is, that he shall attend the first three years to practical pharmacy till he becomes acquainted with compounding; after that, that he shall be free to attend lectures, and to pursue his medical education.

3608. In the higher branches of the medical education?—Yes.

3609. At what age do you grant the licence?—The person must be about two or three and twenty at the earliest.

3610. Do you prescribe any particular curriculum, or do you let him take his classes as he pleases, in any order he likes?—We prescribe the particular curriculum.

3611. Does the curriculum contain a particular order?—The order is recommended, but not enforced; there is great difficulty in accomplishing that in the present state of the profession.

3612. You state that "the order of study here laid down is recommended for the guidance of students," but you do not enforce it?—We find it impossible to enforce it.

3613. You require, however, the study, though not in any particular order; in one order or another?—We do.

3614. How many examinations have you; you have one for the certificate of apprenticeship, and another for the licence to practise?—Yes; and in the intermediate time, after four years having passed over from the time the candidate has passed as an apprentice, he may be admitted to an assistant's licence.

3615. If he applies for an assistant's licence you examine him with reference to that?—Yes, merely on pharmacy.

3616. Suppose he does not apply for an assistant's licence, he continues without examination till the end of his education, when he applies for a general licence to practise?—It is so.

3617. The examination is made by the directors whom you have previously mentioned; do they examine him at one time, and finish the examination at one sitting, or are there several sittings and several examinations?—He is examined at one time by the court.

3618. And that examination extends over the whole course of his study?—It does; our court is formed into separate departments, for the purpose of examining in each department; two or three will examine in each department, but all the examiners are present, and hear the general examination.

3619. You give in this paper to the Committee as containing the curriculum required, with the qualifications which you have mentioned?—Yes, that is the existing regulation, and has been so for several years.

[*The same was delivered in, and is as follows:*]

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

Laws regarding the Education of Apothecaries.

Every candidate must undergo two separate examinations, one for the certificate of apprentice, the other for the licence to practise.

Every candidate for the certificate of apprentice will be examined in the following books: the Works of Sallust; the first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; the Satires and Epistles of Horace; the Greek Testament; the Dialogues of Lucian; the first four books of Homer's Iliad; the first six books of Telemachus, or the History of Charles the Twelfth (in French); the first two books of Euclid; and Algebra to simple Equations.

Every candidate for the licence to practise as an apothecary, must lay before the court the following documents:—

1. The certificate of apprentice.
2. The indenture of apprenticeship, enrolled according to the Act of Parliament, and bearing the certificate of the licentiate apothecary to whom he has been indented; that he is a good moral character, and has fulfilled the period of his apprenticeship.
3. Certificates, duly signed, that he has diligently attended at least one course of lectures on each of the following subjects, delivered at the School of Apothecaries Hall, or at some other School of Medicine recognized by the court:

C. H. Leet, Esq., M.D.

29 May 1848.

(The order of study here laid down is recommended for the guidance of students.)

Chemistry Anatomy, and Physiology	Six months.
*Practical Chemistry Botany	Three months.
Materia Medica Demonstrations and Dissections Theory and Practice of Physic Surgery Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children	Six months.
Medical Jurisprudence	Three months.

A certificate of 12 months' attendance on the entire practice of a Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, recognized by the Court, containing not less than 50 beds, and where clinical instruction is regularly given.

Also a certificate of having assisted in at least 30 cases of midwifery practice, 20 of which must be attended in a recognized hospital.

* The practical chemistry must be attended in a laboratory, where the pupils shall be required to make the several Pharmacopœial preparations.

The examination for the licence to practise as an apothecary will be as follows:—

In translating and explaining the processes of the British Pharmacopœias and extemporaneous prescriptions.
In Chemistry and general Physics.
In Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
In Natural History and Medical Botany.
In Anatomy and Physiology.
In the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
In Midwifery.
In Medical Jurisprudence.

The examination for the licence to act as assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicine, will be confined to the following subjects:—

To translating the Dublin Pharmacopœia, and extemporaneous prescriptions, and to practical pharmacy.

The candidate for the assistant's licence may present himself for examination at the termination of four years' apprenticeship.

The Court of Examiners sits every Friday, at Two o'clock, and proceeds with the examination of candidates in the order in which their names appear on the list.

A rejected candidate cannot be re-admitted to examination until the expiration of six months.

By Order,
Charles Henry Leet,
Secretary.

Mary-street, Dublin, 1 November 1844.

3620. In the event of your rejecting a party on the examination, there is an appeal provided?—There is; he must be rejected twice, however, by our court, and thirdly by a court of appeal formed of the general council; if not found qualified at first, he is rejected and sent back to his studies for six months.

3621. Then he may demand a new examination?—He may; and if rejected on that second examination by the court of examiners, he has the right of appeal to the general council of our body.

3622. I suppose you must grant him the second examination?—Yes; provided six months have expired from the time of his first examination.

3623. He gets the second examination as a matter of course?—As a matter of course.

3624. If he is rejected upon that second examination, he is sent to the general council?—Yes.

3625. What is the general council?—All the members of the body.

3626. The whole 60?—Fifiteen at least must be present; we have not 60; if we had 60, they might be present.

3627. If rejected then, what is the remedy?—He has a right of appeal under our Act to the College of Physicians.

3628. How do the College of Physicians act upon that appeal?—They are obliged to examine the candidate.

3629. Mr. *Hamilton*.] Have they the power of granting the licence?—Yes.

3630. *Chairman*.] Do they examine him in anything but pharmacy?—Latterly they have not examined in anything but pharmacy, but formerly they did; I have

I have been present at examinations where they have done so, but latterly they have not adopted the same course; they grant a license in pharmacy, which is not a legal license, because they are required by the Act to grant a similar license to ours, which is a license to practise as an apothecary.

3631. You may, in your previous examinations, have rejected a candidate who is perfectly well qualified in pharmacy, but who is deficient in the general branches of the medical education required in your curriculum?—It is so.

3632. Such as anatomy, physiology, midwifery and medical jurisprudence?—Yes, any of those branches.

3633. Appealing from the rejection by your body upon those grounds, to the College of Physicians, do the College of Physicians in Dublin not resume the examination upon the parts in which the candidate has failed?—Latterly they do not.

3634. But they re-examine him only upon those parts in which he has already succeeded before you, namely, in pharmacy?—It might be, or might not be.

3635. I put the case that he has succeeded before you in pharmacy, that he is excellent in pharmacy, but perfectly deficient in the other branches, which you very rightly require, and because of his deficiency in the other branches rejected, he appeals first to your second examination, then to the whole council, and the council still find him deficient in those general branches, he then goes to the College of Physicians in Dublin, and the College of Physicians say, "You shall be a good apothecary although you are ignorant of those things, because we will not examine into your proficiency." Do you think yourself much improved by that power of appeal?—No, indeed, we object very much to it.

3636. That power of appeal seems contrived to let in a person of deficient information?—It certainly is, but we can only avoid it by letting in an unqualified person.

3637. This power of appeal would let in an unqualified person?—Yes, if not properly used.

3638. Mr. *Hamilton*.] Is the Committee to understand that the College of Physicians now upon appeal feel themselves obliged to confine their examination to pharmacy?—I do not know what their thoughts or feelings are upon the matter; I suppose the intention is to disqualify the person for practise.

3639. Have you attended their examinations?—Yes, I have; I have been present some years ago when they examined our candidates in medicine, but lately they have restricted their examination to pharmacy.

3640. It has been intimated by a witness, that cases have occurred in which persons who have not passed their examination before your court, have been admitted subsequently by the College of Physicians on appeal, upon the ground of their proficiency in pharmacy, although they have been rejected by your body upon the ground of their deficiency in respect of the other branches of education; is that the fact?—We may have had different opinions upon that; they may have thought the party very proficient in pharmacy, and I am persuaded they did; but we may have thought differently of his proficiency.

3641. *Chairman*]. Are the College of Physicians, in refusing to take examination upon any branch but pharmacy, not acting under what they conceive to be the strict construction and the proper construction of the Apothecaries' Act?—I do not know what their conceptions may be upon that point, they did not always think so; and as regards the proper construction of the Act, we have had the opinion of one of the most eminent lawyers of our country, our present representative for the Dublin University, Mr. Napier, that the appeal to the College of Physicians implies, as a matter of course, an examination in medicine; he says, "The appeal to the physicians, and a re-examination by them, would otherwise be anomalous,"

3642. Has he given an opinion that under this Act of Parliament you are entitled to reject a person perfectly skilled in the vending and compounding of medicines, because of his deficiency in general medical knowledge?—I think that is inferential from what he has stated; but the question was not put in that form.

C. H. Leet, Esq., M.D.

29 May 1848.

3643. Mr. *Wakley.*] The term "general practitioner" is not, I believe, to be found in the Act?—It is not, and it is not used in Ireland.

3644 Colonel *Mure.*] Might it not be supposed that the faculty of physicians being taken to represent the highest and most learned body, might even be invested with a general power of control over the examination in chemistry and the dispensing of drugs?—I doubt it; because I think it would require an amount of practical knowledge which they do not possess upon these subjects.

3645. *Chairman.*] The 23d section is the section giving the right of appeal. In reading that section I observe, that the appeal lies by a person who has been intending to open shop and prevented from doing so by having the license refused. The opening of the shop is an act to vend and compound medicines in the terms of the Act of Parliament, which requires of course, and justifies the requisition of a knowledge of pharmacy. Therefore, has it ever been put in this way, that with reference to the power of refusing a license to open shop, the apothecaries had no right to extend their examination into the general knowledge of physic, and that the King and Queen's College of Physicians were right, in addressing themselves to the question of the license to open shop, to confine themselves to those qualities of education upon which the opening of the shop to vend and compound medicines necessarily rested. Has the counsel whose opinion has been quoted, had that view of the case presented to him?—That precise view of the case was not under consideration when the opinion quoted was given, but having shown that to practise as an apothecary implied also the privilege of practising generally, and that this has been a privilege that has been recognized and confirmed by the law of Ireland for centuries, I think the college ought to test the candidate's fitness to practise in the capacity in which he is required by the public to practise, that is, as a general practitioner.

3646. In a general sense; but he does not act as a general practitioner in respect of any license or privilege which you gave him?—There is no restriction in that respect as to general practise in Ireland; a physician, a surgeon or an apothecary may practise medicine or surgery equally.

3647. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Having reference to the case to which you have alluded, I find that the counsel, Mr. Napier, states: "The question submitted to me involves two subjects for consideration; first, whether the law recognizes or creates such a distinction between the nature of the duties and occupation of the English and Irish apothecary, as would call for a course of legislation for the latter different from that which ought to be proper for the former; secondly, whether such a distinction is recognized by the usage which has prevailed as to the qualification required for practice as an apothecary, and the privileges enjoyed;" is that the opinion founded upon the case to which you have alluded?—Yes; he says, "The statute of 31 Geo. 3, did not, nor did the 55 Geo. 3, create any new duties, and annex them to those already in existence; it regulated and controlled, but did not extend the proper duties." The Act found the apothecary practising as a medical man, and it gave the Company power to regulate his education, and to qualify him accordingly.

3648. That is not the case to which you have referred, it has reference to a different subject altogether?—It has reference to the position that the apothecary in Ireland occupies; his status.

3649. Has it any reference to the appeal to the College of Physicians?—There is an allusion to it; his opinion upon that is, "The appeal given under the 23d section to the College of Physicians in case of a rejection of a candidate licentiate by the Apothecaries' Company, clearly implies, that the science of medicine should be a main subject of the examination of such a candidate for a certificate; the appeal to the physicians, and a re-examination by them, would otherwise be anomalous;" but indeed very few such appeals occur, one is about the average in three or four years.

Martis, 30° *die Maii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Henry Halford.	Mr. G. A. Hamilton.
Mr. Grogan.	Colonel Mure.
Sir R. H. Inglis.	

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Henry Leet, Esquire, M. D.; further Examined.

C. H. Leet, Esq., M. D.

30 May 1848.

3650. *Chairman.*] YOU have already described to the Committee the institution of your Company and its privileges, and the education it requires upon granting licenses to parties applying for them, or upon the admission of members; have you considered the arrangements which have been proposed at the conferences here in London, with respect to the general regulation of the medical practice of the United Kingdom, and have you seen a paper called "The Principles"?—Yes, and I highly approve of them.

3651. Have you also seen the Draft of a proposed Bill?—I have; but I object to many things in it, it is very defective.

3652. Do you approve, generally, of the division of medical practitioners into the three classes of physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners?—I do.

3653. What occurs to you upon the subject of registration, and the mode in which the parties are to be admitted upon the register?—I conceive that there ought to be three classes; general practitioners, surgeons and physicians; I conceive that the only difficulty lies with regard to the registration of the pure surgeon; the general practitioner, according to the Bill, must be registered also as a surgeon, and it is difficult then to make a distinction so as to enable the public to distinguish the pure surgeon, and to secure to him such appointments as he would specially be entitled to under the Bill.

3654. There would be but little difficulty if you consider the pure surgeons as persons registered only as surgeons, and not also registered as medical practitioners; take for example Sir Benjamin Brodie, who, although a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, is registered only as a surgeon, that is the case of a person wishing to practise purely as a surgeon; but in the case of Mr. Bacot, who is also a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, his name occurs also in the register of medical practitioners, and therefore being registered in both, it shows that he intends to be employed as a general practitioner, while Sir Benjamin Brodie being only found in the register as surgeon, it shows that he intends to be employed solely as a surgeon?—Yes; still I think it would be desirable if there could be some additional means of pointing out pure surgeons; I think if the title of fellow was in such case attached in registration, it would obviate the difficulty.

3655. A general practitioner may be also a fellow?—He cannot be a fellow and a general practitioner.

3656. Not in Ireland?—No.

3657. It is otherwise in London?—I did not think that a general practitioner could be a fellow of the London College; I thought, that when a surgeon engaged in general practice, he was disqualified for a fellowship.

3658. That is not so in England?—I was not aware of that.

3659. In whatever capacity a gentleman is registered as a surgeon, if he cannot practise as a general practitioner, without being also registered as a general practitioner, does the mode of registration that is proposed present to you any difficulty?—I conceive not, except in the case of the higher surgical appointments.

C. H. Leet, Esq., M. D.

30 May 1848.

3660. Attending to this, you mean that, if by the rules of the college to which he belongs, he cannot, from his station in it, practise as a general practitioner, of course his name cannot appear in the two registers; that is your answer?—Yes; the bye-law of the College of Surgeons in Ireland secures that.

3661. Do you consider it as an important bye-law of the College of Surgeons, that a fellow of the college should not be allowed to practise as a general practitioner?—I do.

3662. What advantage do you ascribe to that?—I consider it is a very great advantage that a person occupying a high position as a surgeon should devote himself to the advancement of the science of surgery; and I think that the duties of general practice would be incompatible with that object; he must devote a great deal of his time to the instruction of pupils in hospitals, and to recording the results of his experience.

3663. Your objection is, not because in general you are inclined to deny the high attainments of general practitioners, but because you think joining the practice of a general practitioner may affect the attainments of the pure surgeon?—I do not mean to say that to engage in general practice would degrade the surgeon, but I think it would be incompatible with those other duties.

3664. Have you any suggestions to make upon those "Principles," and upon the points that are considered as affected in the conference here, between the bodies in London and the representatives of the bodies in Scotland?—There has been a conference with the gentlemen representing the Medical Institution in Dublin; we have met, and so arranged preliminaries as to adapt our institutions in Ireland to the principles laid down in the Bill for regulating the profession in England; the nature of that arrangement is, that the general practitioners shall be examined by the College of Physicians in medicine, by the College of Surgeons in surgery and midwifery, and by the Apothecaries' Company in pharmacy.

3665. So that there shall be three separate examinations?—It is not exactly decided that there shall be three separate examinations; the physicians and the Company of Apothecaries may hold a conjoint examination, so as to assimilate it to the system proposed for England.

3666. Mr. G. *Hamilton.*] Do you agree with Dr. Cusack as to the inconvenience of having three separate examinations in one country; one examination in the second country, and two in the third?—I think it objectionable; unless there are three in each I think it is objectionable.

3667. Do you see practically, any difficulty in the examination as regards Ireland, that is in consolidating it between the College of Physicians and the Company of Apothecaries?—I cannot see any; our body has consented to that arrangement; originally they published resolutions in reference to the Bill, of which I have a copy in my hand, to the effect that general practitioners should be educated conjointly by the Apothecaries' Company and the College of Surgeons, because the principles of the Bill stated that the College of General Practioners should consist of surgeon-apothecaries; at that time we were not aware that the College of Physicians would take any part in the education, but since we arrived in London an arrangement has been come to, by which the College of Physicians will also participate in the examination of the general practitioners; and the Company have assented to that adjustment, because it will ensure to the public properly qualified men for general practice.

3668. Is your body satisfied that the arrangement should be left to the Supreme Council of Health, or do you require that that should be enacted by law?—I should be quite content I think, speaking for myself, to leave it to the arrangement of the general council; I think it must be assimilated to the system of examination in Scotland and England.

3669. *Chairman.*] Would you also refer to the medical council the requisites of education, including the curriculum?—I think so.

3670. In order to produce an equalization of education and attainments?—Yes; they receiving suggestions from the different educating bodies; the only suggestion that I have to make, in reference to the curriculum, would be the necessity in all cases of a good preliminary general education; we have adopted that course, and I think the country has had the advantage of it; but that point

point has been ably enforced by Dr. Harrison, I have very little to say upon it; I think if it were possible, provision ought to be made in the Bill for a practical education in the department of pharmacy; it is really a very important department as regards the duties of the general practitioner; it is to little purpose to have a knowledge of disease, and to be ignorant of the means of curing it; it is not because persons have a knowledge of words, that they also have a knowledge of things, lectures only impart a theoretical knowledge; I think a practical education in a practical department like pharmacy, is of the utmost importance; it was provided for, I think, in Mr. Warburton's Bill; we require, and the Apothecaries' Company of England who have presided over that department have hitherto required, an apprenticeship; I do not say that an apprenticeship should be insisted upon, but I do think that a certain amount of practical knowledge should be required; I think that to be indispensable, and whether that should be left to the decision of the general council, is a question; I presume that if it is represented to them properly, as I suppose it will be, they will attend to it; I regret that the Apothecaries' Company of London should have withdrawn from the arrangement; I think it would have been a great advantage if a similar union had been effected with them as has been adopted by the institutions in Dublin; I think we will decidedly have the best qualified practitioners in that way, for every important department will be adequately provided for; a person who is a general practitioner must compound medicines, and his doing so is utterly out of the question, without a practical education.

3671. You mean to say that you regret that the Apothecaries' Company of London have insisted upon their right to grant with their own hands a license to general practitioners?—I expressed my regret that they had volunteered to withdraw so far from the arrangement for educating general practitioners in future, as to have no part in it; I believe the Company of Apothecaries of London are not to form any part in the plan for England; they become merged into the College of General Practitioners, and they will not have the means of teaching pharmacy that the Apothecaries' Company have; they will not have their laboratory, their museum of natural history, and their materia medica, and without these, pupils cannot be adequately instructed.

3672. Still the new body of medical practitioners mean to exact the requisite eduation and instruction in the science of pharmacy, as well as in a general knowledge of surgery and medicine?—I cannot refrain from expressing my apprehension that it will not be attended to properly under the proposed arrangement for England.

3673. Sir *Henry Halford.*] The general practitioners will possess the power of examining in medicine?—Yes, they will.

3674. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] May it not be intended that in the new college they shall have a laboratory and a museum of natural history with the means of instructing, and the means of ascertaining the knowledge of the parties who come before them?—Yes.

3675. *Chairman.*] Does your only objection arise from the circumstance that the new body of general practitioners, will want a laboratory and museum, and certain means of instruction now belonging to the Apothecaries' Company in London?—The general practitioners take a new position, and I think with that they will have different feelings; I apprehend that there will not be the same regard paid to that department, that they will pay more attention to the higher departments of medical science, and that they will neglect the study of pharmacy.

3676. They will neglect the pharmacopœia and pharmacy?—I apprehend that both as a science and art it will be neglected.

3677. You think that would be a very bad result?—Yes, very bad, and most injurious to public health, for I conceive that there is no more important department in the whole profession.

3678. Sir *Henry Halford.*] You mentioned Mr. Warburton's Bill of Education and the arrangement provided for that; what Bill did you refer to?—I suspect it was his first Bill.

3679. Did you refer to an Act that passed?—No, not to an Act that passed, but I think there was a provision in a Bill brought into Parliament by Mr. Warburton, to the effect that every person who was to practise generally

C. H. Leet, Esq., M. D.

30 May 1848.

should be six or twelve months in an establishment where compounding was going on. There is one point in my evidence that I wish to refer to; I said that the form of certificate granted by the College of Physicians is at variance with the provision in our Act, which requires that it shall have the same weight and value as if it had been granted by our Court of Examiners; the words are, "and the same so granted shall be as good, valid and effectual in law as if the same had been granted by the examiners in the first instance;" now, I wish to state that this is not the case.

3680. Will you explain why?—Because the holder of such certificate cannot go into a court of law as we can with our certificate, and demand remuneration for medical attendance.

3681. You can give no warrant to practise anything more than pharmacy under the Act?—But by common law and by statute law, and as I showed yesterday, in virtue of this Act of Parliament, we are enabled to recover for professional services, and from which right a person holding a certificate from the College of Physicians is debarred.

3682. You are of opinion that the license granted upon an appeal by the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, is not of the same efficacy in allowing a person to practise as a general practitioner, with a license granted in the first instance by the apothecaries themselves?—Doubtlessly, it is not.

3683. That is your opinion in law?—Yes.

3684. Colonel *Mure*.] Has any case occurred of a gentleman being obliged to get his license by appeal to the Faculty of Physicians, not having procured it from the Apothecaries' Company, and having been established as a general practitioner in Ireland?—I believe the party always practises as Apothecaries do; but a case lately occurred where an application was made to me in my capacity of secretary, from the Poor Law Commissioners, as to the value of a certificate granted by the College of Physicians, in a case of the appointment of an apothecary, and they would not act upon it.

3685. *Chairman*.] An application was made to you to state your opinion as to the difference in value of those licenses?—Yes; it plainly did not carry on the face of it the same weight as our certificate.

3686. And you gave your opinion in conformity with what you now state?—I stated the fact, that the College of Physicians had a right to grant a license under our Act, but that it should have been in a different form; that it should have been a license "to act as an apothecary," and not merely to practise pharmacy; for, as I have shown, they are bound to give it in precisely the same words as we give it.

3687. If they give it in precisely the same words as you give it, they give it and feel bound to give it, without any examination into the parties' knowledge of medicine or knowledge of surgery, and yet the license is just as sufficient to enable an individual to practise as a general practitioner, as your license?—In that case it would be.

3688. Mr. *G. Hamilton*.] Do you agree with the last witness, Dr. Harrison, as to the importance of having a resident vice-president, a member of the Supreme Council in Ireland?—I do consider it of the utmost importance, and it is in conformity with the instructions which I received from the Company.

Andrew Fyfe, Esq., M. D.; Examined.

A. Fyfe, Esq., M.D.

3689. *Chairman*.] YOU are Professor of Medicine in King's College Aberdeen?—Yes.

3690. Have you been professor for some time there?—For four years professor of medicine, but by my appointment I am bound to teach chemistry.

3691. You teach both?—Chemistry alone.

3692. Does your university grant degrees in medicine?—Yes, it does.

3693. What degree?—We grant the degree of M. D.

3694. Have you seen the paper which was laid before the Committee?—I have seen it.

3695. Does that correctly describe the course of education?—No; I have a copy of our regulations here; we grant the degree of M. D. to two classes of candidates; we have our own students who are obliged to attend during four years,

years, the different branches of medical science; and we grant degrees also to practitioners of five years standing, who have a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons or from the Apothecaries' Company, upon submitting to an examination, of course; and also if they have not been five years in practice, provided they have a diploma and have attended the curriculum prescribed to our own students.

3696. Do you grant many degrees?—For the last four years, I think about 25 annually, and we have done so during the time I have been there.

3697. Are your examinations rigorous or the reverse?—I consider them rigorous.

3698. Can you state, that in your opinion, the previous education and examination, are such as to ensure in every person to whom you grant a degree, a competent knowledge of his profession?—I do think so.

3699. At what age do you grant a degree?—After having completed 21 years.

3700. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Are your examinations public?—No, they are not.

3701. Do you require any course of preliminary instruction?—Yes, we do, upon Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and the Classics.

3702. Greek and Latin?—Yes, Greek and Latin Classics.

3703. To any high degree?—Most of our own students have attended the curriculum, and have obtained previously the degree of master of arts; almost all.

3704. Is it matter of difficult attainment at Aberdeen, the degree of master of arts?—Yes, I consider it is; it is a very full curriculum.

3705. At what age is it granted?—Upon an average perhaps of about 18, 19, and 20; very seldom at 18.

3706. Have you seen the paper called "Principles," and also the Draft of a Bill which has been laid before the Committee?—Yes, I have seen both, but very shortly, I had not much time; it has been only since I came to London that I have seen them.

3707. Are you aware of what has taken place at the conference in London?—Yes, I am.

3708. Are you aware of the conditions upon which the University of Edinburgh have generally proposed to settle this matter?—Yes, I am.

3709. Do you think it would be a great advantage that there should be a general regulation for medical practice throughout the United Kingdom?—Yes, I do; at the same time, I think there is a defect in the proposal.

3710. Do you see anything to object to in the manner in which it has been settled on the part of the University of Edinburgh?—I am not quite aware of all the minutiæ on which the College of Edinburgh has settled the question, but it has occurred to me that, if the degree of M.D. is not to be granted till a certain age, that is to say, till the age of 25 or 26, with a higher course of study, some equivalent should be given by passing a lower degree of medicine.

3711. Such as bachelor of medicine?—Yes, or something of the kind.

3712. Upon a less advanced stage of study?—Yes.

3713. And at a younger age?—Yes, certainly.

3714. Do you agree generally with the arrangement, subject to that remark?—Yes, I do.

3715. Do you approve for instance of the institution of a medical council?—Yes, I do. I speak for myself, however; I have not full power to say that from the university.

3716. Do you approve of a reference to a general council, and the power which it is proposed to give to it, of regulating the curriculum and regulating the examinations so as to produce in all an equal degree, or as nearly as may be so, of medical instruction?—Yes, I do.

3717. Do you approve of the course which is proposed generally, of the registration of medical gentlemen in three classes, physicians, surgeons and general practitioners?—Yes, I do.

3718. Are you satisfied generally with the way in which it is proposed to admit in the different countries, parties qualified in the one country to practise in the same class in another country?—Yes, I am; I presume by that is meant a person being qualified by the bodies so privileged, and practising, after being registered, in the different parts of the United Kingdom.

A. Fife, Esq., M.D.

30 May 1848.

3719. It means the getting upon the register according to the rules appertaining to that country, that is to say, by entering a particular body of which he must be a fellow or member before he can be registered?—Yes.

3720. So far as your opinion goes there is no difference in substance between you and the gentlemen from Edinburgh?—No, I presume not.

3721. Are you aware that an arrangement was at one time proposed, by which professional gentlemen were to be sent from Edinburgh for the purpose of completing your number of examiners in Aberdeen?—Yes, so as to have proper assessors.

3722. Did you approve of that at the time as a good arrangement?—I do not recollect that I did.

3723. Do you approve of it now?—Yes, I do individually, under the registration.

3724. Your opinions have been given only individually hitherto?—Yes.

3725. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Have you hospitals in Aberdeen, where clinical instruction is given?—Yes, there is a very excellent hospital in Aberdeen where clinical lectures are delivered.

3726. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that you have in Aberdeen the means for an efficient medical school?—I do.

3727. You have a very good lunatic hospital in Aberdeen, have you not?—Yes.

[*The following paper was handed in:*]

UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

REGULATIONS to be observed in granting DEGREES in MEDICINE.

I.—Candidates for the degree of M. D. must be of the age of 21 years complete, previous to examination.

II.—Candidates must produce satisfactory certificates of moral character, and of having studied the Classics, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy, at a university, or at an academy of acknowledged reputation.

III.—All Candidates, with the exceptions mentioned below, must have been engaged in the study of medicine for at least four years; one of which must be passed at King's College, Aberdeen; and must produce evidence of having attended, in some recognized school of medicine, the following courses of lectures:—

Six Months' Courses.	
Anatomy	2 Courses.
Chemistry	1 Course.
Materia Medica	1 Course.
Surgery	1 Course.
Institutes of Medicine and Physiology	1 Course.
Practise of Medicine	1 Course.
Midwifery	1 Course.

Three Month's Courses.	
Dissections	2 Courses.
Practical Chemistry	1 Course.
Medical Jurisprudence	1 Course.
Clinical Surgery	1 Course.
Botany	1 Course.
Clinical Medicine	2 Courses.

Attendance on at least two of the above courses is requisite to constitute an *annus medicus*.

In addition to the above, the candidate must have attended for two years the wards of an hospital containing 100 beds; and during three months, a shop or dispensary for the compounding of medicine.

IV.—The preceding regulations to be strictly enforced in the case of all students who shall have commenced their medical studies at a period subsequent to 1st October 1840. But gentlemen who possess a license or diploma from any of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons or from the Apothecaries' Company, and who have been engaged for at least five years in the practise of medicine, will be admitted to examination, on producing their license or diploma, along with satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having studied the Classics at a university or academy of some acknowledged reputation.

V.—Those who have commenced their medical studies before October 1840, and who have not been in practice for five years, will be admitted to examination under the conditions prescribed in Section III. and in Section IV., with the exception of a year's residence at King's College.

VI.—Previous to examination each candidate must lodge with the professor of medicine the sum of 26 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, the same to be returned to him should he not obtain the degree.

VII.—The

A. Fyfe, Esq. M.D.

30 May 1848.

VII.—The examinations in medicine shall be conducted in presence of the Senatus by the professor of medicine, with the help of assessors to be appointed by the Senatus.

VIII.—Degrees in medicine shall be conferred at two stated periods annually; viz. at the close of the winter session of medical study, in April; and at the close of the summer session, in July.

IX.—All communications regarding medical degrees must be addressed to the professor of medicine.

King's College, November 1845.

William Henderson, Esq., M.D.; Examined.

W. Henderson, Esq., M.D.

3728. Sir *Henry Halford.*] YOU are connected with one of the Colleges of Aberdeen?—Yes, with Marischal College.

3729. What is your position?—I am Lecturer on Materia Medica.

3730. What is the relative position of the two colleges; is there any connexion between them?—No.

3731. They are perfectly distinct?—Yes, perfectly independent.

3732. Do you grant degrees?—Yes.

3733. What degrees?—Doctor of medicine and bachelor of medicine.

3734. Upon what conditions do you grant those degrees?—This paper contains the regulation of the curriculum and the examinations.

[*The following paper was handed in:*]

MARISCHAL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY, ABERDEEN.

REGULATIONS for granting MEDICAL DEGREES.

Curriculum.

I.—FOUR years of attendance on medical classes, of which one year may be passed at any recognized medical school; but three at least must be passed in a university, including one at least in this university. The attendance in each year to embrace not fewer than two medical classes of six months each, or one of six months, with two of three months each; but it will be held equivalent to one or four years of such attendance in a university: 1st, in a master of arts, to have attended one medical class while passing through the curriculum of arts; or 2dly, in any student to have attended a medical class in each of two years, along with classes in the curriculum of arts. The university attendance to include the following eight classes, each for a course of six months—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, Surgery, Practise of Medicine, Midwifery; and the following three classes, each for a course of three months—Botany, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence.

II.—Eighteen months of attendance on the medical and surgical practice of an hospital containing not fewer than 80 beds, along with attendance for six months on lectures on clinical medicine, and for three months on lectures on clinical surgery.

III.—Six months of compounding and dispensing of medicines in the laboratory of an hospital, or of a public dispensary, or of a licensed general practitioner, or of a regular dispensing druggist.

Exemption to Practitioners.

IV.—It will be held equivalent to the curriculum prescribed in the three regulations foregoing, to have obtained, upon examination, a diploma or a license in medicine or in surgery, from a university or other authority, established by law within the United Kingdom, and to have subsequently attended medical classes in this university during one winter session.

Examinations.

V.—The examination terms to be two in each year—the first to commence on the 20th of April, if a Wednesday, but if not, on the first Wednesday thereafter; the second on the 13th of October, if a Wednesday, but if not, on the first Wednesday thereafter.

VI.—Every candidate to undergo at least three separate professional examinations—the first, Pharmaceutical; the second, Surgical; the third, Medical; to be conducted partly in writing, as well as *vivâ voce*, and partly by demonstration.

The first to include Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and the Doctrines of Physics relating to Specific Gravities, to Gases and Vapours, and to Climate.

The second to include Anatomy, Institutes of Medicine, Surgery and the Doctrines of Chemistry and Physics, illustrative of Animal Structure and Function.

The third to include the Practise of Medicine, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Henderson, Esq., M.D.

30 May 1848.

VII.—Every candidate, not a master of arts, must undergo a preliminary examination on the Latin language, (the book to be used being Celsus de Medicina), and on the etymology of such terms in the medical sciences as are derived from the Latin and the Greek.

VIII.—Any candidate that so desires shall be admited to each one, or to any two, of his three professional examinations, at different terms; but not to the first examination, until the beginning of his third year of medical classes; nor to the second, until the end of his third year; nor to the third, until the end of his fourth year, and until he be 21 years of age; nor shall a greater interval than 18 months be allowed between two successive professional examinations, without a full renewal of the previous one or two. The preliminary examination must be passed at the same term as the first professional examination.

IX.—In order to be received for examination, certificates must have been lodged with the professor of medicine on the first day of the month of the examination term, showing that the candidate is of the required age, that he is of good moral character, and that he has passed through the requisite course of professional education. Along with such certificates, must be lodged a schedule, filled up in his own hand-writing, containing a list of them, and specifying such additional branches of education, professional and general, as he may have studied.

Conferring of Degrees.

X.—Medical degrees to be conferred at the close of each examination term.

XI.—The degree of bachelor of medicine may be conferred on any candidate who has passed the foregoing examinations.

XII.—The degree of doctor of medicine may be conferred on any candidate, after passing the foregoing examinations, if not under 22 years of age, or on any candidate who has been at least six months a bachelor of medicine of this university. The candidate, if a bachelor, shall state, in a written application, what opportunities of professional improvement he has enjoyed since he was made bachelor.

Fees for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Expense of Diploma - - - - - - - -	£. 1.

For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Expense of Diploma - - - - - - -	£. 1	£. 11.
Government Stamp - - - - - - -	10	

There are no Examiners' Fees.

Marischal College, Aberdeen, December 1840.

3735. This is with regard to your own students?—Yes, and with regard to others that may present themselves.

3736. Have you seen the paper, called the "Principles" and the "Outlines of a Bill"?—No; I have seen the "Outlines," but not the "Principles."

3737. Is there anything contained in those "Outlines of a Bill," to which you think objection may be made?—I should wish to premise, before giving any answer to that question, that as this paper has not been seen by those who sent me here, I have no instructions from them of their opinion in regard to it, because they had no opportunity of giving any opinion upon it; as soon as I could get a copy of it, I sent it down to them, but I have not had time to receive any answer from them yet.

3738. As far as your individual opinion goes, will you be good enough to express it with reference to that paper?—I should think that it might be desirable, if there was a provision inserted in the Bill, that there should be a portion of the council from Scotland and from Ireland, because as the Bill stands they may be all representatives of the bodies from England, without any representation from Scotland and Ireland, and I think it desirable that Scotland and Ireland should be represented.

3739. You do not think that the superintendence of the Secretary of State, and the appointment by the Secretary of State would be a sufficient security?—Yes, provided he were directed to appoint individuals representing the various countries; I should have no objection to his having the appointment, provided it was directed to be the representatives from the various countries.

3740. Mr. *Grogan*.] You would not object to his naming the individuals?—Not at all; I think it would be much better that he should have the appointment, for if it was made elective among the various bodies, I think it would lead to great heart-burnings among them.

3741. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Do you think that a provision in the Bill on that score is necessary to satisfy the public feeling in Scotland as well as in Ireland?—I could not say; it is a point upon which I have had no opportunity of knowing what the public feeling is.

3742. Is it your opinion that the measure would not be satisfactory without a provision being introduced to that effect, directing the Secretary of State to appoint Scotch gentlemen as the representatives of Scotland, and Irish gentlemen as the representatives of Ireland?—I should think it likely to be more satisfactory with that condition.

3743. Do you think it would be desirable that the representatives of two countries, Scotland and Ireland, should be vice-presidents, as stated by a witness who was examined here yesterday?—No; I do not see that that would be of much consequence.

3744. Sir *Henry Halford.*] Do you think it desirable that a member should be resident in Scotland?—Yes; I should think it would be rather desirable; he would, at all events, if he were resident in Scotland, become acquainted with the Scotch system of education, and the manner of working the Scotch Boards, and he would be better able to enter into their views, and to carry out the views of the various bodies, than an Englishman could possible be expected to be.

3745. Not forgetting the uniformity which it is a great object to secure?—Of course not.

3746. Mr. *Grogan.*] With the view of giving general satisfaction to Scotland, would you prefer that there should be a vice-president specially resident in Scotland, to be named in the Bill, or would you be satisfied with having a resident member of the council in Scotland?—I do not see that there would be much gain by having the name of vice-president given to him, because, of course, if he were vice-president he could only attend by coming to the place where the Board sits, and that he could do whether he were vice-president or not.

3747. Sir *Henry Halford.*] It will be merely a titular distinction?—Merely a titular distinction, which I apprehend would be reckoned as of no consequence in Scotland.

3748. Is there any other remark that you would wish to make with regard to that paper?—I should observe, that the other day the question was raised whether the secretaries should be medical or non-medical; now, as far as my opinion goes, I think it desirable that they should be medical, because they may have frequently questions to decide, which a non-professional man would be very ill adapted to judge of.

3749. There is nothing in the Bill which would prevent his being a medical man?—No.

3750. Mr. *Grogan.*] Will you explain what you mean by having questions to decide upon?—I should rather have said questions to report upon.

3751. Colonel *Mure.*] Do you think that a person, not a professional man, might, with the advice and assistance of professional men, be able to decide as judiciously as a gentleman who had his own peculiar views and feelings as a professional man?—Yes; the error of the expression which I made use of has so far led to that, but if he was called to decide upon a question, then he would be in the situation of one of the members of the council, and if he is merely a secretary to report to them, I apprehend he ought to report upon his own responsibility, and not upon the responsibility of others; at the same time, I do not consider it essential that he should be a medical man; I merely consider that it might be in some cases desirable.

3752. Mr. *Grogan.*] You regard it merely as a question of expediency, with a view of giving general satisfaction to the different branches of the medical profession?—Yes; it is in fact of very little consequence.

3753. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] That might be left probably in the discretion of the Secretary of State?—I think quite so: then perhaps it might be likely to give more general satisfaction to the members of the profession in Scotland, if the council were occasionally to hold meetings in Scotland; it might be perhaps more agreeable, for the Scotch professional men would think they were paid more attention to, than if everything was referred to London.

W. Henderson, Esq., M. D.

30 May 1848.

3754. You would not desire that there should be any express stipulation to that effect in the Bill?—No, I would not. The Committee will observe, from the paper I have handed in, that according to the regulations of Marischal College, the degree of doctor of medicine may be conferred upon any candidate after he is 22 years of age, and only the degree of bachelor on those who are under 22; by this Bill it is proposed to limit the degree of M.D. to 25, and I think no degree of bachelor of medicine is taken; perhaps it might be desirable that some other name than bachelor of medicine were adopted; but I think it would be desirable that some power should be left in the hands of the universities, of conferring a lower degree at a younger age than 25 or 26; I see it is here proposed that general practitioners shall be enrolled at the age of 22, after having been examined and admitted by the colleges; of course the universities cannot make general practitioners, it lies with the licensing bodies to do that, the universities can only give academical honours; I think it worth considering whether it might not be advisable to leave in the hands of the universities some power (provided this Bill takes it out, which I am not quite sure of) of conferring academical honours at a less age than 25, say at 22.

3755. Colonel *Mure*.] Are you not aware that in the conference between the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Faculties, an arrangement of that kind was proposed to be so far privately agreed to?—No, I was not aware of that; I was not present at any of the meetings of the conference.

3756. Then, understanding that such an arrangement had been made on the footing to which I have adverted, do you not think it very desirable that the arrangement should be confirmed by inserting a clause to that effect in the draft of the Bill?—Yes, I should think it desirable.

3757. You consider that the universities in Scotland which would take an interest in such an arrangement being made, would not feel satisfied unless they had some better guarantee than the mere understanding come to at the conference to which I have alluded?—I should think not.

3758. Mr. *G. Hamilton*.] Do you think it would be right that a general practitioner should be required to hold the degree of bachelor in medicine?—I do not think it is necessary; we do not know what a general practitioner is in Scotland; we are all what is in England called general practitioners, but we do not know the name, nor what idea to attach to it.

3759. Colonel *Mure*.] I understood you to say that you thought it would be desirable that the university should have the power of conferring such a degree, but not that it should be necessary for a person practising as a general practitioner, even with the Scotch university qualification, to hold such a degree or append it to his name?—No, I do not think it necessary: with respect to the "Outlines," at the top of the fourth page, and in several other clauses, reference is made to the length or duration of the medical studies, that the individual shall have "applied himself to medical and surgical studies during at least five years;" there is considerable vagueness there, and probably the university might be in some difficulty to find out what was exactly meant by "applying himself five years to medical studies;" there are several branches taught in Aberdeen, which are subsidiary to medicine, and which are commonly taken with the ordinary curriculum of arts; but whether they really constitute a part of medical education or not, has been, I believe, never decided; some students for example, have attended a course of chemistry two or three years before they really began to study medicine, and yet they have endeavoured to have that reckoned in as one of their years of studying medicine.

3760. Mr. *G. Hamilton*.] Would not any objection of that nature be met by the power which it is proposed to give to the Council of Medical Education to prescribe the curricula?—Unless they were to prescribe, not only the curriculum, but the exact order in which the curriculum was to be taken, I apprehend it would be without any effect.

3761. Do you think it desirable that the powers given to the council by the Bill should be very general, so as to enable them to direct the course of medical education, as well as to regulate the profession generally?—Unquestionably; I think it is most desirable, if a council is to be appointed, that it should have general

general powers; if it were limited it would be cramped in every possible way by having to deal with so many conflicting interests, and so many different bodies.

3762. Colonel *Mure.*] You do not think there is anything in that Bill, which unduly encroaches upon, or interferes with the privileges of the University of Aberdeen, excepting the alteration as to the period of acquiring the degree of M.D. and not providing a substitute in the way of a lower degree such as bachelor of medicine?—I have not been able to perceive any other respect in which it is interfered with, except those two; I see that the right of examination is still retained, and the power of adjusting the medical education, so far as it can be done, to the regulations of the Boards: in page 4, there is another clause in which I probably may misunderstand the expression which is made use of, but it seemed to me, in reading it over, to employ some unnecessary expression of difference between England and Scotland, in regard to general practitioners belonging to a college in the country in which they practise. It is said, in reference to England, that "Every person previously to being registered as a general practitioner in England, shall be required to enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England;" so far for England. Then, with regard to Scotland and Ireland, it says, "Every person previous to being registered as a general practitioner in Scotland or Ireland shall be required to enrol himself as a member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in that part of the United Kingdom in which he shall have received his letters testimonial," which seems to imply that a young man may take his education in Ireland, and receive his letters testimonial there, and enrol himself in Ireland, and then come over to Scotland, while he is required to enter into English bodies, in order to settle in England.

3763. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] The object of the Bill being to establish a complete reciprocity and equal qualifications, do you think the clause, as framed at present, is calculated to carry that out?—I think the clause would probably be fully more unexceptionable if the clause were to run, for instance, that previously to being registered, the general practitioner should be required to enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners if in England, and as a member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh or Dublin respectively, if in Scotland or Ireland, so as to make it completely reciprocal in the three countries. Then, with regard to the next clause, there is one observation that I would make, and I think it must be merely an erroneous expression introduced by accident into the clause in relation to the admission of surgeons; "That is to say, if in England, examined or admitted as a member by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also subsequently examined and admitted as a member by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or if in Scotland," observe, "examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, and admitted as a fellow or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland;" now, the fellow and licentiate are two very different grades in the Royal College of Surgeons, and I was not able to understand the meaning of that. The Committee will observe, that in the first part of the clause there is no account of the licentiate; it is merely that he "shall have been examined and admitted as a fellow by one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland;" but after that it says, "Fellow or Licentiate," which led me to think, in fact, that he was to be admitted upon a higher ground if he was a fellow than if he was merely a licentiate. I believe that the only other point to which I would wish to direct the attention of the Committee is on the 7th page, in regard to the imposition of penalties, "That penalties shall be imposed by summary process on all unregistered persons practising medicine or surgery." I should very much question the propriety of such an enactment, and I believe it would be very difficult to carry it out; in fact, I believe it is almost impossible to prevent the public having recourse to such persons, and quite impossible to prevent their taking advantage of the public.

3764. Sir *Henry Halford.*] You would allow the public to apply to anybody they chose?—I do not see how it is possible to prevent it; of course, all such persons if they should assume any public office, or should get into any public capacity, ought then to be liable to punishment; I see no objection therefore to the previous clause which, in fact, contains a statement to that effect.

3765. Colonel *Mure.*] You would not object to the penal part of the enactment, in regard to persons not qualified at all?—No, that follows.

W. Henderson, Esq., M. D.

30 May 1848.

3766. You would not allow a man to call himself a doctor?—Certainly not.

3767. That extends, you are aware, to the title of M. D. with regard to general practitioners in England?—Yes; there is one difficulty which has been suggested to me, in consequence of what I heard before this Committee, as to whether the university graduate of Aberdeen would be entitled to assume the appellation of doctor or not.

3768. Sir *Henry Halford.*] Not in England; it is considered that the title of doctor in England implies the degree of physician, and does not belong to the general practitioners; in Scotland it is different?—Yes; in fact the people give the title of doctor to all medical practitioners promiscuously.

3769. You are acquainted generally with the arrangements that have been made with the University of Edinburgh?—Yes, in a general way I am.

3770. Colonel *Mure.*] You are aware that some little difficulty has occurred to some professional gentlemen from the Scotch universities, in regard to that arrangement by which, when they came into practice as general practitioners in England, they should drop their honorary title of M.D. which they had hitherto been in the habit of holding; you do not apprehend as regards Aberdeen any objection or soreness on that ground?—I cannot say that; I have no authority to say anything in regard to what the university might feel; for my own part, I should not think it a matter of much consequence.

3771. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] With regard to the arrangement for having a single examination, in order to obtain a qualification in Scotland, do you apprehend any inconvenience from that, there being but one examination in that country, two examinations in England, and three examinations as suggested in Ireland, for the attainment of the same qualification?—We have in reality three examinations in Aberdeen.

3772. Are you aware that, under the proposed arrangement, there will be only one examination in Scotland for the general practitioners, that is, one sitting?—We have three examinations; the rule is, "Every candidate to undergo at least three separate professional examinations; the first, pharmaceutical; the second, surgical; the third, medical; to be conducted partly in writing, as well as *vivâ voce*, and partly by demonstration." The eighth regulation says, "Any candidate that so desires shall be admitted to each one, or to any two of his three professional examinations at different terms."

3773. That is for the university degree?—Yes.

3774. My question had reference to the qualification proposed to be given under the arrangement to medical practitioners?—Would it interfere with the university practice?

3775. No, not at all; my question applied to a person not going to the university, but endeavouring to acquire his qualification for examination before the body who are to examine in Scotland?—I think it would be preferable if a uniformity of practice were adopted; I do not suppose that the bodies in Scotland would make any objection to dividing the examination into two.

3776. Sir *Henry Halford.*] Are you aware of the arrangement that has been made with regard to the examination for appointing assessors?—Yes; and here is a minute of the Senatus of Marischal College, which concludes, "The Senatus empower Dr. Macrobin to express to Dr. Henderson their desire, that so far as may appear advantageous under present circumstances, the terms of the minute of agreement of date the 9th October 1844, between this University and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, should be adhered to."

3777. That is understood to be the arrangement that is desired by Marischal College?—Yes; they are quite prepared to act upon that arrangement.

3778. Mr. *G. Hamilton.*] Have you any other suggestion that you wish to offer to the Committee upon the subject before them?—No, I think not, from anything that I have heard; I apprehend, in so far as we are concerned, there is nothing further of any importance that I could suggest.

Martis, 6° die Junii, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir R. H. Inglis.	Sir H. Halford.
Mr. French.	Mr. Wakley.
Mr. Grogan.	Colonel Mure.
Mr. Hamilton.	

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Reverend *Philip Wynter*, D.D., President of St. John's College, Oxford; Examined.

The Rev. *P. Wynter*, D.D.

6 June 1848.

3779. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] THE Committee understand that you attend here on the part of the University of Oxford, to represent its views with respect to its interests in relation to the profession of medicine?—I do.

3780. The Committee are aware of the existing privileges of the two universities with respect to the power of granting degrees to practise in medicine in any portion of the empire, excepting in London and seven miles round London?—It is so. The expression in the Charter is, *Per totum Angliæ regnum.*

3781. Will you state to this Committee what is the mind of the university, so far as you are authorized to represent it, with respect to the continuance of its existing privilege in that respect?—My impression is, that the university wishes to retain the privilege of licensing to practise, within the same boundaries at all events, as those which it has hitherto enjoyed.

3782. Will you further state to the Committee what are the qualifications which the university system in Oxford is able to furnish in respect to the gentlemen receiving the degrees in medicine?—It is required of all persons who propose to take degrees in medicine, that they should pass through the usual course in arts, and take a degree in arts.

3783. By the usual course in arts, the Committee understand a regular examination in theology, in classics, and in mathematics?—It may be in mathematics.

3784. In logic?—It may be in logic; the alternative of either mathematics or logic.

3785. But in every case every gentleman destined for the medical profession, and educated for such profession in Oxford, has to commence his qualifications by instruction received by him in theology, and instruction received by him in classics, and, at his discretion, either in mathematics or in logic?—Yes.

3786. Does that course furnish, in your judgment, the substrata of a liberal education upon which may be built the superstructure of professional education?—That is my impression, and that is the impression of the university at large, I believe.

3787. Do you consider that such education so commencing and so terminating furnishes annually to the profession of medicine in England a large and liberal supply of persons qualified to adorn that profession by the highest branches of learning connected with any science?—I think so.

3788. Have you in Oxford any means of instructing a gentleman educated for the medical profession in hospital practice?—There is a hospital of very considerable repute, though not a very large one, called the Radcliffe Infirmary.

3789. Is attendance in that hospital made part of the course of education of gentlemen who receive the medical degrees in the University of Oxford?—Not necessarily.

The Rev. *P. Wynter*, D.D.

6 June 1848.

3790. What evidence have you of qualification for practice in respect to the degrees conferred in the University of Oxford?—It is required of all persons who propose themselves for the degree of bachelor of medicine, to undergo an examination in the theory and practice of medicine, in anatomy, physiology, pathology and materia medica, and, moreover, in chemistry and botany, in so far as those sciences may appear likely to illustrate the science and art of medicine, and it is at the discretion of the examiners to examine any candidate in all those or in any part of them, as it may seem good to them; and in addition to those, it is required that they should be acquainted with the ancient writers in medicine, Hippocrates, Aretœus, Galen and Celsus, and that they should be examined, at least, in two of those authors.

3791. From what do you read that?—From one of the university statutes on the subject of medicine, as it is noted in the Corpus Statutorum, titulus sextus, sectio quinta.

3792. Has that statute been regularly in force since the date of its enactment?—It has; the date of its enactment is 1833; I believe it is there stated the date of the month in which it was confirmed.

3793. What is the average number of gentlemen admitted to the degree of bachelor of medicine and doctor of medicine respectively in the University of Oxford?—I believe the number is very small; I believe it is not more than about three of either annually.

3794. Is that the average number since the date of this statute, or was there a higher or a lower average previous to the enactment of that statute?—I am not acquainted with the fact; I should not consider that it has been more since the date of the statute; I do not think it has materially varied. I ought to add, that there are some persons who have been allowed to offer themselves for examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine who were not originally members of the university, but of some other academical bodies from which they have been incorporated into ours; in which case the requirement is, that they shall present testimonials by which it shall appear that they have performed all the exercises which are required in their university, whatever it may be, for the degree of bachelor in arts; and moreover, it requires that no person should be incorporated as a graduate in medicine who has not passed the examination in arts, and done everything else which is required by this particular statute of members of our own university.

3795. When you say incorporated from other universities, will you state to this Committee to what universities you extend that privilege?—To Cambridge and Dublin.

3796. Then you consider that both at Cambridge and in Dublin there is the same security for an adequate substratum in the education of a scholar and a gentleman, which you prescribe for those directly educated for the profession of medicine in your own university?—As far as I am acquainted with the practice and the statutes of Cambridge, the education would be equivalent in every respect to ours; with reference to Dublin, I believe the residence required there is not so strict as that required at Cambridge and Oxford, and that therefore, what may be called the moral education or discipline there, is not attained to the same extent that it is in our university.

3797. You mean that there is not that evidence of attainment which you conceive to be furnished by the statutes and regulations of Cambridge as well as of Oxford?—That is my belief; perhaps I ought to say that there does not seem to be quite the same security for moral training which there is at our university; but I should be very sorry to say anything in prejudice of the University of Dublin, because it may be that the greater number of those who do pass for the medical degrees may have precisely the same training within the walls of the university, and for the same time as those at Oxford.

3798. All you mean is that you have not that necessary evidence which you think you have in the case of those who are incorporated from the University of Cambridge?—That is all.

3799. The standard of general education being, it is presumed, as high in Dublin as in Oxford, or as in Cambridge?—Quite so.

3800. You consider that the annual admission of the number which you represent as infused into the profession through the means of the University of Oxford, while it cannot be detrimental to any, is beneficial to the general character of the profession by raising the standard of education?—I think so; and

The Rev. *P. Wynter*, D.D.

6 June 1848.

and that is the impression and opinion of a great many persons whom I have had an opportunity of talking with in Oxford on the subject.

3801. Have you any evidence which you can furnish from professional men, not educated either in Oxford or in Cambridge, or in Dublin as to the advantages which the profession as such derives from the high standard of education adopted there?—No; I was going on to say that not only do I consider it of great importance to the medical profession that the number, small as it is, which we educate and send out into the profession every year should be so continued, but it is of great importance to the university also in retaining its character as an university, and that any step which might be taken by the Legislature to diminish that number would be very detrimental indeed to the university, supposing it had the effect of diminishing or putting an end altogether to our degrees in medicine.

3802. You consider that the university as such would not be complete, unless it included the means of educating and qualifying for the discharge of their duties, gentlemen intended for the three great professions of theology, law and medicine?—Exactly so.

3803. Do you wish the Committee to understand that they have all the adjunct sciences, with reference to medicine, in active operation, so far as the existence and exertions of professors to each of those adjunct sciences may be requisite?—We consider it so; I made an omission in enumerating the requirements of persons who were candidates for the degree of bachelor of medicine; it is required, and that is a very important fact, that when each candidate presents himself to the Regius Professor for examination, he should place in his hands certificates by which it shall appear that he has paid diligent attention, though the time is not specified, but I imagine it may rest with the examiner, to say whether such or such a time shall have been sufficient or not, that he has devoted his time and diligent attention to the curing of diseases, as well as to hearing lectures at some hospital, of a more respectable class and note, and that hospital may be any one in England, in London, or even abroad, we receive certificates from them.

3804. *Chairman.*] What are the words in that statute?—The words are "Quo quidem tempore, professori in manus literas certificatorias tradendas curabit, quibus se, apud quoddam melioris notæ Nosocomium, cum morbis curandis interfuisse, tum lecturis audiendis diligentem operam dedisse, liquido constet."

3805. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] You do not seem sure as to the time which the university requires that a candidate for medicine should have attended a hospital?—No.

3806. Can you state to the Committe how much time, at all events, he must have been employed in preparing himself for such degree, by passing through what is called a course of arts in Oxford. At what age, generally speaking, does he enter; at what age, generally speaking, does he take his first degree of bachelor of arts, and at what age can he take his degree of bachelor of medicine?—The average age is considered to be at 18, at which a young man enters the university; the time at which he would take his first degree, that of bachelor of arts, or rather the earliest time at which he would pass his examination for that degree would be in the thirteenth term, that is in something more than three years from his matriculation; consequently, that would make him about the age of 21, or a little more; and from that time, of course, he would have opportunities of devoting himself to the study of medicine, he not being privileged to take the degree of bachelor of medicine, until he has completed 28 terms, that is seven years; that would of course bring him to about 25, or a little more than that before he could take the bachelor of medicine degree.

3807. What interval would elapse, according to the rules of the university, between his being admitted to the degree of bachelor of medicine and his being admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine?—He cannot be admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine until he has completed three full years.

3808. In other words, he cannot be admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine till he shall have attained, on the average, the age of 28 years?—About that.

3809. Does the university grant a license to those who are bachelors of medicine, to practise, or is such license confined to those who are doctors of medicine?—It is not confined to doctors of medicine; it is granted to bachelors of medicine.

The Rev. *P. Wynter*, D.D.

6 June 1848.

3810. At the age of 25?—Yes.

3811. But upon the average, not before that period?—Very seldom, indeed.

3812. Is there a distinct examination for the degree of doctor of medicine, as compared with that for the degree of bachelor of medicine?—There is.

3813. What are the requirements which entitle a gentleman educating for the medical profession, and having already received the degree of bachelor of medicine, to ask from the university the degree of doctor of medicine?—All that is required, I think, is a dissertation which he shall read before the Regius Professor.

3814. When, therefore, he shall have obtained his degree of bachelor of medicine, he will practically have finished the education which you require, as sufficient to entitle him to receive a license to practise?—Yes.

3815. Then the Committee understand that the qualifications are, first, a liberal education in what is technically called arts, and secondly, evidence of attendance at lectures in chemistry, in botany, and above all in anatomy, with attendance at some hospital, *melioris notæ*?—Just so.

3816. Have you reason to believe, from your intercourse with the members of the medical profession in Oxford, that such examination is conducted in the way in which you yourself, as a bystander in the profession, but interested in the credit of the university, would desire?—I have reason to think that it is of a very strict nature.

3817. You yourself have been of the ruling body of the University of Oxford, having filled the office of Vice-chancellor?—I have.

3818. And from your experience as such, you concur in the recommendations which the Committee in your first answer understood you to give, that it is expedient that the university should retain the power which it exercises at present?—That is my opinion.

3819. Do you, or do you not consider, that the university has forfeited its claim to the continuance of the confidence which it has enjoyed from society in England for the last 300 years, during which it has exercised that privilege?—Whatever confidence it has enjoyed, I consider has not only not been forfeited, but has been increased by the steps taken in the university to perfect the system of examination.

3820. You consider it essential then, as a part of the general system which constitutes an university, that it should retain the faculty of medicine as one of the three faculties in which it is to educate young men, and you consider that its qualifications for instructing young men in such faculty are adequate, looking internally to its own course, and externally to the advantage which it derives from requiring evidence of attendance on hospitals elsewhere?—I think so.

3821. Do you consider that it would be for the interest either of the profession, taken separately, or of the community at large, that any privileges now enjoyed by the English universities, your own university in particular, should or should not be continued?—I think that the University of Oxford, speaking for that alone, has a claim that it should be continued.

3822. *Chairman.*] The University of Oxford, the Committee understand, gives two degrees in medicine; the degree of bachelor of medicine, and the degree of doctor of medicine?—Yes.

3823. The second degree always implies the first?—Yes.

3824. You never give the degree of doctor of medicine, except to a person who has already acquired the degree of bachelor of medicine?—Never.

3825. In order to entitle a party to take the degree of bachelor of medicine, the Committee understand he must have previously taken the degree of bachelor of arts?—He must have passed the examination for a bachelor's degree in arts.

3826. It is not necessary that he should take the degree?—It is not.

3827. In point of fact, do they pass the examination without taking the degree of bachelor of arts?—Continually; the same examination is required of the students in all faculties, arts, medicine and law. In the case of arts they become bachelors of arts; it is their first degree; in the case of students in medicine and law, they become students in those faculties, and put on what is called the Students' Gown in Medicine and Law, and of course the first degree is the bachelor's degree, which is at the end of 28 terms, or 7 years.

3828. Then the Committee understand the case to be, that it is not the examination for the bachelorship of arts, which is necessary to entitle a person to become

become a bachelor of medicine merely, but there is the same examination in the case of a bachelor of law, or of divinity, or of arts?—Exactly so, it is the first examination.

3829. Of course the student in medicine goes on to his medical degrees, and the student of arts goes on to his degrees in arts?—Yes, just so.

3830. And the education which is required before a party is entitled to take that initiatory examination constitutes the general preparatory education which you require from the students of medicine?—Yes, the curriculum in fact of every student.

3831. May we take the liberty of asking you what means of education the university itself affords in medicine?—There are various lectures in the different medical sciences, and anatomy, and also chemistry and botany.

3832. May we ask you to enumerate the classes which you consider as those which give education for a medical student that exist in the University of Oxford?—Anatomy of course.

3833. Have you lectures in anatomy?—Yes.

3834. Occupying how much time?—That I could hardly say, but there are lectures every term.

3835. Is it a complete course of lectures?—Yes.

3836. Of how many lectures will that course consist?—I think the number is eight in each course, but that would depend upon the general statutes of the university.

3837. What means have you in the university of prosecuting the study of anatomy by actual dissection, is there a class for practical anatomy?—There used to be in my recollection; I do not know whether there is now; I suppose not; there used to be a subject every term, I think.

3838. Is attendance on that course, consisting of eight lectures, without a course of practical anatomy, in which the human subject is actually dissected, considered as a course of anatomy in the statutes of the University of Oxford?—It would be so, I conceive; I imagine that that would be considered sufficient; but I really can hardly say; I can merely speak to the fact of the professor lecturing on anatomy.

3839. Do those eight lectures form a complete course of instruction in anatomy in the opinion of the University of Oxford, or is there any private tuition connected with that course of eight lectures?—I do not know that there is any private tuition.

3840. As to the other sciences of medicine, is there a lecturer on pathology?—That I do not know.

3841. Are there lectures given in the University of Oxford in the practice of medicine?—Yes, I believe there are.

3842. Do you know the extent of that course?—No, I do not; and I cannot say positively whether there are any or not.

3843. The Committee wish you to enumerate what are the particular classes, and the length of the course of each, which constitute the proper curriculum of medical education as given *inter parietes* of the university, not including external education?—I do not know that I am competent to give that.

3844. With respect to chemistry, what is the course?—There is a professor of chemistry, who goes through a course of lectures every term.

3845. What is the extent of that course?—I believe that there must be eight lectures; at least, that is the provision with regard to that.

3846. And practically, how long is the course?—It lasts during the term, which is about six weeks.

3847. Is the attendance on one course considered a sufficient education in chemistry, or do the statutes require more?—That will depend entirely upon the requirement of the Regius Professor; the statutes do not require it.

3848. How does the sufficiency of the course depend upon the requirement of of the Regius Professor?—The Regius Professor will ascertain, by examination, the sufficiency.

3849. Whether the pupil has acquired during one course sufficient knowledge?—Yes; there is no provision, that I am aware of, which requires that the candidate for the degree of bachelor of medicine should positively attend those courses; but that would come out in the course of examination, because those subjects are particularly required.

The Rev. *P. Wynter*, D.D.

6 June 1848.

3850. Is there a course of practical chemistry as distinguished from general chemistry?—I believe that the Chemistry Professor gives lectures in both.

3851. Have you any chair, or are there any lectures given in your university upon the institutions of medicine or physiology?—In physiology, I believe there are.

3852. And that course also is a course of eight lectures?—Yes; not less than eight lectures must form a course.

3853. Are there lectures given upon surgery?—Not that I am aware of.

3854. Upon materia medica and pharmacy?—I believe, certainly, in materia medica.

3855. Is there a course of lectures upon that subject?—Yes, that is one of the subjects.

3856. And consisting of eight lectures also?—They are all the same; there should not be less than that.

3857. Are there clinical lectures given?—There are clinical lectures given.

3858. What is the course of clinical lectures?—I suppose that the same course would be required by the university; I am not aware whether they consist of a greater number or not.

3859. Do you mean that eight lectures upon clinical science form the full course?—The university requires no more.

3860. The Committee wish to know what makes a course of lectures?—Not less than eight for one course of lectures.

3861. You mentioned that you have a very good hospital in Oxford; what are the number of beds in the hospital?—I believe about 130 or 140 beds.

3862. Are there lectures upon midwifery?—No, not that I am aware of; not in the university.

3863. In medical jurisprudence?—Not that I know of.

3864. Upon pathology?—I believe so; but those are points really that I must confess a little ignorance about; I know generally what lectures are proposed to be given every term, and what are actually given; but still there may be some of which I do not know.

3865. The Committee understand that there are lectures given upon the cognate sciences; natural history, for instance?—Yes.

3866. In how many branches of natural history?—I really do not know that.

3867. Is there a course on botany?—There is botany, certainly; I suppose that would be chiefly what would be given.

3868. Is there anything in zoology, or is there any general professor of natural history?—No, I am not aware of that at all.

3869. Is there any general course of natural history?—No, I think not; we have no chair of natural history.

3870. Are there any other branches of natural history, zoology and mineralogy?—There is a lectureship on mineralogy.

3871. Are any of those professorships of recent institution?—Mineralogy and geology, I think, were established by George the 4th, when Regent.

3872. May a candidate appear and take his examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine, founding his claim upon such education as the university is able to afford *inter parietes*?—No, not so; because he must produce certificates of having attended lectures at some hospital of note.

3873. Do not you consider the hospital in Oxford a hospital *melioris notæ*?—I do not know whether it would be accepted or not.

3874. Supposing that he must go out of Oxford to get better clinical lectures and clinical instruction, are the other classes, classes attendance upon which would be taken as a proper ground of instruction in the other departments of medical science?—I should think so.

3875. Such as physiology, anatomy, pathology, and the practise of medicine?—I do not know about anatomy; I think it very likely, but I do not know the fact, that attendance at the Radcliffe Infirmary might be considered sufficient.

3876. What the Committee wish to know is this; does the University of Oxford afford, within its own walls, those means of instruction in medicine which satisfy the requirements of the statutes, in order to qualify the student for examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine?—I should think not all. I am not prepared to answer the question with certainty, not being a medical man; the object

object which I had in view was to state to the Committee that we considered that we were entitled to retain the privileges we now have.

3877. The question put is this, to what extent the university does of itself furnish the medical instruction which it requires from an applicant for the degree of medicine under those statutes?—The only thing that I can state is, that there are certain professorships in the sciences connected with medicine, and that they are in actual operation, and that the lectures are *bonâ fide*.

3878. Are the Committee to understand that you cannot give them a clear answer to the point, as to whether there are any branches in which the statutes and the practical course in giving degrees, require examination which are external to the university?—There may be some, for instance, anatomy.

3879. Is there any case in which the university does not consider itself as providing within its walls sufficient medical instruction to enable a party to obtain a degree in medicine; is there any case of that sort?—The university has no hospital attached to it.

3880. But there is a hospital in the town of Oxford?—There is; I am not a medical man, and cannot tell the particulars, but it depends upon the examination a man may pass; his preparation for it may have been acquired in the university on many subjects.

3881. What external education does the university admit, as equivalent to what it furnishes itself?—It seems to me that the result is what the university looks to in the examination for the degree.

3882. Is the university indifferent as to where the education of the student is acquired?—Of course it would not be altogether indifferent; but at the same time it accepts certificates of attendance on hospitals elsewhere.

3883. What would the result be with respect to attendance on the schools in Scotland, for example?—I really do not know; the university itself does not prescribe beyond attendance upon the Medical Professor's lectures; it requires that the parties shall attend the Medical Professor's lectures.

3884. We have heard you read the statute which requires attendance upon certain Medical Professors' lectures, those being given *inter parietes* of the university, and that the only exception that is mentioned as education to be taken *extra parietes* is, in the case of a hospital of note?—What the statute itself states is, that every candidate for the degree of bachelor of medicine, shall have paid his attention to the study of medicine for three full years; that is 12 terms.

3885. Does three full years mean 12 terms?—Yes, four terms in the year we have.

3886. That makes 12 terms, then?—Yes.

3887. Must he have attended all the four terms each of the three years?—No.

3888. If three full years mean 12 terms, how many terms must a student attend in order to have the requirement of three years?—It is not necessary he should attend all, certainly.

3889. How many?—I can hardly say.

3890. One in each year?—I do not know, really; I should not like to say that.

3891. The Committee wish to know, in the attendance of three years how many terms must a party attend?—That I really cannot say; I do not know.

3892. Would it do if he attended three terms in one year of the three years?—I dare say it might; I do not know.

3893. Then it is not necessary, you think, that he should attend one term every year?—I cannot say.

3894. Would it satisfy the requirement of the statute, if he attended three terms in the year, after he had taken his examination as bachelor of arts, and then did not attend the university during the next two years; that is to say, there being nine terms successively in the university, none of which he had attended?—I really cannot say that it is required that he should do so.

3895. Do you happen to know how it is in practice?—I do not recollect whether it is required or not, that he should have attended courses of lectures during the whole of the time.

3896. And you cannot tell the Committee, I think you said, to what extent education in schools (I do not say universities merely, but in known schools) would be received as equivalent to attendance upon the university lectures?—I do not know what amount of attendance; it is not specified.

The Rev. *P. Wynter*, D.D.

6 June 1848.

3897. Is anything specified in the statutes about that, except in the case of the Infirmary?—He must satisfy the Regius Professor and the examiners of his proficiency, and bring certificates of his having attended.

3898. Attended what?—Attended at a hospital of better note.

3899. "Nosocomium" in the statute means simply a hospital?—Only that it is specified, "cum morbis curandis interfuisse, tum lecturis audiendis."

3900. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] You come here to state the right of the university to retain its powers of granting degrees, assuming that such right has not been forfeited by any misconduct on the part of those to whom the privilege has been entrusted?—Yes, that is my object in coming here.

3901. You do not consider yourself as competent to instruct the Committee as to the details of the course of medical education, which details have satisfied, and do satisfy the examiners appointed specially for that purpose?—I certainly am not competent to that; I did not contemplate it, otherwise I would have made myself acquainted with those particular facts.

3902. *Chairman.*] Is there any education required in the interval between the time of obtaining the degree of bachelor of medicine, and obtaining the degree of doctor of medicine?—There is not; the only requirement is, that he should read a dissertation in the schools before the Regius Professor.

3903. And that publicly?—Yes.

3904. Who are the examiners?—The Regius Professor, and two others who shall be appointed yearly by the Vice-chancellor.

3905. What is the department of the Regius Professor?—Medicine.

3906. And the examiners are what?—Two other doctors of medicine, who shall be appointed every year by the Vice-chancellor, when the examination is about to take place.

3907. Are those doctors of medicine necessarily members of the university?—Yes.

3908. Are they generally resident in the university, or how are they chosen?—They are generally resident, I think; but there is no reason why they should not be non-resident.

3909. Those three persons form the body of examinators?—Yes.

3910. Do you know in what branches they examine?—That I do not know, except as the statute shows.

3911. Do you know if the examination is a rigorous examination or not?—There is this fact which I know, of course I do not speak it invidiously, but within these last two years there have been instances of persons who have passed the examination of the College of Physicians who have been rejected at Oxford.

3912. Who have been licentiates of the College of Physicians in London, and have been rejected at Oxford?—Yes.

3913. Upon the ground of their want of proficiency?—Precisely so; there are two instances of that within two years; I have several down here, but the names of course I cannot mention.

3914. Are the examinations held in private?—No; the examinations are open to all persons who are above a certain degree, that is, all above the degree of bachelor of arts, and all under-graduates who have passed their examination for the degree of bachelor of arts, are admitted.

3915. Do you happen to know if in those cases of rejection it was for the want of sufficient medical knowledge of the parties?—I cannot tell that.

3916. Are there more examinations than one upon the admission to the degree of bachelor of medicine?—Only one, I believe.

3917. Conducted at the same time?—At the same time.

3918. Who prescribes the subject of the dissertation that is required to be read?—The Regius Professor would judge whether the subject was a proper one or not.

3919. He prescribes the subject, or approves of it if proposed?—Exactly.

3920. What is the nature of the dissertation; is it written simply, or is it printed and kept; is it in the form of a thesis, or what is it?—There is no provision for its being printed.

3921. In whose presence is it read?—It is read publicly before the Regius Professor.

3922. It is presumed that there is no instance of the degree of doctor of medicine

medicine being refused in respect of the insufficiency of the dissertation?—I am not aware of that.

3923. You never grant a license to practise medicine except to a bachelor of medicine?—We do not; we have the power of granting it to surgeons, but we do not.

3924. Has the University the right in law, by any Charter or Act of Parliament, to grant licenses to practise medicine, *totum Angliæ regnum*?—Yes.

3925. Does that depend upon charters?—Charters confirmed by the Act of Parliament.

3926. And the only exception to that is London?—Yes; and seven miles round.

3927. There you are excluded by the peculiar privileges of the College of Physicians?—Yes.

3928. Do you happen to know if any weight is given in the University of Oxford to degrees obtained in the Scotch universities or colleges?—No; I do not think there is any special consideration given to them.

3929. Would attendance at any of the principal schools of medicine in Scotland, which I dare say you will allow me to mention are of some note, such as Edinburgh and Glasgow, be received as attendance on classes, or would it just take its weight according to the general information and amount of instruction of the students as appearing in the examination; that is to say, would a certificate of attendance on a class at Edinburgh or Glasgow, where the class must be of six months' duration, and six lectures in a week, be received as attendance upon a similar class, or would the result of the education only be taken, that is, the student's proficiency at his examination?—I do not think it would be received as an attendance upon a similar class; the student would, of course, have the benefit of it in his general proficiency.

3930. How many degrees do you grant in the year upon the average?—I think not more than about three in medicine.

3931. Does that include bachelors and doctors in medicine?—I think about three probably of each; it is a very small number; we chiefly rely of course upon our examination.

3932. Have you given any attention to the subject of the regulation of medical education, with reference to a general license for practitioners of the different classes through the kingdom?—That has not been considered.

3933. Personally, have you?—No, I cannot say that I have; I am a member of the committee of the university on the subject of medicine; but that has not been brought before them.

3934. Have you considered the matter which has been the subject of so many proposed Bills in Parliament for the last five or six years; namely, the establishment of a medical council?—Yes, that has been before us.

3935. And the propriety of a system of registration?—Yes.

3936. Have you formed any opinion about that as connected with the interests of your university?—I do not see how it would bear upon us.

3937. Are your licentiates entitled to practise at all as general practitioners, or only as proper physicians?—As proper physicians, I suppose.

3938. Not as surgeons?—Not as surgeons; though we have the power of licensing surgeons; but it has not been used for some years.

3939. You give a license only as connected with the degrees?—That is all.

3940. Who is the Regius Professor?—Dr. Kidd.

3941. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] Is there not also a Clinical Professor in the university?—There is.

3942. Is there not an Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy?—Yes.

3943. Is there not an Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry also, and the practice of medicine?—Yes.

3944. Is there not a Reader Professor in Anatomy?—There is.

John Haviland, Esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic of the University of Cambridge; Examined.

3945. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] YOU have been present during the examination of Dr. Wynter?—I have.

3946. Do you or do you not concur in the general estimate which he has given of the expediency of the qualifications required by the University of Oxford being

J. Haviland, Esq. M.D.

6 June 1848.

continued, and do you regard the estimate of the qualifications which Dr. Wynter has stated to be required in the University of Oxford to be analogous to those which you also require in your University of Cambridge?—Yes, I think we inquire more into the medical qualifications of our candidates for degrees, than they appear to do at Oxford.

3947. You require therefore the same general education, and you require as superinduced what you consider as a higher standard?—I do not say a higher standard; we make more particular inquiries, because we examine more particularly into their qualifications.

3948. Will you be pleased to state to the Committee, without repeating what Dr. Wynter has stated in respect to the requirements of Oxford, what further evidence you require in respect to medical qualifications, from those whom you admit to degrees, beyond that required in the University of Oxford?—I do not know that I can do better than lay before the Committee a summary of our medical proceedings, which was printed three or four years ago for the instruction of the students; we have given the general studies here for candidates that are required at Cambridge, from the beginning to the end; that may, perhaps, satisfy the Committee better than my giving them the details myself.

3949. Will you have the goodness to read it?—I should explain, in the first place, that we have two examinations before a man takes the M.D. degree; he is examined, first of all, for a bachelor's degree, and after that examination he is examined for the license; the bachelorship does not carry a license to practise with it; we have two separate examinations, the first is elementary, and the second more especially practical.

3950. *Chairman.*] Do you require any preparatory education?—We require a preparatory education, inasmuch as a man must pass a former examination before the university on elementary classical subjects and divinity.

3951. Is that the same examination as that which is taken for the bachelor of arts?—Yes, precisely.

3952. How many years' attendance at the university does that education require?—It requires three years' actual residence, that is nine terms; our terms are only three in the year instead of four; the same length of time as the Oxford four terms, but divided into three terms.

3953. Then a party applying for this preparatory examination in arts must have attended three years at the university?—No, scarcely two; it depends upon the time of his entering; if he entered, as most of our men do, at this time of year, he would be examined in arts in the following March or April twelvemonth; that is short of two years.

3954. What is the average age at which students enter?—Much the same as at Oxford; I think about 18 or 19 they come to college.

3955. About 20 or 21 they may have passed this examination in arts?—Not in arts.

3956. But the preparatory examination?—Yes, what we term the previous examination.

3957. Then after that, what interval elapses before he can take his examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine?—He cannot take his examination until he has been in the fifth year; generally his examination is in the fifth year from his entry; allow me to explain that he must be of five years' standing; he may have resided all this time, generally they only reside three years; two years are spent away from Cambridge.

3958. That is, may be spent away?—Practically, they generally are away; there is no compulsion; I never knew of but one instance in which a man did not leave Cambridge after three years.

3959. Then, in point of fact, he may apply for his examination to be taken for the degree of bachelor of medicine?—Yes.

3960. You do not license him, we understand?—We do not license the bachelor at all.

3961. But being a bachelor, he may apply for a license?—Yes, of a certain standing.

3962. Within what time after he obtains his degree of bachelor of arts?—He may pass the examination if he pleases; I should explain that we have two examinations in the year, one in November and one in May; a man cannot pass those two examinations in succession; there must be an interval of one; so that if

if he passes in the June examination, he cannot appear again till the following June.

3963. A year must elapse before he can obtain his license?—Yes.

3964. When does he get the degree of M.D.?—Five years after that; it cannot be shorter than 10 years, and it may be 11.

3965. Then in that way, as the Committee understand it, he would get his license at about the age of 22 or 23?—He would not get his license under six years; that would be 24 or 25.

3966. And the degree of doctor of medicine, when?—At 28 or 29. Will you allow me to explain another thing to the Committee; we have two modes of proceeding for the degree of doctor of physic, that is the shortest; the other method occupies more time; a man in that case takes the degree of master of arts, but not the degree of bachelor of medicine at all, and being master of arts of two years' standing, he applies for a license to practise; he cannot then take his degree of doctor till five years after that; so that there are 14 years from the time of his entering the university before he gets his doctor's degree. A great many persons do that, I myself did; it was 14 years before I took a doctor's degree. Having given that explanation, if the Committee will give me leave, I will read to them the regulations: "A student before he can become a bachelor of physic, must have entered on his sixth year, computed from the date of his first admission at the university, have resided nine terms, and have passed the previous examination;" this is required for an M.B. Then, "a bachelor of arts may become a bachelor of physic after having entered on his sixth year, computed from the date of his first admission at the university, provided that one year at least has intervened between his final determination in arts and his admission to the degree of bachelor of physic." He must be in his sixth year, and there must have been a year's interval between the two, then the exercises for this degree are one act and one opponency. Perhaps it will be requisite to explain to you, what the act and the opponency mean; the act is, that a person who takes his degree in the public schools mounts a kind of pulpit, where he reads a dissertation for about half an hour, upon some physiological, anatomical, or pathological question, or some practical question, and then some one, either the professor or some other person, generally some other man who is going to take a degree, brings arguments in a syllogistic form, which the act, as we term him, must defend, and they dispute this point; and the professor sits in the chair and moderates between them.

3967. Is that a serious discussion?—Yes, very much so. After this process has gone on, he defends another subject; which second subject is given by the professor; the first is chosen by himself. After this disputation has gone on, the professor reads a lecture upon the second subject. Sometimes there are a great number of them; I have had as many as 20 or 30 acts in the year. It was formerly considered as giving a lecture—a *prelectionis*, as we are required by the statutes. The bachelor of physic, therefore, gives one act, and the opponency is the man who has the exercise of bringing argument against the other corresponding to that. Then the candidate for the degree of bachelor of physic "must previously to the performance of these exercises, in addition to the examination by the Regius Professor of Physic, be examined by the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry and Botany, and the Downing Professor of Medicine," forming a Board of five. "This examination may take place any time in the fifth year after admission, but not earlier." Then they are required to have "diligently attended the lectures of the Regius Professor of Physic for two terms, and must bring to him certificates of examination by the above professors, and of attendance on their lectures, in case the course of lectures of the Professor of Botany consist of not less than 20 lectures, and the courses of lectures of the Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry and of the Downing Professor of Medicine, of not less than 50 lectures each. They must also deliver to the Regius Professor of Physic certificates of having been diligently employed in attendance on medical lectures, and the practice of some well-known hospital for two years, or for as long a time as they have been absent from the university during their under-graduateship," being of five years standing: three years are spent at the university, and two years are spent at some well-known hospital; that is left very much to the discretion of the professor; he admits any hospital in London, Edinburgh

Haviland, Esq. M.D.

6 June 1848.

or Scotch Hospital, or of Paris; but of course he would not admit any hospital which did not correspond to the requirements. Then by a recent law, we allow men to be examined by the Professors of Chemistry and Botany, not along with the others, but a year or two sooner. I found that a very excellent plan; that the subjects which are not medical, they acquire first, and then they are passed and admitted, and in two years afterwards they are able to come on for the medical subjects. Those are the requirements for the M.B. degree. Then the license in medicine may be granted to a bachelor of physic, in the term subsequent to that in which he has taken the degree, but there must be a year between his examinations or to a master of arts of two years' standing; now, besides the requirements for the bachelor of physic, the applicants for the license *ad practicandum*, are required to bring other certificates; if they are previously bachelors of physic, they must "produce to the Regius Professor of Physic, certificates of their having attended on hospital practice for three years, exclusive of the nine terms which they kept by residence for the degree of bachelor of physic, and of their having attended lectures on the following subjects; namely, the practise of Physic and Pathology, Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Principles of Surgery, Principles of Midwifery, Practical Anatomy for two seasons." Those conditions are required of a person who applies for a license to practise, having been previously a bachelor of physic; but if he is a master of arts, then there must have two years intervened between the master of arts' degree and the license being granted: and they must also bring certificates of their attendance at those lectures, and "of their having been employed in the study of physic for five years after they became bachelors of arts;" and "having attended on hospital practise for three of the said five years, and of their having attended lectures on the subjects before-mentioned." "Every candidate for a license *ad practicandum in Medicina*, is required to pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor of Medicine, and a Doctor of Physic, to be nominated by the Vice-chancellor, and approved by the Senate at the first congregation after the 10th of October in each year." There are two such examinations in every year, one in the week immediately preceding that in which the division of the Michaelmas Term falls, the other in the week immediately preceding that in which the division of the Easter Term falls. Then the next regulation refers to what I have already spoken to, that there must be one year intervene between the two examinations for the degree. Then the qualifications for the doctor are, "The degree of doctor of physic is granted to a bachelor of physic of five years, or to a master of arts of seven years' standing; the exercises for this degree are two acts and one opponency." There is no examination; "Every candidate for the degree of doctor of physic, who has not previously obtained a license *ad practicandum in Medicina*, is required to produce to the Regius Professor of Physic the same certificates, and pass the same examination as are required in the case of candidates for a license *ad practicandum in Medicina*."

[*The paper was delivered in—vide* Appendix, No. 12.]

3968. This paper which you now hand into the Committee, it is presumed, expresses what is required by the statutes of the university, and what is also required in its practice?—Exactly; we comply most strictly with the requisitions which were drawn up by the Vice-chancellor for the time being, myself, two or three years ago, and the dates when they were made are given.

3969. Does the university afford in itself the means for the education required by the statutes and the practice, as you have explained it?—For the bachelor's degree entirely; I believe there is not one of the subjects on which lectures are not given; of course there is anatomy, physiology, the practise of physic and pathology, chemistry, botany, medical jurisprudence; there is a Dr. Paget, who gives lectures on medical jurisprudence, but they are not public, I mean that they do not belong to the university; they are private lectures, but they would, of course, be taken; on materia medica and pharmacy, lectures are given in those subjects by the Downing Professor; lectures on the principles of surgery are given by a gentleman who is a surgeon living at Cambridge, and who is a professor of the university; the principles of midwifery, I rather think there are

are no lectures given on that subject in the university; for practical anatomy we have the dissecting-room, and dissect subjects.

3970. Are your courses of practical anatomy and chemistry efficient courses as given in the university?—I believe they are most excellent, as far as they go, but most assuredly they are not so protracted as they might be; when I brought forward the grace to make those regulations, we made it conditional that the professor should give 50 lectures a course.

3971. Is your school of anatomy pretty good?—There are many qualifications to make a good school.

3972. Is there a good supply of subjects?—Not so full a supply as we could wish; not above two or three in a year.

3973. Is there a good school of practical dissection?—Yes; it cannot be compared with many of the schools here; we have the means of dissecting, and we have a very good museum which the university bought, part of which formed the museum of Dr. M'Naughton, the professor at Dublin, and one of the most celebrated museums of its day; besides which, we have several others.

3974. Practically, do you rely upon the education *inter parietes* as giving the full instruction; the Committee suppose rather otherwise from your saying that they are resident a good deal out of the university?—We have no power of altering our laws, and the men are only required to reside three out of five years, and, therefore, the regulations insist upon those two years, which are spent from the university, being occupied by the study of medicine; it is not because we are deficient, or that we consider ourselves deficient, but because there are two years which a man must account for; if the students chose to stay the whole five years, there would be no objection to that.

3975. Do your statutes require attendance on particular courses of lectures, or merely the knowledge of the scholar at the examination?—They require attendance under the regulations I have read, and they require certificates of attendance; and every time a man comes to a lecture he brings his card, and if he has not got the full number, that would be seen.

3976. That is with respect to lectures in the university; how do you act with respect to lectures out of the university; for instance, at London, or at Paris?—I have often received certificates from professors at Paris, and constantly from London.

3977. Would you take those certificates as equivalent to attendance at your own university on lectures on anatomy?—No, they must attend them both.

3978. Then you are induced to take those certificates, as showing that the student has been applying himself to medical lectures in the interval of non-residence in the university, and also as a certain proof of his competency, especially so far as the period of application is concerned?—We rather take our examination as the proof of competency.

3979. How many degrees do you grant in the year upon the average?—The number has been diminished very much of late; since the inquiries made by the House of Commons, and the projected alterations, the numbers have fallen off; I have taken the last 10 years, and 98 degrees have been granted in that time; the number was much greater before that.

3980. Then 10 is a high average per year?—Yes.

3981. Have you turned your attention at all to the system that has been proposed for the registration of the medical profession in three great classes?—Of course I have considered it, and I think it attended with many advantages, as far as the general practitioners are concerned especially; perhaps it can do no harm to any, and there can be no objection to it. I do not think we require anything of the kind; but still it is a very good regulation.

3982. Do your licentiates practise as pure physicians, or do they practise also as surgeons, and as general practitioners?—As pure physicians. I think that I recollect one young man, who, after taking the degree of bachelor of physic, set up as a general practitioner; but it is very unusual.

3983. Then there would be no interference with your privileges, if your graduates were allowed to register themselves as pure physicians, upon the authority of your degree?—Not the slightest.

3984. Requiring registration from them, but using your degree as the title?—Yes; I think the arrangement would be a very good one, and it is what we wish very much.

3985. That would leave your degree untouched, and at the same time class your licentiates?—Yes, we should be very sorry on many accounts to lose the

. Haviland, Esq. M.D.

6 June 1848.

privilege of granting medical certificates in any way, not only because it certainly would be a loss to the university of the privilege, but I think it would very much affect us in another way; the few medical men that are attending lectures at Cambridge, introduce a kind of spirit or desire for the study of natural history. Now that a change is in contemplation, in the passing of regulations by which the study of natural history will be greatly encouraged, we should look to the number of medical students as the nucleus for that branch, and as forming an inducement to the study of chemistry, botany and other subjects of that description.

3986. You think that the union of medical studies, with others in the university, gives a great stimulus to other studies?—I think so.

3987. What number of students in medicine have you?—I have no means of knowing exactly; there may be 10 in a year, and there are five years, that would make 50; then of that 50 only 30 would be in residence, but that is only an average; I come to that, not by observations but by calculation.

3988. You cannot answer whether the number of students differs in any respect from the number of degrees?—I only know that the Professor of Anatomy had 13 in his class last year; before that I had had as many as 30, but that is 15 or 20 years ago.

3989. Would there be an objection to submit the curriculum required for the degree of doctor of medicine to the superintendence or approbation of the medical council; would you consider that as taking it out of the university too much?—I have no objection to submitting it to anybody; but I have an objection to their having any control over it; they may, if they please, know what we do; I have no objection to that; but it would be a bad precedent, because you could not well exercise a control of that kind in one faculty and not in all; and I think the university would object to have their curricula actually submitted with a view to their being corrected, but as to their being known, we have no objection whatever.

3990. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] You would not object to their knowledge of your regulations?—Exactly; but with the understanding that they may find what fault they like, but not control us; I should not object as far as that faculty is concerned; but I think the university would object to have their other courses of lectures on other subjects, divinity for instance, prescribed to them, or mathematics, or other subjects; and I do not see why medicine should be submitted to the control of any other body more than any other question.

3991. Do you ask any extra privilege at this time from the Legislature?—We have had very little information of what is going on; it was not till last night I received the draft Bill from the College of Physicians; but we wish to be independent of them.

3992. So far as you are at present advised, you wish to retain your actual position?—Of course, and we must be satisfied of that; but, I believe myself, that the power which the College in London have of controlling and examining graduates of Cambridge and Oxford, when they came here for practice, arose in this manner: at one time they admitted to their fellowship very few, scarcely any but the Oxford and Cambridge men; and then I see in an old book that I have, of the lectures of one of my predecessors, a kind of understanding that the College of Pysicians were to limit their admission to their fellowship, with a few exceptions, to Oxford and Cambridge men, and we were to yield something to them in return; but, I believe in the original agreement, it was not intended that the Oxford and Cambridge men should be examined by the London College of Physicians. At that time there were people practising in London without degrees or education, and then that body was instituted for the purpose of controlling the practise of medicine and preventing quakery; that was the foundation of it; I do not believe myself that they had that power, or exercised it at first. Another reason why I think we may ask to have our degree uncontrolled by them is, that they are no longer the College of Physicians of London, but of England; they are a different body from what they were; there was a reason so long as they were the College of London, that they should have the power of examining all practitioners in London.

3993. *Chairman.*] Are your examinations rigorous in granting those degrees in medicine?—Yes, indeed they are.

3994. Are you one of the examinators yourself?—I am.

3995. Are they made at one time, or are they repeated?—The examination

was

was only last week, and therefore I can tell you: First of all, the Chemical and Botanical Professor examined, I think, on Thursday and Saturday; on Monday, I examined in pathology and practice of medicine in the morning, and in the afternoon in Aretœus, and in cases drawn up; then on Tuesday, the candidates were examined by the Professor of Anatomy in the morning, and in the afternoon by the Downing Professor; and on Wednesday, by the Downing Professor again, and by another doctor, and, I think, the candidate for a license was taken into the hospital, and required to give his opinion on a case.

3996. Do you examine in a body publicly or separately?—We follow the system pursued generally in the university; all our examinations are conducted by written questions and answers, except the clinical, and consequently there cannot be a written examination in public. We have no *vivâ voce* examinations; we go into the public schools, and give a paper to a man to write his answers; the public cannot know it; it cannot be by public examination.

3997. Is it in the power of any one of the examinators to remit a party to his studies?—Yes.

3998. Does he consult his colleagues upon the subject, and show the answers before he does that?—Both; that has occurred lately; he does both; formerly the Regius Professor had the sole control of the examinations, and therefore, he is looked upon as the president, as it were, and in the case of any defaulter, or person who is not fully qualified, the professor sends word to me, and shows me the paper very often; if I required it, he would, and very often does; the mode of our proceedings is, that there are a number of questions, say 10, and the examiner puts a certain value to each question, making a whole of 100; then according to the answers of the candidate to those, there is a number attached to his name, and if they make at the end of the proceedings only 50 instead of 100, that might be considered a sufficient reason for not allowing him to pass.

3999. Then the Committee understand that upon each particular subject, the report of the examination made by the particular individual, who examines on that subject, is conclusive, though only submitted to the person who controls the body of examinators?—It is conclusive against a man, unless he satisfies all the examinators. In cases where a man had answered badly on one subject, not a very important one, as botany and chemistry, perhaps botany especially, the professor will say to me, "If this man has done well in everything else, I will not oppose his degree."

4000. Mr. *Wakley*.] I think you stated that the candidate was taken to a case in the hospital?—Yes.

4001. What is the extent of clinical examination?—That is at the discretion of the examiner; it used to be done by me, now it is not done by me; I am no longer a physician, in consequence of ill health I have given up. In the ordinary way the man is brought to the patient, and I say to him, "Examine that case, and tell me what you think of it, what was the cause of it, and how should you treat it, and the reason for that, and write a prescription."

4002. Then, after the individual has been by the bedside and made an examination, what follows?—He is left by himself.

4003. He is then taken aside?—Yes, in a different room.

4004. Is there any portion of the answers written?—No, that is a *vivâ voce* examination; but there is another examination I may explain. I give two, or sometimes three cases from Origen, or some other writer, and give them a printed separate paper from the book; then I tell them to analyze the case, and tell me the nature of the case. We generally take a case that has been fatal, in order that we may have the dissection afterwards; then they report their opinion.

4005. The candidate is required to give the morbid history of the case?—Yes.

4006. And a history of its treatment?—Yes.

4007. And the best authors on the subject?—No, it is a mere practical question; they formed their diagnosis, that is the grand point. The examination is chiefly for the diagnosis, for practice and treatment.

4008. And the prognosis?—And the prognosis; but usually the case is fatal, and therefore there are no prognoses.

4009. I think you stated, that in an old book you discovered there was an arrangement between the University and the College of Physicians in London; that there was a mutual arrangement, and that there was something to be given on one side, and there was to be a return on the other; what was the concession of the university?—The concession of the university at that particular time was this:

J. Haviland, Esq. M.D.

6 June 1848.

this: we have, as well as Oxford, the power of granting degrees to people who do not belong to us; and the only way of having that done is, by getting a mandamus from the Sovereign; and a hundred years ago there were a great number of non-members, Akenside was one, but several applied for degrees from the university, not being members, in this way, through the mandamus of the King; and the College of Physicians complained of that, and said, "Will you engage never to do that again;" and we then promised never to apply for another mandamus, and we are bound by that law, that we will not apply for a mandamus; the King never grants a mandamus, unless applied to by us originally; that is the privilege we had.

4010. *Chairman.*] Have you got a good hospital at Cambridge?—Yes.

4011. How many beds does it contain?—Rather more than 100.

4012. That you consider quite sufficient for clinical instruction?—Yes, I think so.

4013. How long does your course of clinical instruction last?—There are two lectures a week, and upon surgery twice a week; they are given all the year round, more or less.

4014. What do you consider sufficient attendance on clinical lectures?—I should expect that a man should attend one a week, or two at most.

4015. For how long a period?—For the time of his residence.

4016. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] Have you seen the paper headed "Principles," and referring to a Bill, of which the draft has already been printed?—Yes.

4017. Do you remember a clause in the last page of that paper, excluding from the operation of the intended Bill the two universities of England?—I saw that only last night, for the first time.

4018. Do you concur in such exclusion, or do you wish that the universities of England should be admitted to share in any other advantages which may be open to them, if the Legislature shall adopt the proposed Bill?—I see no doubt that we should be glad to participate in any advantages which the Legislature affords the profession; but I do not exactly understand what other advantages you mean.

4019. By the existing law, which law is continued in the proposed Bill, the license of the universities to practise medicine, cannot be granted to persons desiring so to practise in London, or within seven miles round London; do you consider it expedient for the interests of the universities, that that exclusion should continue, or if not, are you prepared to state to this Committee under what circumstances the universities would respectively claim an admission to the general privilege unrestricted by the terms of the clause in question?—I should consider that if we had the privilege extended to us, it would be a great benefit; I mean that the university should be entirely independent of the College of Physicians; it seems to me that the only possible way in which the privilege could be extended, would be by making us independent of the college entirely; I think that that would be a great encouragement to the students of the university.

4020. Do you consider that the standard of medical education would thereby be raised in the universities, and the number of persons pursuing such education increased?—I think the number of persons would be increased; I do not see how the standard would be raised, for I am not aware that we could alter it for the better.

4021. But if the number of persons pursuing their medical education in the universities of England were increased, would you or would you not consider, that a proportionate advantage would be given to the character of the medical profession throughout England?—I think there would, very much.

4022. A higher class of men would be induced to enter into the medical profession?—I think so; the most fruitful source of our medical students in Cambridge is from men who have distinguished themselves in the ordinary degrees, who have taken good degrees, as we term it, and who had an intention of going into the church or the law, but who see reasons why they do not pursue that course, probably because they do not like the church or the law, and many of those men come in to the medical profession; and I think anything that would promote that, would confer a great benefit on the profession at large, because it would supply men of high distinction and great cleverness, as the history of the profession proves; I could mention several persons well known in the world now, who were precisely in that condition, who took a degree for the purpose of getting

J. Haviland, Esq. M.D.

6 June 1848.

getting honours, and getting the fellowship, and not choosing to enter the church, they entered the medical profession.

4023. Do you feel any reluctance to mention any of those?—Dr. Watson is one of those instances; Dr. Chambers, himself, took a good degree, and Dr. Burroughs was a fellow of my college.

4024. That college being Caius?—Yes, Caius; those men, I believe, at least as far as I know, were not all determined for the medical profession when they came up to college; we owe Dr. Watson to the circumstances I mention; he took a good mathematical degree; and Dr. Chambers and Dr. Burroughs, I gave them all their degrees; the instances are not confined to those, there are many others and most eminent men in London.

4025. You have stated, that you have seen the "Principles," and the Bill founded upon them, are you prepared to state, that so far as you know the mind of the University of Cambridge, it would be willing to make any concession with respect to its examinations so as to disencumber its degrees of the present restrictions, and entitle those holding its degrees to practise throughout the extent of the realm of England?—I am scarcely authorized to say what the university would do; I would, individually; but the paper was only put into my hands last night, and I could not consult anybody, and, therefore, I cannot answer that question. I would correct an answer I gave; when I said 98 degrees in the last 10 years, I meant of all kinds.

4026. That is to say, bachelors of medicine and doctors of medicine?—Yes, and licentiates also.

4027. *Chairman.*] How many do you think were the individuals who took degrees?—I have got a list, and I can tell you; there are 40 doctors, 35 bachelors and 23 licenses.

4028. Are the 40 doctors also the 35 bachelors, or any part of them; how many individuals are there who obtained degrees?—I cannot exactly say.

4029. Will you try and get the number of individuals for the Committee?—Yes.

4030. It may happen that the bachelors are the doctors, and that the licentiates are also the doctors?—I can very nearly, but not exactly, answer the question now; there have been on the average very nearly 10 men attending my lectures during the whole time I have lectured for the last 30 years, but I will supply that.

William Henderson, Esq., M.D.; further Examined.

W. Henderson, Esq. M.D.

4031. *Chairman.*] HAVE you a letter to produce to the Committee?—I have.

[*The Witness produced the letter, which was read, as follows:*]

My dear Sir, Marischal College, Aberdeen, 30 May 1848.

The Senatus having this day had before them a minute of the Medical Committee, in reference to the heads of the proposed Medical Bill transmitted by you, have instructed me to intimate,—

That they approve generally of the provisions of the Bill.

That they approve of Dr. Christison's ages for M.D. and M.B., in preference to those of the Committee.

That, if it were possible, they would like the age for a general practitioner and for M.B. to be the same.

That they approve of there being Scotch representatives in the proposed Medical Council.

That they approve of the agreement made with Edinburgh in 1844 as the basis of procedure.

That they trust you will do what you can to get the interests of this University, in the matter of the examination for the qualification of general practitioner, duly provided for, as they conceive from the heads of the Bill that they would not be precluded from granting that qualification in conjunction with the proposed assessors, though they would desire to have this made clear; and, in a word, they trust that this University will be placed, in all respects, on an equal footing with that of Edinburgh.

I am, &c.

Dr. William Henderson. (signed) *John Cruickshank*, Secr.

Witness.—I mentioned to the Committee on Tuesday last, that I could merely express my own opinion on the point, now that is the opinion of those whom I represent.

Henry Maunsell, Esq., M.D.; Examined.

H. Maunsell, Esq. M.D.

6 June 1848.

4032. Mr. *Hamilton*.] YOU are the Secretary to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin?—Yes.

4033. And a fellow of that college?—Yes.

4034. Have you received any communication from the Council of the College of Surgeons, in reference to the heads of the Bill, and the evidence given by Dr. Cusack?—Yes; there was a paper put in by Dr. Cusack, containing the observations of the Council upon the principles of the Bill, which they still adhere to; these include a general agreement to the principles; but there are one or two points which they wish to urge, and which were urged by Dr. Cusack upon the Committee.

4035. There were some points contained in the heads of the Bill with regard to which Dr. Cusack stated in his evidence, that he did not feel quite competent to pronounce an opinion for the College of Surgeons; are you now able to state that the College of Surgeons assent to the Bill generally?—They assent to the Bill generally, as they understand it, but the Bill is in so very imperfect a state, that they do not wish to commit themselves to any opinion as to its phraseology. It is contradictory; it is made up of scraps and patches from other Bills, so that it would require to be recast before a definite opinion, yes or no, could be pronounced upon its clauses.

4036. But as regard the objects of the Bill itself, is there any point of disagreement now?—The college wish to urge very strongly the formation of a council that would suit their views; we do not want a representative council, in the strict sense of that term, but we wish to be represented on the council; we wish to ensure a representation in the council, of the state of opinion and practise of the members of the profession in the three kingdoms, in order that unity may be obtained in the legislation of the council subsequently.

4037. In what manner is it proposed that the representation should be carried out?—We are quite willing to leave the appointment to the Crown, as proposed in the "Principles." We do not want any power of election of representatives on that council, but we wish that a certain member of that council, holding a distinguished place on it, should be permanently resident in Dublin; we wish also that a similar person should be resident in Edinburgh; that is, to put it in a more practical shape, we wish that there should be three vice-presidents appointed, one for each capital.

4038. Do you mean that that is the deliberate opinion of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons since the suggestion to that effect was given by Dr. Cusack in his evidence?—Yes, and they wish me to urge that very strongly on this Committee; they do not ask for a definite representation in numbers, because what they want, is not to carry things by voting or by numbers, but they want knowledge to be brought together into the general council, in order to enable that council to act in a way that will produce a practical unity of qualification and education.

4039. Do they consider it important that provision should be made to that effect in the Bill, or are they satisfied to leave that to the discretion of the Secretary of State?—It is one of the few things which they wish particularly to be provided for in the Bill, because they do not think that things would go on well, or the system succeed, if it was left entirely to chance, they think the chance would be then in favour of a preponderating influence in London, which we believe would end in a failure of the measure. The way in which we propose to construct the council is, that at least one member, and that member holding a distinguished place as vice-president (because that is of importance), should be a person resident in Dublin, and there should be a similar person resident in Edinburgh; in short, that there should be three vice-presidents appointed. It is now proposed in the heads of the Bill that one vice-president should be appointed by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State being president, to which latter we do not object; and that the president or vice-president should give the casting vote. We propose that there should be three vice-presidents, one residing in each of the three capitals. The practical working of that we think would be, that the vice-president and secretary would constitute a sort of nucleus for a local executive in Edinburgh and Dublin, which would be the medium

H. Maunsell, Esq. M.D.

6 June 1848.

medium of communicating valuable information to the council, and also of seeing that the legislation of the council was carried into force in the three kingdoms.

4040. Do you propose that there should be any executive, or any body resident in each of the capitals, Edinburgh and Dublin, besides the vice-president and secretary?—We are willing to leave that to the discretion of the Secretary of State, because we think it would practically fall out that he would appoint one or two other persons, or a sufficient and competent number of persons in each of the capitals, who, being at the same time strictly restrained from exercising any legislative power, co-operate together to see that the Act was carried out properly. Then we wish strictly to lay down that there should be no legislation except the council all meet, or at least a quorum of them, on a regular occasion; and we think it should be provided that that occasion should be once at least in each year; that there should be a session of the council held once in each year.

4041. Do you contemplate an Executive Committee of Council in each capital?—We do not want to go to the length of calling it an executive committee, but it would, in fact, be that, because the secretary would be charged with the duty of registration, and practically, we suppose, that if there was a vice-president, for instance, in Dublin, he would control the secretary; he would be the person to appeal to; he would be the master of the secretary, as it were, and although he would not absolutely form with him an executive committee, yet it would so operate that there would be an effective control by means of this vice-president, and he would also be the medium of an interchange of communication between Edinburgh, Dublin and London.

4042. Did you communicate this suggestion and opinion to the conference?—Yes, I did, and urged it very strongly on the conference.

4043. Did they come to any conclusion upon it?—They left it an open question; there was a good deal of opposition, particularly by my friend Mr. Wood; but it was not upon any ground of principle, but rather that he thought it would create difficulties.

4044. Then that question is not yet settled as regards the conference?—No; but I do not apprehend they will stand out upon it; if they do, I think we are bound to be very firm in resisting it; because if they stand upon it, it creates a suspicion in our minds as to the future working of the measure; but it seems so very reasonable, that we do not anticipate they can stand out upon it.

4045. Mr. *Wakley*.] What are the grounds of objection that are stated to it?—That it would create disunion; that it would destroy unity of purpose in the council.

4046. In what manner was it stated?—I did not understand them on that point; I did not hear a reasonable argument against my proposal, or one that I thought reasonable or convincing to my mind, or I would say a satisfactory argument; it was rather cried down, I think, without much reasoning about it.

4047. *Chairman*.] Was it cried down?—It was; but then at the end we so pertinaciously adhered to our opinion, that it was agreed to be left an open question, and they passed on to other matter.

William Wood, Esq., F.R.C.S., E.; further Examined.

W. Wood, Esq. F.R.C.S., E.

4048. *Chairman*.] WILL you state what you understand to be the position of the case as to the constitution of the council?—I took the liberty formerly of stating, that before I left Scotland there was a very strong feeling in favour of having a proper representation in the Council of England, Scotland and Ireland; but on considering the subject when I came up here, I became satisfied that there was no risk of the Secretary of State, acting under an Act of Parliament such as this, so completely centralizing as to exclude the proper representation of Scotland and Ireland from the council, merely because its head-quarters were to be in London; I, therefore, gave up my opposition to the particular formation of the council, or rather I assented to the formation of a council, quite satisfied that the Secretary of State should choose the members, and that there should not be even the appearance of a representation in the council. Since then it has occurred to me, very much, I think, from a hint thrown out here, that I should be quite satisfied, and I think our body would be quite satisfied, if at the end of the clause about the council, there were to be added,

W. Wood, Esq. F.R.C.S., E.

6 June 1848.

" a council in which were to be represented the interests of England, Scotland and Ireland," merely as a caveat, to draw attention that there should be such a representation.

4049. *Chairman.*] The word " representation" is a bad word, is it not?—It is. I have written down here, " the interests of England, Scotland and Ireland being kept in view;" I am quite satisfied that that would be entirely satisfactory to our body, and I think to Scotland.

4050. Mr. *Wakley.*] If you feel satisfied that you would get what you expect, what objection is there to the introduction of such a provision in the Bill?—None; I object, certainly, to the idea of having three vice-presidents in the council; and I stated those objections at the conference committee. My objection is, that, in fact, there is to be no, properly speaking, vice-president of the council. He is merely *locum tenens* of the chairman, in the absence of the Secretary of State; and to appoint three vice-presidents, one in England, one in Scotland, and one in Ireland, I felt, and do now feel, would make an *imperium in imperio*. It was urged that it might be required for the purpose of establishing a sort of surveillance in Scotland over the Scotch body, and in Ireland over the Irish. I can only say that that is my reason; I dislike an *imperium in imperio*. I should like the council to be perfectly in unity. I should not like the official name of vice-president appearing to give a superior status to any one man in the council over another. Upon these grounds I certainly have objected, and do now object to the formation of vice-presidents.

4051. When the discussion took place at the conference, was anything stated or proposed with reference to the peculiar qualifications which the vice-president should possess?—It was stated generally, that he was to be a man of high status and high character, and he was to be so the more because he was to be the vice-president, as I understood, but that did not seem to me to follow at all; he might be a very good man who was not entitled to hold a situation higher than the rest as vice-president; and I confess I still deprecate the idea of a man being supposed to be higher, and put into Scotland and into Ireland, as if to have a control greater than the other members of the council assembled in council at head-quarters. I think it is quite right that there should be a power, as there was in some of Sir James Graham's Bills, that the council might meet not only at head-quarters in London, but might meet in Edinburgh or Dublin occasionally, with which I agreed perfectly; I repeat, that those are my reasons, they may not be satisfactory, but I do not like the idea of three vice-presidents, for fear of jealousy and heart-burnings amongst the medical men acting in the three parts of the country.

4052. Would you equally object to the introduction into the Bill of a provision to the effect, that a certain number of the members of the council should be connected with Scotland or Ireland?—I do not object to that; I should not think it essentially necessary, and I should not press that measure; but I should not object to it.

4053. Would you fear the influence of the vice-president, if the law distinctly provided that he should have no legislative power?—I do not see any use in making vice-presidents, or in giving to any one member of the council a higher status than to the others. I think it would give rise to jealousies. I would rather, I must say, leave the formation and arrangement of the council entirely to the Secretary of State, with a mere caveat that the interests of England, Scotland and Ireland should be looked after. I understood objections had been so much pressed against the vice-presidentships by the English as well as Scotch, that I supposed the thing had been dropped, and that we were not to have had it again pressed upon the conference; that was my understanding. However, I merely state that this is my opinion; but I think it a matter of arrangement which I would leave entirely in the hands of the Committee.

Henry Maunsell, Esq., M.D.; further Examined.

4054. Mr. *Wakley*.] WILL you point out what you consider would be the advantages of the proposal which you have made on behalf of the Council of the College of Surgeons of Ireland?—We think the vice-president and secretary would form a most valuable local executive; and we do not see what reason for jealousy there would be; we do not understand that argument at all; but we see a very considerable reason for jealousy if there be a single vice-president appointed, as proposed under this Draft Bill, in London, because he would have the power of the president, and would have two votes, and would be the centre of the London Council, and would considerably influence the determinations of that council. We object very strongly to having anything like a permanent session of the Medical Council in London; we think there should be a regular session at a certain period of the year fixed, and that of course there might be power for extraordinary meetings, but we think there should be a certain regular session every year, which need not occupy more than one week. I think that would facilitate the passing of the Bill, because it would diminish the expense, and I am very certain that one week of law-making would be more than sufficient to regulate the medical profession after it was once organized.

4055. *Chairman*.] How is it proposed to carry through the details of the Bill, to manage the register in the three countries?—The secretary is proposed in this Draft Bill to be the maker of the register, and I do not think it would be right to entrust it to him; the draft of the Bill is very imperfectly drawn, and it is not specifically laid down how the register is to be made. I am sure the college would quite concur in what an honourable Member has put forward just now, that the person appointed vice-president should not be a teacher or examiner, that he should be a person independent of the schools, a person of business whom the Secretary of State would choose. The Secretary of State would no doubt see the necessity of appointing a man of business habits, and of sufficient standing to perform the duties; but I do not think that the functions of this council have been well considered or digested at the conference, or that the parties really understand what they ought to be. I am most anxious to avoid future difficulties; my only object in pressing this matter is in order to make the measure work as well as it could be possibly expected to work at present, and on that account I think the college is right in urging their point about the vice-presidents, because it would only lead to a rupture subsequently if it were left as it is put in the Draft Bill. But I was going to observe, that I think the functions of the council are not understood; what their proper functions would be is not understood here, I think, by the persons who compose the conference; it seems to me that they imagine that this council would have a great deal more to do than it would, or ought to have to do. I think it was contemplated, it is not set forth in the Draft Bill, but I think it is in the contemplation of the parties, as I can gather it from certain clauses in the draft of the Bill, and from conversations I have heard, that the council is intended to hold a sort of permanent session in London. Now, I think, nothing could be more injurious than that; it would keep up a continual agitation both in Scotland and Ireland; a council carried on in that way, without any proper representation of the feelings of Scotland and Ireland, and continually interfering with the colleges and medical affairs, would give rise to a great deal of annoyance and agitation, and would knock up the Bill in the course of a single year. In addition to that, I do not think you would find it possible to construct the council, if you intend to make it on this principle of permanence; you could not bear the expense of it. I think that by the plan we have put forward, the council could be constructed very cheaply. You would have a vice-president for each of the three countries, whom you would only pay when he attended the meetings of the council, which would be only a week or a fortnight in each year. I think in that way we might meet the expenses of the measure very cheaply. If you had commissioners or members of this council sitting permanently in London, with a kind of representation, such as the conference seem to wish for, from Scotland and Ireland, you should pay them very large sums, and after all you would not have a real representation; so that I think those who desire to pass the Bill would do well to consider very carefully what the functions of this council are, and how they should be carried out. I do not think these matters have been thoroughly considered.

 4056. *Chairman*.]

H. Maunsell, Esq., M.D.

6 June 1848.

4056. *Chairman.*] What do you suppose the functions and duties of the council would be?—To superintend and control the legislation of the separate medical bodies; and I think that could be done in a very short space of time in each year, when once the thing was organized; the council should also superintend the registration, carry out the clauses of the Bill providing for registration; those are the functions of the council.

4057. Mr. *Hamilton.*] But are there not some functions assigned to the council which might require them to meet frequently; for instance, appeals upon the subject of registration, and parties claiming under special circumstances to be registered?—That would only occur in the outset; afterwards definite regulations would be made.

4058. *Chairman.*] How many meetings do you contemplate in the year?—At the outset it might be necessary to meet for a month, perhaps, which would be quite sufficient to organize the whole plan. Subsequently, I think, one week in each year would do all that was necessary.

4059. I see nothing in the Draft Bill as to its being a permanent council?—The Draft Bill really does not convey much information about the nature of the measure; but from the conversations I have had, I think it is so understood. My object is merely to facilitate the measure. I think a clear understanding of the views which various people have in the three countries would tend that way.

4060. Mr. *Wakley.*] Is there any other point with reference to the Draft Bill which you wish to bring under the consideration of the Committee?—No particular point; but our opinion is, that the simpler the Bill can be made the better, and the more control can be left to the council the better; that much difficulty would be created by going into such particulars as the years to be passed in education, and matters of that sort; that a great deal of difficulty would be avoided by giving the council control over those lesser details of education and arrangement.

4061. Mr. *Grogan.*] Is it decidedly the opinion of the body whom you represent here, that they think it not only desirable but necessary to have in the Bill a provision for proper representation, whether that be by a vice-president or by any other means that may be approved of by the great medical body?—Decidedly.

4062. When you met the English and Scotch gentlemen assembled here, was that point assented to?—It was not assented to; we urged it very strongly, and put it forward as a matter on which we could not yield, and it was left undecided; there was no resolution passed on it; what I am afraid of is this, that disappointment will be felt when the Bill comes to be worked out according to the feelings of this Committee; men will say the provisions in the draft have not been carried out; it is so undefined, that I think there will be disappointment.

4063. Is there any other remark you wish to make?—We are very anxious to carry out what was put here by Dr. Harrison, that is, to establish a better qualification for teachers, if that could be done under the Bill; but, as I have already said, I think it would be better, perhaps, to leave those minor details to the council.

4064. Have you come to any final settlement with regard to the manner in which the general practitioner is to obtain his qualification in Ireland?—I think we have agreed upon that, as it was put before the council, and I hope there will be no change of opinion upon it.

4065. What is the agreement?—I have not heard from the College of Physicians or the Apothecaries' Company, but I do not apprehend there will be any disagreement.

4066. Is he to undergo examination before one body of men, or three, in Dublin?—What we have finally agreed upon here is, that he should be a licentiate of the College of Surgeons; that he should be examined by that body, and also examined by the Apothecaries' Company and the Physicians jointly. We do not want to interfere with the mode of effecting the latter object; but I think all the parties would submit to anything the Committee would prescribe upon that point, just holding those two principles in view.

4067. *Chairman.*] How would it be for a pure physician, a member of the College of Physicians?—The pure physician, we understand, is to be a graduate in

in medicine, and also to be examined by a college of physicians, and admitted as a fellow of a college of physicians.

4068. Then as to the surgeon?—He is to be admitted as a fellow by a College of Surgeons, being examined by them.

4069. The general practitioner you propose, in Ireland, is to receive his qualification from an examination by the College of Surgeons on the one hand, and an examination by the College of Physicians and Apothecaries' Company jointly on the other?—Yes.

4070. Mr. *Wakley*.] Or by a Board formed of the three bodies?—I do not object to that, and I do not think the College of Surgeons would; but I apprehend that there would be difficulties on this side of the water about it.

4071. The Committee understood Dr. Cusack not to object to that?—He does not, and I do not think any of our men would object to it; but I think the difficulty would be on this side: in order to obtain a reciprocity between the two countries, the people here would require that we should have two examinations; I think one would be enough; they would require two here.

4072. He is to be examined before one Board, constituted of persons belonging to the three corporations?—Yes; we would not object to that, but it would make our plan similar to the plan that is to be adopted here, by having the two Boards, as I mentioned just now.

4073. You understand that it is proposed here that a gentleman who is to practise as a general practitioner, shall undergo an examination in the first instance before a College of General Practitioners, and in the second instance before the examining Board of the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

4074. Do you yourself see any necessity for the establishment of a College of General Practitioners?—No, not the least; I would object to it very much in Ireland.

7075. But no such proposal is made with regard to Ireland?—No, by no person.

4076. Considering the number of medical corporations that we already possess, can you conceive the slightest necessity for the establishment of another college?—I think it is a great mistake to establish it.

4077. You say that the general practitioner in Ireland would be a licentiate of the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

4078. You are aware that the College of Surgeons, in England, has no licentiates, therefore if your licentiate were to come here to practise, how do you consider he would register?—I think the membership of the English College, and the licentiateship of our College, are quite equivalent; it is only a verbal difference.

4079. In re-modelling the charters, would not it be desirable to give them all the same title?—I think it would.

4080. To make the thing as simple and uniform as possible?—Yes.

4081. If a person has more than one qualification; if, for example, he should have three qualifications, would you not allow him to register in all three classes?—Perhaps that would not be desirable; it certainly would not be in accordance with the principle upon which the Bill is proposed to be founded.

4082. If he dispensed medicines, you would object to his being registered as a physician?—I would object myself, and I think it would be better not to permit him.

4083. If he dispensed medicines, you would not object to his being registered as a surgeon?—I would rather he should not; I would rather the class of surgeon was confined to fellows of the College.

4084. Are you aware that many of the fellows of the College of Surgeons of England at the present time do dispense their own medicines?—I know that some of them do; the fellows of our College do not; they are prevented by a declaration which they take on admission.

4085. Are you aware that in remote country districts it is of great advantage to the public that the medical practitioner should be enabled to supply the patient himself with medicines?—The country now is very well supplied with dispensers of medicine.

4086. Do you mean chemists and druggists?—Yes; I do not see any objection to a surgeon giving medicine, but I think there is an objection to his trading in it; I think it would be better to leave the trade to the chemist and druggist, or what we call the apothecary; it would be a better division of labour.

H. Maunsell, Esq., M.D.

6 June 1848.

4087. Are you aware that it is not proposed in any way to affect the medical practice by the direct operation of the law in Ireland, by inflicting penalties or preventing them from pursuing the profession in the way which they please after they have obtained their qualification?—Yes.

4088. You have been through the draft of the proposed Bill very carefully?—I have.

4089. Are there any suggestions which you wish to offer relative to any of the sections?—I have put what I said about the council, and its formation, and mode of meeting, as the principal objections that I have.

4090. You believe that if the council were established satisfactorily, with regard to the authorities in the three countries, great power might be left to it with reference to the regulation of medical education?—I do.

4091. But without ample security being taken for the protection of the interests of Scotland and Ireland, do you believe that such powers would be satisfactorily conceded by the authorities of those countries?—I do not.

4092. You consider, therefore, that it is a matter that should not be left simply to the exercise of discretion, but that a positive provision should be made in the Bill, with a view to the accomplishment of the object you have in view?—I do.

4093. Is it your opinion, that it is desirable to register medical practitioners in distinct classes?—If I were giving an opinion as to an entirely new system, I would say, no; but considering the system that now exists, and the difficulties to be overcome in changing it, I would say, yes.

4094. You fear, in fact, that without such an arrangement, no Bill would be enabled to get through the Legislature?—I do.

4095. Do you observe in the margin of the Draft Bill, any other points to which you wish to refer?—No, I do not think I have anything further to remark upon, except generally, that I would like to see the Bill more definite and more simple.

4096. With regard to the payment of fees for *ad eundem* registration, has that subject engaged your attention?—I have thought about it; and I think there should be no fees except of an equalizing kind; at least that they should be merely nominal, except they were equalizing fees. I mean, that if a man in Scotland were admitted to receive his qualification on the payment of 10*l.*, and if in England he was charged 30*l.*, I would say that that man, when he came from Scotland to England, should pay up the difference of 20*l.*, with the addition, perhaps, of a nominal fee, to go towards the expenses of the office.

4097. If he had paid 20*l.* in Scotland, and came into England, and the college to which he was to belong made only a demand of 20*l.* for registration of a candidate, you think that he should be required to pay only a nominal sum?—I think so.

4098. Supposing an individual had acquired all the qualifications for examination by education in England, would you allow him to undergo an examination in Dublin or Edinburgh, or in any other university out of England, that is in Scotland or Ireland, on the presentation of his qualification?—Certainly; I would establish a perfect reciprocity, as far as that goes.

4099. And the same, of course, as to a gentleman who might desire to come to London to be examined from Dublin or Edinburgh?—Precisely.

4100. In other words, having undergone his studies to the full qualification, he should be permitted then to make choice of the country or college at which he should undergo his examination?—I think so; I think that would be fair.

4101. Whom do you consider to be the individual who is qualified by law to practise in Ireland at the present time as a general practitioner?—There is no qualification at all established by law; any one may practise.

4102. Is there any other matter which you consider to be of importance which is now unsettled, beyond what you have stated, between your body and the conference in London?—Not that I know of.

4103. You do not believe that there would be any disposition on the part of the Council of the College in Ireland to yield the point which has been urged with reference to the appointment of the Supreme Council of Education?—They will be very much dissatisfied if that is not attended to.

Martis, 20° *die Junii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Henry Halford.	Mr. Wakley.
Sir R. H. Inglis.	Mr. Grogan.
Colonel Mure.	

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

William Wood, Esq., handed in three drafts of Bills, giving the assent and dissent of the three Edinburgh bodies, namely, the University, the College of Physicians, and the College of Surgeons. He stated also, that he had a copy from King's College of theirs, but that he had nothing to do with it, because it was only a copy. App. No. 1.

John Kidd, Esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, F.R.S.; Examined.

J. Kidd, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

20 June 1848.

4104. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] WE understand you have been instructed by your medical colleagues, if not formally for the University of Oxford, to represent their minds in reference to the matters submitted to this Committee?—Yes.

4105. Will you be pleased to state to this Committee the outline of medical education, superinduced with general education, which together constitute the qualifications of persons receiving in the University of Oxford the degrees of bachelor of medicine and doctor of medicine respectively?—The preparatory education for the degree of bachelor of arts is necessarily first undergone; that I believe is understood; every individual who intends to graduate in medicine, must first of all graduate as bachelor of arts, or, at least, undergo the examination for that degree.

4106. *Chairman.*] He does not necessarily take the degree of bachelor of arts?—No.

4107. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] But he undergoes the examination?—He does.

4108. And it remains at his discretion, at any period of his life, to ask for the supplement of such education, namely, the degree; he has gone through everything that is necessary?—Everything.

4109. And in point of fact, nothing but the payment of certain fees is necessary?—Having been examined for the degree of bachelor of arts, he may either take that degree immediately or he may not take it, but go on towards medicine; but after having undergone that examination, and having resided 16 terms, he commences his medical studies, and it is not the wish of those in the university, who are best capable of judging, that he should pursue those medical studies within the university, there being no sufficiently effective school there.

4110. Will you explain to the Committee whether it be the desire of the university, so far as you understand it, that the medical student should or should not attend the course of lectures in chemistry and botany, and, above all, in anatomy, previously to his leaving the university to acquire experience in hospital practice?—No; I do not think it is the wish of those who are at all capable of judging, and I do not think it is the wish actually ever expressed.

4111. Are not the lectures of the different professors in the several branches of knowledge to which your attention has been called, attended by those who are desirous to practice hereafter?—Usually that is the case.

4112. If usually it be the case, may it not be presumed that it is the wish, not merely of the young men themselves but of their superiors, that such preliminary education should be obtained previously to the young man seeking practical lessons

J. Kidd, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

20 June 1848.

in hospital practice elsewhere?—I think it generally would not be desired that more attention should be given to those lectures than is given by those pursuing general education there; but that they should acquire their medical information in better schools than, from the smallness of its size, Oxford can be.

4113. Your own lectures commencing in chemistry, perhaps 50 years ago?—Yes.

4114. Were they always attended by the young men who were destined for the medical profession?—I first began to lecture on chemistry in 1801, and for some years my class averaged 60, 50 and 40; they gradually fell off; the examination for the degree of bachelor of arts became more strict than it had been; and ultimately, both with respect to myself, and with respect to Dr. Daubeny, lecturer on botany, and Dr. Buckland, lecturer on mineralogy, they have dwindled down to 10, or less.

4115. You wish the Committee to understand it is partly the desire of the university, and partly the custom of the young men, to acquire within the university the elements of a liberal and generous education, while for professional instruction they go elsewhere?—Yes; I cannot answer for what the wish of individuals may be, but that is the general practice.

4116. Having received in the university the general education, and out of the university the professional education, they return to the university to ask for the degrees of bachelor of medicine, and doctor of medicine respectively?—Yes.

4117. Will you be pleased to state what course is adopted within the university to test the proficiency of the gentlemen so returning, and what is to qualify them to receive the degree, and to practise upon it?—In answering that, may I be permitted to read a printed paper which I had printed for the information of the young men who were studying medicine on those points?

4118. Certainly?—[*The Witness read the following statement*]—"According to the lately altered statute respecting medical degrees, a candidate for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, before he can be admitted to examination for that degree, must have kept four whole years, or 16 terms, in the University, in like manner as is required by candidates for a degree in Arts; must have passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor in Arts, and, subsequently to that examination, must have studied medicine during three whole years, or 12 terms; and must also have completed seven years, or 28 terms, from his matriculation.

"In testimony of his having fulfilled the above conditions he is required to produce his matriculation paper, together with the "testamur" of his examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the requisite medical certificates.

"The medical examination takes place only once in the course of the year, namely, in the second week of full Trinity Term, commencing usually on the second Tuesday after Trinity Sunday.

"The candidate is examined principally *vivâ voce*, but partly in writing, in the theory and practice of Medicine, in Anatomy, in Physiology, Pathology and the Materia Medica, and also in Chemistry and Botany, as far as they elucidate the art of medicine.

"The candidate is required to be conversant with the entire works of Aretæus and Celsus; the aphorisms and epidemics of Hippocrates, and that portion of Galen's writings entitled, 'De usu Partium;' in two, at least, of which authors the statute directs that the examiners fail not to test the candidate's attainments.

"The candidate must express his intention of being examined to the Regius Professor of Medicine, full 14 days before the day of examination; sending, at the same time, certificates of three years' attendance on the medical practice of some accredited Hospital; and on the usual lectures in Anatomy, &c. &c.

"With respect to attendance on lectures, certificates are required for—

"*Two* courses of Anatomy and Physiology, each course extending through the usual winter session, from October till the following April or May.

"*Two* courses on the theory and practise of Medicine, each course of the same extent as those of Anatomy and Physiology.

"*One* course in Materia Medica.

"*One* course in Botany.

"*One* course in Chemistry, provided the course extend through the usual winter session; otherwise *two* courses will be required.

"A candidate for the degree of Doctor in Medicine must have pursued the study of medicine during three years after he has graduated as Bachelor in Medicine; and

and must give at least a fortnight's previous notice of his intention to the Professor of Medicine, at the same time submitting to his approbation a subject for a medical dissertation, which dissertation must be read in the public schools of the university within a few days of taking the degree of M. D., and a fair copy of it be delivered to the Professor immediately after it has been read.

"No graduate in medicine from another university can be incorporated at Oxford unless he produce testimonials by which it may clearly appear that he has kept by residence terms equal to those required to be so kept in this University; has completed all the exercises prescribed by the university from which he migrates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and shall have previously undergone the medical examination above described; and shall have fulfilled all the other conditions of the present statute."

I think there is a little inaccuracy in that paper relative to the degree of M.D.: "The candidate for the degree of Doctor in Medicine must have pursued the study of medicine during three years after he has graduated as Bachelor in Medicine." No proof is required of his having pursued the study of medicine except his mere word.

4119. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] You require the statement that he has so pursued the course?—Yes.

4120. *Chairman.*] You hand this paper to the Committee?—If you please.

4121. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] You require his statement of the fact?—I do not know that that is ever done.

4122. Is nothing done in the comparison of the date at which the candidate appears, and the date at which he previously received the degree of bachelor of medicine?—No; it is required that there shall have been three years from the time of his having taken the degree of bachelor of medicine, and that he reads that dissertation.

4123. It being presumed he has in the mean time continued the course of education upon which he has entered?—Yes; and it has generally been known he has been employed in studying his profession.

4124. The number of individuals seeking for the degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Oxford is so limited that you can test by your own observation or recollection the course of each individual?—Generally; almost universally.

4125. Will you explain to the Committee what is meant by paying attention to the study of medicine for three full years, as stated in the paper which had been read?—That is preparatory to the degree of bachelor of medicine; I think that is stated in the course required as stated in that paper; two courses of anatomy, two courses on the theory and practice of medicine, and one of what may be called the inferior branches.

4126. Are you content with the certificate of the party's attendance at any of the hospitals recognized by the Royal College of Physicians or the Royal College of Surgeons?—That decides it; if the certificate is from an hospital recognized by them, that satisfies the examiners of Oxford.

4127. You proceed to examine the individual, having satisfied yourselves that the information and instructions which he has obtained, and in respect of which he has received the "testamur," are fairly stated?—Yes; the candidates send in those testimonials to the Regius Professor, and he hands them in to the other examiners, and if they consider them satisfactory they examine the candidates; and if not they reject them.

4128. Will you state who constitute the board of examiners for the degree of bachelor of medicine in the University of Oxford?—The Regius Professor is *ex officio* an examiner; and the Vice-Chancellor appoints the two others.

4129. Are the two others appointed exclusively from gentlemen practising within the university itself?—It has been so hitherto; I suppose the Vice-Chancellor might appoint an Oxford M. D. who did not reside in the university, but it never has been done.

4130. In all cases the gentleman is appointed, having had the degree of the university?—Yes.

4131. Has it ever occurred that, in the exercise of your duty, you have felt compelled to reject a candidate who had received a certificate from any other body?—The statute has been in force 12 years; upon an average there are three examinations in a year; four have been rejected, being considered incompetent after examination; two were rejected, their certificate being not satisfactory.

J Kidd, Esq., M. D., F. R. S.

20 June 1848.

4132. *Chairman.*] That is in the 12 years?—In the 12 years.

4133. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] In point of fact, you wish the Committee to understand it is a substantial, *bonâ fide*, searching examination?—I believe I may say so without any impropriety.

4134. Will you state to the Committee the advantages you consider to accrue to the profession at large and to society generally, by the introduction merely of a number, however small, as compared with those practising, who have in addition to their professional education received the benefit of such a general education as an English university affords?—It seems to me, and I believe to those I have been in the habit of conversing with, that the general information a young man gets in preparing for the bachelor of arts' degree, renders him more capable of developing the powers of his mind, than could have been the case without such a preparation; and whatever the cause may be, I am persuaded, from the observation of a long life, that however small might be the number of Oxford men, or however trifling their abilities and acquirements might be, the amalgamation of persons so instructed amongst the general profession does tend to elevate the character of the profession in the eye of the public.

4135. Do persons unite great classical acquirements, in many instances, with the purely professional studies which they are called upon to carry into active life?—Yes.

4136. Is there a separate examination in respect of a higher degree, or is it assumed that the party having passed his first degree satisfactorily, and having occupied himself for three subsequent years in his profession, is considered sufficiently qualified for such higher degree?—There is no subsequent examination; the university seems to have framed the statute with respect to that, as with respect to the degree of bachelor of arts and master of arts.

4137. In incorporating gentlemen from other universities, is any distinction made in respect of the higher degrees, other than that which prevails with you in respect to the advancement of an Oxford graduated bachelor of medicine to his higher degree of doctor of medicine?—I think there is no instance of a person from any other university having been admitted to the degree of bachelor of medicine, unless he had undergone examination by the medical examiners of Oxford. In incorporation for medicine the rule is particularly strict; for by that rule it is forbidden that any person from any other university should be incorporated as a graduate in medicine, unless he shall have been previously examined in Oxford.

4138. So, for every person who bears the degree of bachelor of medicine in Oxford, the University of Oxford considers itself responsible?—Yes, inasmuch as the examination confirms that.

4139. Are there many instances in which, in the course of your experience as Regius Professor, gentlemen have been so incorporated from the University of Cambridge, or from the University of Dublin?—I do not recollect that any one has been incorporated since the statute above-mentioned came into operation.

4140. In point of fact, the absence of your recollection proves that the number cannot have been considerable?—Yes, I think there has been no incorporation from Dublin.

4141. With respect to the University of Scotland, is there any practice on the part of the University?—No, and I think for this reason, that they do not give an equivalent to the education of bachelor of arts degree.

4142. Therefore, in point of fact they are not incorporated under any circumstances?—No, I do not remember an instance; and I think it could not be, for the reason stated.

4143. The right of the university is at present exercised, though in a very few instances, to grant licenses to practise medicine through the whole realm of England?—With the exception of London and seven miles round.

4144. Is it the wish of the university to retain that privilege with or without modification?—May I state that the constitution of Oxford and Cambridge is so different, that I cannot give a clear answer to that; although I have had conversations with many of the heads of houses, I can only infer from those conversations what their individual wishes would be; I should say two or three, not understanding the real state of the question, are very much in earnest in retaining the privilege of the university; others see the advantages of waiving that, but wish for something like an equivalent. From what I have learned during the last two days, it is my impression that the resident medical graduates of Oxford would accede to a proposal

a proposal by which assessors should be admitted from Oxford at the London examinations.

4145. *Chairman.*] Accede to having assessors?—Yes.

4146. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] For the privilege of having assessors on examinations made in the metropolis, they would consent to waive their chartered privilege, at present enjoyed and exercised, of licensing, without the interference of the examining body in the metropolis, parties to practice through the whole realm of England?—I think so, that they would waive their privilege of granting that license, provided the arrangement of assessors were adopted.

4147. Are the Committee to understand, that in the case assumed, the gentleman who may receive his degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Oxford would be required to proceed to London, there to undergo a second examination, and in the result of that second examination, being admitted and regarded as competent to discharge the duties of a doctor of medicine, would have liberty to practice not only in all England, London and seven miles round it excepted, but in all England without any limitation?—Yes, only the examination would take place upon the bachelor's degree; not waiting for the doctor's degree.

4148. But with the understanding that, on the second examination, an assessor from the University of Oxford being present at the Metropolitan Board, the party would be entitled to practice not only in England, minus London and seven miles, but in England including London and seven miles round?—Yes.

4149. Or, according to the words of the statute, "per totum Angliæ regnum?"——

4150. *Chairman.*] What is the average age at which gentlemen come to study at the University of Oxford?—If I were to give a single year it would be about 18.

4151. How many years must the student attend the university before he is entitled to undergo that examination which shall qualify him for taking the degree of bachelor of medicine?—He must have attended 28 terms.

4152. Before he shall be entitled to take the preliminary examination which you have called the examination of bachelor of arts, or the equivalent examination which entitles him to his examination of bachelor of medicine, how many years is occupied in that preparatory stage of education?—He might be examined for his degree of bachelor of arts, I believe, in the 12th or 13th term; but he does not take his degree till the 16th.

4153. He would not take the degree of bachelor of arts, I understand?—No.

4154. But he must undergo the examination before he proceeds further in his medical studies?—Yes.

4155. How long must a student attend the university before he can take up his examination for a bachelor of arts?—I believe he might be examined in the 12th term, or the 13th or 14th or 15th term, but he cannot take his bachelor of arts degree until the 16th.

4156. I am not asking about the bachelor of arts degree; I confine my attention entirely to what is the course of medical education; you say he must take the degree of bachelor of arts; how soon can he take that examination after matriculation at the university?—That, I believe, may be in the 12th term.

4157. That is at the end of three years?—Yes; but I speak that under correction.

4158. How many of those terms must he actually reside at the university?—Before he can take the bachelor of arts degree, he must have resided 16 terms.

4159. The preliminary examination, it seems, must be an examination of bachelor of arts?—Yes.

4160. How long must he have resided in the university before he can take the examination of bachelor of arts?—I cannot answer positively, but I believe he can be examined in the 12th term.

4161. But in how many of those terms must he have resided in the university?—I cannot say positively how many terms he must have resided before he may be examined; but he cannot take his degree of bachelor of arts before he has resided 16 terms; nor can he be examined before the 12th term from his matriculation.

4162. I am speaking of the examination; during how many of those terms must he have resided in the university?—I believe that, according to the general practice of all the colleges, he must have resided all those terms, including the first term, which reckons as a term kept, though he only puts his name down.

4163. He must have resided all the terms, including his matriculation, which is one?—Yes.

J. Kidd, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

20 June 1848.

4164. Is his examination considered another?—No.

4165. After he has undergone his examination as bachelor of arts, what time elapses before he can be taken upon his examination as bachelor of medicine?—He must have completed 28 terms from his matriculation.

4166. From his matriculation?—From his matriculation.

4167. That makes 16 terms subsequent to his examination of bachelor of arts?—If he is examined at the 12th term; but the terms reckon from the time he could take his degree, because although examined he cannot take his degree till the 16th term.

4168. When could he first take his degree of bachelor of medicine?—In 12 terms after that in which he would have taken his degree of bachelor of arts, if he had liked to have taken it.

4169. That is 14 terms after his examination?—Yes, it might be so.

4170. Does he generally take any part of his medical education within the university?—He may if he pleases, but it is not compulsory upon him.

4171. Can he retain his degree of bachelor of medicine, in respect of education furnished exclusively *inter parietes* of the university?—Certainly, if he studied studiously.

4172. As we understand, the statutes of the university require no other education except that which is furnished *inter parietes* of the university, with this exception, "apud quoddam melioris notæ Nosocomium, cum morbis curandis interfuisse, tum lecturis audiendis"?—Yes, and the Ratcliffe Infirmary answers to that description; but we have never had occasion to consider that; because those men whom we have examined have spent three years after their bachelor of arts degree, either in London or elsewhere.

4173. As the Ratcliffe Infirmary answers this requisition of the statute, the whole of the education necessary to qualify a person to obtain the degree of bachelor of medicine might be furnished within the walls of the university?—Yes, but may I be permitted to add, that it would require amazing perseverance in an individual who completed his education there; the terms being short, he must remain in the vacation to pursue his studies; but he might do it if he would.

4174. That is, the requirements of the statute would be satisfied with that, if he were able to undergo the examination?—Yes.

4175. In general practice the education is not so obtained?—No.

4176. Is it obtained to any considerable degree within the walls of the university?—In the course of 12 years, during which I have had experience, there have been but three individuals who have there acquired a very considerable degree of information by their peculiar exertions.

4177. Was that a general medical knowledge or only in particular departments required?—Generally; for it even went to the compounding of medicines, in two instances out of the three.

4178. But in anatomy, how did they acquire their knowledge?—The lectures I gave at Oxford were 16 or 20 in each course, and I gave two courses in the year, but the intention was to give that general information which a man liberally educated ought to possess; but if a man were studying medicine, it was competent to him to pursue his studies in the intermediate time, and I was ever ready to give my attention in forwarding these studies.

4179. Generally speaking, I understand that the education is furnished externally?—Certainly.

4180. In what schools?—In London most commonly, Paris occasionally, and Edinburgh.

4181. Do you require the education to be furnished in the universities of Paris and Edinburgh and in the London University, or in speaking of Paris and London and Edinburgh as schools, do you mean any parties teaching any particular branches?—If there were persons who we knew could be accredited, their certificates would be allowed, whether they were academical lecturers or not.

4182. What does the University of Oxford require in order to make the certificate available for the party who is coming for examination as bachelor of medicine?—A certificate from accredited teachers.

4183. May I ask what you mean by accredited teachers?—If an individual in Edinburgh or Dublin, or Manchester or London, were well known to the medical public to be a capable teacher, the certificate of that individual would be accepted.

4184. You do not look to his appointment by any particular medical body for the purposes of teaching, but only to the fact of his being a public accredited and respectable teacher?—Yes.

4185. Without

4185. Without taking any distinction except as there may be the means of credit between the teacher in the university and the teacher not in or of a university?—I do not think that being a teacher in the university would add to his weight, over a teacher whose credit was fair, though not of the university.

4186. For example, at Edinburgh there are teachers in chemistry not in, or of, the university, and there is a professor of chemistry in the university; would you take the certificates of those two teachers *ad idem* as sufficient evidence of the party having attended the course in chemistry?—Quite so, if the one not belonging to the university were understood to be capable.

4187. Then at what age may a party generally appear to take the degree of bachelor of medicine at Oxford?—Supposing him to have entered at the average age, 18, he must be full 25.

4188. You require certificates of his having attended the classes mentioned in that writing you were kind enough to give in to the Committee?—Yes.

4189. You attend as the examining body appointed, yourself as the Regius Professor, and two others named by whom?—By the Vice-Chancellor.

4190. Is the examination a severe one in general?—Being personally implicated in it——

4191. Strict, I should say, not severe?—I should say it has been strict.

4192. You mentioned you have occasionally rejected candidates?—Yes.

4193. And rejected in cases by reason of want of knowledge, which is evidence of strictness?—Yes; in four cases.

4194. Is there one examination or are there several examinations of the same candidate; is the same candidate examined once or at intervals more than once?—No; there are usually so few to be examined, the examination has been completed in the same day; in one or two instances I think it was carried on the following day.

4195. From the necessity of adjourning the meeting?—Yes.

4196. But the rule is to have one examination?—Yes.

4197. If the candidate passes that examination, your report is made in his favour; to whom?—No report is made; the examiners give him the certificate at the moment, which he produces before he can be admitted to his degree.

4198. Is he admitted to his degree as a matter of course?—Yes, unless an objection is made to him on a moral score.

4199. The examiners do not belong to the body that confers the degree, as I understood you to say?—No.

4200. May I ask you who confers the degree?—The Vice-Chancellor; the degree having been first proposed in convocation.

4201. None of the examiners are necessarily members of convocations?—They are members of convocations.

4202. Are they necessarily so?—Yes, they must be so.

4203. But have not otherwise a voice in the actual giving of the degree?—No.

4204. What interval must elapse before a party, having obtained a degree of bachelor of medicine, is entitled to take that of doctor of medicine?—Three years.

4205. And then he takes the degree of doctor of medicine without further examination?—Yes; only reading a thesis, the subject of which has been proposed to the Regius Professor.

4206. You said, I think, and very candidly said, that it was the wish of the best informed that medical education in respect of which the university was to give degrees, should be taken externally, for the greater part?—Yes.

4207. Because the external schools of medicine had much better means of instruction than the universities happen to possess, from their situation?—Yes.

4208. May I ask you what was exactly meant by proposing to give degrees with the assistance of assessors; were they to be assessors from the examining body in London, or were the universities to send an assessor to the examining body in London?—Two or three years ago the proposal was that an assessor should come from the College of Physicians to Oxford.

4209. To be present to form a part of the examining body?—I think so; at present it is proposed that assessors should go from Oxford and meet the London examiners, and constitute a part of the Board of London examiners whenever an Oxford man was to be examined.

4210. Not otherwise?—Not otherwise.

J. Kidd, Esq., M. D., F. R. S.

20 June 1848.

4211. But only when a man is to be examined who means to found on that examination the seeking of a degree?—Not at all with reference to the degree, only the licence to practise.

4212. Do you grant a licence to practise in Oxford separate from the degree?—Yes.

4213. When is that granted?—Generally at the same time with the degree of bachelor of medicine.

4214. Do you grant it to any one who does not take the bachelor of medicine?—There is a power, I think, in the university to give it, but I do not recollect an instance in the last 50 years; and I think they may give a license to a surgeon.

4215. In the statutes they have power?—Yes.

4216. But in the practical use of the power, is the licence given to any body who has not taken a degree of bachelor of medicine?—No, I do not recollect an instance.

4217. Is it given immediately, at the same time of taking the bachelor of medicine, or subsequently?—I think it has generally been on the same day, that is, the individual has been glad to get the degree and licence on the same day.

4218. Then, talking of the matter practically, I suppose the Committee may understand, that no licence to practise is granted by the university except to those which have taken a degree, at least, of bachelor of medicine?—Exactly so.

4219. Without compromising the power of the university to grant that licence to practise to other persons?—That is the case.

4220. How many degrees of bachelor of medicine do you grant annually?—As near as we have been able to calculate, five in two years; three, then, is a large average, taken in each year.

4221. Do they generally come forward to take their degree of doctor of medicine after the three years?—I think in a great majority of instances they do; in a very great majority.

4222. The number of degrees of M. D. must nearly correspond with those of the preliminary M. B.?—Yes.

4223. Do the candidates for doctors of medicine rely upon the attendance at the lectures almost wholly, or to a considerable extent, as forming a part of their education?—I should say an attendance previous to the examination of bachelor of medicine would stand.

4224. And perhaps every individual within the remark has quitted the university to go to London or Paris, or Edinburgh?—Precisely so.

4225. After having got their preparatory education, upon which you properly put so large an account, the medical student who intends to take degrees in medicine at the university, leaves it, and obtains the medical education in some foreign school?—Yes.

4226. Meaning by a foreign school, a school not in the university?—Yes.

4227. Were you at the conference with the body in London?—Not till last night.

4228. Have you attended at all to what is in the course of negociation?—Not so much as I should have done, for my health has not been very good, and I did not know how I might be called upon.

4229. Would there be any objection on the part of the university to have the curriculum required for medical examination subjected in any degree to the General Medical Council to be established by Act of Parliament?—I should think not; but I am very little capable of answering that question.

Archibald Billing, Esquire, M. D., F. R. S.; Examined.

A. Billing, Esq., M. D., F. R. S.

4230. *Chairman.*] YOU belong to the London University?—Yes.

4231. What are you in the London University?—A member of the Senate, and one of the Examiners.

4232. Examiners for the purpose of giving degrees in medicine?—Yes.

4233. You are perfectly conversant with the course of education which is also required in that university to give degrees in medicine?—Yes.

4234. What degrees in medicine does the university give?—Bachelor of medicine and doctor of medicine.

4235. What preparatory education does it require before it gives a degree of bachelor of medicine?—A certain education in arts before the commencement of the study of medicine.

4236. Must

4236. Must that education in art be taken *inter parietes* of the London University?—No.

4237. Where may it be taken?—In any of the colleges connected with the university, or by private tuition.

4238. The university does connect itself with certain colleges and schools?—Yes, colleges.

4239. In Great Britain and elsewhere, or only in Great Britain?—In Great Britain and Ireland; and also in some of the colonies.

4240. In any of those colleges with which the university connects itself, the preliminary education in art may be obtained?—Yes.

4241. At what age does a party generally appear to take that examination in art?—He must be in his 17th year.

4242. At 16 years of age he may take his examination in art?—Yes.

4243. Does that appear in any publication published by authority of the university?—It is in our calendar; the London University Calendar.

4244. Supposing a gentleman to have passed his examination in art at the age of 16, what course of instruction do you require him to follow in order to his taking the degree of bachelor of medicine?—There are two examinations for the degree of bachelor of medicine; after two years of professional study at a medical school, recognized by this university, if he has completed his 19th year, he is admissible to the first examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine; of which the subjects are: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; and after two years of further study at a recognized school, he is admissible to the second examination; the subjects of which are the following: Physiology (including Comparative Anatomy), General Pathology, General Therapeutics, Hygiene, Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine.

4245. From what paper do you read?—An extract of the Minutes.

4246. Will that information be found in the calendar?—It is also in the calendar.

4247. Supposing him to have passed the second examination, does he immediately get his degree of bachelor of medicine?—Yes, when he has passed the second.

4248. How many years is that from the time he takes his preliminary examination?—Two years.

4249. Have you the means of furnishing that education *inter parietes*?—Ours is not an educational body, any more than the Senate of Cambridge; King's College, University College, and many other colleges are connected with the university.

4250. Must the whole of that education be obtained in the colleges placed under your direction?—Yes, colleges and schools of medicine.

4251. Must the whole of the education required for the degree in medicine be had by the candidate or the student in those colleges with which you are connected?—It must be obtained at schools which are recognized by us; we must have a perfect guarantee that they are capable.

4252. What do you mean by recognized schools?—Those schools in Great Britain or Ireland which we have recognized after investigation.

4253. Do you publish a list of the schools you recognize?—A list is published in the calendar; there are 26 colleges, and upwards of 50 schools of medicine.

4254. And you do not accept of education, except that furnished at those schools?—None, except in the schools we have recognized according to our charter.

4255. For instance, in Scotland, I see the University of Edinburgh is mentioned?—Yes.

4256. I do not see the University of Glasgow mentioned; at Glasgow you have only mentioned Anderson's Institution?—That is the only one which has applied to us to be recognized; we recognize them as they apply.

4257. But unless an application is made you do not recognize a school?—Unless an application is made, or we are directed by the Home Secretary; he sometimes directs us to acknowledge a school.

4258. As your practice at present stands, you would not recognize as proper education an attendance at any of the medical classes of the University of Glasgow?—I think we should, on the application of the student himself, because we would then inquire whether it was a competent school or not; a candidate would not be rejected because we had not previously recognized his school.

4259. If he attended at a school which, upon inquiry, you found a good school, you would receive the certificate of the teacher in that school as a proper evidence of his having received the medical instructions in question?—We should.

A. Billing, Esq., M. D., F. R. S.

20 June 1848.

4260. Then this list is not to be considered as exclusive?—Not exclusive.

4261. But only as stating those schools which *de facto* you have recognized?—Precisely.

4262. But not as indicating that there is no other school the attendance upon which you would not take *ad idem* with the attendance at the recognized schools?—No.

4263. May I put the case of the University of Glasgow, at which many eminent men are teaching different branches of education; if a candidate appeared before you bringing a certificate of attendance at that university at such classes as Professor Thompson's for chemistry, I suppose you would take it?—We should, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

4264. Who is the examining body in your university?—The examining body consists of persons who were originally appointed by the Government as examiners, and others selected subsequently by the senate to make up the necessary number.

4265. How have the vacancies been supplied since, by the Senate?—By advertising for the best persons who could be found.

4266. Who names the examiners?—They are selected from the candidates who send in their names.

4267. By whom?—By the Senate.

4268. The Senate nominates the examiners?—Yes; after an advertisement for candidates.

4269. Do they appoint the examiners without any approbation elsewhere; is their nomination alone sufficient?—Their nomination alone is sufficient.

4270. They have not to obtain the approbation of the Secretary of State?—The charter gives them power.

4271. How many examiners are there in medicine?—Eleven.

4272. How is the examination conducted on that occasion?—In departments, and on different days, by the examiners appointed from each department.

4273. Are the other examiners allowed to be present?—Yes.

4274. They may if they please?—Yes.

4275. Your examination is open to all the examiners if they choose to attend?—Or any member of the Senate.

4276. Is there any attendance in general beyond the examiners whose special duty it is to take the examination?—I should say not; no person takes the trouble.

4277. The certificate is given by the examiners whose duty it is to take the examination?—Yes, in the form of a report to the Senate.

4278. Then who confers the degree?—The Senate, on the report of the examiners.

4279. At what age may a person attain the degree of bachelor of medicine?—He must have completed his 19th year before he can pass his first examination; then there must be an interval of two years, and therefore he must be 21.

4280. What interval is there between the examination of bachelor of medicine and doctor of medicine?—Two years.

4281. Then a party may attain the degree of doctor of medicine at the university at the age of 23?—Yes.

4282. Does he pass any examination with reference to the degree of doctor of medicine?—Yes.

4283. Another examination?—Another examination.

4284. By the same examiners?—Some of the same; the examiners on the practice of medicine are the same, the others are different.

4285. What examination must he undergo in order to his degree of doctor of medicine?—For the degree of doctor of medicine he undergoes an examination in medicine.

4286. Do I find that anywhere?—At page 59 of the calendar.

4287. Does he undergo an examination upon logic and moral philosophy?—Yes, and other branches of metaphysics.

4288. Are your examinations, including this last examination, strict?—Yes.

4289. Do you frequently reject, in respect of what you think not sufficient knowledge?—Yes; I can tell you the average of rejections, if the Committee would wish to know.

4290. If you please?—At the first examination of bachelor of medicine, the average number of candidates has been 40, of whom 27 have passed, the average

of

of rejection being 13; that is 3-10ths. The average of rejection on the second examination is 1-9th, and at the doctor of medicine no rejection.

4291. Do you find rejected men return to you?—Yes, they come a second time.

4292. The grounds of rejection you refer to are those of insufficient information?—Yes. We keep a record of every man who is rejected, and what he is rejected for; everything we have done we have on record; not only the printed papers, but the written answers at examinations.

4293. Mr. *Wakley*.] The answers have not been printed?—No, they have merely been filed.

4294. Open to observation on application?—I believe they might be seen by anybody; we have never refused anything we have done being seen by anybody who had a fair claim; nobody has ever applied for them.

4295. *Chairman*.] How many bachelors of medicine do you pass annually?—The annual average number of degrees is 17 bachelors of medicine, and about seven doctors of medicine; 24 altogether.

4296. Whom do you call under-graduates?—The men between their matriculation and taking the first of their degrees.

4297. How many under-graduates have you generally for medicine?—On the books do you mean?

4298. On the books, the average number?—The average annual number is 95.

4299. How many hours does the examination for bachelor of medicine occupy generally?—The first examination occupies 14 hours of written papers.

4300. And *vivâ voce*?—And *vivâ voce*, perhaps, to each individual about one hour.

4301. The second examination?—The second examination occupies 18 hours of written papers.

4302. And *vivâ voce*?—About two hours; besides which, at the first examination, the candidate dissects in the presence of the examiners.

4303. Now, the examination for doctor of medicine?—The additional examination for doctor of medicine occupies 12 hours of written papers.

4304. *Vivâ voce*?—About an hour; this is 44 hours altogether of written papers for M. D., exclusive of the examination in arts; that is what we put them through.

4305. Forty-four hours, including the three examinations, and exclusive of his examination in art?—Yes.

4306. Has the university, as a body, any interest in the number of graduates?—Neither the university as a body, nor the individuals who compose it.

4307. Nor the examiners?—Nor the examiners; may I explain that?

4308. If you please?—The Government, upon forming the university, decided that whatever fees were received from candidates, were to go towards paying the expenses of the Institution; when in its infancy the Institution to be assisted from the Treasury; but whenever the Institution pays its expenses, whatever overplus there is goes to the Treasury.

4309. The Treasury supplies your deficiency and appropriates your surplus?—Whenever there may be any; of course there is none yet.

4310. A Member of the Committee wishes you to state the number of bachelors of medicine and the number of doctors of medicine you have passed from the commencement of the Institution?—Ninety-one bachelors of medicine and 62 doctors of medicine in the eight years.

4311. Those 62 doctors of medicine form part of the 91 bachelors of medicine, that is, they are included in the 91 bachelors of medicine?—No.

4312. That is to say, those that now appear as doctors of medicine in the calendar, do not appear in the calendar as bachelors of medicine?—Certainly not.

4313. The only parties appearing in the calendar as bachelors of medicine being those who have not yet taken the further degree of doctors of medicine?—Yes.

4314. Now, I ask you whether you give the degree of doctors of medicine to anybody who has not obtained at your university the degree of bachelor of medicine?—If he has taken the degree at another university which we recognize, we would admit him.

4315. The statute so prescribes?—The charter allows us to do that.

A. Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

20 June 1848.

4316. In practice has it been done?—Not yet; they would come as bachelors of medicine *ad eundum*, and proceed to the doctor of medicine.

4317. Would you require from those parties who have graduated at another university examination before you gave them the degree of doctor of medicine with you?—Yes, according to the charter no degree can be granted without examination.

4318. A foreign degree of M. D. you do not admit to a higher privilege than your own degree of bachelor of medicine; is that so?—Yes.

4319. You admit a foreign degree of M. D. to the privilege of a degree of bachelor of medicine, but no higher privilege?—No higher privilege.

4320. Taking the degree obtained in a foreign school at 23 or 24, or at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford at the more developed age of 26, 27 or 28, do you allow that no higher privilege than the degree of bachelor of medicine which can be obtained at your own university?—Our charter does not allow us to grant it without examination; in fact, we are appointed as an examining body, and nothing else.

4321. Have you attended to this question of medical registration?—Yes.

4322. Do you think it would be attended with advantage to register in the way that has been proposed?—I think a council would be advantageous to superintend the whole of the registration.

4323. Do you approve of the registration being in the three leading classes of physicians, surgeons and general practitioners, understanding by physician and surgeon those who follow the higher and exclusive practice of those departments?—I really do not attach much consequence to that; I think an alphabetical list would be sufficient, provided it put their qualification and line of practice.

4324. You do not think it of advantage to limit the practise of certain parties to that of the pure physician (if I may so call it), and the pure surgeon, and others to the mixed practice, understood to be followed by general practitioners?—I would insist upon a man being qualified, having a certain minimum of knowledge before he entered into practice, and then afterwards he might practise as a physician or as a surgeon, as he could.

4325. As he pleased?—As he pleased, if enrolled by the college.

4326. Do you give a license to practise in your university?—We have no power.

4327. You only give the degrees?—We only give the degrees.

4328. Do they carry with them any license to practice, that you know of, by virtue of your charter or at common law?—The charter gives us no power.

4329. Is it convenient in practice to limit parties to practise as pure physicians, some of them, others as pure surgeons and others as general practitioners?—I should compel every man to be thoroughly qualified before he entered the profession; he should then, at a future period, if he chose it, practice as a pure physician, or as a pure surgeon.

4330. You say, afterwards you would allow them to go into the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons, to practise purely as physicians and purely as surgeons?—Yes; according to their Regulations.

4331. Do you think a convenient distribution of professional practice of importance?—To the public?

4332. Of course?—Yes.

4333. You approve of some persons' practise being confined to that of the pure physicians, when they are qualified for it, and others as pure surgeons, leaving others to practise as general practitioners?—Precisely; that is a matter for the convenience of the individual.

4334. Do you think the public has no interest in that distinction?—Yes; but it must be left with the College of Physicians to enrol them.

4335. These departments should all appear upon the register in one form or other?—Certainly.

4336. And the course of practice which each party follows should clearly appear upon the register?—Yes.

4337. Would you object to a register which showed the particular department under which any individual was bound to confine his practise, to a register which showed

showed that certain persons were to practise only as physicians, being members of the College of Physicians in London, that other persons should practise only as surgeons, and that other persons should practise in the more extended sphere of general practitioners?—I should have no objection to the formation of the register; I would have an alphabetical list; there must be one.

A. Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

20 June 1848.

4338. Have you attended the conference that has been lately held in London upon the subject of this Bill?—I have, once.

Veneris, 23° die Junii, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Thomas Birch.	Mr. Hamilton.
Colonel Mure.	Mr. Wakley.
Mr. Grogan.	

SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Archibald Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., further Examined.

A. Billing, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.

23 June 1848.

4339. Mr. *Wakley.*] WHAT communication have you had with the joint committee of conference on behalf of the University of London?—I attended there a few evenings ago, about a week ago; I was deputed by the University of London to go there with Dr. Hodgkin, we had no communication from them directly; they never communicated with us, excepting, I believe, at one time they sent a paper, which was called "Principles;" we were never invited to go to any of their meetings; it was in consequence of our hearing that the business was very much advanced, that the Senate thought it necessary to know what they were doing; they sent Dr. Hodgkin and myself there; they appointed us as the deputation to inquire what they were about; about eight or ten days ago I applied to know when we could attend, and then they fixed a day.

4340. Then the application was made in reality, in the first instance, on behalf of the Senate?—Yes, made by the Senate; that was on the 19th of June last; last Monday was the first communication we had with them.

4341. When you saw the joint committee, was an explanation given to you as to the manner in which matters stood before that body?—Yes, consistently with the draft of this Bill marked "Private and confidential."

4342. Did you understand from the explanation that was given to you, that matters were still remaining open for adjustment, or that what had been adopted was considered to be final, and admitted of no change?—We were not encouraged to expect any alteration at all upon any proposition I made to them; I was told it was too late to go back now; that everything had been arranged for the good of the profession by those gentlemen.

4343. *Chairman.*] That is, upon the score of convenience it was considered to be too late?—I suppose it is not too late, because their concerns must come before a Committee of the House of Commons; it is for the Committee of the House of Commons to decide whether it is too late; but we could gain no answer beyond that.

4344. Mr. *Wakley.*] Was that the official announcement of the gentleman in the chair, or was it merely the expression of the opinion of an individual member of the joint committee?—I cannot say it was an official answer, but it was the expression of more than one member.

4345. Was that made so as all might hear; could the Chairman, for example, hear that declaration?—The intimation conveyed was, that they had arranged the thing as well as they could do it, and did not contemplate any further alteration, and that they would not concede what we proposed.

4346. Did you and your colleague make any further propositions?—Yes; we proposed to be put on the same footing as Oxford and Cambridge.

4347. What did you understand that footing to be?—For our graduates to have the power of practising (that would not interfere with the College of Physicians), the power of practising, as the Oxford and Cambridge graduates have.

A. Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

23 June 1848.

4348. *Chairman.*] The power of granting licenses to practise?—Yes, the power of granting licenses to practise out of London.

4349. Mr. *Wakley.*] Did you, in making that suggestion, contemplate the possibility of the peculiar privileges of Oxford and Cambridge not being continued?—Not in the least; I felt certain they would be continued, because I felt certain the heads of houses would not give them up.

4350. You are aware it is in the power of Parliament to take away those privileges?—Yes; I am aware it is in the power of Parliament to take away those privileges.

4351. And if that Court deemed it advisable that they should not be continued, what would then be your suggestion with regard to the privileges of your graduates in medicine?—Considering the great pains that have been taken by the Government, and by the Senate of the University appointed by the Government, I think that their degrees ought to give them the power of practising; we conceive so.

4352. Would you have them derive the power of practising simply from their being graduates of the university, or do you consider that, after complete graduation, that that power should be derived in consequence of their being connected or enrolled in one of the existing medical corporations?—I think they ought to have the license in consequence of that; their degree shows the proof of their skill.

4353. You think the right should be the inherent principle of the degree?—Yes.

4354. Do you give that opinion in consequence of the examining body of the university not being in any way connected with the medical schools, and being a perfectly independent body?—Yes, it was appointed as an examining body, to be totally distinct from all educating bodies; if you will allow me to read a very short memorial sent in to the Government, and mention how the body was instituted, and how it stands, that would perhaps answer the question.

4355. If it relates to the subject, you can read it?—It almost answers the question you put.

4356. Then you are quite at liberty to read it; what is the title of the memorial?—I have more than one paper which I wish to read; one is a memorial which was addressed to the Secretary of State from the University of London.

4357. When was that presented?—In the year 1845.

4358. Will you read anything that is calculated to elucidate your views?—I wish to show the position of the university as constituted by the Government. Our University emanated from the Government, and from the House of Commons; "The intentions of Government with respect to the duties of the members of the Senate were officially declared in communications made to the council and proprietors of University College at the time when the latter were deliberating whether they would accept the charter proposed to them by the Government; they were then informed that another charter would be granted to persons eminent in literature and science, and to act as a Board of Examiners, and to perform all the functions of the Examiners in the Senate House of Cambridge; that this body was to be called the University of London." In consequence of that, here is the kind of communication that was made to the members who were to form the Senate; this letter was addressed to myself, amongst others; it is dated "Downing-street, 11 August 1836. Sir,—In order to carry into full effect the intentions of his Majesty, as communicated in his Majesty's gracious answer to an Address of the House of Commons on the subject of the grant of Academical Degrees in the Metropolis, the Government have it in contemplation to incorporate by charter a Central Board, under the title of the Royal University of London; to this body will be intrusted the duty of examining persons duly qualified by education at the London University College, King's College, and such other establishments as may from time to time be named by the Crown, and of granting to such persons as may appear duly qualified, degrees in arts, law and medicine. His Majesty's Government are extremely desirous that the persons named in this Royal Charter should be such as to give to the public the fullest security for the effectual and impartial discharge of these new and most important duties; and it will be peculiarly gratifying to me if I am permitted to submit your name to my colleagues as one of those whom we may be enabled to recommend to the Crown as willing to

to undertake this important and most honourable trust. The duties will be confined to the period of the examination only, and, therefore, will not require any very considerable portion of your time, on which I am aware there are many other claims ; but when it is considered how great is the object to be attained in giving a useful direction, as well as affording new encouragement to the intellectual improvement of a numerous class of the King's subjects, who, without any distinction or exclusion whatever, will be admitted, under the proposed system, to the honour of academical degrees, I trust that you may be induced to give to the Government your zealous and valuable co-operation.—(signed) *T. S. Rice.*" I have now to read a draft of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State; at the time that Sir James Graham was going to bring in a Bill, and it was sent to put in our claims at that time.

4359. What is the date there?—It is in the Minutes of April 1845; this is what I am desired to present here, as being perfectly applicable at the present moment.

4360. As embodying the views of the Senate?—Yes, as embodying the views of the Senate and their claims ; it is signed by the Registrar.

4361. Your expression, I understand to be, that that memorial was agreed to and adopted by the senate, in fact, at the time that Sir James Graham introduced his first Bill in 1844, and that the senate adheres to those views now?—Yes.

4362. *Chairman.*] Then the memorial is subsequent to the Bill?—That Bill was drawn up without our knowledge, or any communication with us.

4363. Mr. *Wakley.*] Will you read that memorial?—"The Senate of the University of London are desirous of obtaining for the bachelors of medicine of that institution the privilege of being registered as licentiates in medicine, surgery and midwifery without further examination, and they conceive that this privilege may be fairly claimed upon the following grounds: first, the University of London differs from other graduating medical schools, in not being an educating body, in being under the immediate control of the Government (the sanction of a Principal Secretary of State being necessary to confirm the acts of the Senate), and in its being supported chiefly by the public money; second, the Senate believe that the course of instruction, both preliminary and professional, required of candidates for degrees in medicine by the regulations of the University of London, is more comprehensive and complete, and the method of testing their proficiency more practical and efficient than those of any other university or medical school, or examining and licensing body in this country. During the course, and at the conclusion of their medical studies, the candidates for the degree of B. M. are submitted to an examination in every branch of the medical curriculum at separate times: 1. By means of written questions and answers. 2. By demonstrations or experiments when the subjects admit of such proofs of the candidate's practical knowledge ; and, 3. By *vivâ voce* interrogations. For such a system of examination no superficial, hastily acquired knowledge can prepare, nor can the candidate's ignorance in any one branch of professional knowledge escape detection. In addition to these grounds, upon which the Senate claim for the bachelors of medicine the privilege of exemption from the examination of the licentiates, they beg to state, that when the University of London was first established, and it became the duty of the Senate to lay down a system of education for graduates in medicine, their regulations were framed with the express object of encouraging a higher range of education for the general practitioner; with this view, they included in the curriculum of the bachelor of medicine (the degree intended to represent the general practitioner) every department of medical science essential to the practitioner in medicine, surgery, pharmacy and midwifery. (It is important to remark, that the University of London is the only university in this country which requires of its candidates for medical degrees a similar course of instruction and examinations in medicine, surgery, and also in midwifery.) The Senate, trusting to the effect which an academic title would have in encouraging students to devote more time to the acquisition of professional knowledge, raised the standard of medical education considerably higher than that required of the general practitioner by the licensing bodies. They also required what had not hitherto been done, a good preliminary education (tested by the matriculation examination) before commencing their medical studies, and they laid down a

A. Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

23 June 1848.

system of instruction and of examining, calculated at once to secure assiduity on the part of both teachers and students, and to afford a guarantee to the public, that whoever possessed the degree of the University of London must have a good education, and have given positive proof of his fitness to practise his profession. The Senate have not been disappointed in their anticipations of the effects of a degree as an inducement to a higher range of education. During the seven years in which the university has been in operation, the number of medical degrees granted amounts to 153, and this, be it remarked, without the graduate possessing any advantage beyond the academic title, for his hard-won honour confers on the graduate of the University of London no right to practise."

4364. In any department of the profession?—None whatever; it is a mere feather. "The Senate feel convinced, that if the bachelors of medicine of the University of London had the privilege of being registered as licentiates;" you understand that the word licentiates here is generally equivalent to general practitioners; it was the term then used.

4365. *Chairman.*] It merely means a license to practise?—A license to practise his profession generally.

4366. Mr. *Wakley.*] It is intended, in fact, to confer the same legal rights as the joint diploma of the College of Surgeons, and license of the Apothecaries' Company?—Precisely. "The Senate feel convinced that if the bachelors of medicine of the University of London had the privilege of being registered as licentiates, the number of these who would take that degree would soon be greatly increased, and thus the education, scientific and professional, of the general practitioner be greatly raised, without the necessity of legislative enactments. There is another advantage in the system adopted by the University of London, to which the Senate beg to call attention, as it is calculated to produce harmony in the profession, and to encourage industry in the general body of medical practitioners: the bachelor of medicine of the University of London may proceed to the degree of doctor of medicine, by adopting one of two courses; he may either continue his application to the practical departments of his profession at the medical institutions recognized by the university for two years, immediately subsequent to his taking the degree of B. M. (making six consecutive years of medical study for the M. D. degree), or, after being not less than five years occupied in the practice of his profession, the bachelor may present himself for examination as M. D.; such a regulation has the advantage of encouraging the general practitioner to keep his knowledge up with the progress of medical science, in order that he may be prepared to present himself for the M. D. examination, should he desire at any future period to obtain that degree; and even if he never should be in a position to go up for the higher degree, he has the satisfaction of possessing one which is in itself respectable, and the feeling that he is not excluded by any partial regulations from attaining the highest. The University of London is no longer to be regarded as an experiment. The exaction of a good preliminary education, tested by examiners in arts before the commencement of the medical curriculum, a more comprehensive course of medical instruction, and a more efficient system of examination, have been fairly tried, and the success has been greater than might have been expected, when it is considered that the degree confers no right to practise. The Senate, therefore, beg to submit, that the time has now arrived when they may fairly claim for the bachelors of medicine of the University of London a privilege, which, by improving the education of the general practitioner, will be at once for the benefit of the medical profession and the good of the public." There is hardly an individual, who has taken our degree, who was not in training to be a general practitioner before he came to us.

4367. You mean they were educated as general practitioners?—Yes. "In conclusion, the Senate beg to observe, that the University of London appears to them to have claims which cannot be put forward by any other British university, for the exemption which it seeks in favour of its bachelors of medicine; that is to say, in being an examining and not an educating body; in requiring a good preliminary education, in the extent of its curriculum of medical education, which its examinations practically enforce, and in its connexion with the Government, which, in fact, gives its examinations the character of state examinations. Nevertheless, as the only object the Senate have in view is to raise the standard

standard of medical education, they seek no privilege for the University of London which they would not willingly see granted to all British universities which may require, as conditions for obtaining degrees, an equally good, preliminary and professional education. The Senate, moreover, being earnestly desirous that every possible guarantee should be given to the public for the continuance of the efficacy of their present system, and for making it certain that the bachelors of medicine of the University of London are amply qualified as licentiates of medicine and surgery, would readily acquiesce in any arrangement requiring that at their examinations there should be present competent assessors appointed by the Council of Health; and the Senate cannot but wish that the examinations of all the other universities should be subjected to the like inspection and check, so that at each of them the standard of the education of graduates in medicine should be kept at a proper elevation. The remaining subject which the Senate desire to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State is the constitution of the Council of Health under the second section of the Bill."

4368. *Chairman.*] Those observations apply to the Council of Education?—The Council that is forming now, or intended to be formed under the Secretary of State. "Impressed with the strong conviction of the advantages which the medical profession and the public in general will derive from the powers of superintendence and control given to this body," that is, to the Council, "the Senate would, nevertheless, have anticipated more beneficial results from a Council entirely chosen by the Crown, than from a body comprising a small proportion only of persons so chosen, the remainder being composed of ex-officio members belonging to some of the universities——"

4369. Mr. *Wakley.*] The proposal now is in conformity with what you have there expressed?—Yes.

4370. And ex-officio members are to be altogether excluded?—Yes, we have good reasons for that—"and of other members elected by the medical colleges, and which latter classes of members can hardly fail to have, in some degree, the character of representatives or delegates of the bodies with which they are connected; if, however, it should be thought advisable by Her Majesty's Government that the Council should be thus composed, the Senate would submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State, that, having regard to the measures already adopted by the University of London towards the improvement of medical education, to the number of those upon whom it has conferred degrees during the short period which has elapsed since its foundation, especially as compared with the number of degrees conferred by the other English universities, and also to the probability that after the passing of the Bill now in progress a large proportion of the medical students in London who intended to graduate will seek their degrees at the University of London, that institution is entitled to have the same or the like share in the composition of the Council of Health, which the Bill proposes to give to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin. The Senate subjoin from the regulations of the University of London a statement of the conditions on which the medical degrees of the university are granted:—Bachelors of Medicine (the degree intended to represent general practitioners). Before the commencement of his course of medical study, the candidate for the degree of bachelor of medicine must pass the matriculation examination, of which the following are the subjects: first, classics, including the Greek and Latin languages, the grammatical structure and the composition of the English language, and outlines of History and Geography; second, Mathematics, including Arithmetic and Algebra, and Geometry; third, Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics and Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics; fourth, Natural History, Botany and Zoology. After two years of professional study at a medical school recognized by this university, he is admissible to the first examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine, of which the subjects are, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; and after two years of further study at a recognized school, is admissible to the second examination, the subjects of which are the following: Physiology (including Comparative Anatomy), General Pathology, General Therapeutics, Hygiene, Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine; the candidate is examined in each of these subjects at different times by written questions and answers, by demonstrations or experiments, when the subjects admit of such means of testing the candidate's practical knowledge, and by *viva voce* examinations.—Doctor of Medicine (degree of the physician). Having passed two years, subsequently

A. Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

23 June 1848.

quently to his having taken the B. M. degree, in attendance on an hospital or other medical institution recognized by this university (making six consecutive years of medical study), or five years in practise as a bachelor of medicine, the bachelor may proceed to the examination for the degree of doctor of medicine. Subjects of examination: the elements of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic and Moral Philosophy (candidates who have taken a degree in arts are exempted from this examination); Practical Medicine; the candidate to write a commentary on a case in medicine, surgery or midwifery, at his own option; after this the candidate may proceed to an examination for a certificate of special proficiency in Medicine, Surgery or Midwifery; any candidate may present a thesis on a subject of his own choice."—I am now going to point out from our calendar the persons who comprise the Senate, to show that they are worthy of attention in the way that the university is formed. The Visitor is the Queen; and the Senate is under the immediate superintendence and direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Chancellor is the Earl of Burlington, L.L.D., F.R.S. The Vice-chancellor is John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. Then the Senate consists of 36 members, who are as follow: the Bishop of Durham, D.D., F.R.S.; the Bishop of Norwich, D.D., F.R.S.; the Bishop of St. David's, D.D.; George B. Airy, M.A., F.R.S.; Andrew Amos, Esq., M.A.; Neil Amott, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; John Austin, Esq.; John Bacot, Esq.; Admiral Beaufort, F.R.S.; Archibald Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; Professor Brande, F.R.S.; Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Phillip Crampton, Bart., M.D.; Professor Empson, M.A.; Professor Farady, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Sir Stephen Love Hammick, Bart.; the Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.; Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D.; Rev. Joseph Henry Jerrard, L.L.D.; Francis Kiernan, Esq., F.R.S.; Charles Locock, Esq., M.D.; Sir William Lubbock, Bart., M.A., F.R.S.; Sir James M'Gregor, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.,; Richard Rainy Pennington, Esq.; Jones Quain, Esq., M.D.; John Ridout, Esq.; Peter Mark Roget, Esq., M.D., Sec. R.S.; Nassau William Senior, Esq., M.A.; James Walker, Esq., F.R.S.; Henry Warburton, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. Registrar, Richard Wellesley Rotham, Esq., M.D. I have further to observe as to the rank of those gentlemen, that they are the élite of the professions they were chosen from, and they are most of them Fellows of the Royal Society, and as such they were entitled to the attention of the Government.

4371. Then the claim which the Senate made in 1844, and in which the Senate persists at the present time with regard to the doctors in medicine, was, that they should have the same rights and privileges as doctors in medicine of Oxford and Cambridge?—Yes.

4372. That of practising in all parts of the country except within seven miles of London?—Yes.

4373. Then your claim is with reference to your bachelors of medicine, that they should have the privilege of registering as licentiates in medicine, and the law conferring upon them the right of practising in all departments of the profession?—Yes, the same as Oxford and Cambridge do to a very great extent; they license their bachelors of medicine; when they have passed bachelors of medicine, they then give them the license; they do not wait for them to be doctors.

4374. Supposing the particulars for which you are contending were to be conceded by the law, what would be the connexion between the graduates and bachelors of medicine, and the Senate of the university as a governing body?—That has not been decided yet; it is in contemplation to form a union between the Senate and the graduates, but at present the graduates have no privileges of any kind whatever.

4375. Only that of belonging to the university?—The degree granted to them.

4376. Then the Senate, like some other bodies, does not repudiate the connexion with the general practitioners of this country?—Quite the contrary.

4377. Is the Senate, do you believe, disposed to form a closer connexion with that body?—They would be.

4378. Are you aware to what extent?—That is to say, as to the general practitioners who already exist, there can be no *ex post facto* arrangement, but as to all the future general practitioners the Senate is prepared to examine and to receive them into their body; they might identify themselves with that institution for that matter.

4379. With

4379. With regard to the examinations, you consider that now they are more extensive; that they embrace at least as wide a range as the examinations at other institutions with reference to the qualifications of general practitioners?—Yes, and a much wider range; for instance, our examination in the same subjects is in the proportion of 12 to 1 of the College of Surgeons.

4380. Do your examiners, at the examinations, constitute a single Board, or do they sit separately and conduct the examinations?—There are two or three at a time on particular subjects; two engaged on Anatomy and Physiology; there are two appointed to examine at a time on those subjects.

4381. Only two?—There are but two.

4382. How many examiners are there, from first to last, who conduct the examinations, for example with reference to bachelors of medicine?—Do you mean the first or second examination?

4383. The whole, going through the entire examination of a bachelor of medicine?—All the examiners attend at the *vivâ voce* examination.

4384. How many have you in anatomy?—Two.

4385. In surgery?—Two.

4386. And the practice of medicine?—Two.

4387. In chemistry?—One.

4388. Physiology?—One.

4389. Medical jurisprudence?—Three.

4390. Midwifery?—One; forensic medicine is by three.

4391. And they examine on other subjects?—Yes.

4392. And they step out of these particular subjects to examine in jurisprudence?—Yes.

4393. Could you describe exactly what is done in the examination of a candidate for the bachelorship of medicine?—He is examined upon successive days and hours by written papers, by two examiners at a time; thus, for instance, in anatomy, in physiology and surgery, in medicine and general pathology.

4394. Do all the examiners at any time meet and constitute a Board, and examine the candidate *vivâ voce*?—Yes, after the examinations by written papers, there is the *vivâ voce* examination; that comes last, and then the examiners meet, and consult together about the classing.

4395. At the last examination of which you speak, when the Board is formed, how many examiners are present?—Eleven.

4396. Then they do not all attend at one time?—The whole of the examiners attend the *vivâ voce* examination.

4397. Then do they all attend twice?—Yes.

4398. Do you consider that the examination in pharmacy is as complete in your institution in all respects as it is at the Society of Apothecaries in London?—I believe it to be superior; I never attended at the examination, therefore I cannot say; but I believe it to be considerably superior; it must be, from the duration of it.

4399. What is the difference in the examination of a bachelor of medicine and a doctor of medicine in your university?—A doctor of medicine is examined again in medicine.

4400. How long after he has obtained his degree of bachelor of medicine?—After two years.

4401. That is the minimum of time at which he can be received?—Yes, that is the shortest time as a general rule, there are some exceptions.

4402. At what age do you admit bachelors of medicine?—At 21.

4403. At what age do you admit doctors of medicine?—At 23.

4404. Then you are inclined to believe, on the whole, that your doctors of medicine are as well qualified as any practitioners who are admitted into any department of the profession?—Certainly, and better.

4405. Are they all examined in surgery?—All.

4406. And all to an equal extent in anatomy?—All.

4407. I would ask again, what is the difference in the examination of a bachelor and a doctor?—The doctor of medicine is again examined in practical medicine; he has to write a commentary upon a case which is given to him, and he is examined in intellectual philosophy, logic, and moral philosophy.

4408. To what extent is the examination in practical medicine carried?—It is an examination that lasts six hours, the written papers, besides *vivâ voce*.

4409. Cases that may have come under his observation?—Yes.

A. Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

23 June 1848.

4410. Or cases that are selected by the examiner, requiring him at once to state their history, character of disease, remedies that have been employed, and medicines that are repudiated in such cases?—Every subject of that kind comes in; it is a very searching examination.

4411. A searching practical examination?—Yes; and we expect a doctor to answer a little more from his own practical knowledge, than a student or bachelor; the doctor is expected to do so, because he has, of course, more experience.

4412. You expect him at the second examination, when he solicits a doctor's degree, to have a more practical knowledge of his profession than he exhibited at the preliminary examination when he obtained his bachelor's degree?—We expect, that having been at least two years longer in the profession, he will be more *au fait*; but we do not admit any man as a bachelor until he is fit to practise.

4413. If the one-faculty system were adopted for the profession, in what respect do you consider the examination would differ from the one which is now instituted at your university; do you consider, in fact, that it would differ at all?—In no respect whatever; we should not alter.

4414. Do you consider that such a system of examination, embracing as it does all branches of knowledge in all the departments of the profession, offers to the public the best security that there would be no really incompetent or unfit practitioner?—Most decidedly; that is stated in our memorial.

4415. Do you grant degrees in surgery?—No.

4416. Have you ever had an application for a degree in surgery?—No.

4417. The Committee hear it stated by you as a fact, that all doctors of medicine who are examined by you are examined fully as to their competency in surgery?—They are examined as to their competency in surgery.

4418. Is the Committee right in understanding that all the gentlemen whom you pass as graduates in medicine, as doctors, for example, undergo this examination in surgery?—Yes, they all undergo this examination in surgery and anatomy; they are examined by the following gentlemen; I will refer to the calendar, and take them in the order I find them:—In surgery they are examined by Mr. Cæsar Henry Hawkins and Sir Stephen Love Hammick; in anatomy and physiology, by Mr. Kiernan and Professor Sharpey; in physiology and comparative anatomy, by Dr. Carpenter. In medicine, we have as our examiners, Dr. Tweedie and myself; in midwifery, Dr. Rigby; in chemistry, Professor Brande; in botany, Professor Henslow; in materia medica and pharmacy, Dr. Pereira.

4419. *Chairman.*] When you say that the examination is twelve times greater than that by the College of Surgeons, how do you arrive at that computation?—In this way; they examine for one hour *vivâ voce*, their examination is one hour long, ours is one hour *vivâ voce*, and 12 hours of written papers.

4420. And have they no written examination?—None for membership.

4421. You are speaking of the examination before the College of Surgeons for members, not for fellows?—For members.

4422. But you consider your examination to be a better one than theirs?—So I understand from a fellow of the College of Surgeons, who is my colleague.

4423. He is himself one of the examiners?—Yes.

4424. You have spoken of a general registration as tested by the matriculation examination that takes place at 16 years old?—Yes, at 16, that is the minimum age; we do not allow them to come up before 16.

4425. They may come up at 16?—Yes, they may come up at 16.

4426. And after that, they may resort to any school they think proper until they return in order to the medical examination?—To a qualified school.

4427. Then, in fact, they lose sight of them altogether, until the medical examination takes place?—Just as at Oxford and Cambridge, where the Senate takes no notice of the men till they come before them.

4428. They remain in the university?—The men study in their colleges and schools.

4429. Those schools are in all parts of England?—Yes, but we have no reason to doubt they are very careful of their students.

4430. As far as general education goes, you subject them to no other test than that which occurs at the examination, that occurs at 16 years of age?—No other; but you are aware what that examination is.

4431. I am speaking of the age?—They are generally older; that is all we consider necessary to prepare them to commence their studies in medicine; they may carry it on afterwards or not; that is all the qualification in arts, either a degree in arts, or to pass the matriculation examination.

4432. But do you think that the kind of general knowledge that a lad of 16 can have acquired is sufficient in order to qualify him as an accomplished physician?—If you look at our papers or questions, and we can also show the answers to them, I think you would be satisfied that it was so.

4433. Are there many candidates who come up to that matriculation examination who are rejected?—One-seventh, on an average, are rejected.

4434. Is 16 the usual age at which they come up for examination, or do they come at a more advanced age?—That is the lowest; they come at a more advanced age than that.

4435. Generally speaking, do they come up at a much more advanced age?—I think so; I should say 17 or 18; I believe I could tell you that exactly; the average age is 17 years and 11 months.

4436. With regard to the schools which they go to afterwards, upon what grounds are they recognized by the university?—According to the charter, those educating bodies are recognized by the university after investigation.

4437. Are they named in the charter?—No; but the university has the power, by the charter, of recognizing them, if they think fit, upon investigation.

4438. It is a complaint of the university that their graduates have not the privileges that those at Oxford and Cambridge have?—Yes.

4439. But the privileges they have at Oxford and Cambridge are overruled by the charter of the College of Physicians; is not that the fact?—No.

4440. The privilege to practise does not extend to London, or within seven miles?—No.

4441. As to the Scotch graduates, simply as graduates have they any privilege which the London University have not?—That I cannot answer.

4442. Mr. *Wakley*.] Do you claim for your bachelors of medicine the right of practising as physicians?—No.

4443. *Chairman*.] Am I to understand you that whatever privileges Oxford and Cambridge have, the London University would claim the same?—Yes.

4444. Mr. *Wakley*.] But supposing those privileges to be set aside, and the like privileges by other universities, would you then desire to stand alone as objecting to the arrangement that has been proposed?—I cannot answer that without consulting the university.

4445. Then, supposing no university to be allowed by any enactment that may pass the Legislature to grant a degree in medicine from which the right to practise medicine shall arise, would you desire to stand out alone for the possession of that exclusive privilege?—I say distinctly that, with the education which we enforce, we ought to have the right of being registered without further examination.

4446. Do you consider that that is a privilege which ought to belong to universities generally, some of them being merely examining bodies?—Under the control of the council; if the council will visit and see that they examine rightly, they ought to have it; I like the council to superintend and see that the bodies are doing right, then I should not trouble any body to examine them afterwards.

4447. *Chairman*.] Have you looked over this draft of the outline of the Bill, I mean with reference particularly to the last clause, the clause saving the privileges of Oxford and Cambridge?—I see that clause.

4448. That clause, you observe, preserves the distinction between London and seven miles round, and the rest of the country?—Yes.

4449. Do you not think that it is an absurd distinction?—Very absurd.

4450. And ought to be abandoned?—Yes; Her Majesty's subjects are as well worthy of protection beyond seven miles from London as within it.

4451. Supposing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge are to forego that right they have at present of licensing, and consent that in order that their

A. Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

23 June 1848.

graduates should have the privilege of practising all over the kingdom that they should be subject to some control by a further examination, either by assessors of their own, or otherwise by the College of Physicians, do you think the University of London would object to be put upon the same footing?—The University of London would have no objection to receiving assessors from the College of Physicians to see that their examination was a good one; it was attempted at one time, and it was done; virtually we have assessors from the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, as our examiners are fellows of both.

4452. Mr. *Wakley*.] Are you aware, under the proposals that have been made and sanctioned at the joint committee of conference, how your bachelors of medicine would register, and whether previous to registration they would be required to undergo an examination?—They would be required to be enrolled as amongst the third body, the general practitioners, and to submit, besides, to an examination by the College of Surgeons.

4453. Would they not also have to undergo an examination before the College of General Practitioners?—No.

4454. Under what designation would your bachelors of medicine register?—General practitioners, I suppose.

4455. Do you understand that they would be entitled to be registered as surgeons as well as general practitioners?—As members of whatever body they are examined by.

4456. Would they be entitled to be so registered?—I understand that it is proposed that they are to be registered as general practitioners, and that they are to be examined by the College of Surgeons.

4457. Then the proposed arrangement is as follows, that a bachelor of medicine, having undergone an examination before you, before he can practise as a general practitioner has to undergo another examination before the College of Surgeons, and he is also to be enrolled as a member of the projected College of Practitioners?—Yes.

4458. Do you approve of that arrangement?—No.

4459. Will you explain on what points you dissent from it?—I think that the graduates of the University of London ought not to be put into the body of general practitioners, because the general practitioners of London propose to arrange themselves in a third body, and therefore to occupy an inferior position to those in general practice in Edinburgh and Dublin, who rank as surgeons.

4460. *Chairman*.] That is to say, you think they should not be subjected to an examination by the general practitioners?—That is not proposed.

4461. Mr. *Wakley*.] Do you consider that there being already in London a College of Physicians and a College of Surgeons, the new institution would be deemed one of an inferior description?—The general practitioners?

4462. Yes?—Decidedly it is third, and as third it must stand below the other two.

4463. Are you aware what is projected as the constitution of that college?—No, I have seen a number of formulæ; there are presidents and vice-presidents, and so forth, that is all.

4464. Do you conceive there is any necessity for the establishment of any other institution?—Not the slightest, because any functions that they have to perform as to examinations, ought to be performed by the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians conjointly, as in Edinburgh and Dublin.

4465. *Chairman*.] Does not the notion of their inferiority connect itself with the practice of pharmacy a great deal?—That, joined with the effect of the new charter of the College of Surgeons.

4466. Is not that inferiority connected with the circumstance of their practising pharmacy, and of dispensing medicine for profit?—A great number of them do not, and will not.

4467. Would it be convenient to prohibit the general practitioners from dispensing medicine for profit?—You cannot prevent them from supplying medicine; you may prevent them from charging directly for medicine; in the country

country they must keep medicines; they could not get them otherwise for their patients.

4468. Does not that, as partaking in some degree of the nature of a trade, rather indicate an inferior order and an inferior mode of practice?—I think that is the reason they have been so considered hitherto.

4469. Would you be prepared to consider that the graduates of the London University should not follow that mode of practice?—Certainly, not to sell medicine.

4470. I mean to practise pharmacy as it is ordinarily practised, that is to say, dispensing medicine, and deriving a remuneration from the sale of that medicine?—It would be impossible for certain members of the general body of practitioners to avoid having medicines made up in their house; there are not the means in the country of avoiding it.

4471. And that creates a necessity for an order of general practitioners?—Yes; but they need not charge separately for medicine; many charge for attendance alone.

4472. It is not entirely put down, and could not be by any positive regulation?—No, not yet.

4473. And so long as that remains, there must be an order of general practitioners?—Yes; but you should raise them, instead of depressing them; and this circumstance explains the recent distinction made among the members of the College of Surgeons, who are now divided into fellows and members.

4474. Mr. *Wakley*.] You consider that the practice of charging for medicines by medical practitioners is objectionable?—Yes.

4475. *Chairman*.] Do you think it ought to be prohibited?—It ought to be prohibited.

4476. Mr. *Wakley*.] Do you consider that if a feasible and just law were enforced, it would be better both for the profession and the public?—Yes.

4477. Do you also consider that the medical practitioners would receive a higher reward for their scientific and skilful services under such an arrangement?—Yes.

4478. *Chairman*.] Would not there be a tendency among the chemists and druggists under those circumstances to become surgical practitioners, supposing a properly qualified medical practitioner be prohibited from deriving his remuneration from the sale of medicines?—That tendency exists at present, and is carried out to a very improper extent.

4479. But would not that tendency be increased under the circumstances we speak of, that is, of the prohibition of the practice of selling medicines by a qualified man?—Certainly not; I think not at all.

4480. Mr. *Wakley*.] Have you been connected with the College of Surgeons as well as the College of Physicians?—I had been a student of the College of Surgeons before I took my degree; I was a pupil of the College of Surgeons, in Dublin, under Dease, Colls and Todd; and after I took my degree, I entered myself as a dresser at the London Hospital. I have never practised except as a physician.

4481. You have been engaged in all the departments?—Yes, as pupil or teacher.

4482. Have you had many communications with respectable surgical practitioners relative to the proposed arrangements?—I have consulted several of them since I have been summoned to attend here; I am on terms of intimate communication with 50 or 60 most respectable general practitioners.

4483. Are they favourable or unfavourable to the project that is now under consideration?—Some of them do not care about it; some of them are only favourable to that as a *dernier ressort*.

4484. Do you find generally that they would prefer to have a third college established, which is not to have the power of granting a license to practise, or that they should be more closely connected with the College of Surgeons, and had the power of electing the governing body of that institution?—I am satisfied it is only from being thrown out of the College of Surgeons that they have at

all thought of forming another body, that is what I understand from those I have seen upon the subject; from not being allowed their proper status in the College of Surgeons, they have been driven to form another body.

4485. Do you believe that they would prefer being connected with the University of London to being connected with the College of General Practitioners?—I know that those I have consulted would consider that a higher position, and they would be much better pleased with it.

4486. But in that case would they have the power of electing the governing body, or have a voice in the election of the senate?—Not as the university is at present constituted, but at a future time they might have that privilege.

4487. That privilege would be restricted to the graduates?—Yes.

4488. Are there now some thousands of general practitioners for whom it is proposed to make some new arrangement relative to conferring upon them the power of electing the governing body of their institution?—Yes, I believe so.

4489. Have you paid much attention to the proposal for establishing a third college, the one to be denominated the College of General Practitioners?—Yes.

4490. Are you aware that the proposal does not provide for the governing body, after examination, having the power to license those whom they examine?—They have no power of licensing; they are dependent upon the College of Surgeons afterwards.

4491. Do you consider that they would exercise a power which is now inferior to that which is exercised by the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries?—Certainly.

4492. Much inferior?—Inferior as the body itself stands, taking it disconnected from the College of Surgeons.

4493. Are you in any way interested in the establishment of a new college, or the maintenance of the integrity of the College of Surgeons?—Not in the slightest degree.

4494. You give your opinion apart from any individual interest, and quite dispassionately?—Quite.

4495. From the practitioners with whom you have conversed, have you learned, from those who are in favour of a new college, what are the benefits they consider to be likely to arise from it?—No, it seems to me that they merely wished to be united in a body that would be recognized.

4496. Did they appear to attach some importance to the election of the governing body of the institution by which they may be connected?—I have not entered into that with them; I have a strong objection to a College of Surgeons being allowed to register their fellows without any medical examination; they assume for their fellows to stand higher than the general practitioners; whereas they are less educated, and ought to be compelled to pass, at least the examination of the general practitioners, because the pure surgeons uniformly practise in medical cases, and the College of Surgeons are now claiming an exemption from a medical examination though they practise in medical cases, as they always have done, and always will do, without having been proved to be qualified; they may be qualified, but there is no proof of it.

4497. *Chairman.*] Would the council superintend that?—You are making laws for all the rest of the profession, and why let them be exempt; why should they not amalgamate with the general practitioners, as the surgeons of Edinburgh and Dublin do?

4498. For the sake of their own character, it is hardly to be supposed they would suffer their fellows to be without a medical qualification; and besides that, they are under the superintendence of a supreme council, who can hardly be supposed to allow persons to become fellows of the College of Surgeons without a sufficient qualification for practice?—That remains to be proved; but we have no guarantee; when we are legislating we are not to trust what men will do.

4499. I presume a great deal must be left to the superintendence of the Council; you cannot establish all details by legislation in a matter of this kind?—Not

—Not details; but the object is, that the public should be properly served; I say that the pure surgeons always have practised and always will practise medicine; therefore, if you provide that other men are capable of practising medicine, such as the General Practitioners, why should the surgeons be exempted.

4500. Mr. *Wakley*.] In stating the objection you have just made, you have reference probably to the fact, that a gentleman who has received the degree of bachelor of medicine at your university has undergone a far more extensive examination than a fellow of the College of Surgeons, but in the register he would hold an inferior position?—Decidedly.

4501. As far as you could judge from what took place at the joint committee of conference when you were present, do you understand that any very considerable progress has been made with regard to coming to a final settlement of the difficulties that have so long beset the question of medical legislation?—They are leaving it very nearly where they found it in England; I approved of the arrangements relative to Edinburgh and Dublin; but in London they are leaving it as much as possible *in statu quo*; you have the College of Physicians, and College of Surgeons, and the Apothecaries' Company, *mutato nomine*.

4502. You are inclined to consider that the projected institution will be only a poor substitute for the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries?—If we are to have the thing *in statu quo*, only changing the name, it is a pity to change the Apothecaries' Company; they have worked the profession up well, and done their work well; if we are not to have a real improvement, let us not have a nominal one.

4503. You consider that the gentlemen called the surgeons in this country are comparatively well-educated men, and are general practitioners?—Generally so.

4504. You consider the College of Physicians has come forward in a liberal spirit?—It has offered to do its duty.

4505. Do you consider that there would be any difficulty whatever in constituting a Board of Examiners out of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and probably nominees from the Society of Apothecaries, who should be thoroughly competent to test the qualifications of graduates for general practice?—It is already done; the Government did that 10 years ago; in the University of London there are fellows of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and Members of the Apothecaries' Company, at this moment constituting the Board I have mentioned, who direct the examination of the bachelors of medicine.

4506. So that in fact the thing is done?—The thing was done 10 years since, and has been worked up ever since with the greatest care, and now is an anomalous body to be started, and our graduates enrolled in it?

4507. Have you in your examining body, physicians, surgeons and apothecaries?—We have in our senate, physicians, surgeons and apothecaries.

4508. Who are the apothecaries?—Mr. Ridout and Mr. Bacot have held high offices in the Society of Apothecaries.

4509. What do those gentlemen examine in?—Mr. Bacot used to examine in surgery.

4510. Who examines in pharmacy?—Dr. Pereira, one of the most competent men in England in that department of medicine.

4511. If a college of general practitioners were to be established, do you believe that it could form a more competent Board of Examiners, and more capable of testing the qualifications of the candidates in all the departments of the profession than the examining body which you now possess in your university?—No.

4512. *Chairman*.] Practically speaking, have not the most eminent surgeons been the fellows of the College of Surgeons?—There have been no fellows until lately.

4513. Mr. *Wakley*.] Are you in favour of imposing penalties by summary jurisdiction on unqualified practitioners?—I think, for the sake of the public, it would be desirable.

Martis, 27° die Junii, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Fitzstephen French.	Sir Henry Halford.
Sir R. H. Inglis.	Mr. Wakley.
Sir Thomas Birch.	Colonel Mure.

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M. D.; Examined.

T. Hodgkin, Esq. M.D.

27 June 1848.

4514. *Chairman.*] YOU are a member of the University of London?—Yes.

4515. How long have you been in connexion with that institution?—From its commencement.

4516. What situation do you hold in it now?—The same that I held from the first, which is a member of the Senate.

4517. What degrees in medicine do you grant in that university?—Those of bachelor of medicine and doctor of medicine.

4518. At what age can a person obtain the degree of bachelor of medicine?—At 22.

4519. And doctor of medicine?—Doctor of medicine two or three years later; it is stated in the calendar.

4520. Is any preparatory general education necessary before a party can obtain the degree of bachelor of medicine?—He must be bachelor of arts, or else have passed the matriculation examination.

4521. At what age can that be passed?—At 16 they can pass the matriculation examination.

4522. But generally it is at a later age?—Yes.

4523. About what age is it?—The average has been stated; I cannot charge my memory; I was present when Dr. Billing's examination was conducted, and I can assent to all he said from the book.

4524. You assented to all that he said from the book?—Yes, I assent to all that Dr. Billing said, which was said advisedly.

4525. From the calendar?—Yes, and from other papers which we were aware of together.

4526. In fact, you concur in his evidence?—Yes, I concur in all the matters of fact.

4527. Have you considered the question of the proposed registration of the medical profession?—I have.

4528. Do you approve of registration in the three classes of physicians, surgeons and general practitioners?—I certainly approve of registration, but the plan of registration as proposed, appears to me to require modification.

4529. Do you approve of the three clases into which it is proposed to divide the medical profession, of physicians, surgeon and general practitioners?—I think it is questionable.

4530. Do you disapprove of it?—Not *in toto*.

4531. In what respect do you disapprove of a division into those three classes?—I think there are situations in which it would be found to work inconveniently on the plan proposed in the Draft of the Bill which has been submitted to me.

4532. How do you think it would work ill to have a system of registration based upon a division of the medical profession into the three classes of physicians,

sicians, surgeons and general practitioners?—I conceive that there are parts of the country in which an individual could not exist dependent upon the exclusive practice of the higher departments, where, if his attainments were sufficient, he ought to be allowed to practise them, although he might generally be engaged in a more comprehensive practice.

4533. Does not a general practitioner practise as a physician?—He practises in the same classes of diseases, but not in the same manner.

4534. And a surgeon in the same way?—Yes, but the term is considered to imply that kind of practise conducted in a different manner; that is to say, rather as consultation practise.

4535. Which term implies practise conducted in consultation?—That of physician and the pure surgeon.

4536. Does the pure surgeon imply consultation practise only?—As a matter of fact it does not; but as a corresponding degree in surgery to that of physician in medicine, one would be entitled to expect that it should be so; practically, it is not so.

4537. Will you explain to the Committee what you mean by consultation practise?—Where a case being under the management of a general practitioner, for example, it is deemed advisable to call in assistance and further opinion; and those members of the profession who lay themselves out for that practise in medicince, or internal pathology, are physicians, and those who are engaged in the treatment of external diseases, in the same manner, are pure surgeons.

4538. In reality does not a person who is a pure surgeon operate in surgery?—Certainly.

4539. Although occasionally he is taken into consultation, he still practises directly in surgical cases?—Yes, and very many of those cases are cases of consultation practise, though not invariably so.

4540. Do not surgeons and physicians too of the first eminence take charge of cases entirely themselves?—Frequently they do.

4541. There is nothing inconsistent with their position as pure surgeons and pure physicians to prevent it?—I am not aware that there is any thing that should prevent it.

4542. With reference to registration, as proposed in the Draft of a Bill which you have seen, the Committee understand that you have objections; will you explain what those objections are?—It appears to me to be founded on a principle which is not equal in its bearings in every part of the country; and on the respective members of the profession in one part, that is to say, in England, it appears to me to press unequally; and there is to a certain degree a want of keeping and inconsistency in it.

4543. Will you be good enough to explain in what respects?—The first objection which strikes me is, that though there seems to be a tendency to what I conceive to be a good thing, the separate granting of academic titles and licenses to practise, yet I see that, with respect to the College of Surgeons, there is a single examination and single diploma, which comprise the whole, and yet a license to practise is granted to those who have not undergone any examination, any test of acquirement, in some of the most important branches of practice. Even for the pure surgeon there is no examination in the practise of medicine, there is no examination in chemistry, and there is no examination in the practise of pharmacy; yet I see that individuals furnished with this degree and this diploma, have a license to practise, and to pass to the highest positions in the profession.

4544. Will you state your other objections in order?—With respect to the College of Physicians in Edinburgh and in Dublin, the Colleges of Physicians concur in examining those gentlemen who are to practise generally in both departments; but in England, the College of Physicians does not examine the same class of practitioners, but exercises its right of examination over those who, if coming from the London University, have already received the most complete and thorough examination which that body could devise, for the purpose of testing their acquirements; I feel that this is a grievance as respects the London University; and I also feel that as respects the members of the profession, it puts them on a different footing in England, and in Scotland and in Ireland. And if I do not mistake the Draft of the Bill, it must act rather oppressively, not merely upon our graduates, but upon other gentlemen who have hitherto been admitted

T. Hodgkin, Esq., M.D.

27 June 1848.

to practise under the sanction of good medical degrees taken in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin, and the best universities on the Continent.

4545. Does any other objection strike you with reference to the general practitioners?—The general practitioners, must, I think, look out for themselves; but if I were in their situation, I certainly should not feel very comfortable in being necessarily placed in the lower rank of the College of Surgeons, feeling my existence as a practitioner dependent upon them, yet virtually excluded from their body. Perhaps I may be allowed to state, that I should have greatly preferred that the examination for a license to practise, should be kept wholly distinct from all the academical examinations, and that by confiding the management of the practical examination to the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and possibly in conjunction with them to another body more especially charged with the care of pharmacy, the interests of the public and of the existing colleges, which I do not wish to see annihilated, might be very satisfactorily secured.

4546. What privileges do you understand are possessed by the London University, with respect to granting a license to practise; any?—The Senate generally, I believe, has felt, that whilst it has discharged its duty to the country in endeavouring to institute systems of examination calculated to test the proficiency of its candidates, and to supply the deficiency which was felt to exist in this country for a large portion of the population, who from conscientious and other reasons, are precluded from participating in the advantages of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; that which was required to complete the step has been withheld, by our not having the power to grant any privileges, such as a license to practise.

4547. The question was, whether the university had any power to communicate any privilege of practise?—I do not find that in the charter, and therefore, I suppose we have not.

4548. You complain that they have not that power?—Yes; but I suppose, that practically, gentlemen who are graduates of the University of London, might establish themselves in practice in the provincial towns, just as they have been in the habit of doing after graduation in Edinburgh.

4549. You expect that your degrees practically, will operate as a very effectual test of the sufficiency of the parties who hold them, and in that way may assist those parties in coming into practice, but you have no privilege in law to communicate?—No privileges.

4550. You have explained to the Committee, that in point of fact, the University of London can confer no privileges of practice any more than any of the Universities of Scotland or the University of Dublin?—Yes.

4551. You complain of that I understand?—I think we may.

4552. You think it would be an improvement if you had power to grant a license to practise?—I think we should grant as full a license to practice as any other university is at present empowered to grant.

4553. You complain of that as a part, and you object to the proposed system of registration, that it is not proposed to give to the London University especially, the power to grant licenses to practise?—Yes, that in this respect it is not on a par with Oxford and Cambridge.

4554. What did you mean by saying, that according to the Draft of the Bill proposed, a license can be granted to practise surgery without any test of the licentiate's skill in other branches of medical knowledge?—That I inferred from reading the Bill.

4555. In what way did you come to that conclusion?—In page 4, under the head of "Surgeons," there is this paragraph, "That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Council as a surgeon, who shall have attained the age of 25 years, and shall have been examined, and admitted as a fellow by one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining college, that he has applied himself to surgical studies during at least six years; also every person who shall have attained the age of 22 years, and shall have been examined or admitted by the colleges hereinafter named; that is to say, if in England, examined or admitted as a member by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also subsequently examined and admitted as a member by the Royal College of Surgeons of England; or if in Scotland, examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, and admitted as a fellow or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland; or if in Ireland, examined by the Royal Colleges

Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, and admitted as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland: provided always, that no person who is not a fellow of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland, shall be registered as a surgeon unless he be also registered as a general practitioner." Now, my observation is this, that although certain persons are registered as surgeons who have passed the College of General Practitioners, which implies that they have had an examination in the branches of medicine, chemistry and pharmacy; there are also those who have only gone up to the College of Surgeons; and I have never understood that in England, I do not say in Scotland or Ireland, but in England, anything connected with the practice of medicine, with a knowledge of chemistry or pharmacy, enters into that examination.

4556. Your objection applies to those only who are fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons?—To those who undergo the examination of the college only, *i. e.* for the fellowship.

4557. And, so far as you know, fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in England?—Yes.

4558. It is no general provision of the Bill that a party may have a license to practise surgery without any examination of his attainments in other branches of medical knowledge?—A door is open to him to do so.

4559. In one case only; in the case of his being a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Are you aware that in Scotland and Ireland fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons do undergo an examination in other branches of medical knowledge as well as surgery?—Of Ireland I cannot speak; but as to Scotland some of my fellow-collegians gave me to understand that they were so examined.

4560. In other branches?—Yes.

4561. Then if a person applies to be enrolled as a surgeon in respect of his being a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Scotland, he has undergone medical education in other branches of medical knowledge, and his proficiency in those other branches is tested by examination?—I believe so.

4562. You do not know how it is in Ireland?—No.

4563. In England, in the case of a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, I presume you understand that it is not necessary that he should undergo any examination with respect to other branches of medical knowledge?—I believe so.

4564. Your objection reduces itself to this; that in cases of fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, they may obtain licenses under this Bill to practise surgery, without any examination of their sufficiency in other branches of medical knowledge?—Yes, knowing that virtually they practise all the branches except midwifery.

4565. It is the case of fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, not the case of licentiates of the College of Surgeons, not of members belonging to the College of Surgeons in any other capacity, but exclusively that of fellows?—I suppose that it is so.

4566. Do not you observe in reading the Bill, that with respect to all the other cases, except that of fellows, no party is entitled to be registered as a surgeon who is not registered as a general practitioner, and he cannot be registered as a general practitioner without having undergone certain examinations with respect to his skill in medicine?—I see that.

4567. Then, again, your objection reduces itself to the case of fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in England?—It would seem to be so, but then there is a door open to a license to practise, and they are not limited, having obtained that, to their line of practice; and we know in practice that those gentlemen who have attained this rank——

4568. Being fellows?—Yes; that they are in some parts of the country the leading practitioners, those who are held in the highest estimation in their respective districts.

4569. In point of fact are you aware that there are many cases in which fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England do practise generally in medicine, who have no sufficient qualification for that practice; is there any abuse in that respect?—I am very far from supposing that gentlemen are not acquainted with their profession, but what I object to is, that there is no test that they are so.

T. Hodgkin, Esq. M. D.

27 June 1848

4570. Generally speaking, have fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons been previously licentiates?—I am not aware that they have; I should suppose not; it is merely a matter of guess; I am not competent to say that they are so.

4571. Your objection is this, that so far as you see, there is no proper provision in the case of persons, fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, being subjected to any test of their sufficiency and skill in other branches of medical knowledge?—Yes; contrasting that with the position in which our men are placed, who have a very full test on all subjects. I make the observation, not out of any invidious feeling towards the College of Surgeons, but to point to the apparent inconsistency of our men, after the fullest examination, not having the privileges which are granted to other men who have undergone very inferior examinations.

4572. When you first stated your objection to the Bill, that persons under it might obtain licenses to practise surgery without any test of their sufficiency in other branches of medical knowledge, you applied yourself to the case of exception, and not to the general rule under the Bill, did you not?—It is not exactly an exception; I do not regard it as an exception.

4573. It is unless, "provided always;" still it applies only to that special case?—It is a very important case.

4574. It is important, but it is a special case?—It is a solitary, but not a special one.

4575. The importance of the case may depend upon the fact of the previous education that generally is found to exist, or the examinations required in the branch of the profession from which fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons are usually taken, is not that so?—That I do not know.

4576. Supposing the fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons are usually taken from branches of the profession in which they have been previously examined as to their sufficiency in other branches of medical knowledge, the importance of the exception would be very much diminished, would it not?—There is no reason to suppose that they are so taken.

4577. With respect to physicians, you objected that nobody was entitled to be admitted into the Royal College of Physicians in England without undergoing a new examination; was that your objection?—I do not remember that I said so.

4578. What was your objection with respect to the physicians?—My objection to the draft of the Bill was of a twofold character. There is a very partial and limited extent to which they are empowered to grant the title of doctor to those who have not obtained it by their academical standing.

4579. You think that nobody should be allowed to grant the title of doctor except a university?—Yes; and I think that the college should not have the right to take it away from those who had so obtained it.

4580. In what respect does the Bill intend to take it away?—It attaches a penalty to those who attempt to be registered as physicians, notwithstanding their degree, who have not passed the College of Physicians; and that may be a serious hardship upon a gentleman who has obtained his degree in the most legitimate and honourable manner.

4581. It is intended in this Bill that a person not registering himself as a pure physician, but as a general practitioner, should not be allowed to bear the title of M.D.?—Yes.

4582. Although he may bear the title of M.B.?—Yes.

4583. Does anything else occur to you as an objection; you said it was twofold?—That is implied in my answer; they give it to those who have not obtained it, and they take it away from those who have obtained it; and the operation of that will be a necessary hardship to a great number of physicians in different parts of the country, who now practise under the title and have graduated in Edinburgh, and possibly in the London University, who have not hitherto come up to the College of Physicians, and who will in future be obliged to do so.

4584. Have you any objection to the establishment of a Medical Council, as is proposed in the Bill, and the power that it is intended to give to it?—I think that it may have an advantage. In so far as it is proposed to give it powers to regulate general education, it would seem to be a very useful addition to the Home Office; that is the only light in which I can regard it.

4585. In

T. Hodgkin, Esq. M.D.

27 June 1848.

4585. In what respect would it be a useful addition to the Home Office?—In assisting the administration in attending to the welfare of the country; we know that the Government have frequently had occasion to consult medical gentlemen in cases of epidemics and on the public health.

4586. That is not the object of the Medical Council proposed in this Bill; it is for the purpose of superintending registration, and for the purpose of medical education only?—The object of medical registration is to watch over the public health.

4587. No, not to watch over the public health directly; it is to provide that nobody shall be entitled to be employed, under certain circumstances, as medical practitioners who are not sufficiently qualified; what do you conceive the duties of the Medical Council to be, when you say that it would be a good assistance to the Secretary of State?—To guard the public against that species of misdemeanor which I should call it, for an uninformed person assuming so dangerous and responsible an office as attending upon the sick, and administering very often powerful remedies. The Council of Health may, under another form, watch over the vested interests of the existing bodies, but that would be a very minor object.

Archibald Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., further Examined.

A. Billing, Esq., M. D., F. R. S.

4588. Mr. *Wakley*.] HAVE you considered the heads of the Bill which has been submitted to the Committee from the conference?—Yes.

4589. Have you any objections to offer to that Bill?—Yes; I think that there are many things left too open.

4590. Do you not understand that, with regard to education and examination, the Supreme Council will have as much control over the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons as it would have over any examining institution?—I do not know how far they will have a control, or how far they will exert their control; it seems to me that this Bill is drawn up so as to allow a great number to practise in medical cases uncontrolledly, without sufficient examination.

4591. You mean that others will be admitted to examination by the existing Bill who will have the same privilege?—Every physician, every surgeon and every general practitioner ought to go through one and the same examination before he is allowed to practise; I can point out the danger and impropriety of it being otherwise.

4592. Will you explain to the Committee what you conceive those dangers and improprieties to be?—There may be danger if an individual practise medicine who has not a competent knowledge of surgery, and *vice versâ*.

4593. Is it your opinion that every medical practitioner, up to the period of his examination, should, to some extent, undergo some kind of surgical education?—Precisely; he is not fit to practise unless he goes through it.

4594. In your university is it the fact that a candidate is examined in the whole range of medical knowledge and study?—Yes.

4595. And the examining body consists of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries?—Our examining body consists of physicians and surgeons, and some of the examiners are or have been teachers of materia medica and pharmacy. There has been a proposition at different times of assessors attending the examinations; of this we quite approve, and I wish to point out that at one of our examinations the censors of the College of Physicians attended the *vivâ voce* examination for the medical degree. Considering the extent of the examination, we think that the graduates of the University of London ought to be placed in the same position as those of any university in the kingdom.

4596. You stated, that they were not placed in the same position; that they were in an inferior position; will you explain in what that inferiority consists?—They are to be put into a new body, a new body called general practitioners, and are not to rank as surgeons.

4597. Is it your opinion, that those whom you examine should have a right to register as physicians or as surgeons, or as general practitioners, without undergoing any other examination before any other body?—Yes, as these bodies are at present constituted.

A. Billing, Esq. M. D., F.R.S.

27 June 1848.

4598. You are aware of the exception as to graduates in medicine in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; no graduate in medicine in any other university has a right to practise medicine in England?—Just so.

4599. What is your claim with respect to the right now enjoyed in that respect by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge?—As long as those universities are not deprived of that right by Parliament, we claim to be put on the same footing, our examination being superior to theirs; until the Government decides that Oxford and Cambridge shall not have that privilege, we require to be put on the same footing; we do not want exclusive privileges.

4600. *Chairman.*] Do you approve of the classification, and separating the registration into the three branches of physicians, surgeons and general practitioners, supposing them all to be qualified in the way you think they should be qualified?—I think there must be a practical division.

4601. If sufficient preliminary pains be taken that a person registered as a pure physician, shall have the requisite knowledge of surgery, and that a person registered as a pure surgeon shall have the requisite knowledge of physic, you approve of the division of the medical profession into the three classes of physicians, surgeons and general practitioners?—There ought to be but two classes in the profession, physicians and surgeons; the latter including pure or consulting surgeons, and surgeons in general practice, who in addition to surgery and medicine practise midwifery and pharmacy. "General Practitioner," is not a name, but a description or definition; it is not known to the public, who uniformly use the terms surgeon or doctor. But each class should be subjected to one and the same examination in the first instance.

4602. Mr. *Wakley.*] Leaving the selection of the class optional to the individual?—Yes.

4603. When he shows himself qualified for the whole range of medical practice, he shall be at liberty to select any department he pleases?—Certainly.

4604. Do you consider that the Bill which has been proposed is likely to be a final measure if it be carried into a law?—It will not content the general practitioners; I know that from asking them the question.

4605. *Chairman.*] Why will it not content them?—They consider that they have not had their rights from the College of Surgeons, and, therefore, they have submitted to the formation of this new body, as what they consider the first step to getting some rights and privileges, but not as a final measure at all. The expression that I have heard used by more than one of them is, that they consider this as merely getting in the point of the wedge by which they will get something more.

4606. What more do they expect to get?—There is so much difference of opinion among them, that I cannot say precisely what they want.

4607. The object of the new measure as proposed is merely for the purpose of securing a proper qualification in practitioners, and regulating the practice according to the three divisions?—That is its object, but it appears to me that those English surgeons who will be known by the name of general practitioners, are placing themselves in a position inferior to that which they now occupy.

4608. What would content the University of London?—I am afraid I can hardly answer that question without a further communication with the Senate.

4609. Would the University of London object to confide the regulation of the curriculum of education required prior to their examinations to the Council of Health proposed to be instituted by the Bill?—Perhaps they may; we have a charter, and we are acting strictly according to that charter.

4610. The charter does not prescribe the curriculum?—No; I think it is probable if there was another curriculum drawn up that was consistent with ours, that they would accept it.

4611. Have you proposed to the conference that the London University should be empowered to grant licenses in any branch of the profession?—I proposed to the conference that they should be put on an equality with Oxford and Cambridge.

4612. Have you anything further to state to the Committee?—No, not at present.

William Wood, Esq., F.R.C.S., E., further Examined.

4613. *Chairman.*] IS there anything further which you wish to state to the Committee?—There are certain omissions which I think of consequence in the draft of the Bill; I will point out first that in the repeal of statutes in the proposed preamble, no notice is taken of the rights and privileges, such as they may be, that are possessed by the Irish Apothecaries' Company, and probably it would be right, when taking away the rights and privileges from other bodies, that the same notice should be taken of that one. I need not revert again to the medical council, only to wish that some words should be added to the proposed clause. There was some discussion about the council, and there is the wish in Scotland, that after the words "Medical Council," in the clause relating to its establishment, there should be added some such words as these: "In which so far as possible, the interests of England, Scotland and Ireland, should be provided for." I would state that the objection to there being a vice-president in Ireland, and in Scotland, did not come entirely or alone from me as representing the Scotch bodies, but was strongly urged by the English bodies. I think it right to state that objections were made by the English bodies; and one great objection was, that they wished the responsibility to lie with the Secretary of State, undivided by vice-presidents in one place or the other; and they feared that if vice-presidents were introduced, and that if the Secretary of State was questioned by the House of Commons about certain proceedings, the responsibility might be thrown on the vice-presidents. I take the liberty of mentioning a point which we consider of very considerable consequence in Scotland, under the head of "general practitioners," the age proposed for the general practitioners is 22 years. I am not quite certain from the wording of the clause, whether a person is only to be prohibited from registering and practising at 22, or whether he is likewise to be prevented from taking his license till he is 22; we have a decided objection to the putting off the granting of the license beyond 21, and we think there are strong reasons for that. Some of those reasons are stated by Dr. Renton and Dr. Christison; I may add to these, that that part of medical education which is not properly academic, and which consists in observations of disease in hospitals, dispensaries, and private practice; in reading, writing, attendance on unprescribed courses of instruction, in chemical and microscopical investigations and other forms of self-improvement, is most efficiently pursued when the individual is disembarrassed from the anxieties and preparation incidental to his position prior to examination, and as all good students feel the importance of being enabled at an early period to conduct this uncompulsory part of their education according to their own mental bias and capabilities. It appears to me that the addition of a whole year to the minimum age, 21 being the age at present in Scotland, would be felt as a serious embarrassment in the management of part of the education, and of an importance which cannot be easily overrated.

4614. That objection would apply to the examination, not to postponing the license, but postponing the examination?—Yes.

4615. If the examination were taken at 21, and the license remained to be granted as a matter of course at 22, that objection would not operate?—Certainly not. Another objection is, that it is desirable that a student at 21 years of age who has derived the full benefit from the opportunities presented at any particular school of medicine, should be permitted, before leaving that school, for the sake of seeking additional education elsewhere, to receive a verdict as to his diligence and capability from the public Boards connected with it; and because it is admitted that there is danger of giving encouragement to unlicensed practice if the grade of the general practitioner is made too difficult to acquire, and too expensive. In Scotland, the addition of a year spent at a school without any other employment, would add very considerably to the expense, and we know well that it is most difficult for a general practitioner in Scotland to get remuneration for the money he has laid out; the consequence might be that men who are not forced to a very high expense would take a regular license, while if the expense went beyond their present means and their future prospects, it might induce them to take an inferior course of study, and to try, in spite of all the penalties that may be laid on, to carry on an irregular practice.

4616. Mr. *Wakley.*] You are opposed to the imposition of penalties?—Yes.

4617. *Chairman.*] I suppose age is a point that you would have no objection to leave to be settled by the medical council?—None, provided it is not so settled

W. Wood, Esq. F.R.C.S., E.

27 June 1848.

in the Bill as to prevent the council from judging. I wish to point out a very material omission, as we think, affecting Scotland, which is, there being no entry in this Draft of the Bill of anything with regard to the bachelorship of medicine; we think it is essentially necessary that it should be completely made clear in the Bill the nature and status of the bachelorship, which, in Scotland at least, is to be brought into play, to save from ruin those universities which have hitherto granted their degrees at a lower rate of education than in England, and who have now agreed to raise that degree to the English standard; the bachelorship is introduced with the view of giving the power of getting general practitioners through a university, it being stipulated at the same time that as M.B. is a university honour, to get a bachelorship, with the view to making a general practitioner, it should be given on a somewhat fuller education, general and professional, and at an age perhaps a little higher than the general practitioner simply; therefore it is wished and suggested, that the clause giving power for a bachelorship being formed, should form part of the Bill.

4618. Mr. *Wakley*.] By whom is that wished?—By the medical bodies of Scotland.

4619. Has this wish been communicated to the joint committee?—Yes; and it is understood by the joint committee that it is to be agreed to; I only make this statement because the bachelorship does not appear in the Bill. There is another point; in one or two places I think the course of education is mentioned too loosely; for instance, in the education of the general practitioner it is stated that "he should have applied himself to medical and surgical studies during at least five years, of which at least three years shall be in universities or hospitals, or public medical or surgical schools recognised by the medical council." Now the query is, what is to be done in the two years; five years are to be spent in medical studies; the occupation of three of them is pointed out; but where or how are the other two to be spent? We are afraid that that has a tendency to encourage what we consider a very bad system, that of apprenticeship, which we by experience and practice have in Scotland found to be a hurtful system; I would prefer that it should be said at once "four years in schools, universities, hospitals, &c."

4620. *Chairman*.] Again, you would have no difficulty in leaving that to be settled by the Council of Health?—Not the least. There is a point that I wish to refer to, because there has been some difference of opinion upon it, which is with regard to the examinations. It has been said that in Scotland we mean and intend to take an advantage of England and Ireland, by having only one examination, while in England they are to have two, and in Ireland two, if not three. Now I wish distinctly to state, that the bodies in Scotland have no intention of introducing a system that shall be more favourable for Scotland, and to the disadvantage of England, unless it be an improvement. It is a mistake to say that we are to have less examination or less effective examination; the fact is, that in Scotland, fortunately I think, our physicians and our surgeons can meet and sit at the same table, and examine a medical man; even the physicians and surgeons are to sit with the professors, and join in the examination. We are decidedly of opinion, that a joint examination conducted by physicians and surgeons sitting at the same time, is far preferable to an examination by surgeons on one day, and physicians on another day, and then a man being liable to be rejected by surgeons or by physicians who have not heard the whole of the examination.

4621. Mr. *Wakley*.] Under what arrangement do you consider that the establishment of a college of general practitioners is necessary?—Not under any in Scotland, because we of the College of Surgeons are general practitioners. I think it is matter more of necessity, in consequence of the presently existing system, than of expediency in England. Then we have no objection, if it should be thought right by the council, to say that our examiners shall sit on two days or three days if necessary; only let them sit conjointly, and let every man hear the whole examination before giving a verdict; and in proof of our wish upon that subject, I may say, that so far back as 1839, there was a joint proposal by the University, the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, that there should be actually three days' examination, and managed conjointly; therefore it is the wish of our Scotch bodies that the examinations of the students shall rather be multiplied. We conceive that there is a great hardship in a young man not being called upon to be examined till he has finished his whole course of study. Many a young man at the end of four years' study is rejected for the want

want of a knowledge of Latin, and the examination goes no further; the man's time has been lost; he is sent back without its being known whether he is fit to be a medical man or not, because he has not found out sooner that he did not know enough of Latin. What we want is, that in professional subjects there should be at least two examinations; in fact, the college at one time wished more examinations, and if that could be managed without much trouble, it would do a great deal of good; at any rate, there should be two examinations, and one to be taken either at the end of the second or third year of study. There is another point which I am anxious to remark upon, because I think in Dr. Christison's evidence he made an omission; it was in speaking of the mode in which education is taken to qualify for examination for degrees in Scotch universities. It is the custom at this moment, in the University at Edinburgh, that no education is held to qualify for an examination for the degree of M.D., which has not been received from professors in a university; that is to say, a man may study as long as he pleases in London, at the schools in Dublin, at the extra-academical school in Edinburgh, or anywhere else; and still, before he comes to apply for that degree, he must go through the whole curriculum in a university; that university course amounting, I think, to about 13 or 14 courses. This has been complained of as a grievance, and it has been proposed that a certain proportion, at least, of the education for the degree of M.D. should be allowed to be taken under extra-academical teachers of note and of repute. So much and so strongly was this felt at one time, that it was proposed by the professors of medicine of the Edinburgh University to relax their rule, to a certain extent, and to take a certain quantity of extra-academical education, but the other professors, not medical, thought that this was beneath the dignity of the university, and refused their sanction, and the thing was dropped. As the university apparently suffered in its number of students and in its number of degrees from this rule, particularly after the establishment of the London University, the medical professors again brought forward the proposal, and the professors generally made regulations by which a certain proportion of the education was to be allowed to be taken to qualify for a degree in the great hospitals of London, and in the school of surgery connected with the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, but made no allowance whatever for any education taken in the extra-academical schools in Scotland. We of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, who give sanction to teachers in Edinburgh, considered it a grievance, our teachers being placed in so inferior a position from that of the men connected with the London hospitals, or connected with the school in Dublin, and we remonstrated. Reasons were given for the exclusion of the Scotch extra-academical teachers, and amongst those this one for excluding the extra-academical teachers of Edinburgh, that they were self-elected teachers, or, at all events, not selected teachers like the professors, because every man under our former system who was a fellow of the College of Physicians or a fellow of the College of Surgeons, was held qualified to give lectures, which qualified for the license of the College of Surgeons, and the professors were afraid to open a door to all such men; and the College of Physicians and Surgeons acknowledged early that it was not a good rule for the formation of qualified teachers.

4622. *Chairman.*] Your objection is that the Universities of Scotland do not allow sufficient importance to extra-academical education?—Yes; we think it is a hardship, considering that the extra-academical school of Edinburgh has always been of very high repute. A very great number of the first medical men in the colleges and schools here and elsewhere have taught there, and at the moment when we applied to get this privilege, there were seven out of twelve of the medical professors of the Edinburgh University who had taught in the extra-academical school of Edinburgh. I have to add, that our teachers now are placed on a different footing; no man is allowed to qualify by teaching for anything, unless he shall be a fellow of the College of Physicians, or a fellow of the College of Surgeons; but he must also have been specially examined for the purpose of ascertaining his knowledge on the particular branch which he proposes to teach, and by special examinators appointed for that purpose. In consequence of law proceedings, the regulations of the professors of the Edinburgh University for recognizing to a certain extent extra-academical teachers in London and Dublin, have never been carried into effect.

Veneris, 30° *die Junii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Wakley.	Mr. Hamilton.
Sir Henry Halford.	Mr. Grogan.

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Storrar, Esq., M.D.; Examined.

John Storrar, Esq. M.D.

30 June 1848.

4623. *Chairman.*] YOU are a graduate of the University of London, are you not?—I am.

4624. Have you been a graduate for some time?—I think since 1839; I was one of the first graduates of medicine of the University of London.

4625. Have you taken both degrees?—I have.

4626. What privileges do you conceive are conferred upon you by the degrees of the London University?—No privilege recognized by law, merely that advantage which the academical status of a graduate of the London University would confer by virtue of public approbation.

4627. Are you satisfied that the course of professional instruction required by the London University, with the preliminary education and the medical education, are sufficient to secure competent knowledge on the part of graduates?—In a general sense, I should say so; I would not exclude the suggestion of certain improvements; but in a general way, I do consider the examination such as would secure competent knowledge.

4628. My question referred to the course of instruction; do you think that sufficient?—I do.

4629. Are you satisfied that the examination is a sufficient test of the acquirements of a candidate for honours?—With the exception that I think an improvement might be made by making the examination in medicine more practical than it is.

4630. What do you mean by more practical?—The Senate of the university have attempted already, I believe, to make the examination as practical as possible, and part of the examination in chemistry, materia medica and anatomy is practical; there are chemical experiments performed by the examiners, and explained by the candidate under examination; the examiner in materia medica has specimens of drugs and recent plants before him, and the examiners in anatomy have recent subjects upon their table, on which they can either examine the candidates or request them to perform dissections; the only practical examination in medicine is the requiring a candidate for the doctorate, to write a commentary on a case; and I think an improvement might be made by introducing the candidate into a hospital, and conducting a practical examination by the bedside. But while I consider our university examination still capable of improvement in this respect, it must be acknowledged that it is already the most practical medical examination in the kingdom.

4631. You require attendance on clinical lectures, do you not?—Hospital attendance, and 12 months' attendance on clinical lectures on surgery, and another 12 months' on clinical lectures on medicine, as will be seen by referring to the calendar.

4632. Everything connected with that, the Committee have been told, is to be found in the calendar?—Yes, it is.

4633. Have you given attention to this system of medical registration that has been proposed?—I understand its object in a general sense, although I may not have entered as specifically into the details of the question as some others.

4634. Have you considered the propriety of dividing the profession into three great classes; of physicians, practising exclusively as physicians; of surgeons, exclusively as surgeons; and then a third class, embracing what are called general practitioners?—I have.

4635. Do you see any objection to that classification?—I do.

4636. What

4636. What are those objections?—I consider that the examination through which a candidate should pass to give him a qualification to practise medicine, should be complete in itself, and that there should be no distinctions in the eye of the law between grades of practitioners. A man who is declared competent to practise medicine, should be considered competent to practise in any department, and should practise generally and specially as he pleases, by virtue of the license which he holds. I think that there would be a sufficient number of candidates for degrees in medicine in the country, to supply the wants of the public with a highly educated class of medical practitioners, and when we have an opportunity of raising the qualifications of practitioners to a high standard, I should regret any countenance being given to the institution of an inferior grade.

4637. You seem in that answer to consider the general practitioners as an inferior grade, instead of considering the pure physician and the pure surgeon, men who dedicate themselves exclusively to the higher branches of practice, regarding the physician and the surgeon as a superior grade in the profession?—I think in the world that distinction is recognized, and that by recognizing three bodies, that distinction would be perpetuated, and I think that is not advisable; I am of opinion that there will be always a division in practise, and I consider that that division in practice will be most advantageous, but I would prefer that all graduates in medicine should be examined in medicine, surgery and midwifery, and should be declared by the law competent to practise all those branches of the profession, or any one of them specially, but that they should adopt their special practice according to their option, and that if there be a higher grade, that that higher grade should only be an academical distinction, and not a distinction recognized by the law as establishing an exclusive right to a special line of practice.

4638. Have you anything further to suggest to the Committee?—I have this to observe on behalf of the bachelors of medicine of the University of London, that inasmuch as the curriculum and examination of the University of London for the degree of bachelor of medicine, are as high as the curriculum and examination for the degree of doctor of medicine in any other of the British universities, that they would consider themselves unfairly dealt with if anything like a disposition were manifested to put them in a subordinate position, and that they would infinitely prefer holding an inferior academical status in the university, to being classed among general practitioners in a distinct incorporation.

4639. You seem resolute in considering the general practitioners as an inferior class?—I feel resolute in that, because I view that as it is viewed by the public, which is, perhaps, after all, as correct a test as any other; I think it would be difficult to prove, at the present moment, that the class of general practitioners in this kingdom are not viewed as a subordinate class to the class of pure physicians and to the class of pure surgeons.

4640. Do you propose to raise the class of general practitioners in the eyes of the public by reducing and putting aside in every view, except that of academical honours, the separate classes of pure surgeons and pure physicians?—I would bring the education of every general practitioner licensed for the future, up to the full level of that of the bachelor of medicine of the University of London; he would then be competent, I take it, to practise all branches of the profession, or any one of them specially; I would recognize but one license to practise, and the doctorate should be an academical distinction, and no more.

4641. Who do you propose should confer the distinction of M. B., a university or any body of examiners?—The plan which, to my mind, appears most feasible, would be to institute a central Board; call it a Council of Health, or by any other title which may be considered best, to lay out a curriculum for the examinations in the several licensing Boards; all the present licensing Boards, if they are to be maintained, should be obliged to observe the curriculum indicated by the Council of Health; that Council of Health should send assessors to be present at the examinations, and to see that the examinations were really brought up to the standard which was intended; and, in order to secure uniformity, I do not see that there would be any difficulty in assessors from a central body being present at the examinations in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin, or wherever there may be medical institutions having the right of examination.

4642. Mr. *Wakley*.] Having received your degree at the University of London, do you in any respect take part in the proceedings of the university?—Not in the proceedings of the Senate.

John Storrar, Esq. M.D.

30 June 1848.

4643. Have you any internal privileges?—None.

4644. Nor external rights?—I would beg to observe, that according to the constitution of the University of London, there is no recognition of any privileges on the part of the graduates, from the circumstance perhaps, that at the time of issuing the charter there were no graduates in being; all that the charter did was to nominate a certain number of gentlemen to constitute a Senate or Board to confer degrees; a body of graduates now exists, and those graduates have very recently commenced a movement, with the view to organizing their own body, and at the same time laying down a scheme for uniting the Senate with the body of graduates; the view which they have before them is ultimately that of making the Senate the representatives of the graduates; we are aware that to secure this we must have a new charter, and that there must be important changes; but I think I should not be representing the views of the graduates rightly, if I were to express any complaint against the Senate; they cannot act as we could wish, because their powers under the present charter are very limited. On the other hand, we can only view the arrangements under the present charter as temporary, since we can scarcely imagine the design of the Government to have been to found in 1836 a University of London, on a constitution less liberal that that of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge or Durham.

4645. Have you made any official communication to the Senate on the subject?—There has been an official communication, but I believe there has been no reply; the official communication was made only the day before yesterday.

4646. Have the graduates as a body at any time requested the interference of the Senate with the Government, in order to procure for them the rights of practitioners?—No, they have not; the graduates are represented by a committee of their own body, and that committee were entrusted by the medical graduates to represent their views to the Senate or to this Committee; and Dr. Barnes and Dr. Tyler Smith, with myself, were nominated by the committee of graduates to present ourselves to this Committee to give evidence.

4647. Will you state what was the expressed or declared objects of your appearing here with reference to the evidence that you should give?—At the outset the graduates of the University of London felt some apprehension lest their university should be overlooked in the arrangements that were to be made for the future government of the profession. They had not heard of any communication between the Senate of the University of London and this Committee, or between the Senate and the other medical corporations; they were, therefore, desirous of taking some step themselves, which would represent properly the position of the graduates of the University of London. Since that, we have heard that two members of the Senate were nominated to be examined before this Committee; but we did not consider that we were justified in withdrawing because those two members of the Senate had been examined, in so far as we were nominated for the special purpose by the graduates themselves.

4648. Probably you considered, under the present state of the law, that your interests were not exactly identical?—Not exactly identical; we do not dispute the zeal of the members of the Senate of the University of London in promoting the advancement of the University of London, but we feel that many members on the Senate are gentlemen who have divided interests; some of them are members of the College of Physicians, some of them are members of the College of Surgeons, some are graduates of Oxford, some of Cambridge, some of Trinity College, Dublin, and some of the Scotch Universities. Indeed we feel that the interests of the graduates of the University of London can be best represented by the graduates themselves.

4649. You are aware that there are on the Senate gentlemen connected with the Society of Apothecaries?—Yes.

4650. Are you chairman of the committee of graduates?—I was permanent chairman of the previous committee; I was elected chairman *pro hac vice*, at the meeting of the re-appointed committee. I think I had better consider myself as not the permanent chairman.

4651. Has the committee had under its consideration the paper intituled "Principles," containing propositions which have been adopted by the joint committee of the medical corporations of London?—Not as a committee; certain members of the committee have had that paper under their consideration.

4652. And also the paper intituled, the " Heads of a Bill " ?—I have not seen that myself.

4653. Are you aware that one of the proposals which has been made and sanctioned by the joint committee is, that bachelors of medicine of the University of London, shall be empowered to enrol themselves in a new institution, to be called the College of General Practitioners ?—Yes.

4654. Do you approve of that arrangement ?—I distinctly object to that on the part of the bachelors of medicine ; it scarcely affects me, because I have a higher degree ; but speaking as representing the views of the bachelors of medicine of the University of London, I most distinctly object to that on their behalf.

4655. That subject has been considered by the bachelors ?—Yes ; it has been considered by the bachelors.

4656. And by the committee ?—It has not come formally before the committee ; that committee consists of graduates in arts and laws, as well as graduates in medicine ; the committee has been but recently constituted, and that question has not come formally before the whole body.

4657. Will you explain to the Committee the nature of the objections which you entertain to that proposition ?—We cannot see at the outset what purpose it is to serve ; and presuming that that body is instituted, we think that it would have practically the effect of putting the bachelors of medicine of the University of London, out of the pale of that higher academical relation which they hold at present, and which they would prefer to hold.

4658. You are aware that it is proposed, in connexion with the enrolment of bachelors of medicine in the College of General Practitioners, to confer upon them, consequent upon that enrolment, the right to practise in any branch of the profession ?—But through the College of Surgeons, is it not ?

4559. No ; it is enrolment in the College of General Practitioners ?—In that case I should be apprehensive that we should, notwithstanding our higher academical position, be put upon the same level with men who had not gone through the course of study and examination that the bachelors have.

4660. Are you aware that it is also proposed, before he would be entitled to register, that a bachelor in medicine should be examined before the College of Surgeons ?—I am.

4661. Is that generally known by the bachelors with whom you have been in communication ?—I am doubtful upon that.

4662. Do you approve of such arrangement ?—I strongly disapprove of it, and for this reason ; our degree of bachelor of medicine, is an evidence of our having gone through a stringent examination in surgery as well as in medicine, consequently that degree is evidence of our surgical as well as medical attainments.

4663. You yourself were a bachelor of medicine, before you became a doctor of medicine ?—I was.

4664. Were you examined when you were a candidate for the degree of bachelor of medicine, in all the departments of professional knowledge ?—I was.

4665. Was your examination extensive in an elementary sense ?—In an elementary and in a practical sense, it was.

4666. Was it towards the latter part also of an extensive practical character ?—As practical as it could be over the table in the examination-room ; I refer from this answer to one that I gave in the early part of the examination ; that I preferred that medical examinations should be conducted, in part, by the bedside.

4667. There is a clinical examination now, is there not, at the University ?—Yes, there is a commentary on a case in writing.

4668. *Chairman.*] On taking the degree of doctor of medicine ?—Yes ; I may also observe, that in taking the degree of doctor of medicine in the University of London, the candidate has the choice of selecting a subject in medicine, surgery or midwifery, for his commentary, so that although he takes the degree of doctor in medicine, he may go out, to use the expression, in medicine, surgery or midwifery, at option.

4669. Mr. *Wakley.*] Have you ever been examined before any other medical institution ?—Some years ago I was before the Society of Apothecaries.

4670. Placing the examinations together by contrast, or in comparison, what would you say of them ?—They could only be placed in contrast, and the contrast I think would be highly favourable to the examination of the University of London, at least to a competent candidate.

John Storrar, Esq. M.D.

30 June 1848.

4671. What was the length of your examination before the Society of Apothecaries?—It is many years ago; it was in the year 1833; but whether it was an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half *vivâ voce* examination or not, I cannot be very clear about.

4672. You remember that it was *vivâ voce*?—Entirely *vivâ voce*.

4673. What length of time does an examination occupy at the University for the degree of bachelor of medicine?—I may observe that there is a matriculation examination required by the University of London before commencing the study of medicine. There is a certain number of hours allotted for examination in writing; those are indicated upon the face of the calendar, and probably have been stated to the Committee already. It will be found that the written examination for the M. B. degree occupies 60 hours, for the M. D., 12 more, in all 72 hours. With regard to the *vivâ voce* examination, it would depend very much upon circumstances; for instance, upon the nature of the written examination, if the written examination proved highly satisfactory to the examiners, the *vivâ voce* examination need not be long; in fact, it may be exceedingly short; but if the written examination be not perfectly satisfactory, the *vivâ voce* examination is lengthened. I will give you an illustration: a candidate has passed the written examination in anatomy, but the examiner fancies that he sees a want of practical knowledge of anatomy on the part of the candidate, as evinced by his written answers; on introducing him into the room for the *vivâ voce* examination, the examiner has a dissected body by his side, and he requests the candidate to demonstrate part of that dissection; if he have still further doubt, he hands him a case of instruments, and takes him to another body and asks him to expose certain parts, and while that candidate is doing that, the examiner is carrying on the examination of another candidate, so that you would see from this view of the subject, that an examination on any particular department, say anatomy, may be 10 minutes, or it may be an hour and a half.

4674. The course that you have now described is actually pursued at the university?—Yes, it is actually pursued.

4675. Are you acquainted with any other institution in the United Kingdom which inflicts upon its candidates for medical degrees a more severe examination?—I am not aware of any place where so severe an examination is required.

4676. Do you know of a more highly educated body of medical men than the doctors of medicine of the University of London?—I speak with some diffidence as a doctor of medicine, but I do not.

4677. You have already stated, notwithstanding the extent of their education, that they have no external legal rights, and no internal privileges?—They have none.

4678. What is the proposal that you now make to the Committee with reference to the future status of the body whom you have described; I refer more particularly to the subject of registration?—If you were to ask me for my own scheme I would prefer that the whole of the medical affairs should be directed by a central Board, and that all the medical examinations and licensing in the kingdom should emanate from that Board; but if such a scheme be not found practicable, then I would limit myself to claiming for the graduates of the University of London, whether bachelors of medicine or doctors of medicine, the highest privileges which are conferred upon medical practitioners in this kingdom, that they should be admitted to as much at least as the graduates of any other academical body.

4679. Reducing your propositions still further into detail, in what character would you have a doctor of medicine of the University of London register, and in what character would you have a bachelor of medicine register, assuming for the occasion that he is not to undergo any examination before any other body, and that he is not to be enrolled among the members of any other body?—Simply *A. B.* M.D., *C. D.* M.B.

4680. You would allow them to make a selection of the class in which they should register, or you would have them entitled to register in all three classes?—If they chose, but they should not be compelled to register in all three or in any other list excepting their academical list, unless they chose.

4681. You consider that they are qualified to practise as physicians by their examination and education?—Certainly.

4682. You

4682. You consider that by their education and examination they are qualified to practise as surgeons?—I do.

4683. Do you also consider that they are qualified to practise as apothecaries? —Do you mean by the word "apothecaries" apothecaries in its original sense, or general practitioners.

4684. As the term is now generally received, as general practitioners?—Yes.

4685. A person in the habit of preparing his own medicines?—Certainly, if they chose it. Though I should think it as well that they did not prepare medicines, unless in circumstances where it could not be avoided.

4686. Have you an examination in midwifery?—Certainly.

4687. Do you consider that the examination in midwifery is as stringent as in the other branches of medical knowledge?—I do, taking the extent and object of midwifery itself.

4688. You consider, in fact, that their education and examination prove, if they are successful, that they are competent to engage in the practice of any of the ordinary departments of the profession?—Most certainly.

4689. And that consequently they ought to be entitled to make a selection of the class or classes in which they will register, provided the classification of practitioners is to be adopted?—Certainly.

4690. Is that the claim which you make?—That is the claim which we make.

4691. On behalf of the doctors and graduates of medicine?—Yes.

4692. You were stopped in some portion of your answer relative to the objections which you were disposed to offer to the bachelors of medicine being compelled to register among the general practitioners, and I think you were going on to object strongly to any further examination before the College of Surgeons? —I would object to that examination at the outset, because I consider that the bachelors of medicine have already gone through a very stringent examination in anatomy and surgery in their own university, and that there is no necessity for another examination; I would again object to it because, while according to the proposed arrangement, a bachelor of medicine would be admitted to the College of General Practitioners, his examination actually would not be wholly conducted by that college of which he was about to become a member, but by another body, the College of Surgeons.

4693. You are aware that it is proposed also, in addition to his being enrolled as one of the College of General Practitioners, that he would be registered as a surgeon, although having no internal privilege with reference to that college?— I have some difficulty in answering that question; but seeing that the degree of bachelor of medicine is itself sufficient evidence of competency, I cannot see the object of his being re-examined by any other body.

4694. Your objection is really one of principle?—Yes, and one which springs from my conviction of there being no evidence of the necessity for it, if I understand the question.

4695. The claim of the graduates is that they shall register in any class, without undergoing any further examination, or without being compelled to enrol in any one of the colleges?—Yes.

4696. You are practising yourself as a physician in London, are you not? —Yes.

4697. Are you connected with any other public institution besides the University of London?—I am not; I have already observed that I was a licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall some years ago, but I have not as yet joined the College of Physicians.

4698. Have you resigned your license to the Society of Apothecaries?—I do not know that there is any form of resigning the license; I never have.

4699. Is there anything that you wish to offer to the Committee in the way of suggestion?—I think that some stress has been laid by some of the elder medical corporations upon the importance of delaying the period of practice by physicians till a certain age; I think 26 was the age named; my own opinion is, that, provided a physician has arrived at that age at which the state recognizes his competency to occupy public functions, and has proved his competency to practise his profession, he can never be too young.

4700. You think that a rule of not admitting a man to practise as a physician, or register as a physician, till he is 26, is objectionable?—I think it is; I will state another reason why I think it objectionable; the examination is always a something that the student has hanging over him; it requires an

John Storrar, Esq. M.D.

30 June 1848.

amount of general labour, devoted to a variety of subjects, and it is well that that examination should be over, so that if he has a year or two to spare, he may during that time, devote his mind to the special subject which he destines for his pursuit in life, unembarrassed by the other subjects which will form the matter of examination.

4701. Do you think that it is at all judicious to admit by law that a man is qualified to practise medicine in all its departments, to practise surgery, to practise midwifery and to practise pharmacy, and at the same time, to enact by law that he should not practise in the character of a physician until he has attained the age of 26?—I think that it is not only injudicious, but manifestly absurd; I take the liberty of making one observation, that has reference to the stress which is laid by some members of the old universities and College of Physicians on the extent of classical attainment as a qualification for medical practitioners. There is no doubt that classical, mathematical and general attainment is of importance to the physician; all kinds of knowledge may be of importance to him; but all kinds of knowledge are not equally indispensable, and if some are more important than others, it is very desirable that they should form his peculiar subjects of attention. I think that the advantage of the study of classical languages may be attained by judicious education in the elements of the classics, as much in fact as is represented by the matriculation examination of the University of London; I fear, if more were required, you would have to deduct the time devoted to classical, mathematical and natural philosophy pursuits, from the time which should be devoted to medical pursuits. It must be always borne in mind, that although a literary and scientific education is of the first importance to a medical practitioner, yet it is an art which he is to practise, and the knowledge of that art must be based on experience, which experience can only be acquired by devoting himself to the practical study of his profession. All his knowledge should be essentially practical; for, inasmuch as it is only of value when it is brought into practice, it is of little use unless it can be brought into practice; and it is not because I undervalue the importance of classical attainments that I would limit the range necessarily required, but that I conceive that there is a certain limit to be put to what a man can do in this world, and that we must make the best use of the time we have, and that a large portion of that should be devoted to professional study.

4702. In the earlier part of the reply which you have just given, as an addition to your direct answer to the last question proposed, you referred particularly to classical and mathematical attainments being of essential use to a physician; did you mean there, physician or medical practitioner?—Medical practitioner.

4703. You did not intend to draw a distinction between physicians and other classes of practitioners, but that classical and mathematical attainments were of equal use to all?—Certainly.

Robert Barnes, Esq., M.B.; Examined.

R. Barnes, Esq. M.B.

4704. *Chairman.*] ARE you a graduate in the University of London?—I am a Bachelor of Medicine in the University of London.

4705. Are you a member of any of the London bodies of practitioners?—I am a member of the College of Surgeons.

4706. Have you been so long?—For six years.

4707. Do you practise under their license?—I practised for some time as a surgeon.

4708. Have you heard the evidence which the Committee have received from Dr. Storrar?—Yes, I have.

4709. Do you concur generally with him in what he has said?—Generally.

4710. Then it will be unnecessary for the Committee to hear in detail again from you what he has already mentioned?—Precisely.

4711. Have you anything further to state to the Committee?—I think that there are several points in the way of objections to the "Principles" of the new Bill, and to the charters of the College of Physicians and the General Practitioners, which have not yet been mentioned, and I should like to take the objections specifically. I have considered the "Principles" as laid down by the heads of the different colleges, and the charter to the College of Physicians together, as I think they hang together, and have a relation to each other,

and

and I would endeavour to show the impolicy of granting a monopoly to the College of Physicians to qualify for physician's practice. There is a clause in the "Principles" which makes it compulsory for every one who would practise as a physician to become a member of the College of Physicians, in order to register as a physician; the registration is made compulsory by another clause, so that he must go through the College of Physicians. I object on the part of the graduates of the University of London, and especially on the part of the bachelors of medicine, to such an arbitrary provision. Another clause in the charter is to the effect, that a doctor of medicine of British and some foreign universities, if possessed of his degree three months before the granting of the charter, and if claiming within 12 months after the charter, on payment to the college of 15 guineas, shall be admitted to the College of Physicians. This clause altogether puts aside the bachelors of medicine of the University of London; they are not specified in this clause, and no doubt it is intended to exclude them, and I submit that there are no justifiable grounds for such exclusion. It does not occur to me that there is any valid pretext for placing the bachelors of medicine of the University of London in an inferior position to that of the doctors of medicine of any of the British universities, whom it is proposed to admit as members of the College of Physicians under their charter.

4712. Do you consider the degree of bachelor of medicine as high as the degree of doctor of medicine, in your own university?—In the universities of England, certainly.

4713. But in your own University of London?—No; but the bachelor's examination is equal in all respects, and in many respects superior to that of the doctor of medicine in other Universities.

4714. In your own university is there no distinction between the degree of bachelor of medicine, and the degree of doctor of medicine?—Decidedly.

4715. Your opinion is, comparing the degree of bachelor of medicine in the University of London, with the degree of doctor of medicine in all other universities, that the degree of bachelor of medicine in the University of London, is evidence of higher qualifications than the degree of doctor of medicine elsewhere?—Yes, decidedly.

4716. In what respect do you consider the degree of doctor of medicine, in the University of London, better than the degree of bachelor of medicine in the University of London?—I think it is an academical difference, rather than a medical one; a difference in degree, and not in kind. The doctor of medicine holds a higher academical position in the university, not that he is more a physician than the bachelor of medicine.

4717. Nor better qualified to practise the medical art?—I should say not. But recurring to this exclusion of the bachelors of medicine of the University of London, it follows from this exclusion that they would be compelled to go through an examination at the College of Physicians, and to become members of that college, in order to be entitled to registration as physicians. I submit that it is not necessary to make the bachelors of medicine undergo another examination before the College of Physicians, on the ground that the examination they have undergone is already sufficient as a test of their fitness; and with reference to that, it might not be perhaps unfair to claim a certain superiority for the University of London. The examination at the College of Physicians, is inferior to the examination of the University of London, and for this reason; the requirements of the College of Physicians, from candidates, are inferior in quality; their scheme of examination is less comprehensive, and their staff of examiners much less in number and less efficient than that at the University of London for the degree of bachelor of medicine. At the College of Physicians, the president and censors are the examiners, and I believe there are not more than three examiners. The president and censors are, I believe, the examiners *ex officio*. Election to the offices of president and censor is governed by other considerations than that of qualification for the duties of examiner. At the University of London, there is a staff of 16 examiners, each of which sifts the candidates by written examinations, and subsequently by *viva voce* examinations in all cases. And these examiners are selected solely on account of their fitness to act as examiners in their several departments. There is another ground upon which I should rest the claim of the bachelors of medicine to exemption from an examination at the College of Physicians, which is, that the examination of bachelors of medicine at the University of London is under the direct authority of

R. Barnes, Esq., M.B.

30 June 1848.

the State; and that is a guarantee that the examination is a proper one, and we have therefore a right to look to the State for some protection.

4718. Do you think that the division of medical practitioners into three bodies, pure physicians, pure surgeons and general practitioners, is advisable or the reverse?—To save time, I may state that I am of the same opinion as Dr. Storrar; I consider it not advisable, and that there should be one qualification for all medical practitioners, but that they should afterwards practise as they please.

4719. Your opinion against the "Principles" rests mainly upon the disallowance of the propriety of that provision?—I should object certainly on that general principle. But I have also special objections; the College of Physicians make it compulsory for us to go before them, they leave us no choice; I do not think that it is the desire of the members of the University of London to become members of the College of Physicians; they claim no such right as that of easy admission to their body; they merely claim to practise as physicians on the ground of their qualification. I wish to state generally the objections that I take to the charter under the "Principles." There is a clause in the "Principles," clause 8, which imposes penalties "on all unregistered persons practising medicine, and also on all persons assuming any professional name or designation to which they are not by law entitled, or which implies that they belong to a class in the register in which they are not registered;" and in conjunction with that there is a clause which bears upon it in the charter of the College of Physicians: "It admits any person over 40 years of age as member after examination, and such person shall, after such his admission as a member of the said corporation, be entitled to have and use the degree and designation of doctor of medicine." The objection that we take on the part of the graduates of the University of London generally is this, that the M.D. or M.B. of London, who might be practising as a general practitioner, and consequently not registered as a physician, would be precluded from using his title, which is so manifest an injustice, that I think it is hardly necessary to dilate upon it. He has an academical degree, which has been fairly earned under the sanction of the law, and it is proposed that he should be debarred from using it because not practising as a physician; it is putting into the hands of the College of Physicians a power to debar a man from using his degree. There is another point; it appears that they do not rest at this step of preventing doctors of medicine who may not be registered as physicians from using their degrees, but they give it to persons who are not entitled to it; they usurp the power to grant the degree of doctor of medicine, which it belongs to a university and not to a College of Physicians to grant. There is one more objection to the charter: there is a special registration clause at the end of the "Principles" alluded to in order to embrace all those persons who might not be included in the specified classes in the charter, but who might be practising medicine before the Act, and might be supposed to have a claim; it is proposed by the College of Physicians, that any such person should submit his claim to be registered to the college of that part of the kingdom in which he might be practising. The objection to this is, that it is not sufficiently definite; it does not state what persons shall be embraced by this registration clause; the bachelors of medicine of the University of London, would of course object to waive their present claims, with the idea of being admitted under this registration clause hereafter, if the Bill passes. They make this objection, that the College of Physicians have already passed them over in their projected scheme, and, of course they have no better security that the college would not pass them over hereafter, when the cases came individually before it. I further think there would be a great evil in giving the monopoly of licensing physicians to the College of Physicians at all, on the ground that it is not for the public good. The granting a monopoly to practise to one body, would of course, be open to all the arguments used against monopolies, and which I need not specify. I think it would be injurious to the independence of the profession that such a thing should be established: for if the College of Physicians had the monopoly, every person aspiring to physicians' practise or to physicians' appointments, would be induced to look to the heads of this College of Physicians, and to shape their conduct more or less in accordance with the views and influence and interests of that body; it appears to me, that so important a power to the public generally, should be vested in a Board responsible to the State and to Parliament, rather than that such an absolute power should be granted

granted to the College of Physicians. There is also an objection to the fee which the College of Physicians demand on admission as members; supposing always, that the College of Physicians is made the only door to practice, and that you must go there, they demand a fee of 15 guineas; now, the objection to this fee is, that it is to be paid into the funds of a private corporation, from which, the members so entering derive no benefit. If it were looked upon as a licensing fee to practise, and were paid to the State or to some public fund, it might not be objected to, but being paid to a private corporation to enrich their funds, it appears to be an exaction. Summed up, the case is as follows: No one is to practise as a physician unless he is previously registered as a physician; no one can register as a physician unless he shall previously have become a member of the College of Physicians; and no graduate in medicine shall become a member of the College of Physicians except on the payment of a fee of 15 guineas. The College of Physicians, therefore, is made a toll-gate, where tolls are to be levied on all, however high their qualifications, who wish to practise as physicians. I should also wish wish to state some general arguments in favour of the claim of the graduates of the University of London, to a special registration.

4720. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by "special registration"?—The wish, I think, of the majority of our graduates is to ask for a separate register, that they should be put on a register by themselves, which should qualify them for practise in virtue of their degrees.

4721. If you claim that for the University of London would you concede it to every one else?—Yes, to every one who could show an equal claim in point of fitness; considering always that the more colleges are multiplied the greater the evil becomes; I think that such an independent gate to physicians' practice would have a good effect upon the College of Physicians in stimulating them to emulation; the struggle between the two bodies would have a beneficial effect for the public in inducing the one to attain the standard of the other; and I think the College of Physicians would gain there, because our standard being one that is sanctioned by the State, free from all private influence, stands on more independent ground, and the College of Physicians would naturally seek to attain that standard if we had an independent right to practise. I stated generally before, that the recognition of the right to practise is inherent in the recognition of the fitness to practise which has been established by the nature of the examination of the University of London. Another great argument in favour of the claims of the graduates of the University of London is, that they are graduates under the sanction of the State, which is a guarantee of their fitness, and the State has acknowledged this principle of protecting its own graduates in another form; it has passed several Acts of Parliament which recognize the validity of the degrees in arts and laws, and their equivalency with those of Oxford, Cambridge and Durham; and graduates in medicine may reasonably ask for some similar recognition. I would submit likewise, the claim which the graduates of the University of London have upon public consideration, independently of their connexion with the State, and that is the position which they already occupy; considering their number and the short time during which the university has been established, and their age, the position they occupy in the medical world is such as to claim consideration for them; it is for the interest of the public to protect a body of graduates who are so useful to them and who promise them so many advantages. We have at present 61 doctors of medicine and 91 bachelors of medicine, and out of that number there are 22 who hold appointments as physicians to public hospitals and dispensaries, and there are 23 who are lecturers or teachers in recognized colleges or schools of medicine: and I may observe that such a large proportion as those holding important public appointments is the more remarkable, when it is contrasted with the number of the graduates, their standing and their age, and more especially when it is considered that they have had to compete with the interest and influence of the College of Physicians in many of those appointments which they hold. The College of Physicians have, in many institutions, by internal regulations, exercised the power of excluding every one but such as belong to their own body; but in spite of that, the public have seen the utility of the graduates of the University of London, and have promoted them in those institutions where partial regulations do not exist to exclude them.

4722. How have the College of Physicians the power of exclusion?—By their influence in making regulations. In some of those very establishments it is a

R. Barnes, Esq., M.B.

30 June 1848.

regulation that the persons holding appointments shall be fellows or members of the College of Physicians; in many of the hospitals in London, it is compulsory, but in some of the hospitals where there is no such regulation, our graduates have been admitted.

4723. Have your graduates been admitted to those hospitals in which the College of Physicians of London had the power of excluding otherwise than by their influence; I am not prepared to say that they have not.

4724. Are you prepared to say that they have obtained admission into hospitals in which the College of Physicians of London have the power of excluding them otherwise than by influence?—I think not, but there is one hospital, the University College Hospital, where two of our graduates are assistant-physicians, holding no degree but from the University of London.

4725. Is that hospital under the University of London?—It is distinct from the domination of the University of London.

4726. It is recognised by the University of London?—Yes, it is.

4727. And in return, it recognizes the degrees of the University of London?—I presume it does, by the fact of their appointing two physicians from the university; but the University College being an institution whose success mainly depends on the talents of its officers, would suffer a vital injury if it excluded graduates of the London University. I should wish to make an observation on behalf of those bachelors of medicine who are now practising pharmacy, and who consequently, under the new regulations projected by the College of Physicians in the "Principles," would not be entitled to be registered as physicians. A person can only claim within 12 months after the passing of the new charter to the College of Physicians, and the present graduates now practising pharmacy might wish to continue general practitioners for some period after that time, but they must, in order to practise as physicians, undergo an examination by the College of Physicians, although they have at present the same degrees which others have, and which are now recognized as a sufficient qualification, yet they will have to go to the College of Physicians hereafter, when they abandon general practice, and they will be placed in an inferior position, which does not appear to be based upon any principle of justice. I may quote a passage in an answer made by the College of Physicians to the Council of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, as to this point: "The college has come to the conclusion that the act of grace for admission into the college without examination, under the provisions of the 5th clause of that charter, cannot be extended, with propriety, beyond the period of one year after the granting of the charter." It is an answer signed by Dr. Francis Hawkins, on behalf of the college, and it appears that clause 5 of the charter admits M.D.'s only, not practising pharmacy within 12 months, and of course they admit them only on condition of not practising pharmacy. Supposing the present M.D.'s were practising pharmacy, and chose to continue in general practice over that 12 months, they are excluded, and must come in under an examination. They cannot take advantage of this clause in the charter of the College of Physicians, and that appears to be extremely unfair, because it excludes men who actually possess the same qualification which is admitted on behalf of those who are not practising pharmacy.

4728. Mr. *Wakley*.] You consider that the exclusion operates in this way, not only with reference to M.B.'s in practice now, and who may continue to practise as general practitioners beyond a year, but that others becoming bachelors of medicine after that period, and who should commence practice as general practitioners, would then be altogether excluded from the College of Physicians, unless they were to receive that after examination?—Yes, that is my opinion, decidedly; that is the interpretation I put upon it.

4729. You consider that arrangement to be altogether impolitic?—Yes, and that the same privilege ought to be kept open for the future bachelors of medicine as for the present ones.

4730. Have you discovered any reason whatever for such an exclusion?—I confess that I can see none; the only plausible one is, that the College of Physicians make the non-practice of pharmacy a kind of test for a physician.

4731. Sir *Henry Halford*.] You think that the physicians should be allowed to practise pharmacy?—I would prefer not to enter upon that question, I would leave that open to the College of Physicians; but I think, when a graduate ceases to practise pharmacy, he should be at liberty to practise as a physician without further examination.

4732. At any time?—Yes, provided he has the necessary qualifications. There is another class of practitioners who, I think, ought to be considered, and that is those graduates in medicine who are now in public services, the Army and Navy, and the East India Company's service. Our present graduates who are in those services, unless they come to England and claim to be admitted to the College of Physicians within 12 months after the granting of their charter, would be excluded, and it is hard and unfair against them; men who have served a certain number of years in the public services look forward to the time when they can settle on shore and practise as physicians; and there is no reason, when they do settle on shore, that they should not be able to do so, and to enter the College of Physicians; but they are excluded under the same limitation.

4733. Those who are graduates of the London University?—Yes; I only speak with reference to them, although it applies to others as well; and it appears to me that the public themselves would be great losers by discouraging the graduates of the University of London from engaging in general practise, I think it would be a very serious blow to the University of London if all those disabilities were to attach to it, for many men actuated by ambition would be deterred from coming up for degrees, seeing that there was no qualification to practise attached to them. The charter states that the university was founded for the advancement and promotion of knowledge, and especially to promote the knowledge of medicine, and to test the fitness of candidates by a long course of education, and by examination and rewarding them by academical degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; a much more powerful incentive and encouragement would be to confer the right to practise upon degrees which testify to their fitness, than a mere title, or gold medals or exhibitions.

4734. Mr. *Wakley*.] Have you any other objection to offer to the "Principles"?—Not to the charter of the College of Physicians; but I have an objection to offer to the new charter proposed for the College of General Practitioners.

4735. Have you considered the subject fully?—I have considered the preamble fully, and the general nature of the question.

4736. Have you seen a draft of the proposed charter for the College of General Practitioners?—I have seen a copy which I presume was authentic, and I consider that the bachelors of medicine of the University of London might claim exemption from its operation, simply on the ground of what is stated in the preamble; of course, they would object to being made to belong to an inferior institution altogether, which could not be otherwise than a degradation to them. The preamble states, "that many persons are members of the Hall, or College of Surgeons, or of both, &c., and whereas many persons who have obtained such diploma, &c., practise the art and science of midwifery, but no adequate provision has hitherto been made by law for ascertaining the skill and abilities of those who practise the said art or science," &c. That is the ground stated in the preamble for the erection of a new college, and it may be submitted on behalf of the graduates of the University of London, though I do not know that it can of any other institution, that at the University of London there is a special and rigorous examination in midwifery, so that they do not come under the objections stated in the preamble as to this new college, and on that ground I claim exemption for them. Our fitness to practise obstetrics is fully ascertained without going to the new college.

4737. By the charter of the university the examiners are specially empowered to examine in midwifery, are they not?—Yes.

4738. And also medicine, surgery and pharmacy?—Yes, medicine, surgery, midwifery and pharmacy; and the examination is quite as complete and full in midwifery as it is in the other branches.

4739. Are there distinct examiners for each subject?—Yes.

4740. The whole body examine, acting before the candidate has passed, as one body?—Yes; and each individual of the whole 16, sifting the candidate.

4741. With such an institution as that in operation, can you discover a necessity for establishing another College of Medicine, or another College of Medical Practitioners?—It appears to me that it is a perfect superfluity, and that it could not conduce to the improvement of medical knowledge.

4742. Have you carefully considered the constitution of the proposed new college?—I have not with especial attention.

R. Barnes, Esq., M. B.

30 June 1848.

4743. You are aware that it is proposed that the members of that college shall elect a governing body?—I have heard so.

4744. To such an arrangement as that you could offer no objection?—Certainly not; it is the only proper principle in a public institution.

4745. Are you aware that the new college is not to be empowered to license?—I have heard so to-day.

4746. Can you form any general notion as to what will be its probable character or position with that extraordinary defect?—I cannot conceive that it can have any degree of weight or influence attached to it, or that it would confer any importance or dignity on those belonging to it.

4747. Are you a member of the College of Surgeons?—I am.

4748. Was your surgical examination at the university of a more searching character than the one which you underwent at the College of Surgeons?—I may say that there can be no comparison between the two examinations. At the university it was comprehensive, and searching and minute, but at the College of Surgeons I cannot say anything of the kind. The College of Surgeons has fallen into the inconsistency of adopting two different standards of fitness to practise surgery. There is first the examination for members who being supposed to be equal only to the "ordinary emergencis" of surgery, and who are yet to be the surgeons of the mass of the population, are made to undergo a very ordinary examination. There is secondly the examination for fellows, whom it is sought to erect into the surgeons *par excellence*, to constitute a surgical aristocracy. The examination for the fellowship is still inferior as a surgical examination to that embraced in the examination for the degree of M. B. in the London University.

4749. Were you also examined in the practice of medicine, pharmacy and midwifery, at the university?—Yes.

4750. Were you examined in the practice of medicine or pharmacy, or in midwifery at the College of Surgeons?—No; the examination is strictly surgical and anatomical, as far as I have seen at the College of Surgeons. The College of Surgeons here fall into another inconsistency: they exact certificates of attendances on lectures in midwifery, medicine and pharmacy, but have no provision for ascertaining whether the candidate has acquired any knowledge of those subjects.

4751. Are you now practising generally?—Up to the present time I have practised generally; but it is my intention to practise as a physician.

4752. You are also a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society, are you not?—Yes, and I feel that I am to a certain extent degraded by having been compelled to take out that diploma or license, and I should like to state the reason why I took it out; I was already a member of the College of Surgeons and a bachelor of medicine of the University of London; of course, I conceived an examination such as that of the Apothecaries' Company perfectly superfluous as a test of my qualifications, but there is a dispensary in Kensington which is governed a great deal by a gentleman who is closely connected with the Apothecaries' Hall, and he had made a regulation there that no person should be a surgeon to that institution who was not a licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall; he wanted the qualification of an apothecary for the office of surgeon, and as I considered it at the time important to me that I should become attached to the institution, I was driven to Apothecaries' Hall.

4753. Then you are enabled to compare or contrast, whichever the case may be, the examination which you underwent at the university for the degree of bachelor of medicine with the examination which you underwent at the College of Surgeons for the diploma of that college, and the examination by the Society of Apothecaries for the license of that body, in order that you might practise as a general practitioner?—Yes.

4754. What do you say, looking back to the manner in which your qualifications were tested, of the three examinations?—I think I should be placing the University of London in a humiliating and improper position to compare them at all.

4755. You can only speak of them in contrast?—Yes.

4756. Do you regard the contrast as highly creditable to the university?—Certainly.

4757. Yet, from that examination, you have derived no other advantage than the reputation of belonging to the university?—Decidedly not.

4758. Legal right from your examination you have derived none?—None.

4759. Then it is your proposal now, on behalf of the graduates, that you should be entitled to register and become practitioners qualified at law, without undergoing any other examination at any other institution, or without being enrolled in any other institution?—Precisely; I would leave it as a matter of choice to every individual graduate to seek admission into the other bodies.

4760. Are you favourable to the registration of the profession in distinct classes?—If the principle I advocate of giving one and the same qualification to every practitioner were adopted, of course there would be no distinct classes in the register; but viewed with reference to the actual state of the profession, I would propose a general alphabetical list, with the description of each practitioner's degree, diploma or licence attached to his name; every man would thus have the full advantage of whatever prestige might belong to his particular qualification.

4761. I ask the question in consequence of your having claimed for the members of the University of London a special registration?—I claimed a special registration for the members of the University of London, on the ground that in order to be registered under the principles of this Bill, they must belong to one or other of three colleges.

4762. You are aware that the members of the other three colleges under the proposals now before the Committee have not special claims; it is not a special registration, because as the thing stands, they may register in two classes; but I understand you to have claimed for the graduates of the University of London a a perfectly distinct and special registration?—Decidedly.

4763. Supposing that the profession are not registered in classes, would you then adhere to your proposal that you should stand quite apart and aloof from all the other branches of practitioners?—No; I think that is not necessary; I only ask for a distinct registration for the graduates of the University of London on the supposition that the principle proposed of registering physicians, surgeons and general practitioners in distinct classes be adopted.

4764. Is this your proposal, that supposing the profession is to be registered in three distinct classes, you would add a fourth, and that that fourth should be the graduates of medicine of the University of London?—Certainly.

4765. But supposing there to be no distinct classification made, you would be quite content to receive your right to practise in common with other practitioners?—In virtue of the degree, that degree being stated as a qualification for registration. There is one point I would mention, which would be the inferior position, and the deterioration in the pursuit of obstetric science, which would follow on the establishment of a new college; it is too vital a branch to be thrown into neglect. It appears that the operation of the new college, based on the National Institute, would have that tendency.

4766. Are you yourself a lecturer on midwifery?—Yes. I am speaking now from a memorandum supplied me by Dr. Tyler Smith, who is present, and who has paid great attention to this subject.

4767. Dr. Tyler Smith is also a lecturer on midwifery is he not?—Yes; this is the view that he entertains, and in which I agree; there is a College of Physicians who claim the privilege of advancing the science of medicine, and a College of Surgeons who claim the privilege of advancing and protecting the science of surgery, but there is no college which protects the science of obstetrics; and if a new college were to be established to examine in medicine, surgery and midwifery, obstetrics would then only be represented in an inferior college, it would be an inferior branch as compared with other subjects; and in order to protect it from that degradation, we say that there ought to be a separate obstetric college.

4768. Sir *Henry Halford.*] A separate faculty of midwifery?—Yes; not that I would advocate for a moment a multiplicity of colleges, which is a great evil of itself; it would tend to lower the science of obstetrics, which is now emerging from its former comparative neglect, it would be a great discouragement to it, and certainly not be at all conducive to the interests of humanity or of the public, to place it in an inferior college, and exclude it from the higher colleges.

4769. Mr. *Wakley.*] From the proposals which you have examined relative to the establishment of a third college, can you discover that midwifery would, in any respect, be more advanced, encouraged or protected, under that new college than under those already in existence?—The new college, the National Institute, I think,

R. Barnes, Esq., M. B.

30 June 1848.

I think, certainly, would tend rather to the discouragement of midwifery than the the encouragement of it.

4770. Sir *Henry Halford.*] Would you desire that there should be a separate registration for midwifery?—No; I think that there should be one qualification for all branches of medicine, but a person having that one qualification which would embrace all the different branches, should be able to select which he would practise; of course, he might select midwifery, surgery or medicine.

4771. Should not the peculiar branch which he has selected appear in the registration?—It might be desirable in the registration to point out his qualification, and the department in which he professes more especially to practise.

4772. Would it not be especially desirable with regard to midwifery, as a guide to the public as to whom they should apply to?—I am doubtful how it would be looked on by those practising midwifery.

4773. Mr. *Wakley.*] Do you consider that the examination as now conducted at the University of London, is an adequate test of the qualifications of a candidate with reference to the special subject of midwifery?—Certainly, I do; and it is the only institution which does give a competent examination in midwifery.

4774. Do you regard midwifery as one of the great natural and acknowledged divisions in the practice of medicine?—Certainly.

4775. You have already stated that it is not provided for in any way in the existing colleges?—It is not.

4776. The London University being the only institution in England where the examinations in midwifery are sufficiently complete?—Certainly; that is what I should wish to state.

4777. Sir *Henry Halford.*] In order to promote the science of midwifery, you think there should be a separate college?—Yes, there should be a separate college if there is to be a new college of general practitioners.

4778. Mr. *Wakley.*] Would you prefer, rather than the establishment of a college of general practitioners, that there should be an obstetric college?—I should only look upon an obstetric college as a necessity, if a college of general practitioners were to be established.

4779. What is the number of obstetric practitioners in London at this time; those who practise obstetrics exclusively?—I do not know exactly.

4780. What is the number altogether?—Every general hospital and dispensary has its obstetric physician or surgeon, or both, and there are numerous charities in this country presided over by obstetric practitioners alone, a thing which cannot be said of medicine or surgery; and every medical school gives equal prominence to the teacher on midwifery as to those on surgery and medicine. I can hardly say what number practise in obstetrics, but of course the number is very great.

4781. There are 1,400 or 1,500, probably, in London and its suburbs?—I have no means of arriving at an estimate at all.

4782. If a college of general practitioners on the terms proposed be established, what do you consider is likely to be the extent of its utility and its reputation with the profession and with the public?—Its reputation, I should conceive, would be very similar to that of the present Apothecaries' Society. It being probably intended to be formed out of much the same class of men, of course they would exclude the more eminent members of the profession from any part in it. The College of Surgeons repudiate them, for example, and do not allow them to examine, strictly speaking, in surgery; and of course the great surgeons would not have a place on their examining Board; and the same might be said of the College of Physicians.

4783. Does it appear to you that the new college will exercise a greater degree or a lesser degree of power, under the law, than is exercised now by the Society of Apothecaries under the 55 Geo. 3?—Less, if they are not to license to practise.

4784. Sir *Henry Halford.*] What do you think has been the effect with regard to the public advantage of the existing Apothecaries' Act; has it operated beneficially to the public, or otherwise?—On the whole, perhaps beneficially, but merely as a temporary expedient. It was an improvement upon the state of affairs in 1815; but now that more correct ideas prevail, the Apothecaries' Society is a great obstacle in the way of further improvement; it tends more than anything else to put a false stamp of inferiority on the general practitioner, and to perpetuate the injurious division of the profession in classes.

4785. In

4785. In what way has it operated beneficially?—It is generally supposed that the standard of medical education has been improved by it.

4786. By means of that Act?—Yes; I merely give the general impression that is entertained.

4787. Has that arisen from their examining powers?—No, I think the enforcement of the curriculum. I do not think that their examining power has done much, the examinations not being considered to be very well regulated; they have enforced an extended curriculum of education which has had its benefit, by compelling the student to undergo a long course of education, but that is the limit of the beneficial operation of the Apothecaries' Society; as an examining body, they have not added much to the advancement of medical science, and they do not examine on many subjects on which they enforce attendance on lectures.

4788. You think that their examinations are not sufficiently extensive?—The examinations are not sufficiently extensive, they are not conducted on any well-considered system, nor by men who are selected on account of their peculiar fitness to examine.

4789. Mr. *Wakley*.] Are not the powers which the Apothecaries' Society can exercise under the 55 Geo. 3, of a very extensive character?—It appears so, certainly.

4790. Do you find any powers whatever analogous to them in the document intituled "Principles," or in the draft of the charter which has been proposed for the College of General Practitioners?—There is one point, summary penalties are imposed upon persons practising without a license.

4791. That extends to all, does it not?—Yes.

4792. In the other case, the limit is to the license of the Apothecaries' Society?—Yes.

4793. Do not they in fact, by law, completely monopolize the right for their licentiates to practise as apothecaries in England and Wales?—Certainly they do; they assert a right, and an exclusive right, and that extends to the practise of medicine, which the College of Physicians now seek to monopolize.

4794. Are you aware that it is now proposed in the new college that they shall have no right to license, but only a right to institute an examination preparatory to a candidate going before the College of Surgeons?—I understand so.

4795. Sir *Henry Halford*.] Is not that an improvement upon the present system?—Under the present system a man goes first before the Apothecaries' Hall, and then before the College of Surgeons, which to a certain extent is similar, except that now many persons take the diploma of one body without that of the other.

4796. If I understand you, your objection under the system at present is, that there is a power of examining entrusted to persons whom you think hardly qualified to exercise it?—The examiners are not elected in such a manner as would guarantee their fitness for the duties devolving upon them.

4797. Still upon the whole their power has been beneficially exercised as to the public?—Yes, for a time, with regard to the curriculum they have enforced.

4798. In point of fact, the character of the apothecaries has been improved under the operation of that Act?—One hardly knows what an apothecary is now.

4799. Take him as he may be understood under that Act, that is to say, a general practitioner?—The general practitioners have very often a more extended education than is implied by the Apothecaries' Act, or than they enforce; they, generally speaking, belong to the College of Surgeons as well.

4800. Mr. *Wakley*.] Under the existing law a person who has undergone his examination at the Apothecaries' Society, and has received his license, is deemed to be qualified to practise in any part of England and Wales as a general practitioner?—Yes.

4801. But establish a new college on the terms proposed, what is the condition of the individual, and what are his rights at law after he shall have undergone his examination before that body; is he then to be entitled to practise any part of his profession until he has undergone an examination before another body?—It appears not.

4802. Does it not appear, under such an arrangement, that the power of the law with respect to the general practitioners will be greatly weakened?—Certainly they will be so.

4803. Do you also approve of compelling every person who is to practise as a general practitioner to go before the College of Surgeons to obtain the diploma

R. Barnes, Esq., M.D.

30 June 1848.

of that college?—If there were no other means of establishing an examination in surgery, I think that they ought to go before the College of Surgeons; if there are no other means of testing their fitness, they must go there.

4804. Would you not prefer, if a new body is to be established with reference to examinations, that a Board similar to the constitution of that in the University of London should be created for the purpose of conducting such examinations?—Certainly, it would be far better to have one Board qualified to examine in all branches; simplicity would be gained, and the candidate would not be unnecessarily mulcted in fees.

4805. Sir *Henry Halford.*] You think that all candidates for general practise should be referred to the London University?—I think the scheme of the London University for graduates in medicine the best for training medical practitioners, and that it offers the best guarantee of their fitness to practise.

4806. You think that there could not be a sufficient supply of medical practitioners for the wants of the country?—I am of opinion, that after the lapse of some years, during which the rising class of students would be in training to meet the more extended requirements of the London University, that there would be a sufficient supply.

4807. Then there must be some other means supplied?—Only for the interval I have just referred to.

4808. What other means would you recommend?—Some other means modelled on the same plan as that of the University of London.

4809. And some other body of examiners, who should require a less qualification?—Perhaps not the same standard of examination, but still on the same plan, including all the branches of medicine, and as extensive.

4810. You think that would be preferable to a medical examination by the body of general practitioners, with a further test before the College of Surgeons?—Yes, certainly; far preferable.

4811. Mr. *Wakley.*] What part of the examination of the university do you particularly refer to as that which you believe future general practitioners could not conveniently master?—I do not think there is any part which they should not hereafter be required to master, or which they might not master, that is speaking of future practitioners; but it is obvious that so severe and extensive a discipline as that of the London University, could not at once be applied without preparation. There is no branch of medicine, I think, which is more neglected than another in the University of London, but the standard in each, I think, would be above that which the mass of the present students who have been educated for the Apothecaries' Hall could reach.

4812. You do not refer to any one particular department of examination?—No, but to the whole; there are certain regulations with regard to education, that many of the country students could not comply with; for the degree of doctor of medicine, there must be certain examinations which require a long residence in London, and which the bulk of the men in the country could not comply with.

4813. Would you care much about where a party has resided, provided he had showed an adequate knowledge of his profession?—I should object to place any restriction upon residence, I would only insist that his examination should be of the same nature as that of the University of London, in which the examinations are at different intervals, and so comprehensive and searching, that the qualification is amply tested; but I take it that the object of enforcing compliance with certain curricula is in some degree that of superseding the necessity of an examination; it is an assurance that such a person has undergone a medical education.

4814. Do you think that that is really ensured unless frequent examinations are instituted?—Not by any means I do not; in practice I know to the contrary. In reference to this subject, I would contrast the regulations affecting certificates of the London University and the College of Surgeons. The London University admits certificates from any competent school in the kingdom, showing great liberality in this respect, but corresponding severity in the investigation by examination of a candidate's acquirements. The College of Surgeons requires that the candidate for the fellowship shall have spent three years in London; a regulation implying that the provincial schools are not competent to train for the fellowship. It may be worthy of notice, that one obvious effect of this regulation, must be to draw fees to the London Hospitals.

4815. Do you, with Dr. Storrar, consider that it is requisite, for the protection

tion of the public, that a person who is to practise in any branch of the profession should be educated for the whole?—Certainly.

4816. And prove his competency?—Yes, and prove his competency in each branch.

4817. Do you consider, from what you know of the bachelors of medicine of the University of London, that men would be fit to practise who could not undergo that examination?—I am not prepared to state that; there are every year men in practice who get rejected at the University of London; yet I would not say that they are necessarily unfit to practise. The present general practitioners have been educated to meet the requirements of the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society, which are of a different kind as well as degree to those of the University of London. I believe the mass of the general practitioners have raised themselves far above the standard of the old corporations. This is evidenced, I think, by their general high reputation, and by so many of them seeking the superior stamp conferred by the degree of the University of London.

4818. My question was general?—I should say, that a person who could pass an examination, not perhaps so comprehensive as that of the University of London, might still make a useful practitioner, or a good one.

4819. But there is a greater security afforded to the public by his being enabled to master such an examination as is instituted at your university?—Certainly; I can conceive no better examination than we have; I think it superior to that of the University of Paris, where nearly the same system is pursued.

4820. Sir *Henry Halford.*] You consider that the qualification obtained at the London University is rather a qualification for a higher grade in the profession than for general practice?—I should say that it testifies that a man is fit for the higher grades of the profession, as grades are now understood.

4821. It is a qualification, in fact, for a physician, rather than for a general practitioner?—I do not like to draw a distinction between them; I should say that the qualification of a graduate of our university is a sufficient test of his qualification for any grade in the profession.

4822. Do you agree with Dr. Storrar's opinion, that the earlier a physician comes into practise the better?—Yes, provided that he has been well sifted beforehand, and his fitness examined; I think that the objection as to age is not a useful one; if he must begin, he can only acquire the best part of his qualification in practise; if he does not begin to practise till 26, or later, he must have lost a great deal of useful experience.

4823. Do you not think that a considerable amount of general knowledge, considered apart from medical qualification, is desirable in order to form the character of an accomplished physician?—Not only to form the character of an accomplished physician, but any person practising medicine.

4824. Is it not necessary, in order to obtain an amount of general knowledge, that a considerable period should be devoted to educational purposes?—I should say that the standard fixed by the university for general knowledge, before going into the degree of medicine, is sufficient.

4825. As tested by the matriculation examination?—Yes; and that may be passed at a comparatively early age; I believe the average is about 18 years of age.

4826. Mr. *Wakley.*] Do you not consider it as desirable, that general practitioners should be accomplished, as that physicians should have that reputation?—No question about it.

4827. Sir *Henry Halford.*] Are you aware of the nature of the examination for the degree of arts at the University of Oxford or Cambridge?—It differs at the two universities, I understand. I have no personal knowledge of that.

4828. Do you apprehend that the matriculation examination at the university of London is at all equal to the examination for the degree of bachelor of arts at one of the universities?—I cannot state; I, perhaps, should be inclined to admit that it is not equal in severity: but it certainly embraces a greater variety of subjects, and viewed in that light, it is a better preparation for a medical practitioner. Besides, in addition to what is required at matriculation, the candidates for the degree of Doctor has to undergo an examination in moral philosophy.

4829. Mr. *Wakley.*] Have you studied in Paris?—I was there about a year.

4830. Did you take any degree there?—Not in Paris.

4831. Were you admitted into the French hospitals without the payment of fees?—

R. Barnes, Esq. M.B.

30 June 1848.

fees?—Yes, I never paid a fee during the whole time. I had all the advantages of every public lecture, in every public hospital.

4832. Although a foreigner, you were admitted to the hospitals without the payment of a fee?—Yes.

4833. And you were placed on an equal footing with the natives?—Yes, in point of advantages of study; the *interne* of the hospital had some little privilege with regard to dissection, but there is ample opportunity for every one to have everything he can possibly require, for dissection.

4834. How is the situation of *interne* obtained?—By *concours*; by public competition.

4835. Is that open to foreigners?—Yes.

4836. In what year were you there?—I was there in the years 1842 and 1843; a part of each year.

4837. You are aware that it is an office that has been held by Englishmen?—There are many examples of that; several obtained it while I was there.

4838. And the French students themselves, who take degrees, pay only nominal fees?—I understand that the whole amount of fees paid from the commencement of their studies to obtaining their diplomas is about 40 *l.*

4839. What would you say would be the cost for the same course of study to qualify for doctor of medicine at the University of London?—Including the fees for education at the university, perhaps 150 *l.* or 200 *l.* in fees.

4840. Do you, as bachelor of medicine of the University of London, object, on any terms, to be connected with the proposed college of general practitioners?—Decidedly.

4841. As a member of the College of Surgeons, would you like to see the constitution of that college changed?—I should like to state that I feel very little interest in the College of Surgeons now, but, as a matter of principle, I should like to see the constitution changed; I think that in every institution of the kind there should be to the full extent the representative principle established.

4842. Do you propose being connected in any way as graduates of the University of London with the College of Physicians, or with the College of Surgeons, in any new arrangements that may take place?—I have no objection, but I should like to have the right to practise conferred upon the graduates of the University of London on separate grounds, in virtue of their degrees alone, independently of either of the colleges.

4843. Do you think it desirable that practitioners in medicine, holding diplomas from colleges, should have the power of electing the governing body of their institutions?—Decidedly.

4844. What advantages do you consider would arise from the adoption of such a scheme?—The general advantage arising from great competition, and opening the door to every member of those colleges to advancement, which would be a stimulus to exertion.

4845. Do you consider that the members of the profession being an electoral body would choose the men most distinguished for their attainments, and who had conferred the greatest benefits upon the public?—No question, the most fit persons, generally speaking, would be elected.

4846. Is that likely to be a stimulus to the best ambition which could influence the mind?—Decidedly.

4847. And act as a very great incentive to scientific exertion?—Certainly.

4848. Can you discover any evils which would be likely to result from such an arrangement?—I am so strongly convinced of the importance of the representative principle in all public institutions, that I do not see any valid objection.

4849. The Committee are to understand that you put in the same plea as Dr. Storrar on behalf of the doctors and bachelors of medicine of your university, that they shall have a right to register as they may think proper in either of the three classes, provided that classification be sanctioned; and also, that they shall have a right, if it be necessary at law, to belong to either the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons, and of enrolling in those colleges without undergoing any further examination?—Certainly. I should wish to take one general objection to the authority under which the document, intituled the "Principles," was agreed to by the heads of colleges. It was agreed to by the heads of the College of Physicians, the heads of the College of Surgeons, the Apothecaries' Society, and the representatives from the National Institute, a new or projected college that does not exist. There were no representatives

from

from the University of London, nor were there any representatives from the body of practitioners in the country, and I do not think that the heads of those colleges could claim a fair right to lay down any principles of a new Bill, to bind the whole body of the profession, without consulting them; and I must say that I think the public as well as the body of the profession will look with some suspicion upon any project arranged and agreed upon between the representatives of the existing medical corporations, who are naturally disposed to make mutual concessions in order to retain their present influence and monopoly, and to exclude the primary consideration of the public good, whenever it may happen to be at variance with their corporate interests.

R. Barnes, Esq. M.D.

30 June 1848.

Martis, 4° die Julii, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Thomas Birch.	Mr. Wakley.
Colonel Mure.	Sir Henry Halford.

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

Drewry Ottley, Esq., M.R.C.S.; Examined.

D. Ottley, Esq. M.R.C.S.

4 July 1848.

4850. Mr. *Wakley*.] ARE you a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London?—I am.

4851. And also a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London?—I am.

4852. Are you the honorary secretary to a body acting under the title of "The Associated Surgeons of England"?—I am.

5853. Does that association consist chiefly of the members of the College of Surgeons of England?—Almost exclusively so; I do not know that there are any members who are not members of the College of Surgeons of England.

4854. How many are there belonging to that committee?—About 30; that is the committee in London.

4855. How many members are there associated for whom that committee is the acting body?—About 1,200 members.

4856. How long has the committee been constituted?—The association was constituted in June 1845.

4857. For what avowed purpose or purposes?—Our objects were to oppose the Medical Bill then before Parliament, to oppose the formation of a third body or a third incorporation, and to endeavour to procure for the members of the College of Surgeons what we considered their rights in the body to which they belonged, the College of Surgeons.

4858. What proceedings did you adopt with a view to obtain the successful accomplishment of those objects?—I may mention that the association was formed in this way; a number of members of the College of Surgeons felt dissatisfied with the course that medical legislation was taking, and especially with regard to the formation of a third incorporation, and a requisition was sent up to Mr. Guthrie, to preside at a meeting of the members of the College to be held in London. Mr. Guthrie had intimated his disposition to preside at such a meeting if he could get a requisition signed by 500 members of the College. In a very short space of time, I do not remember exactly how long, 1,200 names were affixed to the requisition. Our course of proceeding was influenced a good deal by the progress of the Bill before Parliament; we did not consider it right to call the members from the country into London at a considerable inconvenience and expense to themselves, unless there should seem a necessity for it, and as the successive Medical Bills were from time to time postponed, and finally given up, we in fact never had a general meeting of the body in London; the requisition was never presented to Mr. Guthrie, but the members were addressed by the committee, and those three propositions, which I have mentioned, that of opposing the Medical Bills before Parliament, of opposing the formation of a third incorporation, and of endeavouring to obtain for the members of the College of Surgeons what we considered to be their rights in the college, were the principles upon which the association was formed.

D. Ottley, Esq., M. R. C. S.

4 July 1848.

4859. In fact, in conducting your preliminary proceedings, you may be said to have accomplished one of your chief objects, that was the defeat of the Bill before Parliament?—Yes.

4860. And consequently a meeting of the surgeons of England, under the auspices of Mr. Guthrie and your committee, was not held?—No.

4861. You stated that the requisition addressed to Mr. Guthrie was in a short time signed by upwards of 1,200 members of the college?—It was.

4862. From the communications you have lately had with the members of your association, do you find that their views have in any respect changed?—I think the great body entertain the same views that they have always done, as far as I can judge from their communications; some few, despairing of obtaining those objects which we seek in the College of Surgeons, have, I see, signed a petition to Parliament in favour of the measure now proposed by the joint committee, but those appeared to be few in number, chiefly from Brighton.

4863. Amounting to how many?—Perhaps ten or a dozen; I do not remember exactly.

4864. In the course of your proceedings, and with regard particularly to the charter of the College of Surgeons of England, have you had any direct communication with the Council of the College?—Yes, and if I remember rightly, it was at Mr. Guthrie's suggestion. The chairman of our association and myself waited on Mr. Guthrie in October 1845, to mention what had taken place, and to ascertain whether he would still be prepared to preside at a meeting of the surgeons to be held in London. He then dissuaded us from holding the meeting immediately, and stated that he thought if we could lay reasonable proposals before the College of Surgeons, they would be disposed to consider them, and he hoped, meet our views.

4865. Did you directly submit any proposals to the Council of the College of Surgeons?—We did.

4866. Do you remember what they were?—Generally, I may mention, that they consisted in requiring that the charter should be modified, so far as to admit into the fellowship members of a certain standing, 10 or 12 years; and the second point was, that not only the present members, that is, members who had passed previously to 1843, when the charter was granted, but those who entered subsequently, should, after they had been members of the college for a certain number of years, obtain the right of voting in the election of the Council of the College.

4867. Was any proposition made with regard to increasing the number of the Council?—We did propose that the Council should be increased in number; our reason was, that we wished to see the Council somewhat modified, that is, that the practice of midwifery should no longer be considered as a ground of exclusion from the Council. We also wished that a certain number of the eminent provincial surgeons should be admitted, or at any rate be admissible to the Council.

4868. Was any proposition made with regard to those members of the college who dispensed medicines?—We were disposed to allow that to remain as it at present stands; that no member actually dispensing medicine should be eligible to the Council; but we wished the provision that had been introduced into the charter, namely, that one must have ceased to dispense medicine five years before he could be eligible to the Council, to be abrogated; we considered that offensive.

4869. Did you also object to continue the electors as they now exist, namely, by seniority?—We did object, but I do not think it was one of the points which we mentioned in our interview with the Council; we also expressed a wish that the meetings of the Council should be open to the members, that members should be admitted in limited numbers to hear what took place.

4870. Had you, with respect to those proposals, any personal interview with the members of the Council?—Yes, a deputation of our committee, and some of our members from the country, waited upon the president and two vice-presidents of the Council, and laid those proposals before them.

4871. How many of them were adopted by the Council?—We have heard nothing further; they have given no answer to our proposals, nor have we had it intimated to us from the Council that they are likely to be wholly adopted, or rejected, or opposed; we have heard nothing from them.

4872. You have not seen in any document issued by the college, that your proposals, either wholly or in part, have been in any respect adopted?—No.

4873. Are you aware, that of late representatives from the Council have been acting

acting with representatives from other corporations, constituting what has been denominated the joint committee, with a view to frame some measure, or to lay the foundation for framing some measure, which shall be satisfactory to the profession generally?—I am aware that there has been a meeting of that kind.

4874. Have you seen the document intituled "Principles," which has been issued by that joint committee?—I have.

4875. Have you attentively weighed and considered the propositions in that document?—I have looked at it carefully, and I am prepared to give my opinion about several of the propositions. I do not know that I have considered them all, because some of them relate to colleges with which I am not connected.

4876. Taking the propositions contained in that document into consideration generally, do you approve of the principles which it professes to embody?—No; the proposal is still to establish a third incorporation, for what are called general practitioners; that measure I think objectionable; that is one that I consider decidedly objectionable.

4877. Do you find that the association, consisting of members of the College of Surgeons, with whom you are connected, are decidedly against that proposition, or in any respect in favour of it?—Decidedly opposed to it.

4878. Will you explain the grounds of their objection to the establishment of such an incorporation?—In the first place, we think that the multiplication of medical institutions is an evil; I need hardly point out to this Committee how much difficulty has arisen in legislating for the profession, from the existence of numerous bodies entitled to license members to practise, or connected with the profession; that is one evil which we think is very great, and that no third college should be instituted, unless some very good reasons indeed are shown for it; and we do not consider that they have made out their case, or shown any sufficient reasons for the establishment of a third incorporation.

4879. Can you discover that there would be likely to arise from the establishment of such a college any direct benefit either to the public or to the profession?—No; we consider that the existing colleges ought to be sufficient for the wants of the profession. Undoubtedly, we should wish to see some modifications introduced into that college with which the great body of the profession are connected; that we think might be done without any injury to the college; we feel that if it were done it would be far preferable, both to the profession and to the public, to the establishment of a third incorporation.

4880. Are you aware that, in connexion with the proposition for establishing a college of general practitioners, it is designed to abolish the Society of Apothecaries, so far as it is now an examining body for the apothecaries of this kingdom?—I am aware of that.

4881. Do you discover, from the proposals that have been made in the document intituled "Principles," that the new college would be enabled to exercise at law equal power with that which the Society of Apothecaries at present possess under the 55 Geo. 3?—No; the Apothecaries Company have at present full power to license their members to practise; they are the only body, I believe, that have power to protect their members in the practise of their profession.

4882. And they have full power to frame their own curriculum, have they not?—They have, I believe.

4883. And is there any control exercised over them by anybody beyond themselves with regard to the extent of their examinations?—No, not any. I believe they have always hitherto worked to a certain extent with the College of Surgeons, and have not I suppose interfered in any great degree with the wishes of the council in that respect; but I do not know any reason why they should not frame their curriculum in any way they like.

4884. Does not the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries consist entirely of general practitioners?—It does, I believe, exclusively. I am not sure whether there is one examiner not so.

4885. Taking all those circumstances into consideration, and the fact that it is designed that the new college shall not have the power of granting a license to practise, do you not consider that the general practitioners would be in a weakened position, in point of law, by the institution of a new college?—I really can hardly see the effect of the measure proposed in that respect, because I do not quite understand what is intended. I see clearly that the new college will have no power to license their members, unless those members have also submitted to an examination before another college; but whether there is to be reciprocity

D. Ottley, Esq., M. R. C. S.

4 July 1848.

or not, whether the College of Surgeons would consent to give up the power of licensing members to practise surgery unless they had undergone a medical examination before this institution, I do not know; I see no provision made with respect to surgeons in the army and navy, who have hitherto been examined by the College of Surgeons, and after going before a Medical Board connected with the army and navy, have been able to practise as surgeons without going before the Company of Apothecaries.

4886. Are you aware that the examination is to take place, in the first instance, before the projected college?—I see it is.

4887. And secondly before the College of Surgeons?—I observe that.

4888. If a candidate should succeed in passing the College of General Practitioners, and not succeed in his examination before the College of Surgeons, in what position would he be with regard to the law?—He would certainly not have any power to practise, I think that is evident by the Bill.

4889. Is not, therefore, the proposition which is now made, calculated to weaken the power which the general practitioners, acting through the Society of Apothecaries, are capable of exercising in this country?—Yes; in that respect certainly; the Company of Apothecaries have full power to license their members to practise. There are of course some advantages attendant on being connected with a corporation, which may to a certain extent be afforded by a third college, and which the apothecaries do not supply, but, I conceive, those would be much better supplied by the College of Surgeons.

4890. Has it not been long a subject of lamentation with the great body of the profession, that there should be so many medical corporations for regulating the conduct of medical practitioners?—Undoubtedly it is a great evil, and tends to create much of the dissension that prevails in the profession.

4891. Are you aware that, should the proposed college be established, it is also projected that the registration shall take place in three classes, that of physicians, that of surgeons, and that of general practitioners?—I am aware that that is proposed.

4892. Do you consider that that classification is one that is founded in what is known to be the scientific attainments of the members of the profession, or with reference to what would be their requirements and practice?—No; I do not agree with the opinion that has been stated so broadly, that the profession is naturally divisible into those three branches; I think that that opinion is founded, rather upon what prevails in London, than that which prevails in the country generally; in the country, where I had practised previously to my coming to London, you have men who are called upon to practise all the branches of the profession; and are obliged to be skilful men in all the branches of the profession, and that of course prevails to a still greater degree in all the wide extent of the empire, where members of the College of Surgeons are to be found.

4893. If the profession is to be registered in classes, how many do you consider would be requisite?—I think that two classes, Physicians and Surgeons, would be sufficient; if you please, there might be a subdivision of those into fellows and members of each college; there would be no objection that I know of, to that.

4894. Two classes and two divisions?– Yes; two classes and two divisions; there would then also be necessary another division, to receive those members who are not at present united with any of the colleges; it is well known that there are a good many men practising in England, who are not connected either with the College of Physicians, or the College of Surgeons; licentiates of the Company of Apothecaries, for instance, and also the members of the Scotch and Irish Colleges, for whom it would be necessary to provide a division under the head of Licensed Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery, or some such title.

4895. With regard to the last-named, could they not register as members of colleges in any part of the kingdom in which they might reside, in consequence of their being already connected with such institutions?—I think it would be right to open the way to allowing members of the Colleges of Ireland and Scotland to enter a college in England, supposing them to be practising in England, and reciprocally; that all that should be facilitated as much as possible.

4896. Then, with regard to the third class to which you have referred, consisting of persons who are not now connected with any of the colleges, and who would not have the right to enrol *ad eundem*, you would include them, and constitute

constitute them a body of licentiates in medicine or surgery, or sugeon apothecaries?—Yes; certainly.

4897. Taking from them no right which they at present enjoy, but merely establish their existing rights and privileges by Act of Parliament?—Exactly so.

4898. Then with regard to all the others, whatever part of the kingdom they might be in, you would require them to be connected with the college of the country in which they were located?—That is one of the proposals in the draft Bill, which I think a very good one; I think that that should be the case.

4899. Do you consider that the governing bodies of medical corporations should be placed in immediate connexion with their members, through the operation of the representative principle?—I certainly consider so.

4900. Do you consider that such a connexion would be likely to stimulate to exertion on the part of the governing bodies?—Yes; I think that hitherto the governing bodies have not paid sufficient attention to the interests of the members. It has been stated by one of the former witnesses, that on coming to select the gentlemen who were named for the fellowship, the Council knew nothing of their 10,000 members.

4901. That was the declaration of one of the Council?—That was the declaration of one of the Council who gave his evidence before this Committee. Now, I dare say that is very true, but I do not think it is right, that the council of a scientific body, such as the College of Surgeons, should know nothing of their 10,000 members. They have members in all parts of the world; it seems to me desirable that those members should look to the College of Surgeons of which they are members, as a body to whom they can apply on various occasions.

4902. Are you aware of any instances in which the Council of the College have directly interfered for the protection of the rights of its members?—No, I do not remember any occasion; I think they have always rather held off from doing that; they have shown themselves generally unwilling to propose any measure of protection, for instance, against unlicensed practitioners; I think the Council generally have shown themselves unwilling to lend any countenance to the members.

4903. Have you taken into consideration what you may deem to be necessary with reference to the present constitution of the College of Surgeons, supposing the Society of Apothecaries is to cease as an examining body, and supposing the projected college is not to be established?—Yes; we made proposals to the College of Surgeons, as I mentioned, at our deputation, and what we should propose at present would be very little different from that.

4904. What would you recommend with reference to the examination of those gentlemen who, as surgeons, would engage in general practice?—In the first place, I think it must be conceded that surgeons ought to be all examined in medicine; it is quite impossible to separate the practice of surgery from medicine; surgeons are practising medicine every day, and there are even members of the Council who are practising medicine largely, and I should think the occasions when they would turn away a medical patient would be very few.

4905. Do you consider that the public are safe in the hands of physicians, for example, who have not had a general education in medicine, and, of course, including surgery?—I do not wish to make any statement of that sort, because I know many physicians who are skilful surgeons, and who are excellent practitioners; but I think that if the state undertakes to afford any protection to the profession, and to allow the college to exist, they should take care that the education of all men entering the profession is as full as it can be made in all the branches they may be called upon to practise.

4906. The question did not refer to any individual cases, but merely as a rule with reference to education?—I should say not only with regard to physicians, but with regard to surgeons, that all ought to have their knowledge tested upon the various branches of the profession that they undertake to practise.

4907. The answer that you have just given refers to a question which I was about to put next, whether the same rule did not apply to surgeons, that they should receive a competent medical education; do you consider, in fact, that there should be any difference in the education of physicians and surgeons?—I think that, to a certain extent, the education should be similar; I think that all men entering the profession should undergo an examination that should sufficiently test their knowlege in their profession. If men after that choose to direct their

D. Ottley, Esq., M. R. C. S.

4 July 1848.

attention to certain departments; I see no objection to allowing further examinations for that purpose.

4908. Are you aware that in Paris there is no distinction of education and examination; that they are the same for all practitioners?—The examination for the Doctorate of Medicine in France every man goes through.

4909. Are you aware also that the same course is now pursued in the University of London?—Yes, undoubtedly.

4910. And that the Board consists of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries of very high character, amounting to a very large number of competent practitioners, and that the candidates are examined fully before that Board in all the departments of medical knowledge?—I conceive that the examination before the University of London is an excellent one, and I do not hesitate to recommend any young men in whom I take an interest, to undergo those examinations to take their degrees.

4911. Then, reverting to a question which I proposed a short time since, taking into consideration the abolition of the Society of Apothecaries, and also the non-existence of the College of General Practitioners, what is the Board or body you would recommend as an examining institution for those surgeons who are to be engaged in general practice?—I think that there should be a general Board, and of examiners, appointed probably by the Council, who are to control the medical affairs of the country; that that examining board should consist of a sufficient number of members skilled in the various departments of medicine, who should examine the candidates for the license to practise.

4912. And that before that Board the candidates should be fully examined in all the branches of medical knowledge?—Exactly.

4913. Do you conceive that there is any difficulty in carrying such a proposal into effect?—The only difficulty must be the opposition offered by the councils of corporate institutions with whom the Government hesitates to deal strongly.

4914. The proposal you make necessarily includes a modification of the charter of the College of Surgeons of 1843?—Decidedly; I think that charter ought to be modified.

4915. What are the grievances of which the members particularly complain in the enactments of that charter?—It had long been felt in the college by the members, that they ought to have some power in the election of the directing council of that college. More that 20 years ago, a very large meeting took place in London, one of the objects of which was, to procure for the members such a power; and that meeting was presided over by a gentlemen who is now one of the Council of the College of Surgeons, and since that time the feeling has constantly prevailed in the profession, that such should be the case. The charter of 1843 may be considered as a concession, to a certain extent, of the justice of this claim; that is, it is conceded that the council should not be self-elective; but the electoral body, we consider, was made much too confined, that it should have been much larger than it was made. Two things also appeared to us to have been mixed up, which ought to have been kept separate; the fellowship was given as a reward for superior surgical attainments, and I see myself no objection to that; but we do not think that the establishment of the fellowship ought to have deprived the members of what we consider was an equitable claim to a control in the management of the institution.

4916. Do you consider that the arbitrary creation of fellows under that charter was an act of injustice to members, by displacing them from the position which they had previously occupied?—Yes, it did, to a certain extent, damage their position undoubtedly, as members of the profession.

4917. They were displaced, comparatively, by the creation of what was deemed to be a higher grade?—Yes; but I do not think that that is the only objection; I think that many very excellent men have been appointed fellows of the college, men on whom none of us would object to see conferred honorary titles of that sort; but we feel that besides that, there was given to them as an exclusive right, what ought to have been conferred upon the body at large, namely, the control of the governing body of the profession.

4918. Upon what portion of the members would you confer the electoral right?—I think that all men of a certain standing in the profession, men who have been sufficiently long in the profession, to be sure that they will continue in it,

it, that is to say, five or seven years, should have the right to vote in the election of the Council.

4919. Do you believe that such an arrangement would give satisfaction to the great body of the members?—I think undoubtedly it would to a great extent, satisfy the members; I believe also, however, that many men feel that they have been passed over improperly in the appointment of fellows; that they were as deserving of the honorary distinction conferred by the fellowship as almost any of the men there, at any rate more entitled to it than many who had been appointed arbitrarily on that list.

4920. Your association does not propose to disturb the existing fellows, or the titles at present enjoyed by the fellows?—No; we do not propose to abolish the fellowship; our proposal is to extend it.

4921. What is your proposal with reference to the extension of the numbers?—We think that every member who had entered the college previous to 1843, and who was of ten years' standing in the college, should be entitled to the fellowship, if he chose to claim it, and could show that he had been practising his profession honourably and in a proper manner; that he should be entitled to it on his claiming it. Some men might not choose to claim it, and others would.

4922. Do you consider that the electoral body as now constituted, taking into account the duties which the Council have to discharge, is sufficient in point of number?—No, I do not, certainly; a very large number of the 540 members, I think, who have been appointed, probably there may be somewhat more now, who have been admitted by examination, but a very large number of those gentlemen reside in the country, and would very soon find it inconvenient to attend at meetings for the election of members to the Council.

4923. Do you at all doubt that the extension of the elective franchise upon somewhat the plan that you have proposed would operate beneficially with reference both to the public and to the profession?—I feel myself, no doubt, that it would be beneficial. Hitherto the College of Surgeons has been to a considerable extent a voluntary association; it is now proposed in the Heads of the Bill to make it compulsory to enter the College of Surgeons. Now, I see no objection to that, but I think before that takes places, before that additional power is given to the College of Surgeons, an inquiry ought to be made as to whether the college, as a corporation, is in an equitable position towards the members, whether the members of the college are not equitably entitled to further power than they at present possess.

4924. You observe in the Heads of the Bill, and in the document intituled "Principles," that it is proposed to maintain and render permanent the distinction which already exists between fellows and members of the college?—I do.

4925. You observe that with reference to members of the college, they are to receive a medical education?—Yes.

4226. In other words, that they shall undergo an examination in medicine before the new college or the projected Society of Apothecaries in its new form?—Yes.

4927. With regard to the fellows of the College of Surgeons who are held to be occupying a higher rank, is any provision made for their medical education?—I do not see that any provision is made for their medical education.

4928. Do you discover that they are to undergo any examination in medicine?—No; they are expected to attend to medical practice, but they are not to be examined; their qualifications are not to be tested.

4929. As the proposals stand, therefore it is not clear that a gentleman who has undergone an examination in the widest field of knowledge, is to be placed upon the narrowest ground with regard to distinction?—Yes, undoubtedly that is so.

4930. Do you consider that such an arrangement would work satisfactorily?—No, I should think not.

4931. You think it is in no respect just?—No, I think it not right.

4932. Do you believe that if a Bill were introduced into Parliament embracing, amongst other provisions, a proposition for establishing a third college on the plan which has been agreed to by the joint committee, it would encounter any serious or violent opposition from members of the college generally?—I should think it would be opposed, decidedly.

4933. Do the members of your association consider that by uniting them

D. Ottley, Esq., M. R. C. S.

4 July 1848.

closely with that college, it is placing them in an inferior position?—I think that the proposed college is considered to be an inferior one.

4934. Have you been enabled to form any conjecture as to the position which it is likely to occupy, regarding it scientifically?—I conceive that the best men will, as they have the power, move out of it into one or other of the other colleges; that those who have paid a special attention to medicine, and succeeded as medical practitioners, will become members of the College of Physicians, and on the other hand those who have had opportunities for practising surgery especially, will become fellows of the College of Surgeons, and in that way that the body will be left to a considerable extent without a head.

4935. Considering the general attainments and capacity of members of the College of Surgeons, do you consider that it is fair or just towards them to withdraw them as it were from the institution to which they are now belonging, and attach them under the notion of a representative principle to another one which they hold to be of an inferior grade?—No, I think it unfair; I believe that three-fourths of the practitioners in the kingdom, or nearly three-fourths, are members of the College of Surgeons, and have joined that body because they preferred it; and it seems to me that it must be very far from giving satisfaction to deny them what they consider their rights in that college, and provide for them another of that inferior kind in which they are to enroll themselves.

4936. If in consequence of the Council of the College of Surgeons not yielding to what may be deemed the reasonable request of the members, it should be found to be necessary to establish a new incorporation, do you not consider that it should be one which should be capable of wielding equal powers with the College of Surgeons; that it should be really established as an institution which might engage in an honourable competition with that college?—Yes, I think so; I think if there be any insuperable objection or difficulty to granting those rights, as I esteem them, in the College of Surgeons, that then it would be necessary to have a third institution; but it should be one with a perfect right to license its members, and to allow them to place themselves in as high a position as their abilities permit them. As it stands at present, it seems to me that it is proposed to compel candidates to undergo an examination before the College of Surgeons, which is to give them a right to call themselves surgeons, and yet to deny them the privilege of exercising any powers whatever within their own college.

4937. In the present state of things, can you discover a single valid or reasonable ground for the establishment of the projected college?—There are some advantages which might be connected with having a corporate institution of that sort; but I think that the advantages are outweighed by the disadvantages, and I myself would rather that things should remain as they are, than have a college such as is proposed.

4938. Will you explain what you consider might be the advantage resulting from the establishment of such an institution as is projected, namely, one that is not to have the right to license for practise in any department of the profession?—There are certain things which a corporate institution may do; it may encourage the advance of its members in scientific knowledge, as any medical society may do; and also, I think that when the members of the profession have to come into relation in any way with the state, it is desirable to have a body to represent them, but that should be an influential body; that is one reason why I think that it is desirable to keep up our connexion rather with the College of Surgeons, than with any other institution of the kind proposed; because I think that a body of that sort, from the scientific attainments and general standing of the Council, will have more influence, and will represent the profession with more advantage, than a body such as it is now proposed to establish.

4939. Do not you consider that the new college, if established as is proposed, would be deemed to be a mere substitute for the Society of Apothecaries?—I think so.

4940. Do you find that to be the general opinion amongst the members of your association?—Yes; that is the view generally taken of it.

4941. Does the dispensing of medicine by a surgeon imply that he is an apothecary?—No, I conceive not; an apothecary was a person who not only dispensed but sold drugs in former days; in 1815, the profession were desirous of connecting themselves either with the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons; but it seems that both bodies declined receiving them in the way they wished,

wished, and they finally connected themselves with a city corporation, the Corporation of Apothecaries.

4942. Do you consider that it would be derogatory to the examining body of the College of Surgeons, to examine in medicine and pharmacy?—Certainly not derogatory, but I think it would be better to have the medical examination conducted by those who are especially practitioners in medicine.

4943. So that you would prefer an examining body composed of physicians and surgeons?—Exactly.

4944. Would you constitute it differently from the board which is now found to exist in the University of London?—No; I think that a board constituted in that way would be just what we should want.

4945. Are you acquainted with bachelors of medicine and doctors of medicine of that university?—Yes.

4946. Do you know a better class of educated medical men?—No; as far as I know, the members are very well educated; I would say, that the education required is a full one, and better than that required by any other institution in England; I cannot speak of Scotland and Ireland.

4947. What has been the proposal of your association with reference to the periods when the councillors of the College of Surgeons should be elected, whether it should be triennial, biennial or annual?—We do not wish to alter that particular; the charter of 1843 gives an annual election of a certain portion of the Council in place of those who are to go out; one-third, I think.

4948. One-third every year, is it not?—Yes; I believe that is it. We do not propose any alteration in that.

4949. One-third every year, making the whole Council elective triennially?—Yes; as regards the mode of election, we should certainly wish to see it done by balloting papers, in preference to insisting on members appearing at the college to give their votes.

4950. That you consider to be wholly unnecessary?—That I consider to be wholly unnecessary, and, of course, immensely inconvenient to men resident out of London.

4951. Can you conceive that there would be any difficulty whatever in transmitting the balloting papers through the Post-office?—No; I see no difficulty.

4952. Have you any suggestions or recommendations to offer to the Committee further than you have stated?—I do not remember any other points on which I have not been examined.

4953. You were chosen, I believe, at a public meeting of your association to attend here, in conjunction with Mr. Bottomley, the Chairman of the Committee, who resides at Croydon, and Mr. Cartwright, of Oswestry, and Mr. Edwin Lee, of London?—Yes.

4954. And those gentlemen, your colleagues, are now in attendance to give evidence before the Committee?—They are.

4955. Sir *H. Halford.*] I think you expressed yourself to the effect that you considered that the fellowship of the College of Surgeons should be extended to all after a certain period?—Yes; I think that all those who were members of the college previously to 1843, should be admitted to the fellowship if they wished it, on exhibiting proofs that they had been in the practice of their profession as surgeons during a certain time.

4956. You speak merely with reference to the original constitution of the fellows?—Exactly.

4957. Not that the period during which the members had been in the profession should continue permanently as a qualification for the fellowship?—No; we should wish that the admission should be by examination in future, but we think it important that members of a college of a certain standing should have a right to vote at the election of the Council.

4958. That would be a distinct privilege from the fellowship, and not connected with it?—Exactly.

4959. With regard to the existing Apothecaries' Company, is it not generally considered that the establishment of that company has been attended with considerable advantage to the public?—It has been certainly an advantage, because it has compelled men to undergo an examination in the various branches of medicine, previously to their exercising their profession. Before 1815, any man might practise medicine after having passed an examination before the College of Surgeons, which was a very incomplete one, and even without that, I believe.

 4960. But

D. Ottley, Esq. M. R. C. S.

4 July 1848.

4960. But you would re-constitute the body of surgeons in such a manner as that it should be competent to them to perform all the functions at present performed by the Apothecaries' Company?—Exactly, as it at present exists in Scotland and in Ireland.

4961. Would you deprive the corporate institutions of their power of examination?—No, I think for a man who wishes to become a physician, there should be a second examination as a physician, and, if you please, a third for the fellowship; but on the other hand, I think the examination for the fellowship of the College of Surgeons should take place before the College of Surgeons; I think that would be proper.

4962. For the higher grades?—Yes.

4963. But you would have a general Board, in order to give a license to any person to practise, I presume?—Yes, that Board would be selected, in a great measure, if not exclusively, from the existing colleges; I take it you might have also some other men, but in Sir James Graham's first Bill, it was proposed, I think, that the examination should be conducted by the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons.

4964. Do I understand you that the members of the College of Surgeons have no advantage in connexion with that body?—No, not so; they have the advantages of the library and the museum, and of any lectures that are given at the college; but those advantages, it must be evident, affect rather members resident in London, than members resident in the country.

4965. Supposing the proposed College of General Practitioners to be established, in what respect would you consider it an inferior body?—In so far as I mentioned before, that those men who were successful in the practise of their profession, would move up either into the College of Physicians or into the College of Surgeons, as fellows, and would cease, I think, to connect themselves with the third incorporation.

4966. But is not that essentially connected with the practical necessity that the great body of the practitioners should not be those of the highest order?—Exactly; no doubt it is so; but I think it is very desirable that the great body should be connected with those who are the leaders in the profession, rather than have them entirely separated in a different institution.

4967. Do you think it would be necessary that there should be a prohibition of practise to those who had no license?—Yes, I think it is desirable and right that the State having ascertained that men have undergone a proper examination, and are qualified to practise their profession, should afford some protection to them, against those who are practising in an unlicensed manner.

4968. By means of a penalty?—Yes; some, little penalty, easily recovered, I think would be the most efficient mode of doing it.

4969. Mr. *Wakley*.] Have you seen the draft of the charter which it is proposed to grant to the College of General Practitioners?—I have.

4970. And have you founded the opinions which you have given, with reference therefore, not only to the document intituled "Principles," and to the document intituled "Heads of a Bill," but also with reference to the construction of the draft of the charter itself?—Yes.

Peploe Cartwright, Esq., M.R.C.S.; Examined.

P. Cartwright, Esq. M. R. C. S.

4971. Mr. *Wakley*.] OF what standing are you in the profession?—Twenty-six years.

4972. Are you the surgeon to any public institution at Oswestry?—The Dispensary.

4973. Do you practise generally?—Yes.

4974. And perform such operations in surgery as your practise may present to your notice?—Yes.

4975. Where did you receive your education?—In Edinburgh, in London and in Paris.

4976. Were you examined before the College of Surgeons, and the Apothecaries' Company finally?—Yes.

4977. Do you belong to a medical association in Shropshire?—Yes, I belong to a branch association, which has been connected with an association that was held in London, with a view to form an aggregate meeting under Mr. Guthrie, some few years past.

4978. Have

4978. Have you for some time past been engaged in considering the state of medical affairs generally?—I have.

4979. Do you consider that some amendment in the state of the law relating to the medical profession is necessary?—To produce harmony in the profession it is essentially necessary.

4980. Have you considered fully the question of establishing a College of General Practitioners?—I consider that the multiplication of different institutions would be an unmitigated evil to the profession; that we have a great deal too many of them now, and all with dissimilar qualifications, producing great discord amongst us.

4981. Do you discover any necessity for the creation of a new incorporation to be intituled the College of General Practitioners?—I cannot conceive that there can be any necessity for it.

4982. Is the association with which you are connected hostile to it?—Decidedly so; we had a public meeting in Shrewsbury the other day, which was attended by a great many medical gentlemen, and I have brought with me a petition, which is signed by 158 medical gentlemen, which I intended to offer to some gentleman to present to the House; that petition embodies the sentiments of those whom we have acted with, and it is decidedly adverse to any new incorporation being formed.

4983. Is that the petition which you hold in your hand?—Yes, the petition which I have here.

4984. Will you read it, if you please?—"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. The petition of the Associated Medical and Surgical Practitioners of Shropshire and North Wales, and other members of the profession, adopted at a public meeting held at Shrewsbury, June 26th, 1848. Showeth, that your petitioners consider, first, that no adjustment of the grievances under which the profession has so long laboured can be satisfactory, unless the obnoxious charter of the College of Surgeons be first rescinded. Secondly, that in any new charter to be granted to that body, provision should be made to empower all who were members of the college in September 1843, and all who shall hereafter be members of ten years' standing, to vote in the election of the council, or that Mr. Guthrie's proposal, as given in evidence, No. 194, be adopted, and that the election of the council shall be regulated on just and equitable principles. Thirdly, that the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, if properly modified, are sufficient for all the requirements of the profession, and that no third college (much less an inferior one) is necessary. Fourthly, that the College of Physicians and Surgeons be empowered to appoint a Board of Examiners (subject to the supervision and approval of a Council of Education), to make such a preliminary examination as shall be a fair test of qualification in all those sciences, a knowledge of which may be considered necessary to the formation of a competent medical and surgical practitioner, and that every candidate shall pass this preliminary education previously to undergoing such other examination or examinations as may be required for obtaining his license to practise, or being registered under any grade or title in the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons respectively; and that such preliminary examination shall form a common portal for all to pass through, by which a sufficient knowledge of medicine will be insured in the education of the surgeon, and a sufficient knowledge of surgery in the education of the physician. Fifthly, that the numerous corporate bodies throughout the United Kingdom, having the power of granting degrees or diplomas, should be assimilated in the amount of qualification required for the attainment of each degree of a like denomination, and that the possessors of such degrees be entitled to practise in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. Sixthly, that the College of Physicians and Surgeons (subject to the alterations herein proposed) should be empowered to grant a license to practise to all who are or may be hereafter enrolled in those colleges, and to all who are legally qualified practitioners at the time of granting a new charter, or passing an Act of Parliament to confirm these arrangements. Seventhly, that a penalty be fixed for all who falsely pretend to be registered, or who assume a title to which the register does not give them a claim; and that summary punishment be provided for all unqualified practitioners. Eighthly, that the proposals for medical legislation put forward by the conference of the medical and surgical corporate bodies and the National Institute, will neither be beneficial to the profession, nor remedy the injury done by the charter of 1843. We,

P. Cartwright, Esq. M. R. C. S.

4 July 1848.

your petitioners therefore pray, that two or three or more of the following gentlemen, —John Yarrow Arrowsmith, esq., Shrewsbury, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.; William J. Clement, esq., Shrewsbury, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.; Peploe Cartwright, esq., Oswestry, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.; Drewry Ottley, esq., 5, Bedford-place, London, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.; W. P. Brookes, esq., Much Wenlock, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.; be admitted to give evidence before the Committee of your Honourable House on the proposals herewith submitted to your consideration, and which have been adopted and agreed to by us; and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.—Henry Johnson, M. D., President of the Associated Medical and Surgical Practitioners of Shropshire, North Wales, and Chairman of the meeting, on behalf of the following gentlemen, 158 in number." I have the attestations with me of their signatures.

4985. It is proposed in that petition, that the parties who are to enter the profession, should undergo two distinct examinations before two different bodies?—Yes.

4986. Is that a point on which you would particularly insist, provided you had a Board consisting of all classes of practitioners, who would be competent, therefore, to institute a full examination in all departments of medicine?—The proposition is somewhat the same as was proposed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, in the evidence he gave before the Committee in 1834.

4987. Have you that proposition before you, in the evidence given before this House?—Yes.

4988. Will you read it if you please?—It is No. 5676; "You appeared to allude in a former answer, to some general Board to be instituted for the regulation of the whole profession? I was going on to say, that it seems to me desirable that there should be a general Board, or Royal Commission, composed of physicians, surgeons and practitioners in pharmacy; and that all persons of every description who wish to have a license to practise in any part of the medical profession, should be required, in the first instance, after perhaps a three years' course of study (by which I mean *bonâ fide* study, in attendance on lectures and hospitals), to go up before that Board for examination; persons who got their license from that Board might be called licentiates in medicine and surgery, and this might be considered as a sufficient license for what is now called a general practitioner or surgeon-apothecary; I say, what is now called surgeon-apothecary, because in the present state of things, the name of apothecary ought to be banished. Then, I think that those who wish to obtain the higher degree in physic should, after three years' more of study, go to some other Board for examination; say, to the College of Physicians, they being properly organized for the purpose; and that those who wish to take a higher degree in surgery after three years' more of study, should go for a second examination to the College of Surgeons."

4989. That was the evidence of Sir Benjamin Brodie in 1834?—Yes.

4990. And now you have such a Board at the University of London?—Yes.

4991. And you have just heard Mr. Ottley state, that he believes there are no medical practitioners who have a higher education than the gentlemen who have undergone an examination before that Board; do you agree with him?—I believe their examination is the very best that is instituted in this country.

4992. Then you would consider such a Board calculated to exercise final functions as well as preliminary?—Yes, it might do either.

4993. Depending entirely upon the character of the examination instituted, and the duties which the practitioners would afterwards have to fulfil?—Yes, exactly.

4994. Do you agree with Sir Benjamin Brodie, that the title of apothecary ought to be abolished?—Yes, I do; I think the Apothecaries' Company have done much service in their day; but the different state of things now requires a different arrangement.

4995. In the examination to which you have referred, it would be your object to cause the physician to show, that he was proficient in surgery, and the surgeon that he was proficient in medicine?—Yes; it is highly essential that the physician should be conversant with surgery, and highly essential that the surgeon should be conversant with medicine; and this is particularly well illustrated by the evidence given by Sir Astley Cooper and Sir Benjamin Brodie, in the year 1834.

4996. Have you their evidence before you?—I have.

4997. Be kind enough to refer to it?—In Sir Astley Cooper's evidence he is asked

asked, in No. 5628. "Should not the studies of the surgeon and the physician, to a very considerable extent, run *pari passu*? Certainly; there can be no good physician who does not understand the principles of surgery, and there is no good surgeon who is unacquainted with the practice of physic; I may give, as an excellent example, Dr. Babington, whose high character was founded upon his having been first a surgeon, then an apothecary, then a physician." Then Sir Benjamin Brodie's evidence is on the other side; No. 5757, the question asked is, "Is it desirable that physicians, and particularly hospital physicians, should be instructed in surgery? A physician should have been so, if he means to be a scientific physician; all the different branches of practice are so connected with each other, that a physician and a surgeon ought to have the same studies in the first instance. Then the field of observation is so very extensive, that a certain advantage arises from a division of labour afterwards.—If physicians have been well instructed in the principles of surgery, would any advantage attend prohibiting them from practising surgery? No advantage that I am aware of; indeed it would be much better for physicians to practise surgery, where the field of practise is limited. One of our most distinguished country physicians was also one of our most distinguised country surgeons; I allude to the late Dr. Ker, of Northampton, who practised in both professions to a great extent."

4998. Then you consider that the institution of a College of General Practitioners would be less advantageous to the public and the profession than the institution of such a Board as you have described?—Very much less so, because it forms part of an arrangement agreed to by the corporate bodies, which evades the rectification of an existing evil; viz. that the members of the College of Physicians undergo no test of instruction in surgery, and the fellows of the College of Surgeons no examination in medicine, which evil the said Board would rectify.

4999. Have you considered the examinations which the fellows of the College of Surgeons are required to undergo at the present time?—Yes.

5000. Have you also reflected on the position which it is proposed they should occupy in the register?—I think the examination for the fellowship is exceedingly defective, for the reason that no examination is instituted in medicine; and as medicine and surgery are one indivisible science, it is a contradiction to suppose that those who have not been examined as to their acquirements in medicine, could be looked up to as proper persons to be at the head of the profession, and appointed hospital surgeons, examiners and members of the council.

5001. You object to the fellowship?—I should not object to the fellowship as a distinguishing mark of merit in the profession, I think it would be highly commendable as such; the fellowship would not have been so objectionable if it had not been for antecedent circumstances. I think that at the time the fellowship was instituted, the reward of merit might have been given to those who were selected, but that the members of the college generally ought to have had the electoral right, and that it should not have been given exclusively to a few.

5002. And that few arbitrarily appointed?—I mean by that, that the older members of the College are quite as competent to judge who are the proper parties to be elected on the Council as those who were made fellows, and that they are less likely to be influenced by circumstances, or biased, than those who have recently come from the schools, as in the case of the junior fellows.

5003. Upon how large a number of members of the college would you confer the right of electing the Council?—If all those that had been in practice ten or twelve years had electoral rights as members, or were made fellows, it would not be too many.

5004. Sir *H. Halford.*] You do not identify the power of electing the Council with the fellowship, do you; am I to understand you that you would recommend that all members of the College of Surgeons of a certain standing should become fellows?—It might be done in one of two ways; either that the members generally of five or seven years' standing should have the electoral right, or if that were not conceded, that those of ten years standing previous to the passing of the charter should be made fellows, according to Mr. Guthrie's proposition.

5005. But you would not associate inseparably the right of electing the Council with the fellowship?—No.

5006. You mean that the fellows should have the right of electing, and also those who were of a certain standing?—Exactly, both the fellows, and members of a certain standing.

5007. Mr. *Wakley.*] With reference to your second proposition, if the members of ten or twelve years' standing were made fellows, then you would exclusively

P. Cartwright, Esq. M. R. C. S.

4 July 1848.

associate the right of electing the Council with that body?—Yes, under those circumstances.

5008. Do you believe that that would be satisfactory to the members generally?—I think it would.

5009. Do you consider it just or expedient even that practitioners in midwifery should be excluded from the Council?—I think, under certain restrictions, they ought to be admitted; a few I would say.

5010. Do you regard midwifery as an important branch of surgery?—Exceedingly so.

5011. Then would you put any limitation; would not you leave it entirely to the judgment of the electoral body?—I think that there ought to be a certain degree of limitation.

5012. On such a subject could not you trust those who had the electoral power?—They could be safely trusted, I think; and I think they would fix a certain degree of limitation.

5013. Do you practise midwifery?—Yes.

5014. And before you commenced practice, you considered that you had fully qualified yourself in all the branches of the profession?—Yes.

5015. Do you consider, therefore, that it would be just under any limitation to restrict you from occupying any honourable position which the electoral body belonging to your college might consider you ought to hold?—I think there ought to be some limitation in number.

5016. Will you explain what you mean by a limitation?—I mean that the Council of the College of Surgeons being formed for the purpose of giving a high standard to surgery, should consist, for the most part, of hospital surgeons, and those that were highly educated in their profession, for keeping up the standard of high surgical attainments. But, I think, in addition to that, that some of those who are fellows, and who have an acquaintance with midwifery, and who devote their time more particularly to it, should be admitted upon the Council.

5017. That there should be a certain number of practitioners in midwifery in the Council?—Yes; and likewise a certain number of those non-resident in London, but yet a certain limitation should be placed there, because it would not do to have many who were not near at hand to attend to their duties.

5018. Were you a dresser at Guy's Hospital under Sir Astley Cooper?—Yes.

5019. Did you, so far as you can judge, receive the same education, or nearly so, as that which the candidates for the fellowship are required to undergo at the present period?—I was engaged nearly six years in attendance on lectures, and four years on hospital practice, and 12 months as dresser, which, I believe, is the curriculum which the fellowship requires.

5020. But at that time your education far exceeded what was demanded by the regulations of the college?—Yes.

5021. Had you any particular object in passing beyond the limit of education which the college prescribes?—A desire to qualify myself for the locality in which I should be placed, where I knew that I should be 18 or 20 miles from any hospital surgeon, and I should have to depend upon my own resources in all exigencies that might occur.

5022. Did you consider that you fully qualified yourself for more than the ordinary exigencies of surgery?—Yes.

5023. Do you find that the education of country surgeons has greatly improved?—Yes, I think it has greatly improved, at least they have improved.

5024. Do you consider, generally speaking, that there can be found a better class or a more highly qualified class of medical practitioners?—I do not think, generally speaking, that a better qualified class of men can be found for the exigencies which they are called upon to meet, than the country surgeons of England.

5025. Do not you consider, that from the nature of the duties which they discharge, and from their attainments, they are entitled to be closely connected with the governing body of the institution to which they belong?—Certainly.

5026. Do you conceive, that with reference to the character and duties of that scientific institution, the elective franchise could be deposited in more safe keeping than with such gentlemen?—I should think it impossible; and if it were so, I think it would attach the College of Surgeons more particularly to the members.

5027. Are you aware that it is a claim that has long been made on behalf of the members of the college, that they should have the right of electing the governing body of their college?—Yes, for many years.

5028. Do the members of that association in the country with whom you have lately

lately been connected, conceive that their position is not justly considered, when it is proposed to unite them more closely with what they deem to be an inferior college?—Certainly, they have evinced that in the petition which I have handed in to you.

5029. Do they appear hurt and annoyed at such a proposal?—It has always been considered a great source of grievance that a body of educated men, having such responsibilities as they have, should be excluded from all privileges in the college to which they belong; that was increased, as a matter of course, by the institution of the fellowship, which made the difference still wider, and created an invidious distinction.

5030. Can you refer to any advantage which you expect would arise from the establishment of a College of General Practitioners, as has been proposed?—None whatever.

5031. Do you wholly dissent from that proposition?—Entirely.

5032. Do you believe that if a Bill were introduced into Parliament with such a proposition, it would encounter the opposition generally of the surgeons of England?—I am sure it would encounter opposition.

5033. Do you see in any way how that opposition could be mitigated?—The only obstacle appears to be the repugnance, on the part of the College of Surgeons, to grant those privileges to the members which they have so long sought, were those privileges accorded, and presuming that a preliminary Board of Education be established, such as the petition I have presented to the Committee points out, I should think all differences might be adjusted.

5034. Provided a new college is to be established, with which are to be connected the great body of general practitioners in this country, or members rather of the College of Surgeons, do you consider that it should be a college of equal power, in point of law, with the one which is already in existence?—I should consider it very wrong to connect the members of the College of Surgeons with any other college than that in which they had taken their diploma; but if a third institution for general practitioners must of necessity be established, most assuredly it ought to be co-equal in right and power with other colleges.

5035. And with the one from which they had already obtained their diplomas?—Yes; but I should think they would obtain their diplomas in it in that case.

5036. Still you are against multiplying the number of medical institutions?—I think the evil has been so remarkable, that nothing but the adoption of the principle of a general preliminary Board of Education will tend to diminish their number, and assimilate their qualifications.

5037. Sir *H. Halford.*] The Apothecaries' Company is a third institution at present, is it not?—I understand so.

5038. So that the establishment of a new college would be no addition to the number of institutions, but merely a change in the constitution of the third institution?—I do not consider it would be at all equal to the present Apothecaries' Company, and it would be maintaining what is not wanted.

5039. In what respect not equal to the Apothecaries' Company?—Because the Apothecaries' Company have a perfect power over their own curriculum of education; and they have a perfect right to license to practise of themselves alone.

5040. But you observe that a former witness, Mr. Guthrie, expressed his apprehension, that the effect of establishing a College of General Practitioners would be to raise the qualification of the general practitioners too high, so that there could hardly be a sufficient supply, and that the public would be under the necessity of having recourse to unqualified practitioners?—I should have no fear whatever of the improvement of the general practitioners of this country doing any injury whatever; I should have more fear of the effect of a College of General Practitioners.

5041. I think Mr. Guthrie's view of the matter was, that the Society of Apothecaries, requiring a less qualification than that which would be required of the general practitioner, his having his qualification tested by the College of Surgeons, was more convenient for that reason?—I think that no person ought by the Legislature to be admitted to practise who has not had his qualification tested, of being able to practise both medicine and surgery.

5042. You entertain no apprehension at all of raising the qualification too high?—None whatever; I think it would be the greatest blessing to the country generally.

5043. That it should be raised high, but not too high?—Yes.

5044. Is it not proposed that the general practitioner should be tested by a

P. Cartwright, Esq. M.R.C.S.

4 July 1848.

surgical as well as by a medical examination, and would not that provide for that which you desire?—The College of Surgeons find it to their interest to agree in this with the College of General Practitioners, because all parties will be compelled to pass through their college, which is now a voluntary matter, and which additional power they ought not to have until the charter is revised; the scheme insures the test of double qualification for men in general practice, but allows the physician and higher grade of surgeon to evade the test.

5045. That is to say it would make it compulsory, which you think is very desirable?—Yes, if it were accomplished by a Board in connexion with the old colleges revised, thus avoiding the institution of a new one.

5046. Mr. *Wakley.*] Do you consider that the Council of the College of Surgeons has acted justly and liberally by its members?—Certainly not.

5047. Do you consider that any attempts have been made to place lower than their right position the great body of general practitioners?—I think the manner in which the heads of colleges have spoken of the general practitioners, has been with a view to depreciate them; that they have spoken of them as general practitioners or apothecaries, and now seek to cast them off, after they themselves have given a diploma acknowledging their fitness to practise as surgeons.

5048. Do you see any adequate remedy for such evils, with the exception of that of bestowing on the great body of the members the right of electing the governing body of their institution?—I think, if a proper representative system be adopted in the colleges, together with a sound good preliminary education, that that will correct the evil.

5049. You look therefore to the exercise of the representative principle, properly bestowed, as the best remedy?—Certainly; that is what has been asked for these 30 years.

5050. From the information which you have derived from the gentlemen with whom you are associated, do they consider that it is offensive and unjust for the Council of the College to cast them off, and leave them to enrol themselves in an inferior institution?—Yes.

5051. And that if they are to exercise the representative principle, they consider it ought to be in their own college, and not in another, which they find to be one of less power than their own, and one also of an inferior character?—Yes, it is natural that they should wish to be located in their own college.

5052. You are aware that the inferiority to which I refer is not an inferiority of the practitioners, but an inferiority in point of law?—Yes.

5053. The new college having no power whatever to license?—Certainly.

5054. Is that placing them in a position much below the right which is now enjoyed by the Society of Apothecaries?—In some measure it is.

5055. Have you considered the subject of registration?—Yes, I think that would be a matter of great advantage to the profession and the public.

5056. Do you approve of the registration in classes?—Yes.

5057. You offer no objection to that proposal?—None whatever.

5058. In how many classes would you register?—I would register in two classes.

5059. Under what titles?—Under the titles of physician and of surgeon, and I would divide each class into fellow and associate, and fellow and member.

5060. Might there not be the same titles in each case, fellows and members?—Yes; I believe, however, it is proposed that the title in the College of Physicians should be associate, and not member.

5061. Colonel *Mure.*] If you consider that every well-qualified surgeon ought to be thoroughly well qualified as a physician, and that every physician ought to be thoroughly well qualified as a surgeon, as I understand one of your previous answers, do you think that there would be any necessity, according to your own views, for registering under a double head of entry at all?—There would be no absolute necessity under those circumstances; I was not asked the question in connexion with that circumstance.

5062. Mr. *Wakley.*] But that would refer to the division of labour after the qualification had been tested?—Yes.

5063. You do not disapprove of the division of labour?—Not at all.

5064. But your claim is that all, to a certain extent, shall undergo the same education?—Yes.

5065. And that the same test shall be applied with regard to qualification?—Yes; and that registration should follow.

5066. Are you in favour of the infliction of a summary punishment upon the impostor

impostor who presumes to practise medicine without having received any medical education?—The profession are generally; the bulk of the profession.

5067. Have you examined the heads of the proposed Bill, as well as the document called "The Principles"?—Yes, I have seen it.

5068. You have seen both?—Yes.

5069. Have you also seen the proposed Charter for the College of General Practitioners?—Yes.

5070. Do you believe that a Bill founded on those three measures, if ever introduced into Parliament, would be satisfactory to the great body of surgeons of this country?—I do not think it would.

5071. What portion of it do you believe would encounter the most inveterate opposition?—More particularly that which leaves the charter of the College of Surgeons unaltered, which has been the cause of great grievance, and the principal cause of grievance, inasmuch as it was obtained without any knowledge on the part of the members, and was accepted by the Council even against their own better judgment.

5072. Do you consider that equal opposition would be also offered to the proposal for establishing a third college?—I do.

5073. Have you any doubt on the subject?—None whatever.

5074. Are you aware that it is proposed that the gentlemen who should practise in Scotland as general practitioners, should undergo an examination there by a Board appointed conjointly by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons?—Yes, I understand that such is to be the case, and it ought to be so here.

5075. Do you approve of that arrangement?—I approve of everything that aims at uniform education and assimilation of qualification for like degrees throughout the United Kingdom.

5076. Is there anything which you wish to offer to the Committee by way of suggestion?—I would merely say, that the principles which we have always advocated as those which are essentially necessary in any alteration or amendment of the medical profession that can take place, are, first of all, the necessity of one uniform standard of medical education, tested by examination; secondly, an equal right for all practitioners of the like denomination to practise throughout the United Kingdom; and, thirdly, that the representative system should be introduced into the corporate bodies. If these three suggestions were adopted, I think that harmony would be restored to the profession. I belong to the Medical Provincial Association, consisting of 2,000 members and upwards, and they have constantly for years advocated those principles, and have, by petitions and memorials to the Secretary of State, repeatedly brought them before the notice of the Legislature, and I believe that those are the principles on which a popular measure of medical reform might be agreed to and adopted.

5077. Sir *H. Halford.*] But did not the charter of the College of Surgeons in fact introduce the representative system into that body?—Yes, but in a very inefficient manner, and it will be remembered that Mr. Guthrie, in giving his evidence before this Committee, stated that it was impossible to do anything against the power of the Council of the College of Surgeons, "they can elect or reject whoever they please."

5078. What you desire is not the introduction of the representative system; but a more extensive franchise?—The petition seeks for the representative system for the members, failing that, for an extended franchise.

5079. Supposing the proposed College of General Practitioners were vested with the same legal powers as the Apothecaries' Company are possessed of at present, would that remove your objection to the establishment of such a college in any degree?—No, because the arrangement, of which it forms a part, does not carry the system of improvement far enough; it does not do that which the adoption of the three principles we advocate would do; because the adoption of those principles, namely, the appointment of an uniform amount of education, the equal right of practice throughout the kingdom, and the representative system, would insure to every physician a knowledge of surgery, to every surgeon a knowledge of medicine.

5080. But the member of the College of General Practitioners would have a full right to practise, he would not be restricted at all in his practice; I apprehend it is not contemplated that he should be under any restriction?—No.

5081. He would have an equal right of practice with any order of the profession?—But still the arrangement would be imperfect.

5082. In what respect would it be imperfect; I do not exactly understand

P. Cartwright, Esq. M.R.C.S.

4 July 1848.

what the imperfection is that you would attribute to a college so constituted?—Supposing that the College of General Practitioners were to be a college equal power and right to either of the other colleges, still the arrangement agreed to by the corporate bodies would leave untouched the charter of the College of Surgeons, and it would leave unaltered that which is wrong in principle, that there is no regular uniform education provided for those who enter the different branches of the profession.

5083. No uniform education for the physician, the surgeon, the general practitioner?—No education by which the fellow of the College of Surgeons is insured an examination in medicine, or the physician in surgery, which I have shown by the evidence of Sir Astley Cooper and Sir Benjamin Brodie is essentially requisite.

5084. Then in point of fact the main defect, according to your view of its objects in the proposed scheme, consists in the fact of its leaving quite untouched the existing charter of the College of Surgeons?—Not only that, but the omission last mentioned, and the establishment of a new corporate institution, that is quite unnecessary.

5085. Totally unnecessary you mean so long as the Apothecaries' Company exists?—Totally unnecessary if the Apothecaries' Company were banished.

5086. Have you had your attention called at all to the Bill of 1845, introduced by Sir James Graham?—There were several Bills at that time.

5087. I am speaking of that in 1845, because I find that Sir Benjamin Brodie signifies his entire approval of that Bill?—Yes, Sir B. Brodie approved of it as far as it went; if I understand rightly, that Bill embodies a uniform system of education to a certain extent, but does not go so far as the Board proposed by Sir Benjamin Brodie in 1834, physicians being exempted..

5088. Colonel *Mure*.] I understand you to consider the proposal of a new body under the title of general practitioners as superfluous on this account, consistently with your views, that you consider that every surgeon ought to be a thoroughly educated physician, and every physician ought to be a thoroughly educated surgeon, and that by consequence, those two bodies together ought to form the body of general practitioners, without the necessity of introducing any specific body under that name?—Certainly, that the name is unnecessary.

5089. Sir *H. Halford*.] I presume that you would not contemplate the absence of any order of medical practitioners, who should be neither physicians nor surgeons, that is to say, under that title, or would you desire that they should be all called physicians and surgeons?—Yes, I see no necessity for any other title.

5090. Would not you maintain those grades in the profession, of physicians and surgeons, as distinguished from general practitioners?—The grades would be sufficiently maintained; a surgeon is a general practitioner to all intents and purposes; the very first surgeon is a general practitioner; you will find it admitted in evidence, that the greater part of the cases that come before him are of a medical quality; there would be no great number of surgeons if they were strictly and exclusively confined to surgical practice; the whole county of Shropshire would hardly maintain one surgeon, if his practice were exclusively confined to surgery strictly so called; army and navy surgeons practise generally, but they are called surgeons, not general practitioners; the same rule may apply, I think, to surgeons in general practice in the country; they are not desirous to be called "general practitioners."

George Bottomley, Esq., M.R.C.S.; Examined.

G. Bottomley, Esq. M.R.C.S.

5091. Mr. *Wakley*.] YOU reside at Croydon?—I do.

5092. How many years have you been a member of the College of Surgeons?—Thirty-seven years.

5093. Are you connected with any institution at Croydon?—The Dispensary.

5094. Have you practised in the profession generally?—I have.

5095. Do you practise medicine as well as surgery?—Yes.

5096. Midwifery also?—Yes; I do.

5097. Have you practised as an operating surgeon?—I have, largely.

5098. Have you refused to perform any operation which is ordinarily performed by surgeons of hospitals?—Not any; I have performed many capital operations, such as the amputation of the joints, hernia, and all the capital operations, lithotomy, and so on.

5099. Are you in the habit also of attending patients in medical cases?—Yes.

5100. Cases

5100. Cases that are strictly medical?—Certainly.

5101. Your practice therefore combines, in its widest range, that of the physician and surgeon?—Quite so.

5102. Do you dispense the medicines which you prescribe?—I do.

5103. Has that always been the rule in your practise?—It has been.

5104. Do you consider that you were aggrieved by the charter of the College of Surgeons of 1843?—Most unquestionably.

5105. Have you found that individuals much younger than yourself, who had attained no note or distinction in the profession, were placed in the position of fellows, while you were excluded?—That was the fact.

5106. Is there any individual in your town who has attained what is called the rank of fellow?—No, there is not.

5107. Or in your neighbourhood?—At Reigate; Mr. Thomas Martin, of Reigate, is a fellow.

5108. Is he an operating surgeon?—I never heard of his operating.

5109. Did you complain to the Council of the injustice which had been inflicted upon you?—I do not think I did.

5110. Did you to any individual member of the Council?—I did.

5111. What explanation did you get?—He thought an act of injustice had been done me.

5112. Did he hold out any prospect of a remedy being applied?—He said that, before long, I should be a fellow; that I was justly entitled to the fellowship.

5113. How long since did that conversation take place?—It may be probably two years ago.

5114. And the period of its arrival you apprehend, is as far distant as ever?—Quite so.

5115. Have you heard the evidence of Mr. Ottley and Mr. Cartwright, relative to the proposals which they have made for the extending the franchise which is now exercised in the College of Surgeons?—I have.

5116. Do you consider that the Council ought to be an elective body, and that the electors should be the members, say of ten years' standing?—I do.

5117. Do you also approve of the proposal that has been made, that members of ten years' standing, where there was nothing objectionable in their character, should become fellows?—I do; with certificates signed by three members of the college as to their eligibility.

5118. As to their eligibility in point of character and standing?—In point of character and standing.

5119. Do you consider that there will be peace and good-will in existence between the Council of the College and the members, unless the charter of 1843 undergo an extensive modification?—It must undergo a very extensive modification, before any good understanding cae exist between the members and the Council of the College.

5120. Do you agree on that subject with the evidence which has been given by Mr. Ottley and Mr. Cartwright?—I do.

5121. Have you seen the document intituled "Principles"?—I have.

5122. Have you seen also the paper intituled the "Heads of a Bill"?—I have.

5123. And also a paper intituled "Draft of a proposed Charter for the College of General Practitioners"?—I have.

5124. Do you believe that a Bill framed in accordance with the conditions laid down in those documents, would be satisfactory to the profession?—Certainly not.

5125. What objections do you yourself offer to the proposals which those documents contain?—I think that the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons are quite adequate, for all purposes, for the mass of the profession in the country.

5126. For regulating the profession and licensing medical practitioners?—I do.

5127. Have you considered the proposal which has been made for establishing a third college, to be intituled the College of General Practitioners?—I have.

5128. What is your opinion with reference to that proposition?—I think it would have a very material effect upon the medical profession in this country; I think it would lower the status of the mass of the profession; I think the higher you raise it, the better it will be for the public generally.

5129. Are you of opinion that any advantages would arise from the institution of such a college?—Not any.

5130. Do you find that the proposal is offensive to the surgeons with whom you are in the habit of associating?—As Chairman of the Associated Surgeons of England, I have had very large communications with surgeons all over the country,

and I find that they disapprove of it in toto; their objections are unbounded, they think themselves degraded.

5131. Do you attach any value to the right which it is proposed to confer upon them, of electing the Council of such College?—No, I do not.

5132. Do you think it is likely that any sensible man could attach importance to it, when he reflects that that Council will have no power whatever to grant any degree or rank in medicine?—Certainly not.

5133. Are you of opinion that if another college is to be established, it should be one of equal rank and power with the College of Surgeons?—Most undoubtedly.

5134. Do you consider that that is a right founded in justice on the part of the members of the college?—I do.

5135. You consider that it is a claim, in fact, founded in strict equity, provided they are denied that position in their own college which justice indicates they ought to occupy?—Certainly.

5136. Do you consider that the new college would be in any respect equal, with regard to the existing Society of Apothecaries, relative to the power at law which it would be capable of exercising?—Not so good; not equal by any means.

5137. Have you, as Chairman of the Associated Committee of Surgeons, had any communication with the body calling itself the Joint Committee of Conference?—Not any.

5138. Have you received from them any official communication or notice of any kind?—None whatever.

5139. Do you approve of the registration in classes?—To a certain extent.

5140. Supposing classes be adopted, how many do you consider necessary?—Two; physicians and surgeons.

5141. Do you concur with the two witnesses who have already been examined to-day, relative to the curriculum of education that should be observed by both physicians and surgeons?—I do.

5142. Do you consider that both should be educated in all the departments of medical knowledge?—I do.

5143. And having proved his competency in all, that then the practitioner might select in what department he would practise?—Certainly.

5144. Is it your opinion that a physician should be fully educated in what is called surgery?—Certainly.

5145. And that the surgeon should be educated in all the departments of knowledge called medicine?—Most undoubtedly, they are indivisible.

5146. You regard medicine as a generic term, and that it necessarily includes surgery?—Certainly.

5147. Before what body or Board would you have medical practitioners examined?—I should like to see a Board composed of physicians and surgeons.

5148. And you consider that such a Board would be adequate for the performance of the duty?—Certainly I do.

5149. After one examination, or two examinations, would you allow an individual to choose how he would register; whether as physician or surgeon?—I think after one examination, and that should be a very searching one by the combined Board.

5150. After the candidate had undergone his examination before the Board, would you allow him to register immediately as physician or surgeon?—I would.

5151. Have you seen the proposals in the heads of a Bill for constituting a Council of Education?—I do not think I have.

5152. You are aware that in the Bills which have been already introduced, it was denominated the Council of Health?—Yes; but I have not attended to that.

5153. Do you approve of placing the courses of study to be observed in all the institutions in the United Kingdom, under one council?—I think it would be desirable.

5154. In order to promote, as far as may be possible, uniformity?—Certainly.

5155. Do you consider that there is any necessity for retaining the word apothecary, amongst medical practitioners?—I think it is generally considered to be very obnoxious.

5156. Do you approve of the title of general practitioner?—Certainly not; it is a name without a meaning.

5157. Then, the only designations by which you would have medical men known, would be physicians or surgeons?—Certainly.

5158. If a practitioner dispensed the medicines which he was in the habit of prescribing

prescribing for his patients, do you consider that that ought to deprive him of professional rank in any respect?—Certainly not.

5159. Do you approve of making direct charges for medicine supplied to patients?—No, I do not; when I make out a bill, I say, "For medical and surgical attendance, from such a time to such a time;" without specifying the medicine.

5160. The medicine is thrown in without any charge?—Without any charge; I have not, for some years, made out a bill, specifying the charges.

5161. Do you consider that surgeons who have been engaged in the general practice of the profession, should be neglected by their colleges?—Certainly not; the College of Surgeons have taken no notice whatever of them, they may clean boots and shoes, or do any derogatory act, without the college interfering at all.

5162. Or practise as quacks?—Anything; they may do anything, it matters not what.

5163. Has not the college the power of expelling men who may be guilty of unprofessional conduct?—I should presume that it has; it ought to have. Members of the college, upon receiving their diploma, take an oath that they will support the welfare and dignity of the college; and it is to be presumed that the Council, on the other hand should support the members of that college.

5164. Are there advertising quacks, whose names remain on the rolls of the College?—I do not know, but very likely there are many names; by-the-by, I know one, who just now occurs to me, living not a great way from Croydon.

5165. And who has been so advertising for years?—For years.

5166. Are you willing to admit that the Apothecaries' Society have, to a certain extent, raised the character of the general practitioner, by the curriculum which it has enforced?—No doubt about it; a great deal of credit is due to them.

5167. Do you consider that it would be unfortunate to establish, with such weakened powers, a new college as a substitute for that society?—Certainly, I do.

5168. Seeing that it is proposed that the new institution shall not have the power to grant licences in any department of the profession, can you conceive for what purpose it is proposed that it should exist?—The only reason I can assign for it is, as a mark of degradation to the mass of the practitioners generally.

5169. You consider that it is insulting to the members that the Council of the College of Surgeons should propose to connect them with another institution of such a description?—I do.

5170. Sir *H. Halford.*] Would not the new college have the power of maintaining its character by the course of study it might require?—It must be always considered as an inferior college, not possessing the power of licensing. The public will suppose that if a man be simply registered as a member of that institution, he belongs to an inferior grade of practitioners.

5171. Would not it depend very much upon the qualifications they require?—I do not think that any qualification will give a character to members of that institution.

5172. Under the superintendence of the medical council it would depend upon themselves what education they would prescribe?—But I, for one, should think, I was very much injured by being obliged to be registered in an institution of that kind, as a member of the College of Surgeons; I consider that every practitioner, in the provinces more particularly, as he ought to be a good physician or a good surgeon, should be on a par with the first physician and first surgeon in London, he ought to move on with the times, and be quite competent to undertake the treatment of any medical or surgical case that may happen to fall to his charge.

5173. It may be a grievance with regard to the members of the College of Surgeons, but I am speaking with reference to the public interests connected with this proposed college?—Any thing that would deteriorate the character of the professional man must inflict a direct injury upon the public generally.

5174. The proposed college having it in its power in the first instance, to prescribe qualifications with reference to medical knowledge, and also to subject the practitioner to a surgical test, will not the result probably be that of providing a very effective body of medical practitioners?—Not so satisfactory to the profession generally, nor so beneficial to the public, as a Board formed by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; I think it would lower the status of the profession generally in this country.

5175. Would it not be an object with the examiners of the College of General

G. Bottomley, Esq., M. R. C. S.

4 July 1848.

Practitioners to raise the character of that body as much as it could?—They might profess to do so, but I do not think it is at all possible or probable.

5176. Mr. *Wakley.*] Are there any recommendations which you have to offer to the Committee?—No; I do not know that I have.

5177. Are you aware that a very great desire exists for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties which beset this question?—I am quite aware of it, and I have felt very much interest in it for many years past, as many members of the Council of the College of Surgeons know, as well as the physicians.

5178. Is the proposed establishment of a College of General Practitioners, and the connecting of the members with that college, an insuperable objection in your mind to an amicable adjustment of the question?—No question about it.

5179. Do you believe that the members of the college would relax in their opposition to such a proposal?—I think they would increase it.

5180. Are you aware that some members of the college are in favour of it?—I believe there are some in favour of it. I was at a meeting of the south-eastern branch of the Medical Provincial Association, on Wednesday last, when many of the supporters of the third proposed college were present, and when I suggested what I have now been stating to this Committee, they said that they perfectly agreed with me, and I believe many of them will withdraw from that institution; in point of fact, a petition was at that meeting very largely signed, to be presented against the institution of a third college. It has not been sent up yet; but I believe it is expected to be in a day or two.

5181. Where was that meeting held?—At Tunbridge Wells. In point of fact, I believe the dissatisfaction is very much increasing; and I think, if the institution of a third college be persevered in, it will produce general dissatisfaction throughout the country; and I think it will have a very serious effect upon the profession generally, and consequently upon the public generally.

5182. If the proposed college should have the power to institute full examinations in medicine, surgery and midwifery, and the power to license, do you believe that the objection would then exist?—I think there would then be a very great objection still; but it would do away with some part of it if it were invested with all those powers; still I think it would be objectionable.

5183. Do you consider it at all a reasonable proposal to establish such a college, seeing that it is not to have the power to license?—A very unreasonable one.

5184. Do you know of any parallel case?—I do not.

5185. Are you aware that in the universities, degrees are granted which do not confer the power to practise?—I am aware of that.

5186. Are you aware of any college having been expressly established for medical purposes, having the power to institute examinations, but which had not the power to grant licenses?—I do not know of any.

Edwin Lee, Esq., M.R.C.S.; Examined.

Edwin Lee, Esq., M. R. C. S.

5187. Mr. *Wakley.*] YOU are a member of the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

5188. Do you belong to any other medical institution?—I passed my examination at Apothecaries' Hall; but I have never practised as a general practitioner.

5189. You are not engaged in general practice?—No; I belong also to most of the principal continental medical societies.

5190. Have you been engaged in pursuing your medical studies on the continent?—In London as well as on the continent.

5191. You have also, I believe, written a pamphlet on the subject of medical reform?—I have written two.

5192. Have you discovered that they have made any impression upon the heads of the college, of whose conduct you have disapproved?—I should almost despair of so doing, unless by means of the pressure from without.

5193. Have your efforts been with a view to contribute to its force?—To endeavour to do good; I think there is great need of reformation.

5194. Hitherto, have you found that your efforts have in any respect been availing?—I cannot say whether they have or not.

5195. At present, if good has been done, you are under the painful necessity of confessing that it is a concealed benefit?—I have had opportunities of seeing a good deal of the medical organization of other countries, and therefore I am so much the more struck with the defects of our own system, so far as the working is concerned; and good might result from contrasting the systems.

Note.—In other countries (France, Prussia and Austria), previous to reforms being

being effected in their medical organization, physicians were commissioned by the governments, to travel and report upon the methods adopted elsewhere. Analogous information to this I have acquired, and imparted at my own cost.

5196. Have you heard the evidence which has been given by the three preceding witneses?—Yes.

5197. Do you concur in its general tenor?—Yes, generally I do; there are one or two things which I would object to. In the petition which was read, it was proposed that the examining body should be appointed by the councils of the colleges; I would say that such an examining body should be appointed by the supreme council, and not by the colleges; but members of the college councils might form a part of such examining body.

5198. Supposing one Board were to be constituted as an examining body, you are of opinion that the members of that Board should be appointed by the Council of Education and not by the heads of colleges?—Yes.

5199. But you would not object to members of the governing bodies connected with the colleges, being also members of such a Board?—Certainly not.

5200. Have you seen the paper intituled "Principles"?—I have.

5201. And also the document intituled "Heads of a Bill," and also another intituled "Draft of a proposed Charter for a College of General Practitioners"?—I have seen copies or abstracts from them in the medical journals.

5202. Do you approve of the proposal which has been made for making those documents in a great measure the foundation of a new measure of legislation?—No, I think it would be very inefficient.

5203. Do you approve of the establishment of another medical college, to be intituled "The College of General Practitioners"?—No.

5204. On what grounds do you dissent from that proposition?—Such as it is now proposed to be, I do not see what good it would be likely to effect; viz. as an institution formed without the power of giving any title or name to the candidates who pass its examination, or which would not have the power of conferring degrees or licenses to practise; I do not know where there is any such in Europe.

5205. If such college were to be invested with full power to license, and to conduct examinations in the whole range of medical science, do you then conceive that as a competing body with the College of Surgeons, it might render some service to the community?—As a substitute for the Apothecaries' Society.

5206. Might it not even go farther than that, and enter fairly into the field of competition with the College of Surgeons?—Yes, I think so.

5207. Is it at all satisfactory to you, as a member of the College of Surgeons, that you should have bestowed upon you the privilege of electing the governing body of an institution which is not to have the power to license?—No, I should not care about having any such privilege.

5208. How would you describe, or what character would you give to such a proposal, if it were made to you?—I should say, as I have just now said, that I should not care to have any such privilege.

5209. Do you regard it as an absurdity?—Quite so; I think such would be absurd.

5210. In what terms have you heard it condemned?—As being useless, and not tending to remedy the existing abuses. The measures generally proposed by the conjoint corporations would not tend to abolish the existing abuses which have pressed so heavily upon the profession in England.

5211. Are you with others of opinion that there are already too many medical corporations?—Yes, I think so; especially as there is no connecting link or bond between them.

5212. Are you in favour of the proposal that has been made, that the members of the College of Surgeons should have the power of electing the Council?—Yes, I should say that every member of ten years' standing should be a fellow, and that the fellows should have the privilege of electing the Council.

5213. That the fellows so constituted should have the power of electing this Council?—Yes.

5214. You believe that that arrangement would be perfectly satisfactory to the profession?—I believe it would to most of them; that is to say, supposing a person passes his examination at one or two-and-twenty, he would then have the power to vote at one-and-thirty, and that such voting should be by balloting papers, not requiring personal attendance.

Edwin Lee, Esq., M. R. C. S.

4 July 1848.

5215. Are you well acquainted with the medical organization in Paris?—Yes.

5216. Do the physicians and surgeons there undergo the same education and the same examination?—No, very different from this country.

5217. What is the nature of the difference?—The education is under the one-faculty system.

5218. Do the physicians and surgeons and others who practise as physicians and surgeons in France undergo the same education?—The same curriculum of study.

5219. The same examination, and then choose whether they will be doctors of medicine or doctors of surgery?—Yes.

5220. Does that system produce a highly-educated and efficient class of practitioners?—Yes, I think so; they have five examinations there for every candidate for a diploma, two during the courses of study, and the other three at the termination.

5221. At what distance of time apart are the examinations taken?—The second examination is after the 12th inscription has been taken out, which is about three years; then three candidates are examined at the same time, by two professors and an *agregé*; the examination lasts two hours, each candidate having been examined for three-quarters of an hour; the fees for inscription form a common fund for the salaries of the professors, which are fixed.

5222. Are any of the answers in writing?—Yes; "For the anatomical examination, a part of the body is indicated to the candidate, which he is required to dissect on the same morning, and to answer questions relative to the dissection; for the surgical examination, he is required to perform an operation on the dead body; a thesis upon some point of medicine and surgery must be written and defended. The clinical examinations take place at the bed-side of patients in the wards of the clinical hospital. I would just refer also to the mode of examination at Berlin; there are four examinations there required after the preliminary course of studies; I would also observe, that in France, before the examinations already specified, two preliminary examinations must be passed for the degree of bachelor of sciences and letters; there are also two preliminary examinations at Berlin, four strictly medical, two of which take place during the course of study. The third, or *rigorosum*, is held before the professors of the faculty, when each professor examines on his particular branch of instruction. The examination usually lasts upwards of three hours, three or four candidates being examined at a time; each one must, moreover, write and defend a thesis in the Latin language. After having passed through these ordeals, the candidate obtains the degree of doctor, which, however, confers no title to practise. The degree of doctor of medicine may be obtained at any of the Prussian Universities, but all candidates who are natives of Prussia, are required to repair to the capital for the public examination, which is divided into several parts, and lasts several days. At the anatomical examination, the name of one of the bones is drawn from a vase by the candidate, who is required to give a description of the bone without hesitation; in like manner the name of one of the viscera, nerves or blood-vessels is drawn, and the particular part described; in the same way is indicated the name of the part of the body to be dissected and demonstrated. In the surgical examination a dissertation must be held upon a subject chosen by the examiners, and an operation must be publicly performed by the candidate, who describes its different steps; he is also required to demonstrate upon the skeleton the method of treating fractures and luxations; he has, besides, the charge of two patients in the hospital for a fortnight, taking daily notes of the cases; these are read at the examination which takes place at the bed-side, when he is required to express himself clearly upon the diagnosis, the prognosis, and the treatment of the disease; the examiners question the candidate in this manner at least three times a week, at the patient's bedside, where they receive and sign his clinical report. For the final and oral test, the examiners are eight in number, viz. two for practical medicine, two for surgery, two for theoretical medicine, and two for the accessory sciences." After having passed this examination, the candidate obtains a license to practise. This method stands out in striking contrast with our own system, where mere testimonials are required of a certain number of lectures, and a certain amount of hospital practice to have been attended, which does not show that the attendance has been strict; the attendance is not enforced, and the testimonials, in fact, may be forged, as is shown by the instance of the Taunton pastrycook, who passed his examination at the College of Surgeons, after having been a year in London. I think this facility of examination constitutes

tutes one of the principal abuses which gives rise to so many others, and with the continuance of which the introduction of any measure of reform would be very inefficient, because in no other country are the fees divided among the examiners, but they go to form a common fund, and the examiners have a fixed salary, not depending upon the number of those who pass. You have heard from the evidence of Mr. Guthrie, that there is the same leniency of examination now which existed for a long time in times past, and that the amount of the examiners' fees has been a great consideration with several of the examiners, it having been proposed to portion off the elder persons at the age of 70, upon that fund. It should be considered, moreover, that the way in which the corporations are constituted here differs from anything elsewhere. It is not always by *bonâ fide* claims that persons obtain those positions; gentlemen are very often advanced by favour or indirect means to hospital appointments, and in due time obtain by seniority posts in the corporations. Such cannot be supposed to have great interest in the advance of science, and, in fact, such a system forms a very great source of abuse, I look upon it, in this country. Many of the members of the corporations so constituted have been perhaps connected with hospitals 20 or 30 years, and have done little or nothing for the advance of science or for instruction, notwithstanding the great opportunities which the medical institutions present for making such advance; that is not the case in other countries.

5223. Sir *H. Halford.*] The mode of remunerating of the examiners is different in every other country, is it not?—It does not depend upon the number who pass. I never heard of such a thing elsewhere; in fact, it is a direct premium to abuse. I have referred to that in the pamphlet which I had the honour of sending to the Members of the Committee; there is a statistical table, in which it is shown that in proportion as the examining fees are high, the rejections are less numerous. By that table, at the College of Physicians, the examination fee being 50 guineas, the rejections are only 5 per cent., about $5\frac{3}{10}$; at the College of Surgeons, about 7 and a fraction per cent.; whereas, at the Apothecaries' Hall, where they do not receive half that examining fee, the rejections amount to double, 13 or 14 per cent.

5224. The fee being how much?—The fee is not above 10 guineas, whereas, at the College of Surgeons, it is 22 guineas. I think those are fundamental abuses, and unless they are rectified in any measure that is proposed, the same dissatisfaction will continue to exist; because, in fact, they have tended to inundate the profession with a quantity of ill-qualified persons, and have rendered the public dissatisfied.

5225. You think the examiners should be salaried officers of state?—Either that or having a fixed sum, not depending upon the number who pass; in fact, it is the source of several other abuses. I think the deficiencies of our medical organization is one of the reasons why quackery prevails more in England than elsewhere; if there were a more efficient medical organization, quackery would diminish of itself.

5226. Besides the class of physicians and surgeons in France, is there not another class of medical practitioners?—There is the *Officiers de Santé*; but, I believe, that has been done away with of late.

5227. Has there anything been substituted in its stead?—I believe not.

5228. I think, from this evidence, I perceive that there was a proposal for the establishment of *Medicins Cantonnaux*?—That is upon the principle of central organization, as in Germany; they have provincial, district and cantonnal physicians.

5229. Are they paid from the public purse?—Yes; they are state officers.

5230. What are their duties?—There is a medical college in the capital, and there are delegations from the different towns in the provinces, which have to attend to the medical jurisdiction of practitioners, and reform any abuses that may exist among them, to settle disputes between them, and also to attend to matters connected with medical police. The cantonnal or district physicians have the superintendence of the poor; they have much the same functions as the Poor Law Union medical men; they have to attend to the poor, in fact.

5231. There is no poor law in any of those countries similar to ours?—No; but they attend to vaccination, and so on.

5232. Is not the reason for that because it is impossible for medical practitioners properly qualified to be supplied, or from the impossibility of procuring their assistance?—Yes; but I believe it was proposed to be remedied here by a plan.

5233. Did I understand you to say, that the *Officiers de Santé* are done away with?—Yes.

5234. By law?—Yes; I believe those already existing are allowed to go on,

Edwin Lee, Esq., M. R. C. S.

4 June 1848.

but there is to be no future examination for them; those already existing are allowed to go on till they die off.

5235. Is there any restriction upon practice by unqualified persons in France?—Yes; there are restrictions.

5236. So that it is intended in future that all the practice should be in the hands of physicians and surgeons?—Yes; the apothecary in France is the same as the chemist and druggist here; he is restricted to that, and it is the same in Germany; a part of the duty of district physicians and surgeons is to inspect the quality of the drugs, and the pharmacies. There are also midwives who are subjected to examination before being licensed.

5237. Is it expected that there will be an adequate supply of physicians and surgeons under the regulations you have described, for the medical requirements of the French republic?—Yes; the general practitioner is a feature peculiar to this country.

5238. Mr. *Wakley*.] Have you considered the proposals for re-organizing the profession here submitted to this Committee, and do you deem them satisfactory?—I think, in so far that the Bill does not include any remedy for the evils I have just alluded to, it is unsatisfactory; I think any measure of reform would be insufficient, unless it were to include a remedy for those evils.

5239. How many licensing bodies do you deem necessary for England?—I should say three; what I suggested was, that there should be a central faculty, with a dean and professors annexed, and that that should conduct the preliminary examination; in fact, the same as the French plan.

5240. Three colleges?—A faculty; and that the colleges should be subordinate to the faculty, and that they with the colleges should form an examining Board.

5241. How would you constitute the three colleges?—Not three separate colleges; I would have a faculty, the two colleges remaining.

5242. One faculty, consisting of three colleges?—No; two colleges separate.

5243. By what terms would you designate those colleges?—By the words "Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons."

5244. Would you not, then, have a college of general practitioners, or a society of apothecaries?—There might be, but this is what I have proposed: "That the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons be amalgamated into Faculties of Medicine in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, subject to the control of the Council of Health, each faculty having a building or hall of assembly, containing a library and museum, and with a dean and professors attached, to lecture upon the branches of philosophical and medical studies, and to form examining Boards for testing the acquirements of candidates."

5245. Your scheme does not include the Society of Apothecaries or a College of General Practitioners?—No.

5246. How would you constitute your examining Board?—It might be a Board of Professors.

5247. As you have described before?—Yes; I would suggest "that students, whether intending to practise as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners, should, in the first instance, go through the same course of study, comprising attendance upon the classes of the faculty, which need not supersede those given by private teachers in the schools already established."

5248. When you say "in the first instance," up to what age?—Up to 21: "that there be two examinations before the license to practise be granted; the first, upon the accessory sciences, by the professors of the faculty; the second, more practical and clinical (not before the candidate has attained the age of 22), before a joint Board, composed of a proportion of the professors and of the examiners of the colleges, who should receive a fixed salary, not dependent upon the number of those who obtain the license or diploma."

5249. The examiners, you consider, should have no motive but to test the candidate in a fair and honourable manner, and elicit from him such information as should satisfy those examiners that the individual examined was competent to practise his profession?—Certainly. "That the candidate, having passed this examination, be allowed to practise under the title of licentiate in medicine, surgery and midwifery; and that, if desirous of so doing, he be immediately eligible to present himself for examination before the examiners of the College of Surgeons, who would test *vivâ voce*, and by practical demonstration, his proficiency more exclusively in surgery, and that at the age of 26 he be eligible to be examined for the fellowship."

5250. This

5250. This is what you have published in your pamphlet?—Yes.

5251. What is the title of your pamphlet?—"Remarks on Medical Organization and Reform."

5252. When was it published?—Last year; copies were sent, I believe, to the Members of the present Committee. I would further say, "that licentiates of the faculty be eligible to present themselves for examination before the College of Physicians at the age of 26, upon producing testimonials of additional hospital practice. That the distinction between fellows and licentiates of the London College of Physicians be abolished."

5253. What right do you confer upon the individual who has passed his first examination?—Licentiate in medicine, surgery and midwifery.

5254. What is he to do?—He might stand in the place of the present apothecary; in fact, it would be the same, only a more searching examination than the present apothecary undergoes.

5255. You would allow to practise in the whole range of medical science, the individual who has undergone the first examination?—Yes; that is no more than is done now.

5256. Is that still a recommendation that you would enforce?—No, I do not know that it is; there might be restrictions as to the performing of operations, the same as there is with the second class surgeons in Germany.

5257. Do not you consider that the plan pursued by the University of London is better than your own recommendation in that pamphlet?—I think the system is very good at that university.

5258. Are you acquainted with any of the bachelors of medicine and doctors of medicine of that university?—I know one or two.

5259. By repute, do not you think they are a very highly educated class of medical men?—Yes.

5260. Are you aware that the examining Board consists of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries?—Yes.

5261. Persons belonging to the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries?—Yes.

5262. Do you not think that that Board is very well constituted for the purpose of conducting medical examinations?—I think so; it was, I believe, the original intention of the Government, instead of granting a charter to the London University, to form a general examining Board; that, I believe, was proposed by Mr. Warburton in 1834 or 1836.

5263. Do you see any objection to that Board having the power of license?—No, I do not.

5264. Are you aware that the examiners are paid by fixed salaries, and have no direct interest in passing the candidates?—Yes, and that should be the case with any licensing body, I think.

5265. Sir *H. Halford.*] But the fund must be provided, I presume, by the state?—No; the fund would be provided by the examinations; as they are now, they would go to form a general fund.

5266. How is the fund to be supplied?—By examination fees, as they are at present.

5267. But the examination fee is not to be returned upon the rejection of the candidate?—The examiners not to have an interest in it.

5268. But the fee is still to be paid by the candidate?—Yes; that is the case in other places.

5269. So that the temptation would remain to invite as many candidates as possible?—No, not if the salary were fixed, not depending upon the number of candidates; if there were a deficiency in the examination fees it would have to be supplied by the Government. I have said, "That licentiates of either of the three metropolitan Boards be authorized to practise in any part of the kingdom, the examination fees being the same in all;" if there were three, one in London, one in Edinburgh, and one in Dublin, the examination being the same in all, any one having passed either of those would be allowed to practise in any part of the kingdom.

5270. Would not that be very like an improved Apothecaries' Company?—No; it would be general examining Boards for the three capitals, of which some members of the college councils might form a part.

Martis, 11° *die Julii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir H. Halford.	Mr. Hamilton.
Mr. Wakley.	Sir Thomas Birch.
Mr. Grogan.	

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Laycock, Esq., M. D.; Examined.

T. Laycock, Esq. M. D.

11 July 1848.

5271. *Chairman.*] WHAT are you?—A graduate in medicine of the University of Gottingen, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, and an extra urbem licentiate of the College of Physicians of London.

5272. For whom are we to understand that you attend upon the Committee?—On behalf of the Associated Extra Urbem Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

5273. What association is that; when was it formed, and of how many does it consist?—It was formed, I think, in 1845; it consists of extra urbem licentiates, and the number, I think, although I am not certain, amounts to about 60.

5274. Is that the whole of the body to which you belong?—That is not the whole number of the body to which I belong, but it comprises many of those who are practising as physicians in the provinces.

5275. How do you mean practising as physicians, as physicians purely?—As physicians purely.

5276. Without any mixed practice of surgeons and apothecaries?—Yes.

5277. Have you considered the proposed plan of registration by dividing the medical profession into three classes, namely, physicians, surgeons and general practitioners?—I have considered it generally; I have not paid very much attention to the subject; but I am inclined to think that the College of General Practitioners would be an additional evil to the medical profession; that nothing would be gained by us more than we have at present, but that there would be an additional body without any additional advantage; it seems to me that the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, as at present established, would be quite sufficient to examine those individuals who wish to practise generally, and I would rather see the two colleges united in one body than a third formed, and a third division of the profession arranged in antagonism to the other two.

5278. A third body already exists, does it not?—I think not practically; it appears to exist, but the boundaries between general practice and physicians' practice are so indefinite, that it is impossible to define, and I never heard of anybody that could define what was pure medicine, what was pure surgery, and what was general practice; I never yet heard any one define the things, and consequently it seems to me that it is impossible to define the distinction between the class of pure physicians, the class of pure surgeons, and the class of general practitioners: I practise as a physician, but the majority of the cases in my practice are cases in which I am not called in to consultation in the character of a pure or consulting physician.

5279. Do you practise as a surgeon also?—No, I do not operate, but it is in deference to the conventionalism which is established; I feel myself aggrieved by that conventionalism, because it obstructs the exercise of a legal right. I have had a surgical education, and am sure, that if the conventionalism was removed, it would be much to my advantage, and I think most physicians would operate surgically, very often with advantage to the public, if they were permitted to do so.

5280. Do you, in any case, dispense your own medicines?—No, I prescribe only.

5281. Then, are the Committee to understand that you disapprove of the separation of the medical profession into three classes, of physicians, surgeons and general practitioners?—Yes.

5282. You see no advantage in that classification?—I see no advantage whatever.

5283. The

5283. The question is put, not with reference to the examination and trial of the qualification of the party to be a physician, purely so called, or a surgeon purely so called, or a general practitioner, but it is put with reference to the division of the whole medical profession into those three classes; you disapprove of that?—I think it would be an injury to the profession and an injury to the public to have such a division.

5284. Do you think it is injurious to the profession as it now exists?—I think so.

5285. Then, in your registration, how would you propose to register the medical profession with regard to the security of the public?—I am afraid I should be thought to be a revolutionist if I were to state precisely my opinions; but I think the better plan would be, to have one good general medical education and examination for all, and let them register as general practitioners, or as consulting practitioners, as they thought proper: the great difficulty is to deal with the existing divisions of the profession; physicians are supposed to hold a certain position in society, and to be something superior to the general practitioners, and perhaps they feel a reluctance in being registered with general practitioners.

5286. Would you keep up the subdivision in the registers for any purpose at all, if you thought it pernicious?—I would let existing practitioners appear upon the register precisely as they are, that is, register their qualifications.

5287. Would you have in the register a division for pure physicians and pure surgeons as contradistinguished from general practitioners, would you have any distinction in the register at all?—I would have no such distinction, for this reason, that the distinction does not exist in nature; there really is no such distinction.

5288. I observe that in a former answer, you said you would allow any person to register as a pure physician, or as a pure surgeon, as he chose; now you are asked, would you leave it to his choice, and, in order that that choice might be effectual, would you make any division in the register, and you reply, that you would rather not have any division in the register, but that the register should only be of one class?—I observed, that if there were to be a complete revolution in the system of education, and one general education adopted, I would leave the persons so educated to register in the register as consulting, or as general practitioners, as they thought proper; I make no distinction of pure physician or pure surgeon; but with regard to the existing state of things, I think it would be better not to have the divisions of pure physicians, and pure surgeons, and general practitioners, because I believe no such divisions actually exist; I believe pure surgeons are really as much pure physicians; and I know general practitioners who are really as much consulting physicians as the most distinguished physicians in the United Kingdom; consequently, I would have every practitioner to register his qualifications under an alphabetical list, or as it might otherwise be decided, simply stating his qualifications, because the register of practitioners is for the information of the public as to the qualifications of practitioners; and it is necessary they should know them; and then I would leave them to find out whether he is a pure or a mixed practitioner.

5289. Then, the Committee are to understand that you wish no division of the register into compartments at all, that there should be only one general register continuous in alphabetical order?—Yes.

5290. The qualifications of every man being stated according to the truth, opposite to his name?—Precisely so.

5291. Then, you do not mean to say now that you would have medical men, at their option register, as consulting physicians, or as consulting surgeons, or as general practitioners, that is a distinction which you do not propose to go into the register at all?—I think it had better be avoided.

5292. With respect to the registration, you say you think it would be a proper thing that there should be only one examination of the capacity of the candidate for registration, as a medical practitioner; what do you mean by one examination?—I mean by one examination an examination into the medical qualifications of the candidate; into his qualifications for the practice of the whole profession.

5293. Have you considered whom that examining body should be?—No, I have not; but it appears to me that the best examining body would be made up of the two colleges combined, the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, and that out of those two colleges an examining Board might be constituted for the examination of all practitioners in medicine.

5294. How would you have the party receive his education, and by whom

T. Laycock, Esq. M. D.

11 July 1848.

should the course of education be prescribed, in your opinion?—In the first place it appears to me absolutely necessary that a practitioner of medicine, under whatever name he might be called, should be well educated, generally; educated in at least the knowledge of one ancient language, and of one or two modern languages, in short, a general education such as a gentleman has at the present day; that that should be preliminary and preparatory to his medical education, and then that he should undergo a course of preliminary medical education, in which there should be mere class examinations, academical examinations, and then finally having undergone these previous examinations, he should be examined as to his general competency by a properly constituted Board.

5295. Where should he receive that preparatory education and examination; in what school, or who should prescribe the school?—With reference to the preparatory education, there are a great number of good schools, generally, throughout the country; there are a large number of preparatory schools, collegiate and grammar-schools, and other schools, established throughout the kingdom. It appears to me that no provision for that is necessary, further, than that he should have some documentary evidence that he has been educated, and that he has been examined in the general departments of a gentleman's education; that would of course correspond to the degree of B. A., although not actually designated as such, but some such preliminary step would be desirable.

5296. You do not propose that any degree should be given?—No.

5297. Do you propose that the degrees of the universities should be abolished, either the English or other universities?—I think they should be left undisturbed, either of English or other universities.

5298. You would leave them as they are?—I would leave them as they are.

5299. What effect would you give to those degrees as superseding examination?—If the previous course of education and examination were equivalent to the preparatory education and examination which I would institute, I would give them the same effect as the preparatory education and examination.

5300. Who is to judge of that?—Some board of education or council of education for medical education, should be a court of appeal, or a regulating Board for education generally.

5301. Have you seen what are called the "Heads of a Bill"?—No.

5302. Then your plan, as the Committee understand it, consists in this, that you would have a general Medical Board or a general Board to prescribe a proper curriculum, and to see that the education prescribed in that curriculum was obtained in a suitable university or suitable place of study or school of medicine?—Precisely so.

5303. That if a party got degrees at any of the universities, after going through a curriculum that appeared to this council satisfactory, and after examination that appeared to them also satisfactory, you would allow those degrees to entitle them to registration as medical practitioners?—Certainly.

5304. But you still would have a separate examining board, composed, as you say, of persons chosen from the College of Physicians of London and the College of Surgeons of London, who should also be entitled to grant a diploma or certificate, which should authorize the party to be put upon the register; is that your plan?—Precisely so, for England.

5305. Would you have more than one examining body for England?—No, I think not; there should be in the different schools academical examinations from time to time. I think it is the great defect in our English medical education, and perhaps in British medical education, that the different steps of the pupil's progress are not signalized by special examinations as to his proficiency; I would have the student to undergo one or two pass examinations in his own school, and that he should not be permitted to engage upon the higher branches of study until he had shown his proficiency in the lower; I lay great stress upon those academic examinations, because it is well known that a certificate of examination, so far as examinations have been conducted hitherto, really does not give any idea of the amount of information attained to by an individual receiving the certificate, nor of his medical skill.

5306. Then you would not place great reliance upon the examination by this Board, which you propose to institute apart from the circumstance of the party having attended a regular curriculum of medical education?—No, I think not; I think it would be committing the error which has been committed hitherto, by admitting on only one examination, because it is so easy to grind up, as the phrase is,

is, for examination, as entirely to defeat the object. There must be scholastic discipline and successive examinations really to have a medical practitioner educated as he ought to be educated at the present day.

5307. But a party having gone through the education which you expect would be prescribed by this general Board, and having gone through examinations, either at the university or at a separate board of examination in London, you would propose that at once he should be entitled to put his name upon the register?—Yes.

5308. And to practise in all the departments of practice indifferently?—Yes.

5309. Dispensing his own medicine?—If he thought proper.

5310. And with the right also of putting his own remuneration in suit?—Yes; the public will always judge of the remuneration to which a man is entitled; every man finds his level in general competition and practice.

5311. But you propose that every medical practitioner of every kind should be entitled to bring an action in a court of law for his remuneration?—I am aware that many gentlemen belonging to my own body would think that it degraded them very much to have the power to do that, but I do undoubtedly think that it would be a power which, though perhaps very seldom used by my profession, would really prevent frauds being committed upon practitioners; I have myself been sent for a distance of 30 or 40 miles, and have paid attention to the case in which I have been consulted, and have been presented with one sovereign as a sufficient fee for my attendance, and I had no means whatever of obtaining more; I was obliged to be thankful for less than my travelling expenses; now, in that case, I certainly think that if I had had the opportunity of appealing to a court of law, I should have done so to have escaped that fraud, because the parties were perfectly able to pay me, for it was not that they were receiving attendance *in formâ pauperis*, it was certainly an act of avarice; I think the legal remedy would be very seldom used, but at the same time there are circumstances in which the legal remedy would be a protection.

5312. Mr. *Wakley*.] You are the honorary secretary of the Association of Extra Licentiates?—I am the honorary secretary of the Association of Extra Licentiates; the extra licentiates are wrongly named, inasmuch as they are really not licentiates of the College of Physicians at all, but they have been termed extra licentiates, because on the College register they have been registered as extra urbem licentiates. It is important that the Committee should be made acquainted with the actual legal difference; I, of course, make no reference whatever to the different grades and degrees of education of those two classes; I am speaking merely of the legal difference: two years ago we found it necessary to take a legal opinion, because a most unjust clause was introduced into the draft of the charter, to the effect "that each of the present extra licentiates of the said corporation," that is to say, the Royal College of Physicians, "shall be admitted an associate of the said corporation on the production to the said censors of the said corporation of testimonials of character and professional qualification, which shall be satisfactory to the said censors, and on passing such examinations before the said censors as shall be required by and shall be satisfactory to the said censors, and on his paying, to the said corporation a fee of 25*l.* exclusive of the stamp-duty." From that clause which I have read we were led to take active steps, and to apply to Mr. Williams, now Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly, for an opinion upon the laws of the College of Physicians, and our position as English physicians, and in the course of that investigation it was necessary to refer to various documents, and we came into possession of a complete history of the legislation respecting the College of Physicians, the origin of the different grades of the College of Physicians, and thereby became acquainted with our own exact legal position; it would appear that the *intra urbem* licentiates are licentiates merely; *permissi*, i. e. are "permitted to practise so long as they behave themselves well;" according to the original constitution they were admitted orally by the President; the so-called extra licentiates are "admitted" to practise, and the document they hold is a diploma, and not a license or permission; from the bye-law of 1647 we made the following extract; it is intituled, "*De Permissis sive Licentiatis ad praxin.*"

5313. Would you be kind enough now to apply your mind to the points which are of the most importance, that is, the grievances which at present you consider press upon you, and what are your proposed remedies?—We have looked at the lately proposed charter of the College of Physicians, and our grievance is, that, being

T. Laycock, Esq. M. D.

11 July 1848.

actually English physicians, and therefore with the same legal professional rights and privileges as the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, we are called upon to pay on incorporation with the Royal College of Physicians of England, the sum of 15 guineas, and to be taxed with a stamp duty in addition of 15 *l.*; whereas the fellows of the Royal College of Physicians who have, except the right to practise in London, no higher privileges as English physicians than ourselves, and the *intra urbem* licentiates of the College of Physicians, who are limited to London, and within seven miles thereof, and whose testimonials are revocable at the pleasure of the Corporation of London, are admitted on the payment of nothing; they pay no fee whatever on admission; our privileges are certainly limited by the college charter, so that we cannot practise in London without incurring a penalty of 5 *l.* a month; but we find that the *intra urbem* licentiates cannot practise out of London without obtaining a charter; and inasmuch as the Royal College of Physicians is at present only a municipal corporation of the metropolis, and as the new College of Physicians will be the College of Physicians of England, and we, being legally qualified physicians of England, feel that we ought to be incorporated on the same terms as the physicians of London; consequently, we object to the payment of this fee of 15 guineas, and to the payment of the stamp-duty: we have hitherto been exempt from the payment of the stamp-duty; our diploma bears no stamp-duty; that, of course, of the *intra urbem* licentiate bears a stamp-duty, but the Stamp Act exempts us, and we wish to be exempt from that tax which would prevent our admission on an equality with others. Dr. Johnson, who is a graduate of Edinburgh, will, perhaps, state the nature of the grievance in another respect, that although the graduates of Edinburgh and other Scottish Universities are to be admitted into the College of Physicians on the payment of 15 guineas, we have equally to pay that sum, although the Scottish graduates are not legally physicians of England.

5314. *Chairman.*] You have no privilege as extra urbem licentiates of the College of Physicians in London, beyond the privilege of practise in England?—We have the undoubted privilege of practising *per totum regnum Angliæ.*

5315. Given in virtue of the charter of the college?—No, in virtue of a statute of the realm.

5316. Mr. *Wakley.*] What is the date of the draft charter that you have in your hand?—It is a copy published in the "Medical Gazette" of May 19, 1848.

5317. Have you not had a copy of the draft charter produced before the Committee?—No.

5318. *Chairman.*] Has anybody any power to prevent a party from practising as a physician in England, who is not an extra urbem licentiate of the College of Physicians, and who does not hold a certificate from any of the universities?—It is a misdemeanor.

5319. To practise as a physician in England without one or other of those qualifications?—Yes; without one or other of those qualifications; the College of Physicians has repeatedly issued notices to that effect, in the year 1805 the following advertisement was repeatedly inserted in the London newspapers: "The Royal College of Physicians in London having received accounts from various parts of England complaining of the number of irregular practitioners calling themselves physicians, who exercise the profession of physic without authority, and in many instances without due qualifications, feel it their duty to apprise the public of the legal provisions to obviate this evil, and to refer them to the list annually printed by the college (which in future they will take care to have properly circulated), in order that the names of all those may be known, who, having been examined by the college, according to law, have been deemed competent to practise as physicians." They then quote an extract from the statute of the 14th or 15th of Henry 8, "That it may be enacted in this present Parliament, that no person from henceforth be suffered to exercise or practise in physic through England, until such time that he be examined at London by the said president and three of the said elects, and have from the said president and elects letters testimonial of their approving and examination, except he be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, which hath accomplished all things for his form without any grace." The advertisement is signed by order of the college, James Hervey, M. D., Registrar.

5320. Have you known any prosecution founded upon that statute?—I am not aware of any.

5321. In point of fact do you know whether it is in observance?—I cannot say that it is generally in observance; but gentlemen who have passed the examination

examination as graduates of Edinburgh and graduates of the University of Dublin, and other universities, have observed the statute.

5322. On applying to the College of Physicians of London to be admitted as extra urbem licentiates?—Yes, and in consequence of that announcement.

5323. Mr. *Wakley*.] On referring to the 4th section as it stands in the last draft that has been submitted to the Committee, do you still object to the provisions which it contains?—We still object.

5324. And you claim to be registered on behalf of your association as the fellows register, without the payment of any admission fee and without the payment of any admission stamp?—Precisely so, or further examination.

5325. Or certificate of character?—Or certificate of character; we claim incorporation with the new college of right, not that we may be admitted, but that we shall be admitted, such as think proper to avail themselves of the opportunity of being incorporated.

5326. Your claim is founded upon the fact that you are now legally qualified physicians of England, authorized in all parts of England to practise, except within seven miles of London?—Yes, *per totum regnum Angliæ*. We would not object, however, to pay a contribution of a small sum, say five guineas, towards the expenses of obtaining the charter, nor to pay 10 or 15 guineas on commencing practice in London, if we should do so at any time subsequent to incorporation.

5327. What other objections have you to offer to the draft of the charter as it has been submitted to the Committee?—The objections I have made to section 4, I have made in my official capacity as secretary of the association; but the objections which I may make to the draft charter, I can only make in my individual capacity; I have not consulted the members of the association on that point, and perhaps the Committee would not wish to hear that.

5328. Have the objections which you have stated to the provisions of the 4th section as they stand now been submitted to the college?—They have been submitted by individuals.

5329. But not by you in your official capacity?—No; and for this reason, that the previous objections which we made were taken no notice of; we therefore reserved our objections for the Government or the House of Commons.

5330. You are at liberty to state what other objections you entertain to the charter; speaking, if you please, in your individual capacity as a physician?—I observe that by clause 6 to clause 8 that two examinations are required, one for membership and the other for fellowship; I think that, seeing that the College of Physicians will comprise the highest class of practitioners in the Kingdom, it is impossible to establish two examinations which will be substantially different; that the examination which is requisite for the admission of a member into the College of Physicians, must at the first onset be sufficient to establish his preliminary education and his medical education, and that a higher grade of education or examination is impossible; the examination of the licentiates is so conducted now, that I am assured it cannot be made more strict, and consequently those gentlemen who may be admitted members of the college will have undergone an examination equally as strict as those gentlemen who will be subsequently admitted as fellows, and yet the former will have no corporate right, except the mere title of members.

5331. You consider that the examination of all should be such as to show that the individual can safely practise as a physician, and that beyond that the law has no right to proceed?—Exactly; I think that the first examination should be that for a fellow, or for a member.

5332. You do not object to the establishment of academical distinctions?—No; but they should be entirely honorary; a fellowship should be made honorary, just as the office of alderman is honorary in the English corporations.

5333. In the early part of your examination your views were for establishing but one examination for all?—Now I am referring to the charter; I am supposing this charter to become the law of the land; I would have the government of the college in the commonalty, in the whole body of the college, and the fellowship should be an honorary distinction; it might be that the president and vice-presidents might be elected out of the body of the fellows.

5334. You believe that it would be for the advantage of the institution to bring as many within the pale of the active duties of the government as possible?—Undoubtedly; another objection I would mention is to clause 14: supposing the distinction established of fellows and members, the election of the president is

T. Laycock, Esq. M. D.

11 July 1848.

limited to the fellows in the first place, and the fellows can only elect out of the first 50 on the list; this arrangement would entirely prevent the fellows conferring the honour of the presidency upon some of their most distinguished members, because it might so happen that the most learned, the most competent, and the most accomplished, might not be on the list of the 50.

5335. You consider that the election in reality should not be regulated by age?—Exactly; I would leave it entirely to the judgment of the fellows and members; because if any body of men be competent to select a president, surely the members and fellows of the College of Physicians are.

5336. You believe that they might be safely trusted with the power of making choice amongst their own body?—Yes, without distinction.

5337. Without any limitation being fixed as to age or standing in the college?—Yes; and with regard to clause 16, the same principle should apply to the election of vice-presidents, who, according to that clause, are to be nominated by the president; but it would be a much greater compliment that the vice-presidents were elected by the whole of the college, a much greater honour, and much more highly esteemed, without doubt. Another observation is this, that I see by clause 31, proxies are not allowed; it would be a great advantage to physicians in the country, who by the nature of their duties are restrained to the spot, that they should be enabled to give an opinion as to the most eligible person to be president or vice-president by proxy; the expenses of a journey to London, and the loss of practice consequent upon the absence from home, are considerable; and considering the great interchange of sentiments and ideas which now takes place by means of the press, it would not seem at all an unreasonable thing that physicians in the country should be permitted, if they thought proper, to communicate their opinion as to the eligibility of certain individuals for offices through some members of the College of Physicians resident in London.

5338. Would you extend the privileges of voting by proxy beyond the elections?—I think I would.

5339. That you think a proper power to be exercised?—That I think a proper power to be exercised, so as to extend the privileges of membership.

5340. For the benefit of the country practitioners?—Yes.

5341. Do you believe that in consequence of their being so allowed to vote by proxy they would take a deeper interest in the proceedings of the college?—Undoubtedly.

5342. And that it would stimulate them to a strong desire to maintain its respectability and efficiency?—I think it would.

5343. Is there any other portion of the draft charter to which you wish to refer?—I think there is nothing of any consequence that I need trouble the Committee with.

5344. The main ground, in fact, of your application on the part of the extra urbem licentiates is, that they shall be admitted into the new corporation on the same terms as the fellows and intra licentiates?—Precisely.

5345. And that no distinction shall be made between them with regard to the right to admission?—Exactly; with regard to the right to admission, we object to the payment of fees, except as I stated before, and especially to the production of testimonials to moral character, unless the same principle be applied to the fellows and to the intra urbem licentiates; if the same principle be applied to the whole body of the profession practising as physicians, then we are willing to be subjected to the same test; but it appears to us that it would be an invidious distinction unless that were so, for it is equally necessary that there should be a test applied to the fellows and to the intra urbem licentiates.

5346. Sir. *H. Halford.*] With regard to the provision in clause 4, which refers to the production of testimonials, do you think that there would be any difficulty in obtaining such testimonials?—No; but that clause would require all the country physicians, amounting to, I believe, some 700 or 800, to provide themselves with testimonials of moral character, and it would be of no essential benefit, because those who could be excluded for immoral character, would never apply for admission to the college; they would never come near the college; those persons of the class here excluded would never desire to be incorporated; but then the others would have the altogether unnecessary and humiliating duty of going to their neighbours and saying, "Pray give me a certificate of moral character to show that I am a moral man, and have behaved myself properly."

5347. Is

5347. Is the number confined to 700 or 800?—No; the members of the English and Irish universities in the same position would amount to perhaps 250, of whom probably 150 would apply for admission to the college.

5348. What security would there be in the case of a person of indifferent character who could not procure testimonials, that if he were not called upon to procure such testimonials he might not apply to the college, and be admitted?—I think a person of an indifferent character would get testimonials which would be satisfactory to the college, unless he had committed felony, and been transported, or committed some notorious offence; I do not think there is a single physician practising in the country who could not obtain testimonials to character; it is an infliction upon the country physicians, the graduates of Edinburgh and of other universities, and the extra urban licentiates, which is totally unnecessary.

5349. Mr. *Wakley*.] Have you considered the constitution of the supreme council of education for the government of the profession?—I have considered it, but am scarcely prepared to express my opinion to the Committee on that subject; it has occurred to me that the Council of Education would be best selected by the whole profession; that it would be most satisfactory to the profession that the Council of Education, so far as regards the medical department at least, should be elected by the entire profession.

5350. Are you aware that it is proposed that it should be appointed entirely by the Crown?—I think that that would be scarcely so satisfactory; a portion might be appointed by the existing universities as regards the lay portion of education—the general education of practitioners; but as regards the medical education, it would be better to have them elected by the profession, because other duties would devolve upon the council which would require it to have the confidence of the profession.

5351. Are you aware that, as the scheme stands, the duties are chiefly of an educational character?—Yes, but they would not remain so; if the bye-laws of the various colleges came into force, the council would necessarily be a sort of court of appeal against the operation of those by-laws.

5352. If the constitution of the Council of Education were perfectly satisfactory, do you not consider that it would be best to leave all the petty minor regulations with reference to the government of the profession to such a body?—I think so, I think it would.

5353. Mr. *Hamilton*.] In case of the council being elected by the profession, have you considered in what manner and by whom the process of election should be conducted?—Yes, I have turned my attention to that point; the great want of the profession (and I apprehend that all legislative measures should be so contrived as to meet an obvious want) is, first of all, a centre of union; the medical profession is essentially gregarious, and we have therefore medical societies scattered all over the country; those medical societies are established in all the large towns, and they have established a sort of local government; they have their bye-laws, and regulate medical etiquette to some extent, and they do exercise a sort of governing influence upon the profession. Now I think, that if some measure were contrived by which the medical practitioners of different large towns were legally associated together in a kind of local faculty, with a place for their meetings, opportunities of forming a museum and library, and for having local honorary distinctions of presidents and vice-presidents, it would lead very much to harmony in the profession, and would enable the Government to have an elective body by which to elect the higher officers of the profession; that if a number of local faculties were established throughout the country, those might be the means of collecting the votes without any trouble, and so the Government might have an elective body, so far as regards the medical council, and that with very little expense.

5354. Mr. *Wakley*.] Over what area would you allow the members of such a faculty to extend; would you confine it to the boundaries of the county?—I would have each large town as a centre, and attach a rural district to it.

5355. Would you have more than one in a county?—I think I would; the county of York would require two or three; perhaps one in a county would be sufficient as regards the small counties, but the counties of York and Lancaster would certainly require two or three; Leeds probably should be the head quarters of one, Sheffield should be the seat of another faculty, and York of a third, and so on.

T. Laycock, Esq. M.D.

11 July 1848.

5356. Would you admit into such faculties all practitioners who were legally qualified to practise in any of the departments of the profession?—Yes.

5357. Making no distinction between them at all with regard to their rights and privileges in the faculties?—None whatever.

5358. To what main purposes would you devote the objects of such a faculty?—The formation of libraries and museums; collections of pathological anatomy, and probably the establishment of boards for physiological and pathological research, and for statistical investigation as regards the health and mortality of the districts to which they were attached; in point of fact, all those objects for which medical societies are at present established.

5359. And you would make the members of such faculties the constituency for electing the Council of Education in London?—Yes.

5360. And in that respect you consider they would be applicable to a useful national purpose?—They would be applicable to a useful national purpose and a useful local purpose; they would particularly facilitate the local registration of practitioners, because, if the registration of practitioners is to be useful to the public, it must be local.

5361. You would not propose that they should exercise any functions connected with the examination of candidates for diplomas and licenses?—No functions whatever; they should not have any power to examine candidates for admission into the faculty, only their diplomas.

5362. Have you very maturely considered the question which has been raised with regard to the establishment of a college, intituled, the College of General Practitioners?—I have considered the general question, and I think that it would be of no use.

5363. Have you consulted with the practitioners of York upon the subject?—No, not much; we are weary with medical differences and medical agitation. I have had occasional conversation with members of the profession, and communication with them, and I believe the general opinion is, that it is an absurdity to have a College of General Practitioners; that we have quite enough corporations and distinctions without another.

5364. As to the plan of registration, I think the plan which you recommend is that the register should confer upon every individual the right of practising?—Yes.

5365. He having proved his qualification by the production of the requisite testimonials, that opposite to his name the titles of his testimonials should be placed so that they could be understood?—Precisely so, by the public.

5366. But you would not describe an individual in the register by the designation of surgeon, or physician, or apothecary?—No.

5367. But merely show by the register that he was an individual qualified to practise medicine and surgery, and there let it end?—Just so; leaving the public to decide for themselves.

5368. And to select them or not as they may choose?—Yes; but with reference to the local bodies I have alluded to, I would observe, that in the provinces gentlemen come and commence practice, and generally speaking if they mean to practise honourably they call upon their brother practitioners; of course the call is returned, and an acquaintance is set up, and information is given as to the qualifications of the practitioner to practise in the department in which he has commenced practice, but there are practitioners who come and commence practice, and who leave the body of the profession in doubt as to their qualifications; now, if we had a local faculty in all the large towns who would undertake to verify the qualifications of gentlemen coming to settle in their locality, and who would put them on a list, which list should be published once a quarter in the local journals as a list of qualified practitioners of the district, that would very much help the object of registration which is to protect the public from unqualified practitioners. That we can ever prevent quackery by legislative enactments, I think is impossible; a man will choose his doctor just as he often chooses his priest, and the mere attempt to check that choice on the part of Parliament, would, I believe, contribute more to quackery than it would do good to medical interests; there should be a regular list of qualified practitioners published in the local journals; then I think that the public might be left to take care of themselves; they would select such a practitioner as they knew to be qualified, and if they did not choose to select such a practitioner, but went to an unqualified man, they could have no excuse on the ground of ignorance; they have

have the right to trust their health and lives, at least they think so, to any one they think proper.

5369. Do you think it is right that they should have the privilege of entrusting the lives of those who are dependent upon them to unqualified practitioners, for example, the medical treatment of their children?—No; if an unqualified practitioner injures the child, he is liable to receive punishment.

5370. But you are aware that there is great difficulty in proving the effects of improper treatment?—Undoubtedly.

5371. Internal diseases are often extremely obscure, and the practitioner might really be adopting a perfectly inert treatment, which might lead to the establishment of the disease, and consequently to the death of the patient?—Yes, but I do not think that you can give wisdom by Act of Parliament, or prevent people from acting foolishly.

5372. That is very true; but at the same time you may every now and then afford the helpless a considerable protection by legislative enactment?—Practically, I have found that persons, when they find that they are left to judge for themselves, exercise thought and prudence in selecting their practitioners.

5373. Do you find that to be the case with persons in the humbler classes of society, with reference to medical matters?—Yes, I do; but very often they go to unqualified practitioners believing them to be qualified. A man advertises himself as Dr. So-and-so, and they believe him to be a regular physician; there is now in York, a Dr. ——, a German, who has established a homœopathic dispensary, in which he treats the poor, or anybody that chooses to go, for one month, medicines included, for half a crown a-head; now the poor believe that Dr. —— is a veritable doctor, and that he is moreover a learned doctor, and he is visited by them in crowds.

5374. And you think it is wrong to prevent people from being imposed upon by a person whom you consider to be certainly not qualified to practise medicine?—I think the law might be so constructed, that the public should be well acquainted by advertisements that such and such a man is an arrant quack, and then, if they go to him, on their own heads be the result of their folly; but those people believe that Dr. —— is really a physician, and for anything I know he is.

5375. Do you believe that any advertisement, or any proclamation made by those who really are qualified, would have the effect of disabusing the minds of those people?—If there was a register and a local faculty which was once a quarter to publish a certificated list of qualified practitioners, and at the same time to publish a list under the head of "Quacks," I think that the public would to a great extent avoid the quacks; that might be made the duty of a local registrar, or the list might be published by the clerk of the peace for the borough or county, as the case might be. The great point, I would say, is, let the public have the means of easily judging who are qualified and who are not; let them have a list of the quacks, and let the quacks practise, if they can get a living after that, and let them be well fined for *mála praxis*, or sued for damages; if that were done I think, as a general rule, it would annihilate the quacks sooner than anything else.

5376. Sir *H. Halford*.] Do you think the public would take the word of the qualified practitioners as to who was, and who was not a quack?—I believe they would, if there was an authorized body publishing a list.

5377. Mr. *Wakley*.] Are you not aware that there are many instances in which the grossest ignorance on the part of quacks has been established, and where their nefarious conduct, and ignorance and folly, have caused the death of persons, and that verdicts for even manslaughter have been returned against them, and that when they have been liberated from gaol they have been sought as much after by the public as they were before?—I am.

5378. Do you think that a desirable state of things?—No, but I think you cannot alter it by legislative enactment; you cannot make fools wise.

5379. Do not you think it is wise to make the attempt?—I think not.

5380. Do not you consider it a very serious evil in society that parents in large populous towns should be permitted to go or send to chemists and druggists for the treatment of their children, and that the diseases of the children should be allowed to advance week after week without any proper remedial means being applied, and their lives being absolutely sacrificed, owing to the ignorance by which they are beset on the part of persons acting as medical practitioners; do not you think that some check ought to be imposed other than the voluntary plan

T. Laycock, Esq. M. D.

11 July 1848.

you have suggested?—I think you might institute a very effective competition with the chemists and druggists, if, for example, one of those local faculties were to establish in all the more populous and poorer districts, open shops, in which young surgeons and young physicians might exercise their art; and if they were to sell medicine as cheap as the chemist and druggist, I do say that if the poor people knew that on one side of the street there was a regular doctor as they call them, and on the other side what they call a chemist and druggist, they would go to the regular man.

5381. Is the plan you have proposed likely to be adopted?—It depends entirely upon the Legislature.

5382. You are aware that the Legislature could not compel parties to open such shops?—If you were to establish a faculty of medicine, and the Council of Health saw the propriety of establishing those local dispensaries, for such I would call them, I think they would succeed; in point of fact, the poor want cheap advice, because they have no money to pay for dear advice; they want readily accessible advice, because they cannot go far for it; their time does not allow of that, and if you supply them with cheap and readily accessible advice, they would rather pay for it than go to a public dispensary, or to the druggist.

5383. But incompetent advice and bad medicine would be dear at any price, would it not?—I think so.

5384. Are the chemists and druggists in York practising medicine to any great extent?—Some of them do.

5385. Prescribing largely over the counter?—Prescribing largely over the counter I believe to this class of the population, a class of the population who cannot afford to pay a medical man half-a-crown for a bottle of medicine.

5386. And that is a subject of complaint among the practitioners of York?—Yes, but there is no means of obviating it at present.

5387. Sir *H. Halford.*] Is York well supplied with dispensaries and hospitals?—Yes; there is the Homœopathic Dispensary, which is very cheap indeed, that is Dr. ——'s; there is the City Dispensary, a public charity, to which I am attached myself, and there is the County Hospital, which sees out-patients twice a week.

5388. When I asked with reference to dispensaries, I rather meant dispensaries under the superintendence of qualified practitioners?—There is the York dispensary, established many years.

5389. Is the half-crown per month of which you spoke, paid by each person who is a patient?—Yes.

5390. The doctor does not contract to supply medical advice to a number of persons in health whenever they shall want it, at the rate of half-a-crown a month?—No, to each patient: I recollect a patient who came out of the country to consult him, and was laughed out of it; he then came to consult me, and told me this; I told him it was very cheap, and if he had confidence in his advice I thought, as it was so very cheap, that he might try it if he liked, but he preferred the more expensive advice. I really do think there is sufficient good common sense among our lower orders, if they were only fairly enlightened on the subject, and have an opportunity of judging, to lead them to prefer as a general rule the regular practitioner; I know that by very considerable acquaintance with the lower classes.

5391. Mr. *Wakley.*] But do you not see some difficulty in the formation of that opinion, when you remember the love of quackery which is manifested by the higher orders in this country?—I think that exists.

5392. Are you aware that it exists to an enormous extent?—Yes, and so do other superstitions, but Acts of Parliament cannot cure it.

5393. Sir *H. Halford.*] This very person, the homœopathic doctor, as I understand, is encouraged by persons in a better condition of life?—Yes; he is supported by a number of people who have a great love of the marvellous, and such there will always be; I see that a gentleman in the Isle of Wight has paid 300 *l.* to a mesmerist to be restored to sight; it is impossible to alter men's minds; superstition will always exist; a certain number of persons will always consult quacks, and it must be remembered that there are quacks in the profession quite sufficient to rob all the simple people, after the other quacks are exterminated; that quackery still will exist under perhaps a more dangerous form; I think if you had an authorized examination, an authorized register and a good system of education for practitioners, if you had a system of organization of the profession locally, and enabled the public to be made thoroughly acquainted with those matters, free trade in physic would really lead to more beneficial results than a mere

T. Laycock, Esq. M. D.

11 July 1848.

legislative series of enactments; of repressive enactments. I believe it is better to leave it to the good sense of the people, to try to enlighten their minds, than to attempt to protect them, as the phrase is, from the unauthorized practitioner.

5394. You are aware that that protection is required in a great number of circumstances; you would not allow, for example, the captains of vessels to choose any persons whom they might think proper as pilots for their ships?—Certainly not; but if they had the means of distinguishing between the educated pilot and the uneducated, I certainly would let the captain go on the rocks who wilfully took an ignorant man for a pilot.

5395. What is to become of the sailors and passengers?—Let them prevent him, but the case is not analogous.

Henry Johnson, Esq., M.D.; Examined.

H. Johnson, Esq. M. D.

5396. Mr. *Wakley*.] WHERE do you reside?—At Shrewsbury.

5397. Are you connected with any public institution?—I am.

5398. You are a licentiate also of the College of Physicians in London?—An extra licentiate.

5399. With what public institution are you connected?—The Salop Infirmary

5400. Are you the President of the Associated Medical and Surgical Practitioners of Shropshire and North Wales?—Yes.

5401. Have you lately been chairman at a public meeting of the profession held at Shrewsbury?—Yes, on the 26th of June last.

5402. For what professed object was that meeting convened?—To consider the heads of the new Bill that is proposed in Parliament respecting a new College of General Practitioners, and certain alterations in the Charter of the College of Surgeons.

5403. Have you with you the resolutions which were adopted at that meeting?—I have; those are the resolutions which were sent round to the different medical men, and the petition was founded upon them [*producing the same*]; they were adopted by the meeting; it is a circular, rather; it was sent round to all the medical men, and those that agreed to it signed it, and it was afterwards used as the basis of this petition.

5404. The resolutions which were passed at that meeting were embodied in the Petition which Mr. Cartwright produced before the Committee?—Yes.

5405. How many medical gentlemen attended, do you remember, on that occasion?—Twenty only were present, but by means of the circulars issued very widely, above 150 persons approved of and adopted our proposals, and gave their signatures accordingly.

5406. Was the feeling general against the establishment of a new college, or was it only partial?—Very general.

5407. Strongly expressed, or mildly?—Strongly expressed; whoever spoke upon the subject, or alluded to it, spoke strongly against the proposed Bill.

5408. The project had some supporters, probably, at the meeting?—No, I did not hear one speaker in favour of it; no one spoke in favour of it, all spoke against it; and that was the general feeling in the room, I am certain, I believe universally.

5409. Do you conceive that the profession has already laboured under a good deal of difficulty and embarrassment in consequence of the number of medical corporations?—Yes, certainly.

5410. Which do you consider now to be most desirable, to diminish that number or to increase that number?—Certainly not to increase them.

5411. Have you heard the evidence of Dr. Laycock?—I have.

5412. Do you concur in the views which he has offered with reference to what ought, in his opinion, to be the plan of registration?—One part of it is new to me to-day; I have not sufficiently considered that part; I mean as to having a sort of faculty for each county; that is quite new to me.

5413. That is not necessarily a part of the plan of registration?—No; in a general way I concur entirely in what he said; there are some things which I thought required a little explanation.

5414. Dr. Laycock's proposal was, that there should be an efficient education and an efficient examination; that all should be educated, so far as may be, alike; and all equally tested by examination, all being registered in the same register; the qualifications of each individual being attached to his name?—That is all very important, I think.

H. Johnson, Esq. M. D.

11 July 1848.

5415. The persons being so registered to be quite at liberty to practise as they thought proper when they entered on the duties of their professional calling?—Yes; I think all that is also implied in our resolutions at Shrewsbury.

5416. You are not a member of the College of Surgeons of London, I believe?—No.

5417. Have you examined the document intituled, "Principles," and also the draft charter of the College of Physicians?—Yes, I have.

5418. Is there any point in those documents to which you wish particularly to direct the attention of the Committee, as offering to you grounds of objection?—That of the third college decidedly I object to; it is useless and grievous to the surgeons; if there was a new college established, they would be obliged to register in that new college; they would have to give up the old revered title of surgeons, to become general practitioners, which is very painful to their feelings, I know, from what they have expressed.

5419. Sir *H. Halford.*] Is not that the case at present with regard to the Apothecaries' Company, with reference to a considerable number of them?—The Apothecaries' Company, I believe, is going to be given up.

5420. You allude to this association, in the opinion you give?—The members of the College of Surgeons do not like to be registered as general practitioners in any future college, because they would lose their old revered title as surgeons, and the connexion with the college that their forefathers had been accustomed to.

5421. With regard to those persons present at the meeting, and who approved the object of it, I presume some of them were connected with the Apothecaries' Society?—Yes, many of them were members of the College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Company, but they universally disliked the idea of a third College of General Practitioners, making them all general practitioners, which they considered a sort of nick-name; they would prefer being attached to their own college, with perhaps some modifications.

5422. Maintaining their connexion also with the Society of Apothecaries?—I believe the Apothecaries' Company is going to be given up, though the Apothecaries' Company was not mentioned; but they wish to retain their position in the College of Surgeons, and not to be grafted upon the College of General Practitioners.

5423. Is it not the plan that the Society of Apothecaries should be merged in the new College of General Practitoners?—I think everybody wishes to get rid of the term "apothecary," it is almost extinct now.

5424. Then you would desire the Apothecaries' Act of 1815 to be entirely repealed, and nothing to be substituted in the place of it?—Greater powers might be given to the College of Surgeons.

5425. Mr. *Wakley.*] You are not aware, perhaps, that it is proposed that the existing members of the College of Surgeons shall be enabled to register as surgeons?—Yes.

5426. It is quite certain that the existing members of the College of Surgeons are to have the power of registering as surgeons?—Yes.

5427. I believe it has also been proposed and sanctioned, to a very great degree, that gentlemen who in future may become members of the College of Surgeons, shall also register as surgeons if they think proper?—Yes.

5428. At the same time, the objection, I believe, applies in a great measure to the circumstance, that it is proposed to connect them with what they deem to be an inferior institution?—Yes.

5429. And to connect them, too, by the close tie of the principle of representation?—Yes.

5430. Sir. *H. Halford.*] Are they not so connected at present as regards the Apothecaries' Company?—Many of them are members of the Apothecaries' Company now.

5431. Then that humiliation, if it is one, exists at present?—Yes, but if the Apothecaries' Company is given up, there is no occasion to put a substitute for it, which that college really would be.

5432. Then, in fact, your objection lies against the Apothecaries' Company?—No, my objection is, that you are going to give up the Apothecaries' Company, and to have a new one in the place of it; that seems unnecessary, and surgeons generally would rather be connected with the College of Surgeons than any inferior college.

5433. Then it is not a new humiliation that you apprehend, but the continuance of the old one?—Yes; it is the same over again.

5434. Mr.

5434. Mr. *Wakley*.] Do you consider, in point of law, that any direct and clearly-defined division can be made between the practise of medicine and the practise of surgery; in other words, between the practise of a physician and the practise of a surgeon?—I do not think that a man can practise physic without knowing surgery, or surgery without physic.

5435. From your own experience, is it not the case that gentlemen who profess to practise as surgeons, also practise to a very great extent, as physicians?—Yes; I should say that by far the majority of fees derived by medical men is from the practice of medicine.

5436. That is from the treatment of cases called medical?—Yes; I have heard it said by a man much older than myself, that that is the case; that for one guinea he got by mere surgery, he got many by practising in what are called medical cases.

5437. Cases, in other words, which strictly belong to the pure physician?—Yes.

5438. Or which it is pretended belong to him?—Yes; coughs and colds are more frequent than broken legs or gun-shot wounds, and even in these latter cases you must prescribe medicine.

5439. There is no such thing, in fact, as establishing an exclusive territory either for the physician or the surgeon?—I think a man must know something of surgery to be a successful physician, but I may avoid bleeding if I like; I may avoid any operation if I choose; but I should not like to be without the knowledg of those things, if, upon occasion, I should find it necessary to recommend or even perform some operation, for example, bleeding.

5440. Do not you consider that those practitioners are the best qualified and the best instructed for any one department of the profession who have been educated in all?—Most undoubtedly; quite so; Dr. Laycock has reminded me, that by the charter of the College of Physicians, physicians are properly, by law, surgeons.

5441. Will you be kind enough to direct your attention to the outlines of the Bill, as far as you can recollect them, and state whether you have any objections to offer to them, as they have been proposed before the Committee?—I do not think I have seen the original; indeed, I have never seen it.

5442. Then I will refer you merely to the "Principles," and to the charter; is there any thing you have to suggest with reference to remodelling our existing institutions, or changing the law which affects medical practice?—I think that the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons are amply sufficient, without any third college, and I should think that their charters might be so modified as to answer all the purposes of the country; and I should think, if that was done, medical men would be very well satisfied, and the public generally would be very well satisfied, and their rights would be protected.

5443. Would you examine all medical men by a Board constituted of examiners from the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons?—I think that is the best Board; the one common portal is the expression common with us.

5444. One portal for all?—Yes, a primary examination in medical science by physicians and surgeons.

5445. Are you aware that there is already an examining Board established under the charter of the University of London, consisting of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries, and that they examine in all branches of the profession?—I dare say they do, but I do not know their rules; that has come into existence since I was educated.

5446. Do you consider that the examining Board should consist of persons belonging to all classes of the profession?—Certainly.

5447. So as to embrace the greatest extent and variety of knowledge?—Yes.

5448. If you fancy you can see any advantage that would arise from the establishment of the proposed College of General Practitioners, will you be kind enough to state it?—I do not see any that cannot be effected without it, perhaps more simply; and then I think the fewer colleges the better; and when I say that individually I am sure I express the sentiments of a very large number who have been, as it were, my constituents, that is, whom I represented at the meeting at Shrewsbury.

5449. Do you mean to say they were unanimous in objecting to the establishment of a new college?—Yes, there was not one who spoke in favour of it.

5450. Did you hear the objections stated by Dr. Laycock to the proposals of the fourth section of the proposed Charter of the College of Physicians?—I did.

H. Johnson, Esq. M. D.

11 July 1848.

5451. Do you concur with him in those objections?—I do.

5452. What is it that you claim with reference to the new arrangements?—Grounded upon the professional opinion which a first-rate legal authority (Sir E. V. Williams) has given us, I think that we are entitled to equal privileges with the intra-licentiates; and also, if no fee is demanded of them, and no examination, I do not see why we should be bound to pay; but, on the other hand, if the new charter is expensive and they subscribe voluntarily, I am sure I individually should not be unwilling to do the same.

5453. Do you consider that it is unjust that extra-licentiates, in order to admission, should be asked for testimonials to character and professional standing?—I do not think there is one of them who would care about it; for myself I am sure I should not, that is the last thing I should object to; I think very few would be afraid of that; perhaps I may say that there are some extra-licentiates that would, who have practised irregularly; but any one I am acquainted with would not mind an inquiry into his character in the least.

5454. Sir *Henry Halford.*] When you say practised irregularly, in what way do you mean?—Practising as apothecaries, dispensing medicine, which is contrary to the promise which they made on examination.

5455. His being an extra-licentiate makes it necessary that the practice of pharmacy should be foregone?—Yes.

5456. Mr. *Wakley.*] I did not mean, in putting the question, to have it inferred that they would object because there would be any difficulty in obtaining such testimonials, but from an objection that they would rather have against its being a disturbance, in fact, of right which they consider they are entitled to?—I think they, the extra-licentiates, have been already duly tested and found fit to practise. The expression used is a strong one, not "*permissi*," permitted to practise; but *admissi ad praxin*; and why therefore require any more of them if proved genuine coin, and already admitted into the college?

5457. You consider that by the examination they have undergone, they courted the application of a test to their qualifications?—Yes.

5458. And that having undergone that test, having submitted to that trial, they considered now that being extra-licentiates they should, under any new arrangement, be treated as the intra-licentiates?—Yes, that is precisely what I mean.

5459. They think they should be admitted as members of the corporation as of right, and not as of privilege or favour?—Yes; and if the intra-licentiates are to pay for the Charter, and if they are to pay an entrance fee, I do not think the extra-licentiates would object to do that also, but they think they ought to be upon the same footing.

5460. Sir *H. Halford.*] Notwithstanding that some individuals have been forgetful of their undertaking not to practise pharmacy, but have continued to practise it, being extra-licentiates?—They should not have been admitted as extra-licentiates if they were improper persons; if they were not persons to be trusted they should not have been admitted; I think it is hard that those who have not done so should be excluded, because some may have been black sheep.

5461. Have the college the power of expelling an extra-licentiate who shall have practised pharmacy?—That is more than I can tell; I am not sufficient lawyer on that subject to tell you.

5462. You do not know whether that has ever been done?—I am not certain, I really do not know.

5463. Does not the circumstance of some having failed in their engagement rather justify the requirement of testimonials?—Yes, it certainly does; they have broken their faith with the college by practising pharmacy.

5464. You think it justifies this provision in the draft charter as to the requirement of testimonials upon the application to become members?—According to counsel's opinion, extra-licentiates are not amenable to the bye-laws and jurisdiction of the college.

5465. So that the college having made them extra-licentiates, have no control at all over their proceedings?—Exactly.

5466. Mr. *Wakley.*] Have you any further suggestions to propose to the Committee?—No, I have not.

5467. The Committee understand that you fully concur in the evidence of Dr. Laycock?—Yes.

5468. Do you concur with him with regard to the inexpediency of making an attempt

attempt to put down unqualified practitioners by law?—It is a difficult question to deal with, if you mean quackery.

5469. Quackery?—I believe it is impossible; you may retard it, you may suppress it in some degree, but I do not think it is possible to prevent it; I think it is very right to make a distinction between the regular and irregular, those who are regularly educated and those who are not; but I do not think it is possible to prevent people from buying quack medicines or going to this or that person; even those who know nothing of physic, who are entirely unacquainted with the science of medicine prescribe; every body is prescribing for his neighbour. This is my own opinion; but, generally speaking, the profession at large is desirous of suppressing unqualified practitioners by summary means.

5470. Do you consider that the governing bodies of the colleges ought to be elected by the members?—I think it would be better if they could be; it would give them a sort of permanent connexion with the institutions which they belong to.

5471. And infuse thereby vigour into their proceedings?—Yes, it would.

5472. Do you believe it would be a dangerous thing to trust the members generally with the electoral power?—No, I do not; they would not many of them attend, if it was by personal attendance, there would be very few present generally.

5473. If they were the electoral body, do you think any danger would arise from their selections?—I do not.

5474. Sir *H. Halford.*] You think the democratic principle which is applicable to an ordinary municipal corporation is equally applicable to a scientific body?—Certainly, they would be sure to elect an efficient person to any situation, but I think medical men are very different persons from the people who elect in municipal corporations.

5475. Do not you think such a system would be attended with a great deal of trouble, inducing canvassing, and creating ill-feeling?—I do not think they could canvass, but I believe the general effect would be that they would select a good man; that is my opinion.

5476. Do you think they have failed hitherto in selecting good men on the less extensive principle?—I am not much acquainted with the London Colleges; I have not been in London till now for several years.

5477. But you have no reason to suppose that they have so failed?—There is not a member of the College of Physicians that I know, except one; I am not acquainted with them, except by repute; I know only one personally.

5478. When you speak of this proposed College of General Practitioners as an inferior body, in what respect do you consider it inferior; you speak of it as a humiliation, to be connected with any inferior body?—I should not go and register myself as a general practitioner, nor would a surgeon if he could help it, unless it was necessary for him to recover fees or something else, he would not go and register; it is possible he might do it for the sake of that.

5479. But would not it depend very much upon the qualifications required, in order to be associated with that body, whether it was an inferior body or not?—Yes; but it would not have a known and made reputation, like the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians; it starts afresh, and it must be a number of years before it would gain the good-will of the country, I mean of the medical world.

5480. Is not it the fact that the Apothecaries' Company, generally speaking, has gained the good-will of the public?—I think it has done good.

5481. But yet you would abolish it without any substitute?—Yes, because I think you may make the College of Surgeons better answer the purpose.

5482. Would you propose any alteration with regard to the College of Surgeons, in order to its efficacy?—I believe they have given great offence with respect to the election of fellows, but I am not a surgeon myself, and perhaps I do not know the merits of the case so well; but I know they have given great offence by that, and the medical men in the country with whom I have conversed, feel a good deal aggrieved about it.

5483. To the existence of the order of fellows?—Yes, and to the invidious mode of selection adopted at the time.

5484. What arrangement would you propose if the Apothecaries' Society were abolished?—I would have the College of Physicians divided into fellows, and members or associates, and have fellows and members of the College of Surgeons.

H. Johnson Esq. M. D.

11 July 1848.

5485. You would preserve those different orders?—I would.

5486. But as to the examination for general practice, what would you propose?—I think there should be one primary examination for all physicians and surgeons, and then after that they should be further examined to become physicians or surgeons, and then I suppose by rotation, or by merit, or by some other method, they should be made fellows of the College of Physicians, or fellows of the College of Surgeons.

5487. But in the first instance you would commit all examination to a joint Board of physicians and surgeons?—Yes, that I stated before, I think; it is also the feeling expressed at Shrewsbury at the meeting at which I presided.

5488. Mr. *Wakley.*] Before one Board you would have the examinations in medicine in surgery and in pharmacy?—Yes, it is included; in fact I cannot unconnect them; you cannot practise physic successfully without knowing pharmacy.

5489. If you have any other suggestion to offer, the Committee will be glad to hear it?—I have not.

Andrew Alexander, Esq., LL. D., Professor of Greek in the united Colleges of the University of St. Andrew's; Examined.

A. Alexander, Esq. LL. D.

5490. Mr. *Wakley.*] FOR whom do you appear here?—I appear for the University of St. Andrew's, consisting of both colleges, the United College, of which Sir David Brewster is Principal, and St. Mary's College, of which Dr. Haldane is Principal; they would have deputed Dr. Reid, the Professor of Anatomy, or Mr. Connell, the Professor of Chemistry, but both those gentlemen are in a state of health that made it quite impossible for them to appear before this Committee.

5491. What medical professorships have you in your university?—We have the Chandos Professorship, Dr. Reid is the professor; he lectures on and teaches descriptive anatomy, comparative anatomy, and also general physiology.

5492. Will you state all the medical professorships, if you please?—There is, besides the Chandos Professorship, a Professorship of Chemistry, which is a private foundation; the Earl of Leven and Melville is the patron; the professor lectures on chemistry, including pharmacy and tests for poisons. There is also a class on the Philosophy of the Senses, which is taught by Sir D. Brewster, and in which he explains the structure, functions and diseases of the organs of the several senses, and describes some of the proper remedies.

5493. Are your graduates in medicine examined in pharmacy?—Yes.

5494. Do you grant degrees in surgery as well as degrees in medicine?—We do not grant a diploma in surgery; we grant only the medical degree of M. D.

5495. Do you grant the degree of bachelor of medicine?—No.

5496. How many medical sessions have you in the year?—Only one session; certificates of attendance on Dr. Reid and Mr. Connell for one session, are received by the licensing bodies in Scotland as constituting one year's attendance on the medical course.

5497. How many months does the course continue?—About six months.

5498. Are the lectures continued during the whole of that period?—Sir D. Brewster generally lectures once a week during a course of about five months; Dr. Reid lectures on descriptive anatomy an hour on five days of the week, and examines one hour a week, during a session of about six months; and on general physiology and comparative anatomy an hour three days a week, during a course of about five months. Mr. Connell lectures an hour five days a week, during a session of about six months.

5499. How many degrees in medicine do you grant annually?—The number varies.

5500. Take the average of five years?—I can give you a return of the numbers that have been granted; this is a return of the number of degrees since 1834 till 1848.

5501. Will you be kind enough to read it?—In 1834, there were 11 degrees granted, and two candidates rejected; in 1835, 14 candidates received a degree, and four were rejected; in 1836, 11 passed, and one was rejected; in 1837, 14 passed, and four were rejected; in 1838, 23 passed, and there was one rejection; in 1839, 28 passed, and five were rejected; in 1840, 24 passed, and seven were rejected; in 1841, 21 passed, and two were rejected; 1842, 34 graduated, and there were two rejections; in 1843, 38 graduated, and three were rejected; in

in 1844, 45 graduated, and eight were rejected; in 1845, the year I believe in which Sir James Graham's Bill was brought in, there were 106 graduated, and there were 22 rejections; in 1846, there were 51 graduated, and eight were rejected; in 1847, 39 graduated, and nine were rejected; in 1848, eight graduated, and four were rejected. This statement was published by Dr. Reid in answer to the evidence that appeared in the public papers by Mr. Lawrence. The return of graduates for 1848 is necessarily incomplete; it includes only the graduates of the first or May term of examination; the second term of examination being in August. Of the four rejected candidates at the last May examination, one was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, one was a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, one was a licentiate of the Dublin Apothecaries' Company, one had no diploma, but had all the preliminary medical education required by the university, and was remitted to his studies for the second time. With regard to the returns from 1834 to 1847, inclusive, it is proper to observe, that the number of candidates passed or rejected in each year were examined not in the same term, but in two several terms, one in May, the other in August. An extraordinary increase in the number of graduations took place, it will be observed, in 1845, in consequence of the introduction of Sir James Graham's second Medical Bill. A similar increase took place in the same year in the number of extra-licentiates in England; and the same extraordinary increase in the number of graduations occurred also at this time in the College of Edinburgh, as appears from the published returns. The number is again sinking back there to its former quiet level, just as at St. Andrew's. I produce the letter of Dr. Reid to Mr. Lawrence, which gives a minute and detailed account of the degrees conferred at St. Andrew's in 1847, and of the testimonials of the candidates. I humbly crave, on the part of the university, and in their justification, that this document be received and admitted in evidence.

LETTER addressed by Dr. *Reid* to Mr. *Lawrence*, regarding part of the Evidence of the latter before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Medical Education; to which is prefixed an Extract from the Evidence referred to.

EXTRACT from Mr. *Lawrence's* EVIDENCE before the Select Committee on Medical Legislation, as given in the "Medical Times" for 6th October 1847.

"——— I should think that it would be very improper to allow a person in possession of a degree from the University of St. Andrew's, which I assume to be a place without a medical school and without an hospital, to practise his profession anywhere; and, if there is to be any law restraining parties from practising, that is a thing which ought to be prevented. I do not think that a St. Andrew's degree, conferred as it is at present, is a proper authority for a party to practise here, or indeed anywhere. Under the terms of the Bill, I consider that a person receiving a degree from St. Andrew's might be competent, so far as the legal power is concerned, to be appointed first physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Guy's or St. George's. There would not be any evidence to my mind, to prove such a person would be a fit candidate for the office of surgeon, or of general practitioner, in the smallest poor-law unions in England. I think that it would not tend to the welfare of the poor to allow persons with such qualification, or rather want of proper qualification, to practise upon the poor. I can see no public advantage to be derived from giving such persons any power of practising in England."

LETTER addressed to *William Lawrence*, Esq., F. R. S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, by Dr. *Reid*.

Sir,

I HAVE just read in the "Medical Times" for the 16th instant, an account which I presume to be correct, of part of your evidence taken before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Medical Legislation. You there make several statements most disparaging to the medical graduates of the University of St. Andrew's; and among other things you assert, that "there would not be any evidence to my mind, to prove such a person (viz. a graduate of St. Andrew's) would be a fit candidate for the office of surgeon, or of general practitioner, in the smallest poor-law unions in England." Now, Sir, permit me to ask, if you have taken the smallest trouble to ascertain what are the qualifications required of the candidates for the degree of M. D. in the University of St. Andrew's, the nature of the examinations, and the number of the rejections? That you have not done so, I do you the justice to believe; for I am infinitely more disposed to infer that an individual of your reputation and character may fall into the error of making reckless and rash assertions, than be guilty of a deliberate attempt to blast the prospects and debase the professional character, of a considerable number of respectable and deserving practitioners in medicine, a large proportion of whom, as will appear in the sequel, are members of the college in which you hold so

A. Alexander, Esq. LL. D.

11 July 1848.

prominent a place. I am convinced, Sir, that I can prove to your entire satisfaction, that your statements on this subject are at total variance with facts; and I think that, after informing yourself better, you will deeply regret that you ever gave utterance to such remarks, without previously inquiring how far they were founded on truth.

It is quite true that the University of St. Andrew's possesses no complete school of medicine, or any hospital, and the only branches of a strictly medical education taught there are anatomy and chemistry; but all that portion of a good medical education which she cannot herself give, she by no means dispenses with, for no one can become a candidate for the degree of M. D. (the only degree in medicine conferred at St. Andrew's) without having satisfactorily proved that he has received a regular medical education in respectable medical schools for at least four complete winter sessions, or three winter and three summer sessions, and attendance at a public hospital, containing not less than 80 beds, for at least 18 months, where clinical lectures are delivered. In proof of this, I need only refer to the various medical almanacks, and to the printed regulations of the university for granting degrees in medicine.

The university has appointed a board of competent examiners, similar to the boards appointed by the royal colleges of surgery and medicine in the three kingdoms, for testing the qualifications of candidates; and no degree is granted without a regular and stringent examination. These regulations have been in force since 1826.

That the board of examiners does its duty to the public and to the university, the following short statistical statement, part of which was published nearly two years ago, and widely circulated, will abundantly prove. In the year 1840, 30 candidates presented themselves for examination, and of these 24 passed, and six, or one out of every five, were rejected. Of the six rejected, four were members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, one was a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and one possessed no diploma, but had all the preliminary qualifications prescribed by the university in their printed regulations.

The university has already made it publicly known, in a series of resolutions unanimously adopted by the Senatus, at a meeting held on the 11th January 1845, and extensively advertized, that, "at the three last examinations, 71 candidates were examined; and of these, 12 or more than one out of every six, were rejected. Of these 71 candidates there were 13 who presented no diploma from any of the licensing boards of the three kingdoms, but who had all the preliminary qualifications required by the university in their published regulations, and six of these, or nearly one-half, were rejected. The other six rejected candidates were all members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, some of them also held the diploma of the London Apothecaries' Company;" and one of them, it might have been mentioned, was remitted to his studies for the second time. Of the whole 71 candidates, 40 were members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, so that rather more than one out of every seven of the members of the college of which you are president, who presented themselves as candidates for the medical degree of the University of St. Andrew's, were deemed unworthy of the honour that you hold so cheap. The statistics of graduation since 1845 would furnish results similar to those previous to that period; but I shall content myself by giving those of the present year. Before doing this, I may mention, that in the August examination of 1846, five licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh presented themselves for examination, and three out of the five were remitted to their studies. These three gentlemen had received their diplomas from the Edinburgh college very shortly before their rejection at St. Andrew's; and one of them was remitted to his studies for the second time, he having presented himself for examination here previous to his successful attempt in Edinburgh. During the present year 49 candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these,

36 were members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.
2 were licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
1 was a licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Dublin.
1 ———————— of the Apothecaries' Company of Ireland.
1 ———————— of the Apothecaries' Company of London.
1 ———————— of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
1 was a native of Germany, who had studied medicine for four years in Halle, where he had graduated.
6 had no diploma, but had the qualifications prescribed by the University in their printed regulations.

49

Of the 36 candidates who were members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, seven, or nearly one in every five, were rejected; and one of the rejected was a surgeon, and another an assistant-surgeon, in the navy. More than one-half of the candidates belonging to the London College were also licentiates of the London Apothecaries' Company. One of the two licentiates of the Edinburgh Royal College, who also possessed the diploma of the London Apothecaries' Company; two of the six who held no diploma, and the licentiate of the Dublin Apothecaries' Company, were also rejected. Out of the whole 49 candidates, 11, or rather more than one out of every five, were remitted to their studies.

If, then, according to your recorded testimony, graduates of the University of St. Andrew's "are unfit to practise their profession anywhere," what must be your opinion of the professional

fessional qualifications of the members of the college over which you preside, seeing that one out of every five or six of them is rejected when they become candidates for the diploma of the University of St. Andrew's? The bitterest enemy of the Royal College of Surgeons would not have ventured to slander its members in the manner you have thoughtlessly done, in your endeavours to injure the reputation of the University of St. Andrew's.

I could readily adduce, in evidence of the respectability and professional standing of the members of the board of examiners for this university, the names of gentlemen now occupying medical chairs in the other three Scottish Universities, and of one holding a high place in one of the Universities of London, who acted as examiners before they received their present appointments; and it would be equally easy to mention the names of professors in established universities, and others occupying the foremost ranks as physicians and surgeons, who hold the diploma of this university, had I not said more than enough to satisfy you that you have most unjustly, and I have no doubt unwittingly, aspersed the professional attainments of the graduates of St. Andrew's, and that they are entitled to reparation at your hands.

I have the honour to,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
John Reid, M. D.
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy in the University of St. Andrew's.

St. Andrew's, Oct. 23, 1847.

5502. Did the gentlemen who were rejected pass subsequently?—A few, I believe, passed subsequently, when they appeared on a second examination; but some of those who appeared on the second examination, were rejected after that second examination, being members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

5503. Do you know how many were rejected, and never passed at all by you during the period which the term here embraces?—I do not know; I have not a return of those numbers.

5503*. But many of those who were rejected in the first instance passed subsequently?—There were several who passed subsequently, and others, after being examined a second time, were remitted to their studies again: then I ought to mention, that besides those that were examined and rejected, there were a number of candidates whom the university did not admit to an examination, because they did not come up to the standard which they required—a very considerable number every year. The greater proportion of those rejected on examination do not present themselves a second time for re-examination.

5504. Has your curriculum of education been changed of late years?—It has not been changed materially since 1826, I believe.

5505. Have you any hospital in St. Andrew's?—No; but we require certificates of attendance for at least 18 months in an hospital containing not fewer than 80 beds.

5506. What length of residence do you require in the university?—We require no residence of any kind in the university; we require that candidates produce certificates of having gone through a complete course of medical study according to our prescribed curriculum.

5507. What is paid when a degree is granted?—The price of a diploma is 25 *l.* 3 *s.*, including the Government stamp, which is 10 *l.* 3 *s.* As to the list I have given in, I will state, in order to explain what may appear to be a discrepancy between the statement I have made and Dr. Reid's letter to Mr. Lawrence, that I have received this morning a communication from the clerk of the university, stating that, "In the list furnished to you of the graduates passed and rejected, which you got from me previous to your departure for London, I forgot to mention that Mr. ———, a Syrian, examined by the Senatus in 1847, was declared by the examinators unfit to receive the diploma of M. D., and the Senatus, on other grounds, gave him the honorary title of M. D.; and Mr. ———, examined in August, got no further than the Latin examination, he could not get through it, and retired; these two ought to have been mentioned in the rejected list." I have farther to explain, "that Dr. ———, a Syrian, passed the College of Surgeons in London, was a man about the middle period of life, and brought very high testimonials as to his general abilities and exertions in the promotion of education in Syria. It was on these grounds, and not on the possession of medical knowledge, that the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him, as is stated in his diploma. The other gentleman, Mr. ———, was rejected on the ground of his not knowing Latin; he was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and a surgeon in the navy." I mention this, that no

A. Alexander, Esq. LL. D.

31 July 1848.

apparent discrepancy may appear between the list as stated by me, and that furnished by Dr. Reid in his letter to Mr. Lawrence. It is proper to explain, that according to the regulations of the university, the honorary degree of medicine is bestowed only on highly distinguished individuals, and conferred unsolicited, and free of expense.

5507.* How is the graduation fee appropriated?—The three examiners, who are selected from lecturers on some branch of medical science in Edinburgh or Glasgow, in general two from Edinburgh and one from Glasgow, receive each a guinea. Dr. Reid, the Medical Professor, receives two guineas for each degree; Mr. Connell, the Professor of Chemistry, a gentleman whose love of science early induced him to relinquish the bar, and devote himself to the study of chemistry, and of high reputation as a chemical analyst, receives 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; the whole emolument of his professorship does not exceed 150*l.* a year, including what he receives from the graduations. The apparatus fund receives 1*l.* 6*s.*; it is a fund for supplying apparatus to the natural philosophy, mathematical, chemical and other classes. The Government stamp, I have mentioned, is 10*l.* 3*s.*; the engraving of the diploma costs 1*s.*; the clerk of the university receives 3*s.* for each diploma; and the arch-beadle, 5*s.* 6*d.*; the balance, amounting to 6*l.* 8*s.*, constitutes almost the only fund that we have for the support of the university library. There is no other individual that receives anything from the graduation fee, than those I have mentioned; the balance is applied for repairing the library, binding the books, paying the librarian, and defraying all the other expenses incident to maintaining a very numerous and increasing collection of books. It may be proper to add, that formerly the Professor of Natural Philosophy received a guinea or a guinea-and-a-half from each graduation fee; and that the Professors of Moral Philosophy, Logic and Latin, each received a trifling sum, 2*s.* 6*d.* or so, in lieu, it is supposed, of what would have been due to them if the candidate had taken his degree in arts; but these payments were gradually done away when new incumbents succeeded to the professorships referred to, and they are now all abolished. The change was introduced when Dr. Anderson was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy. Dr. Nicoll, I think, was then Principal of the United College.

5508. Then, in fact, residence is not one of the essential conditions of your curriculum?—It is not a condition at all; we receive to examination candidates who have not attended St. Andrew's, provided they bring satisfactory evidence of having gone through a complete medical education. It has been objected to the curriculum of St. Andrew's, that from candidates for a medical degree it requires no attendance on any of the classes there taught. The fact is admitted, nay, is published by the university. But it is proper to observe, that by far the greater number of candidates are practitioners of some standing, who could not quit their practice and resume their studies even for a single session; and who therefore, but for the more open and liberal system of St. Andrew's, would be altogether precluded from the highest honours of their profession, however eminent they might be. For instance, Dr. Jenner owed his degree to the University of St. Andrew's. Besides, provided the candidates have gone through the required course of study, and are subjected to a rigorous examination, it seems altogether immaterial in what school, or under what teachers they have gained the requisite knowledge. The system pursued in the other colleges is more profitable, doubtless, to the professor; that of St. Andrew's is more advantageous to the student, for it leaves him perfectly free to seek for medical knowledge in the most celebrated schools, and in these schools under the most eminent teachers. The other mode which is cried up, it is difficult to know why, is a relique of the old exclusive monopolizing system, under which the testimonials of the most distinguished private lecturers in Edinburgh or Glasgow were not received or acknowledged by the universities. In like manner, what does it signify, beyond St. Andrew's itself, that it has no hospital, if the curriculum of study require, as it does, due attendance in one containing not less than 80 beds. In fact, is it not better for the public that candidates for a medical degree should have attended a hospital in London, rather than one in St. Andrew's, had such existed, or than one even in Edinburgh.

5509. Do the examiners constitute a single Board?—They do constitute a single Board, but they divide themselves into tables to examine the candidates.

5510. How many examiners sit during the examination of candidates?—Five examiners, exclusive of the examiner in Latin.

5511. Have

5511. Have you been present at an examination for a medical degree?—Yes, frequently.

5512. It is not a part of your duty it is presumed?—It is considered a part of my duty.

5513. But is it part of your duty?—It is my duty, and that of every other member of the university; I generally attend; when absent, I rely upon the examiners, the Rector of the university, and my other colleagues, that the examinations will be duly conducted. I have implicit confidence in their honour and integrity.

5514. As a member of the university?—Yes.

5515. But you take no part in the examination?—Not in general.

5516. Do you take part in the examination in any way?—No, except in the Latin examination; I endeavour however to form a judgment on the appearance that the candidates make under examination, which, I believe, any educated man of ordinary intelligence may do.

5517. Have you a printed copy of your curriculum here?—I have two, printed at different times; there is no date to either, but I shall be able to supply the defect; one of them was printed before 1840, because the name of Dr. Briggs, who died in July 1840, appears in it as Professor of Medicine; the other was printed subsequently, because, in place of the name of Dr. Briggs, that of his successor, Dr. Reid, appears in the list of the professors. The curriculum and regulations adopted by the university in 1826, extracted from the minutes of the university, and duly authenticated, I now produce, and crave that it may be entered on the record, as part of my evidence.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, 25 February 1826.

Sederunt, Principal Haldane; Vice-Rector, Principal Nicoll; Drs. Hunks, J. Hunks, Ferrie, Jackson, Briggs; Messrs. Alexander, Duncan, Baird and Dr. Chalmers.

The committee appointed on the 11th instant to draw up and submit to the meeting regulations regarding the other matters referred to in that minute, gave in the following report:—

1. No degree shall be conferred on an absent candidate.

2. The candidate must produce a satisfactory certificate that he is upwards of 21 years of age, and that he is of unexceptionable moral character.

3. The candidate, if he is not in possession of a diploma as A. M., must produce certificates of his having had a liberal and classical education, and be ready to undergo an examination as to his proficiency in classical literature by a committee of the university, or by the Senatus Academicus.

4. The candidate must produce certificates that he has attended in some university or celebrated school of medicine, for at least four complete sessions, during four years, the following branches of medical education:—

Anatomy and Surgery.	The theory of Physic.
Practical Anatomy, or private dissections.	The practice of Physic.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.
Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy.	

Botany and clinical lectures delivered by professors or accredited medical officers on the cases of the sick in a large public hospital. (It is not meant that the candidate shall have attended more than two or three of the above-mentioned medical classes during one session.)

5. The candidate must bring certificates of his having attended the daily visitations of the physicians and surgeons of such hospital for at least six months' a-year during two different years.

6. If the candidate shall have so far satisfied the university, the Rector shall be requested to fix a day for his examination by the medical and other professors on all the branches of medical science; and provided this examination shall satisfy the Senatus Academicus, the candidate shall have delivered to him a medical case or cases, with questions subjoined, which questions he must answer in writing, and defend his answers before the members of the university.

7. The whole proceedings shall then be submitted to the consideration of the Senatus Academicus, and if they are satisfied, the degree of M. D. shall be conferred on the candidate by the Rector, in the hall of the public library.

Such are the regulations suggested by the committee to the university to be observed in all ordinary cases. When, however, the candidate, possessed of a surgeon's diploma from Edinburgh, London, Dublin or Glasgow, shall have been in regular practice for some years, or when he shall have been appointed and have acted as surgeon in his Majesty's Navy or Army, or to the forces or ships of the East India Company, a three years' attendance on the above-mentioned courses of medicine, and one year's attendance on a public hospital, shall be deemed sufficient to rank him as entitled to be examined.

A. Alexander, Esq. LL.D.

11 July 1848.

Further,—It is desirable that all candidates communicate by letter with the medical professor, and send him a list of the certificates he means to produce, before he repairs to St. Andrew's for examination; this may prevent disappointment, delay and expense to the candidate.

8. The university reserves to itself the power to confer honorary degrees in medicine on highly distinguished individuals, who cannot be expected to comply with the above regulations, but every such honorary degree shall be conferred unsolicited, and free of expense.

The meeting resolved, in terms of the above report; and it is determined, that the different articles contained in it shall in future be the law of the university on the subject.

Extracted from the Minutes of the University of St. Andrew's, by

James M'Bean, Clerk.

The curriculum and regulations thus adopted, were afterwards, it is believed, on the suggestion of Dr. Briggs and the other examiners, somewhat modified, but in what year is not known. The medified curriculum in print, marked No. 1, is now produced, and I crave, on the part of the university, that it may be admitted in evidence.

(No. 1.)

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

Lord Viscount Melville, Chancellor; Sir David Brewster, Rector.

United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard.

Sir David Brewster, LL.D., F.R.S.L. & E. Principal.

PROFESSORS.

Andrew Alexander, A.M. - -	Greek.
James Hunter, LL.D. - - -	Logic and Rhetoric.
Adam Anderson, LL.D., F.R.S.E. -	Natural Philosophy.
George Cook, D.D., F.R.S.E. - -	Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.
Thomas Gillespie, LL.D. - -	Humanity.
William Ferrie, D.D. - - -	Civil History.
Thomas Duncan, A.M. - -	Mathematics.
Robert Briggs, M.D. - - -	Anatomy, Medicine and Chemistry.

St. Mary's, or New College.

Robert Haldane, D.D., Principal.

PROFESSORS.

Thomas T. Jackson - - -	Divinity.
George Buist, D.D. - - -	Church History and Divinity.
William Tennant, A.M. - -	Oriental Languages.
James Hunter, LL.D. - - -	Secretary.
Rev. James M'Bean - - -	Librarian.

Board of Examiners for Degrees in Medicine.

Thomas Gillespie, LL.D., Professor of Humanity.
Robert Briggs, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Medicine and Chemistry.
J. Argyll Robertson, M.D., F.R.S.E., Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and Lecturer on Surgery, Edinburgh.
Alex. J. Hannay, M.D., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and Professor of the Practice of Physic, Andersonian University, Glasgow.
Alex. J. Lizars, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Lecturer on Anatomy, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

Regulations for granting Medical Degrees.

The Senatus Academicus having taken into their serious consideration the mode of conferring degrees in medicine, and with the view of requiring from candidates for that honourable distinction a course of study calculated to prepare for the full and enlightened discharge of their professional duties, and of affording to the public the most ample security that no degree will be conferred until it has been ascertained, by a minute and scrupulous examination, conducted by the Professor of Medicine, in conjunction with other distinguished members of the medical profession, being resident fellows of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen or Dublin, that the candidates have suitably profited by attending the prescribed classes and hospitals, and are in every respect qualified to practice with advantage to the community, have adopted the following regulations:

The

The candidate must be of unexceptionable moral character, and before being admitted to examination must subscribe a declaration that he is 21 years of age.

The candidate must have had a liberal and classical education, and if he be not in the possession of the degree of A.M., must be ready to undergo an examination as to his proficiency in the Latin language.

The candidate must produce certificates that he has regularly attended lectures delivered by Professors in some university, or by resident fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen or Dublin, for at least four complete winter sessions, or three winter and three summer sessions, on the following branches:

1. Anatomy - - - - - - 2 courses of six months each.
2. Practical Anatomy - - 12 months.
3. Theory of Medicine or Physiology - 1 course of six months.
4. Chemistry - - - - - 1 - ditto.
5. Practical Chemistry - - - 1 course of three months.
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy - 1 course of six months.
7. Surgery - - - - - - 1 - ditto.
8. Clinical Surgery - - - - 1 - ditto.
9. Practice of Medicine - - - 1 - ditto.
10. Clinical Medicine - - - - 1 - ditto.
11. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children - - - - 1 course of three months.
12. An apprenticeship, or six months' attendance in the shop of an Apothecary, or in the Laboratory of a Public Hospital or Dispensary.
13. Attendance at a Public Hospital, containing not less than 80 beds, for at least 18 months.

These regulations will be invariably observed, except when the candidates are possessed of a surgeon's diploma from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen or Dublin, in which case they have merely to present their diploma, previous to their examination for M. D.

The university has fixed two periods during the year for the examination of candidates—the first Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in August.

Every candidate for the degree of M. D. must communicate with the Professor of Medicine in this university, personally, or by letter, and furnish him with a list of the certificates he intends to produce, 14 days before the stated period of examination.

Each candidate, after he shall have afforded sufficient evidence to the university as to his course of study, and paid the fee of graduation (25 *l.* 3 *s.*), will be admitted to examination, which must be conducted before the Senatus Academicus, or a committee of that body.

The examination will be conducted in the following order:

1. Latin.
2. Anatomy.
3. Physiology.
4. Chemistry.
5. Pharmacy.
6. Materia Medica.
7. Surgery.
8. Practice of Physic.
9. Midwifery.

The whole proceedings shall be submitted to the consideration of the Senatus Academicus by the examiners. Should the university be satisfied, the degree will be conferred on the candidate by the Rector, in the hall of the public library of the university, and the diploma will be signed by the members of the university and the examiners.

Should any candidate be found unqualified, he will be remitted to his studies till the next period for conferring degrees; and when he again presents himself, he will be required to produce satisfactory evidence that he has been diligently engaged during the interval in improving himself, and, if possible, attending additional lectures.

In the event of the candidate being remitted to his studies, he shall forfeit 5 *l.* of the graduation fee; which, however, will be accounted for to him when he passes his examinations successfully at a subsequent trial.

Candidates desirous of further information, may communicate personally, or by letter, with Dr. Briggs, Professor of Medicine, St. Andrew's, or Dr. Lizars, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, No. 1, Surgeons' Square, Edinburgh.

The regulations were, after the death of Dr. Briggs, again slightly altered by the advice of Dr. Reid and the other examiners, while the curriculum of study remained as before. It is now produced in print, marked No. 2, and on the part of the university, I respectfully crave that it be received and admitted in evidence.

A. Alexander, Esq. LL. D.

11 July 1848.

(No. 2.)

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

Lord Viscount Melville, Chancellor; Robert Haldane, D. D., Rector.

United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard.

Sir David Brewster, LL.D., F.R.SS. L. & E. Principal.

PROFESSORS.

Andrew Alexander, A.M. - -	Greek.
James Hunter, LL.D. - - -	Logic and Rhetoric.
Adam Anderson, LL.D., F.R.S.E. -	Natural Philosophy.
George Cook, D.D., F.R.S.E. -	Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.
William Pyper, LL.D. - - -	Humanity.
William Ferrie, D.D. - - -	Civil History.
Thomas Duncan, A.M. - -	Mathematics.
John Reid, M.D. - - - -	Anatomy and Medicine.
Arthur Connell, F.R.S.E. - -	Chemistry.

St. Mary's, or New College.

Robert Haldane, D.D., Principal.

PROFESSORS.

Thomas T. Jackson - - -	Divinity.
George Buist, D.D. - - -	Church History and Divinity.
William Tennant, A.M. - -	Oriental Languages.
James Hunter, LL.D. - - -	Secretary.

Rev. James M'Bean, A.M., Librarian.

Board of Examiners for Degrees in Medicine.

William Pyper, LL.D., Professor of Humanity.
John Reid, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Medicine.
Arthur Connell, F.R.S.E., Professor of Chemistry.
David Skae, F.R.C.S.E., Lecturer on Forensic Medicine.
J. Argyll Robertson, M.D., F.R.S.E., Lecturer on Surgery, Edinburgh.
Alex. J. Hannay, M.D., F.F.P. & S., and Professor of the Practice of Physic, Andersonian University, Glasgow.

Regulations for granting Medical Degrees.

The Senatus Academicus, having taken into their serious consideration the mode of conferring degrees in medicine, and with the view of requiring from candidates for that honourable distinction a course of study calculated to prepare for the full and enlightened discharge of their professional duties, and of affording to the public the most ample security that no degree will be conferred until it has been ascertained, by a minute and scrupulous examination, conducted by the Professors of Medicine and Chemistry, in conjunction with other distinguished members of the medical profession, being resident fellows of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen or Dublin, that the candidates have suitably profited by attending the prescribed classes and hospitals, and are in every respect qualified to practise with advantage to the community, have adopted the following regulations:

The candidate must produce evidence of unexceptionable moral character, and before being admitted to examination must subscribe a declaration that he is 21 years of age.

The candidate must have had a liberal and classical education, and if he be not in the possession of the degree of A.M., must be ready to undergo an examination as to his proficiency in the Latin language.

The candidate must produce certificates that he has regularly attended lectures delivered by professors in some university, or by resident fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen or Dublin, for at

at least four complete winter sessions, or three winter and three summer sessions, on the following branches:

1. Anatomy	2	courses of six months each.
2. Practical Anatomy	12	months.
3. Theory of Medicine or Physiology	1	course of six months.
4. Chemistry	1	ditto.
5. Practical Chemistry	1	course of three months.
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy	1	course of six months.
7. Surgery	1	ditto.
8. Clinical Medicine	1	ditto.
9. Practice of Medicine	1	ditto.
10. Clinical Surgery	1	ditto.
11. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children	1	course of three months.

12. An apprenticeship, or six months' attendance in the shop of an Apothecary, or in the Laboratory of a Public Hospital or Dispensary.
13. Attendance at a Public Hospital, containing not less than 80 beds, for at least 18 months.

These regulations will be invariably observed, except when the candidates are possessed of a surgeon's diploma or license from the Colleges of London, Edinburgh or Dublin, or the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or a license from the Apothecaries' Company, in which case they have merely to present such diploma or license previous to their examination for M. D.

The university has fixed two periods during the year for the examination of candidates,—the first Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in August.

Each candidate, after he shall have afforded sufficient evidence to the university as to his course of study, and paid the fee of graduation (25*l.* 3*s.*) will be admitted to examination, which must be conducted before the Senatus Academicus.

The degree will be conferred on successful candidates by the Rector, in the hall of the public library of the university, and the diplomas will be signed by the members of the university and the examiners.

Should any candidate be found unqualified, he will be remitted to his studies till the next period for conferring degrees; and when he again presents himself, he will be required to produce satisfactory evidence that he has been diligently engaged during the interval in improving himself, and, if possible, attending additional lectures.

In the event of the candidate being remitted to his studies, he shall forfeit 5*l.* of the graduation fee, which, however, will be accounted for to him when he passes his examination successfully at a subsequent trial.

Every candidate for the degree of M. D. is requested to communicate with the Professor of Medicine in this university, personally, or by letter, and to furnish him with a list of the certificates he intends to produce, 14 days before the stated period of examination.

Candidates desirous of further information may communicate personally, or by letter, with the Rev. James M'Bean, Librarian, or any of the examiners.

The members of the University of St. Andrew's are by no means adverse to a more extended medical curriculum; on the contrary, they think that in the circumstances of the country, when the medical profession is everywhere glutted, a considerable extension may properly, as well as safely be adopted. They are of opinion that all students, whether designed to be physicians, surgeons or general practitioners, should be educated, at least medically, up to the same high standard, because all branches of medical knowledge and practice are mutually dependent, and run one into the other; because the pure surgeon, or even the oculist ought to be acquainted with the medical conditions involved more or less in every case that falls under his peculiar treatment; because the general practitioner must, in the generality of cases, rely on his own resources; because the plea that the physician ought to be educated higher, in order that he may be enabled "*in extremis*," in reality tells also the other way, since, if the general practitioner were educated as he ought to be, his patients, it may be presumed, would seldom be reduced "*ad extremas*," so as to fall into the hands of the pure physician; because, in cases of great and sudden emergency, such as sudden attacks of disease, when medical treatment must be prompt and decisive, the general practitioner ought to be sufficiently well informed and skilful to act for himself, else the patient's life will probably be lost, before the aid of the physician can be obtained; and, finally, because the wealthy can always command the highest professional skill, and it seems therefore more peculiarly incumbent on the Legislature to provide that the health and lives of the poor shall be not less ably and vigilantly guarded. The members of the University of St. Andrew's believe, moreover, that they represent the sentiments of the faculties of arts in the several universities, when they state it as being their opinion, that the degree of M.D. should be con-

A. Alexander, Esq. LL. D.

11 July 1848.

ferred only on candidates who have taken the degree of M. A. or who pass an examination in science and literature, that would entitle them to that academical honour.

5518. There is no preliminary examinatio n upon the matriculation?—There is an examination in Latin.

5519. A matriculation examination?—There is no matri culation examination.

5520. The examination in Latin is instituted at the same time as the professional examination?—Yes.

5521. On the same day?—It is preliminary; they first pass that examination, before they are admitted to the medical examination.

5522. On the same day?—Yes.

5523. How long does the whole examination generally last?—The Latin examination I have stated is preliminary; the candidate is required to translate a passage of some author, generally the "Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ" of Dr. Gregory, and thereafter to answer such grammatical or syntactical questions as may be proposed. In the medical examination, each candidate is required to write a prescription in Latin, such as for a diuretic or a sudorific mixture, with the dose, &c. The candidates, in the course of their examination, are requested to point out the anatomical position of parts on the skeleton, and to name substances of the materia medica placed before them. Each examiner takes in general for examination the branch of medical science which is the subject of his own prelections. The Professor of Anatomy examines on anatomy and physiology; the Professor of Chemistry, on chemistry and pharmacy, including tests for poisons; Dr. Argyll Robertson, who has long lectured on the subject, and was for several years in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, on surgery; Dr. Bennett who lectures in Edinburgh on the practice of physic, and is pathologist to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, on the practice of medicine and on materia medica; and Dr. Anderson, Professor of Medicine in the Andersonian University of Glasgow, on the practice of physic and midwifery. In regard to the length of the examination, each candidate is examined at each table in succession, about a quarter of an hour; and in the great majority of cases, the examiners can discover, even before the expiry of this time, whether the candidate is or is not well qualified on the subjects of examination. If this appear doubtful, the candidate is subjected to a second examination, or his examination is prolonged.

5524. So that the examination in reality may not occupy more than a quarter of an hour?—It may not occupy more than a quarter of an hour on each subject.

5525. How much is the minimum for each candidate?—As the examination is divided into six tables, carried on simultaneously, it must occupy rather more than an hour and a half for each candidate, because it seldom happens that the examiners can finish each his examination within a quarter of an hour, although they endeavour to do so. The University of St. Andrew's, however, have no objection whatever to lengthen the examination, if it be thought that additional security would thus be given for the due qualification of graduates. They have adopted the mode in use in consequence of being assured by the examiners that it was amply sufficient in most cases to test the qualifications of the candidates, and that they could and would lengthen the examination in doubtful cases. As to ensuring equality of attainment at different schools, or even in the same school of medicine, the idea is quite visionary, because you can have neither equality of capacity and industry among the pupils, nor equality of ability and efficiency in the teachers and the examiners. All that can be done, or should be attempted, is to enforce in the several medical schools a uniform and high curriculum of study, and make provision that the examination upon it should be impartial, full and searching. In regard to the strictness and faithfulness of the examination at St. Andrew's, these are attested: 1. By the number and character of the rejected candidates, among whom are not a few who had successfully passed examination at the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England and Edinburgh, and the Apothecaries' Company, London: 2. By the high character and eminence of many of the St. Andrew's graduates, several of whom have been and now are professors in the universities of England and Scotland; and others deservedly enjoy a high reputation as general practitioners: 3. By the high character of the examiners, who are well known and esteemed lecturers on one or other of the branches of medical art or science: and 4. By the fact that the examiners have little or no interest in

passing

passing unqualified persons, because they receive the same fee for examination, whether the candidate pass or not.

It may be observed here, that though members of the Royal College of Surgeons, who have been many years in practice, are not unfrequently rejected at St. Andrew's, yet the rejections are more numerous among those who have lately passed as surgeons. The following is a list of members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, with the dates of their diplomas, who have been rejected at St. Andrew's, since 4th May 1847 :—

Mr. ——	-	-	-	diploma	dated	1840.		
Mr. ——	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1847.	
Mr. ——	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1847.	
Mr. ——	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1840.	
Mr. ——	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1841.	
Mr. ——	-	-	-	not stated.				
Mr. ——	-	-	-	diploma	dated	1845.		

The names can be furnished if required.

It has been asked, indeed, if it be not exactly to be expected that members of the Royal College of Surgeons should be rejected at St. Andrew's, seeing that the candidates were examined for the surgeon's diploma only, on their surgical knowledge, since with very few exceptions, however, candidates intend to practise, or actually do practise as general practitioners, and consequently have more to do with medical than with surgical cases, the University of St. Andrew's must be of considerable service to the public, by testing their qualifications in medicine as well as surgery. The fact, however, is that the greater number of those candidates who have the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, have passed an examination on medicine at the Apothecaries' Company; the licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh are examined on medicine as well as on surgery; and the examiners concur in stating, that the candidates who are well acquainted with anatomy and surgery, are in general the best informed on medical subjects; and that almost all the rejected candidates who possessed the diploma of the Royal Colleges of England and Edinburgh were found deficient (at least according to the standard of the examiners) in anatomy and surgery, as well as in physic. In desiring me to make these observations, the members of the University of St. Andrew's are very far from seeking to disparage the character of those gentlemen who hold the diploma of the College of Surgeons, either of London, Dublin, Edinburgh or Glasgow, they desire only to vindicate the rectitude and purity of their own procedure, which has been impeached; and they bear willing testimony to the general respectability of the candidates of this description who pass examination at St. Andrew's, and to the distinguished eminence of not a few of them.

5526. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Is the examination altogether *vivâ voce*, or are there questions put in writing?—The examination in general is *vivâ voce*. To those who are practically acquainted with both modes of examination, written and oral, it is well known that one conducted in writing cannot be carried over the same extent of subject in the same time as one conducted orally, and cannot be rendered equally close and searching. The examination may very easily be made longer, and yet not be more stringent. The examiner, who can often detect at a glance the candidate's weak points, may at his pleasure, either press them or give them the go-bye. Perhaps, therefore, a due blending of the two modes of examination is preferable.

5527. Is the Latin examination in writing?—Yes; and part of the medical examination also, as I have before stated.

5528. Mr. *Wakley.*] Is any thesis written?—No.

5529. After the candidate has obtained your diploma, what rights does he derive in consequence of the possession of it?—He has all the rights that other medical graduates possess in Scotland, but no rights in England, I believe, as by the state of the law at present he is not entitled to practise in England.

5530. Having your degree, is he entitled to admission into the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, without undergoing any other examination?—I should presume so.

5531. What is his title on admission?—Every graduate of the Scotch universities is entitled to admission into the College of Physicians of Edinburgh

A. Alexander, Esq., LL.D.

11 July 1848.

as a licentiate or fellow, by ballot, on applying, without examination: there is no limitation of practice in Scotland; all graduates begin as general practitioners.

5532. At what age do you grant a degree?—They must be 21.

5533. Have you held any communication with the University of Edinburgh relative to the proposals which have been made here regarding medical legislation?—No, nor they with us; I believe the University of Edinburgh have been extremely anxious to suppress the right of the University of St. Andrew's to confer medical degrees. An article on the proposed Medical Reform Bill introduced by Sir James Graham, in 1845, appeared in the Edinburgh Review, containing various unfounded aspersions on the University of St. Andrew's, relative to their system of medical graduation. The university published a reply, refuting the statements of the article, and challenging the writer to substantiate his averments. No answer was attempted. I now produce the reply published by the university, and crave, in their name, to have it recorded as part of my evidence.

At a Meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrews', held on the 11th of January 1845, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved,

1. That the Senatus have seen with astonishment, in an article on the proposed Medical Reform Bill in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, various unfounded aspersions on the University of St. Andrew's, relative to their system of medical graduation.

2. That the Senatus find it there asserted, that "rejected or despairing candidates of Edinburgh or of other schools, find a ready outlet at St. Andrew's." To such an allegation the Senatus give an indignant and peremptory denial, and assert that it could only have proceeded from ignorance or wilful perversion of the truth. They call upon the Reviewer to adduce evidence that rejected or despairing candidates of other schools obtain medical degrees at St. Andrew's; and, in the meantime, they beg to make the following statement of facts relative to their present system of graduation, followed since 1826, which they conceive sufficient to prove, first, that so far from rejected candidates of other schools having been passed at St. Andrew's, the admitted licentiates of other medical boards have frequently been rejected at St. Andrew's; and, secondly, that the number and character of the rejections have been such as to establish, that the system of examination there followed, instead of being insufficient, as is alleged, must necessarily be of a very rigorous and searching nature.

For several years after the Senatus instituted the present regulations for granting degrees in medicine, one out of every five candidates was remitted to his studies. Of late, the candidates who have presented themselves have been of a superior order, but still the average number of those remitted to their studies within the last 11 years, has been nearly one out of every seven. At the last examination five out of 28, or nearly one in five were remitted to their studies; and one of them, who held the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and who had been several years in practice, was remitted to his studies for the second time.

At the last three examinations, 71 candidates were examined, and of these, 12, or rather more than one out of every six, were rejected. Of these 71, there were 13 who presented no diploma from any of the licensing medical boards of the three kingdoms, but who possessed all the preliminary qualifications prescribed by the university in their published regulations, and six of these, or nearly one-half, were rejected. The other six rejected candidates were all members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and some also held the diploma of the London Apothecaries' Company. Of the whole 71 candidates, 40 were members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, 13 were members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; four were licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company, and one a licentiate of the Faculty of Surgeons and Physicians of Glasgow. From this statement it appears, that only a small number of the candidates did not already possess all the legal qualifications for practising the medical profession; and as out of those who had not passed some other licensing board, nearly one-half were rejected, it will be seen how much encouragement is held out to the rejected and despairing candidates of other schools.

In the year 1840, 30 candidates appeared, and of these, 24 passed, and six were rejected. Of the six rejected, four were members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, one was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and one possessed no diploma.

A great proportion of the candidates who present themselves, have been for several years in practice, and many of them have already risen to eminence in their profession. The Senatus therefore confidently challenge any of the Scottish Universities to adduce more satisfactory evidence than the above, of caution and discretion in the exercise of their privileges. The reason that so many candidates resort to St. Andrew's, is not that the university does not insist upon an ample and efficient course of education, and a thorough and severe examination, but because she dispenses with some of the regulations of other universities, such as a residence, for one year at least, in the particular university granting the degree, which may be of pecuniary advantage to the professors of that university without necessarily rendering the qualifications of the candidates more complete.

3. That

3. That the Senatus are at a loss to conceive how so unfounded and scandalous a statement, as that "a traffic in degrees continues to be carried on in the University of St. Andrew's" should have been admitted into the pages of the Edinburgh Review. If the taking of moderate fees from candidates constitutes a traffic in degrees, then it is believed that there is no university in the United Kingdom, and least of all that of Edinburgh, which does not carry on such a traffic; and if the extent of the traffic is estimated by the amount of such fees, they doubt not that their traffic is exceeded by that of others of those institutions. But when it is considered that the indispensable condition of obtaining medical honours at the University of St. Andrew's is the passing a very stringent examination, it must be evident that the allegation of traffic in such honours, as directed against St. Andrew's, is entirely unfounded.

4. That the Senatus firmly believe that their medical graduates, since the present system of examination was introduced in 1826, will bear a comparison in point of professional knowledge with those of any other academical body in the United Kingdom. Their regulations secure the object of the candidates having enjoyed a regular medical education in respectable medical schools; and their stringent examination establishes that every successful candidate must have duly benefited by that education. Farther, a large proportion of their candidates have had an advantage of which those of some academical bodies cannot boast; viz. a very considerable practical knowledge of their profession. The Senatus therefore feel satisfied that their ancient academical privilege is exercised with at least as much advantage to the public at large as that of any other institution in the United Kingdom.

5. That with the view of giving the utmost publicity to their refutation of the calumnies referred to, the Senatus direct these resolutions to be printed and extensively circulated, along with copies of their graduation regulations, throughout the United Kingdom, and further, that the resolutions be inserted in some of the leading public prints.

Signed, in the name and by the authority of the University, by

Robert Haldane, Rector.

It is understood that the medical professors in the University of Edinburgh view with jealousy the appointment of private lecturers in their city to be examiners in the University of St. Andrew's, while others have objected that this university has acted *ultra vires* and illegally, in assuming extrinsic examiners. The members of the university, however, are not aware of any law or statute which precludes them from adopting the services of these eminent individuals, if it appear to them that the public will benefit thereby. It has been pretended that such a measure is a tacit admission of their own incompetency to fulfil the duty. Were this even admitted, it can scarcely be matter of reproach against the university, that in the exercise of an ancient privilege which legally belongs to them, they have not suffered a sentiment of false pride to interfere with the duty which they owe to the public. The sole question, after all, with which the public are concerned is, whether the duty is well performed or not; but the allegation is not admitted, and the inference is not logical. The expedient has been adopted to give a feeling of greater security and confidence to the public, and at the same time a character of higher eminence to the medical degrees of the university.

5534. Would the University of St. Andrew's sustain, in your opinion, a considerable loss by being deprived of the privilege of granting degrees in medicine?—The two professorships of anatomy and chemistry, the apparatus fund of the united college, and the fund for keeping in repair and otherwise supporting the university library, would all, doubtless, sustain a considerable loss; the funds referred to would, in fact, be annihilated, unless the loss were compensated by the justice and liberality of Parliament.

5535. Which of the medical classes is usually the largest?—The chemistry is usually the largest.

5536. Which is the next?--The physiology; perhaps the physiology is larger than the chemistry, because most of the students in divinity attend this class.

5537. With the exception of that part of your curriculum which relates to practical instruction in an hospital, how many of your students do you apprehend receive the whole of their medical education in your university?—The number attending anatomy is very small, about 10 on an average; but owing to their small number, the students enjoy very considerable advantages in studying anatomy; but I attended the anatomical lectures of Professor Jeffray, in Glasgow, and of Dr. Barclay, a private lecturer of eminence in Edinburgh; I have also attended the lectures of Dr. Reid, our anatomical professor, and therefore think myself competent to give an opinion, and I should say that the students of anatomy in St. Andrew's enjoy peculiar advantages, because they see the subject, they are close to it, and can scarcely fail to have a most accurate notion of the parts demonstrated.

A. Alexander, Esq., LL.D.

11 July 1848.

5538. If those advantages are so striking, how do you account for the class being so small?—Because St. Andrew's supplies only one year of a medical curriculum, and students will naturally resort to the larger universities, where they have an opportunity of attending a greater number of classes, and perhaps enjoy other advantages.

5539. You are aware, that in all the universities and colleges, the study of anatomy is particularly enforced, in order to examination for the medical degree?—Yes.

5540. Then if your university presents such extraordinary advantages for that study, how is it that your class is so very small?—The students elsewhere are probably not aware, perhaps have never once thought of the superior advantages to be enjoyed under a competent teacher, with a small manageable class; they follow the crowd.

5541. Are you not aware that the reputation of a school very generally arises from the reports which the students make one to another of the advantages which they have derived in their education?—It is only within these few years that anatomy has been taught in St. Andrew's; and reputations usually do not grow up in a day; students are drawn to the schools to which they resort by mixed motives; the numerously frequented colleges situated in large cities offer, doubtless, to the student other and countervailing advantages, such as the opportunity of attending hospitals or infirmaries, &c.

5542. It does not appear that the advantage is in any degree sacrificed from the attendance of a very large number in the school of anatomy?—The advantage enjoyed by the student in a small class, especially of anatomy, must be lost, of course, where the attendance is numerous; howsoever the continued smallness of a class, under these circumstances, may be explained, and whether it be explicable or not, the fact is undoubted and undeniable, that small classes, though not profitable to the teacher, are, all other things being equal, very advantageous to the pupil, especially in classes where clear and distinct demonstration of the subject, or frequent and close examination of the pupil's knowledge is required.

5543. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Are your subjects for dissection numerous; how many subjects are dissected in a year?—Under the Medical Bill, our professor, I believe, has the same privilege as other professors of anatomy, a right to subjects under specified conditions.

5544. How many subjects can you state are usually dissected in a year or in any given time?—I can hardly say; I attended Dr. Reid's first session; there were sufficient subjects during that time. On referring to Dr. Reid's evidence before the Royal Commission in 1843, I find that he had great difficulty in procuring subjects for dissection, but that he had hitherto been enabled to give a complete course of descriptive anatomy. During last session I heard no complaints, though difficulties may still exist. He adverts to the advantages which his students enjoy owing to the smallness of the class, and ascribes the thin attendance on his lectures partly to the smallness of the town of St. Andrew's and partly to the general falling off in the number of medical students in Scotland of late years. In Glasgow I have seen a subject on the table for six weeks.

5545. Sir *H. Halford.*] Can a student obtain a medical degree in St. Andrew's from the education within the university entirely?—No; the University of St. Andrew's would no more graduate such a student than would the University of London grant a degree to those whose only medical knowledge was supplied by that metropolitan body; like the University of London, the University of St. Andrew's is an examining and licensing body; and is more a teaching body also, for the University of London teaches none.

5546. Mr. *Wakley.*] The University of London, you are aware, is not a licensing body; it neither licenses nor teaches?—The University of London, I understand, is a licensing body.

5547. No, they grant degrees?—Well, I spoke of granting degrees. In Scotland the terms are synonymous, for all medical graduates in Scotland are, in fact, and by their degree, licensed to practise.

5548. Sir *H. Halford.*] The graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are entitled to practise any where except in London?—Yes, but we would not in St. Andrew's receive a student of the University of Cambridge or Oxford to examination, if he produced no higher certificates of medical education than can be furnished by those universities; and I observe that, in his evidence before the Committee, Sir Benjamin

Benjamin Brodie states that Oxford and Cambridge men are all educated in London; London is their medical school.

5549. Mr. *Wakley.*] What suggestion have you to offer to the Committee on behalf of your university?—We look at the proposed measure of medical reform in two points of view, as affecting the interests of two of our professorships and of university funds, which we deem useful to the public, and which ought therefore to be duly maintained; in that point of view, we believe that the proposed measure would be injurious to the University of St. Andrew's; but we view it also as affecting the general cause of medical education, ensuring to the public medical practitioners generally of superior qualifications; and in this view we are favourable to any sound measure of the kind contemplated.

5550. In what way do you anticipate the proposed measure would be injurious to you?—At present a considerable number of candidates resort to St. Andrew's for graduation; the consequence of the projected changes in granting medical degrees would probably be a great diminution of that number; but for the public, and on public grounds, we are favourable, as I have said, to any well-devised measure of medical reform.

5551. But you are aware that it is proposed that all the universities shall come under the same influence, and that the Council of Education which is to be appointed would exercise its functions over you in common with the rest?—Yes.

5552. Consequently you would participate in the improvements which were taking place elsewhere, and you would not be left in the rear of the race?—That would not prevent the consequences I have stated. We must look to our peculiar local circumstances; we are pressed on all hands by other universities, by the University of Edinburgh on the east, by Glasgow on the west, and by Aberdeen on the north, and the locality from which we, of course, derive our supply of students, is so extremely small, that we have no large number even for general education, and much less for a professional education. Yet it is perhaps not improper to observe, that the University of St. Andrew's has been and is of great service to the country, it may even be said to the kingdom at large; and that, instead of diminishing the colleges in Scotland, as some people have inconsiderately recommended, they should rather be extended and multiplied in England.

5553. You are aware that it is not in the power of the Legislature to remedy the defects which arise from local position?—I am aware of that; but we entertain the hope that, should the contemplated measures result, as they probably will, in impairing the efficiency by diminishing the already too scanty revenues of the University of St. Andrew's, the public would not be averse, for the sake of maintaining an ancient and still useful institution, to make good the loss.

5554. Sir *H. Halford.*] Your apprehension being lest you should suffer from the general improvement?—Yes, in so far as that might operate to the disadvantage, in a pecuniary shape, of important parts of our institution, and thereby impair the practical efficiency of the whole.

5555. Mr. *Wakley.*] But you observe that the mere proposal to improve hitherto has been attended with very great advantage on your part?—Yes, but indirectly; the apprehension of imminent changes in the mode of conferring degrees, which would preclude general practitioners, particularly of some standing, from all prospect of ever attaining the highest honours of their profession, induced them to resort in considerable numbers to St. Andrew's, for graduation. In consequence of the strict regulations adopted in 1826, the university lost almost the only fund for supporting the library. They were obliged in consequence to reduce the librarian's salary by one-half, and greatly to curtail other needful expenses. The adoption of a more extended board of examiners restored matters a little; and latterly, the great agitation in England on the question of medical education, has naturally, on the grounds I have mentioned, increased the resort of candidates to St. Andrew's. The university addressed a memorial to Sir James Graham, in 1845, which sets forth minutely and clearly, the loss which they apprehended, as the probable result of the measures then in contemplation. I respectful crave, on the part of the university, that it be recorded in the Minutes as part of my evidence.

A. Alexander, Esq. LL. D.

11 July 1848.

MEMORIAL of the SENATUS ACADEMICUS of the UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREW'S, to the Right Honourable Sir *James Graham*, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department, unanimously agreed to at a Meeting of the Senatus, held on the 22d March 1845.

THE Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrew's respectfully request the attention of Sir James Graham to the following statements:—

The Senatus Academicus addressed a memorial, dated 18th September 1844, to Sir James Graham, relative to a Bill introduced by him into Parliament, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 7th August 1844, and intituled, "A Bill for the better Regulation of Medical Practice throughout the United Kingdom." In that memorial, the Senatus respectfully solicited the attention of Sir James Graham to portions of two of the clauses in the Bill referred to, and pointed out that their omission would, without interfering in the least with the spirit or efficacy of the Act, prevent it from inflicting much injury upon this university.

The Senatus have seen with surprise and regret that the above Bill, in its amended form, introduced by Sir James Graham into Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 25th February 1845, is still more hostile to this university, and, in fact, virtually destroys its privilege of granting medical degrees, secured to it by many ancient charters. By the original Bill, universities were permitted to confer any degree in medicine upon a person "who had attended the prescribed course of study in some medical school in connexion with, and recognised by the university." By the amended Bill it is enacted, that the candidate for a degree in medicine "must have duly attended the course of public lectures prescribed by the same university to students in medicine, at the seat of the same university." As the position of the University of St. Andrew's prevents it from affording medical instruction to students for more than one year of their medical curriculum, it necessarily follows, that if the Bill in its present form pass into law, its privilege of granting degrees in medicine will be abolished.

The only collegiate institutions in the United Kingdom legally entitled to grant medical degrees, which this clause of the Bill affects, are, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London and St. Andrew's; but the three first are, by the provisions of the Bill, excluded from its operation, while the last is entirely overlooked. The Senatus cannot but believe that this omission is accidental, as they are satisfied that the framers of the Bill could not be accessory to the commission of an act of such injustice towards this ancient seminary of learning; the more especially as the Senatus have lately, in a series of resolutions unanimously adopted by them, and extensively circulated, adduced most satisfactory evidence that their privilege of granting medical degrees is exercised with the utmost caution and discretion, and with as much advantage to the public at large as that of any other institution in the United Kingdom.

The Senatus not only respectfully request the attention of Sir James Graham to the injustice which the above clause in the Bill would, by its partiality, inflict upon this university, but also to the ruinous effects which it would have on its pecuniary interests. In the present dilapidated condition of the funds of the university, the loss of the revenue derived from the graduation fees would throw it into a state of pecuniary embarrassment which would interfere very seriously with its efficiency as a seminary of education, and would ultimately terminate in the total destruction of its large and valuable library. With the view of rendering this part of their statement more clear, the Senatus take this opportunity of pointing out that the constitution of this university differs from that of the other Scottish Universities, inasmuch as each of the two colleges (the United College and St. Mary's College) has separate and distinct sources of revenue, and the administration of its affairs is vested in its own principal and professors; while the Senatus Academicus of the university is composed of the principals and professors of both colleges, and in it is vested the privilege of granting degrees in all the four faculties, and the responsibility of watching over the safety of the library, and providing for its proper accommodation. The funds of the university are separate and distinct from those of either of the two colleges. That the Senatus do not exaggerate the evils which this Bill would entail upon the university, must be sufficiently obvious from the following view of its income and expenditure during the past year.

From January 1844 to January 1845.

INCOME.

	£.	s.	d.
Rents	99	1	–
45 Degrees in Medicine	295	–	–
Interest of 2,000*l.* *	60	–	–
	£. 454	1	–

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Binding, Stationery	40	1	4
Book-shelves and repairs in library, re-building a wall, and paving front of Library	210	8	2
Salary of Librarian, Quæstor and Clerk	30	–	–
Insurance of Library	16	1	–
Coals and Gas for Library	7	5	–
Gas-fittings and Lustre	11	1	6
Interest of 2,000*l.* borrowed	30	–	–
Printing and sundries	3	14	–
Servant's wages	12	9	8
	£. 461	–	8

* 1,000*l.* of this was until very lately lent out at 5 *l.* per cent. The Senatus have not employed it in liquidating part of the debt of the university, as they expect to be called upon immediately to pay a large sum for arrears of tiends.

The

The Senatus have not included under the head of income, the compensation given by an Act of Parliament for being deprived of the privilege of obtaining a copy of every book printed and entered at Stationers' Hall, as this must, by the terms of the Act itself, be exclusively spent in purchasing books, and none of it can be employed for the general purposes of the library. From the above view of the income and expenditure of the university, it appears, that if the revenue derived from medical degrees were withdrawn, the whole annual income of the university would be that derived from the rents, amounting to about 95*l.* But even this small income of 95*l.* must in a very short time be almost entirely removed; for by a decision of the Court of Tiends, it is calculated that the university will have to pay from 1,600*l.* to 1,800*l.*, in the shape of tiends, which have been unexpectedly accumulating against the university for a long series of years. Under such circumstances, the Senatus could no longer maintain the library buildings in proper repair, no longer provide a librarian and the other means necessary to render an extensive library useful, and prevent the loss and injury of its contents; and no efforts on their part could prevent the library buildings, and the valuable collection of about 50,000 volumes contained therein, from going to destruction in the course of a few years. A portion of the graduation fees, independent of that set apart for university purposes, is annually paid into a very useful fund connected with the United College, termed the Apparatus Fund, for the purchase of those instruments and apparatus necessary for effectually teaching certain branches of knowledge. The sum paid into this fund last year, from this source, amounted to 58*l.* 10*s.*

The vested rights of the university would not only suffer to the extent stated above by the passing of this Bill, but the incomes of its two Professors of Medicine and Chemistry, even at present small and inadequate for the offices which they hold, would be materially diminished, if the fees which they derive for acting as medical examiners should cease. The average income of the Professor of Anatomy and Medicine for the last three years has been 290*l.*, and of this 80*l.* were derived from his office of medical examiner. The average annual income of the Professor of Chemistry, for the last three years, has been 150*l.*; and of this 60*l.* were derived from his office of medical examiner. If the incomes of these two professorships, already too small, be reduced still lower, it will be impossible for the university to hold out sufficient inducement for men of talent and reputation to accept of them.

The Senatus earnestly entreat Sir James Graham to take the statements contained in this Memorial into consideration, and to use his endeavours to avert the evils which would be entailed upon this university, were this Bill, in its present form, to pass into law.

Signed, in the name and by appointment of the Senatus Academicus, by

Thomas T. Jackson, Rector.

5556. You fear that from the accomplishment of them, you would be left in a very different position?—I have no doubt of it.

5557. Will you be kind enough to tell us what you suggest should be done in any new Bill that is to be introduced into Parliament?—Anything that can be done in the way of general improvement will have the effect upon St. Andrew's that I have already explained; I do not see in what way we could be protected otherwise than by some compensation for the loss sustained, in such a way as could be honourably accepted; the university I am sure, would not accept of compensation if it were offered in such a form as would leave upon their character the stigma thrown upon it in the examinations before this Committee.

5558. Not this Session; you mean in the examinations of last Session?—I allude to the examination of Mr. Lawrence and Sir Benjamin Brodie.

5559. You consider that they were unjustly severe upon St. Andrew's?—I know that their allegations in regard to the University of St. Andrew's were wholly unfounded.

5560. Sir *H. Halford.*] Sir Benjamin Brodie spoke of what was the case formerly, I think?—Sir Benjamin Brodie states "that at this very moment we grant degrees upon examination without any particular course of study."

5561. Upon mere examination his phrase is?—You will find his evidence in the words I have stated, at the foot of page 173, of the printed evidence; and he farther alleges that our degrees were sold.

5562. Within a short space of time of the period at which he spoke?—Yes; and yet the curriculum I have laid before you was adopted in 1826, and extensively published, not only in Scotland but in England and Ireland, especially in the medical journals. I think that Sir Benjamin Brodie and the other gentleman I have named should have been cautious how they made statements with regard to the university affecting its character, and not only so, but affecting the character of a great number of highly respectable practitioners throughout England, without having informed themselves at all upon a subject open to the whole world. It had been wiser, perhaps, and at least more courteous, to

A. Alexander, Esq., LL. D.

11 July 1848.

have sought information, in the first instance, from the University of St. Andrew's.

5563. I presume he spoke from recollection of former times; there was a time when those things existed?—There was a time when great corruptions existed every where; but would it be fair to challenge the constitution of the House of Commons now, because there was a time when it was corrupt. As to the allegation that "within a very short space of time" our degrees were sold, it is not and never was the fact. In the worst of times the University of St. Andrew's never sold degrees in the ordinary and obnoxious sense of such language, or in any other sense than that in which the colleges in England, Ireland and Scotland have all sold them, and sell them to this day. It has been alleged, that one had only to send a draft to the University of St. Andrew's or Aberdeen, for a certain sum, and that by return of post he received a diploma of M. D. No sum of money could ever procure from St. Andrew's this or any other diploma, unless there were evidence that the candidate possessed qualifications entitling him to the honour. The evidence in the times referred to, was a certificate under the hand of two well known and eminent physicians, declaring on soul and conscience, that the candidate was fully qualified. You may consider it questionable or even bad evidence; and I do not think it the best; but I profess myself slow to believe that the late Dr. Matt. Baillie, the late Dr. Abercromby and men equally eminent, would have lent their honoured names, as they occasionally did, to a vicious and corrupt system. And I rather think, that at such times they must have acted under the conviction that they were thus in fact doing tardy justice to medical talent and merit, which could not otherwise have obtained the higher honours of the profession. But it seems the University of St. Andrew's are guilty of advertising for degrees because they advertise the regulations under which alone they are conferred, and why should they not? They have frequent applications for the medical degree by persons qualified, and not qualified. Should they not therefore apprise the public of the conditions on which alone it is granted. They have become painfully aware that they are both publicly and privately aspersed, as conferring it without a course of study, and without examination. Should they not therefore meet and refute the aspersion by an open publication of the facts? As illustrating one advantage incidentally arising from the system of graduation at St. Andrew's, it may be observed, that there is naturally a rivalry and something like a feeling of jealousy between the medical professors in the universities, and the private lecturers on similar branches of surgery and physic. The latter, it sometimes happens, are more popular with the students than the privileged teachers. This has sometimes led to a complaint that the professors have attempted to crush, or at least depress their rivals, by subjecting their pupils to a more severe examination on taking their degree than was undergone by their own pupils. Now, the university of St. Andrew's, open as it is for graduation to all students who have completed the required curriculum of study, affords some check at least, if not a preventative, against a practice, or rather perhaps a suspicion, so highly injurious.

5564. Mr. *Wakley*.] Will you apply your mind now to any recommendations or any suggestions you have to offer to the Committee?—With reference to the outline of the Bill I have seen, 26 years, which is the time at which it is proposed to admit to graduation, is too old as a minimum; I am sure it would not answer in Scotland, nor would it answer, I think, in many of the provincial towns in England; it may possibly do in large and wealthy towns, though scarcely even in them.

5565. Instead of legislating with regard to age in an Act of Parliament, do not you consider that it would be better to leave the age to be determined by the Council of Education?—I should think it would be better to leave it to the Council of Education, and that the council would not act wisely and discreetly if they did not make a thorough searching examination into the state of medical practice throughout the Kingdom, particularly in the small towns; I will state my reason for this; in St. Andrew's, for instance, with a population in the town of little upwards of 4,000, there are five or six practitioners, among whom is a graduate of Oxford; and as the senior members of the profession engross almost all the practice that is of any pecuniary value, the junior members must continue to practise during five, six or more years, among the poorer classes of the community, for a most inadequate remuneration, scarcely sufficient indeed to support life, much less maintain the status of a gentleman.

5566. Sir

5566. Sir *H. Halford.*] The age of 26 applies to the degree of doctor of medicine; the degree of bachelor of medicine might be taken at 21?—The practice is peculiar in Scotland; medical men, even those who have the degree of M.D., begin as general practitioners; in fact, we have two kind of doctors in Scotland; we have doctors, or M.D.'s, created by the universities, and we have doctors that the public and the profession create. A man rises to high professional reputation, and gains the confidence of the public and of his brethren. He is consulted accordingly in all difficult cases, and confining himself at length to this kind of practice, and being an M.D., he becomes a pure physician, or a doctor in the highest sense of the term; but in point of fact, all medical men, of whatever class, are called doctors in Scotland.

5567. Mr. *Wakley.*] Whether they are doctors or not?—Whether they are M.D.'s or not; the surgeon and surgeon-apothecary always receive from the people the title of doctor; all graduates begin as general practitioners; we have in Scotland no pure physicians, that is, none who begin practice as pure physicians; it is only when a man has been perhaps 20 or 30 years in practice, and has acquired the confidence of the public and the profession, that he begins to practise as a physician. The degree of M.D. is valued only as an evidence of a complete medical education.

5568. Sir *H. Halford.*] With reference to England, do you object to the existence of an order of physicians as distinguished from general practitioners?—In large towns, where circumstances and the natural relation between supply and demand have given rise to a division of labour, it is an advantage, of course, to have such an order; but only in cities like London, or some of the larger and wealthier towns in England, can this occur; and as in fact, it is the growth of natural causes, you cannot, in my opinion, either create or prevent it by legislation in smaller towns; the system would be quite inapplicable, in fact, could have no existence.

5569. Have you any further suggestions to make to the Committee?—I may mention, in regard to the age of admission to practise being too high at 26, that in Scotland young men are admitted to be probationers in the church at 21, and are then eligible, as probationers, to hold a living in the church; and that men may be called to the bar at 21. Now in these circumstances it would be found, I apprehend, that young men very generally, having the church and the bar and other professions open to them at 21, but being excluded from medical practice till they were 26, would altogether decline the study of medicine.

5570. But it is not proposed that they should be excluded from all practice till 26?—I understood so; I had no opportunity of seeing the outline of the proposed Bill till I came into this room, and it appeared to me, on the cursory view I had of it, that they were not to be allowed to practise till they were 26 years of age, or with reference to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, till they were 22 years of age.

5571. But, as a general rule, you object to the postponement of practice till so late a period?—Yes; I think it is incompatible with the circumstances of the country, at least of Scotland. A young man of the medical profession must calculate on being obliged to practise six, eight or more years among the poorer classes, which no doubt gives him experience, but very small remuneration otherwise; he must, however, in general go through the whole of this drudgery before he can establish a practice that will yield him a decent livelihood.

5572. Do not you think that a complete general education is very necessary in order to form an eminent physician?—Undoubtedly; his education cannot be too high, but as a young man can be educated for the church or bar by 21, so he may, I think, for the medical profession; there might be no objection, perhaps, to 22 or 23, but 22, I should think, is better, if there must be a change. In Scotland there is a preliminary education for eight years before entering on the study of theology, then four years of professional study, making 12 years in all; yet the young men are licensed to preach, and are eligible to receive churches at the age of 21.

5573. Mr. *Hamilton,*] You do not, it seems, then, agree with the preceding witness in his theory, as to the expediency of free trade in the practice of medicine?—I am as much in favour of free trade in medicine as in anything else, within certain limits, and under certain conditions.

5574. Do you mean by that that you would leave it to the public to judge as to the competency of medical men to prescribe for them, without requiring any

A. Alexander, Esq., LL. D.

11 July 1848.

qualification?—Most certainly not; it appears to me that the patient is not in a condition to judge for himself; his mind has become enfeebled, and in this condition, when he begins to despair of obtaining relief from the regular practitioner, he is tempted to call in the aid of the empyric.

5575. Will you be good enough to explain what you meant by your answer to the last question, which was, that you approve of free trade in medicine?—I would have no obstacle in the way of the duly qualified practitioner; I would put all such upon the same footing, in so far as giving the same privileges throughout the Kingdom; that was what I meant by not restricting, not creating any monopoly; there is one point which, perhaps you will permit me to state with reference to penalties on persons who are not registered; I think that the wording of the Act should be carefully attended to, or it may affect individuals who are of some use in Scotland, and I believe in England likewise, I mean medical officers of the army and navy and of the India Company, and medical gentlemen from the colonies, who have realized a competency, and, retiring into the country, administer advice to the poor gratis.

5576. Mr. *Wakley*.] I believe it is generally understood that all the parties you have named would be enabled to register as qualified men, and would be entirely free from penalty?—But not to practise unless they register, which in their circumstances, as they practise without fee or reward, would seem to be unnecesary, and however trifling it may seem, may prove a practical hinderance to their benevolent services; besides, under a stringent interpretation of the words "penalties shall be imposed on all unregistered persons practising medicine," might feel obliged to convict on information against me, or any one who as the head of a family, had prescribed in simple cases to the children or other members of the family.

5577. But you would not be practising for profit?—Doubtless; and therefore it appears to me that it would meet both the cases supposed, were the clause worded thus, "on all unregistered persons practising medicine or surgery for fee or reward;" I would venture farther to suggest, that the registration should recognise and adopt all the grades which the wants and demands of society have created in the profession, as distinct and independent branches of medical practice, such as physicians, surgeons, surgeon-apothecaries, accoucheurs, general practitioners, oculists and dentists; and also that the provisions of the Act should be prospective only, and therefore that irregular practitioners of a certain standing, who have been in practice say three years before the passing of the Act, should be allowed to register under the title of practitioners holding no diploma from university, college or other licensing company. With the permission of the Committee, I take the liberty of stating, that I have been instructed by the university to mention, that St. Andrew's is the most ancient university in Scotland, and that the members of it can imagine no just reason why their chartered rights and privileges should not be as fully recognised and reserved in any proposed Bill, as those of Oxford and Cambridge.

Martis, 18° *die Julii*, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Wakley.	Sir Thomas Birch.
Sir R. H. Inglis.	Sir James Graham.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, IN THE CHAIR.

Andrew Alexander, Esq., LL.D.; further Examined.

A. Alexander, Esq., LL. D.

18 July 1848.

5578. *Chairman*.] THE Committee understand that you wish to make some addition to your evidence as given on a former day?—To supplement my evidence, but especially to supply important omissions made by the reporter; so as to bring the system and practice of the University of St. Andrew's in conferring degrees, clearly before the Committee.

5579. In order to that, you have thought it necessary to make some additions, to your evidence, as already received before the Committee?—I have made some not very great additions to my evidence, in regard to which, I request either to be

be now examined or that you will receive them in this corrected print of my evidence, as requisite to bring out the facts of the case and the views of the university, which I have been instructed to lay before the Committee; I have besides retrenched in many places a considerable surplusage of language, and what I deem of most importance, I have restored to the evidence, printed and other papers which I laid before the Committee on my previous examination, but which through some oversight have been omitted in the printed copy of my evidence.

A. Alexander, Esq., LL.D

11 July 1848.

Martis, 25° die Julii, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Grogan.	Colonel Mure.
Mr. Hamilton.	Mr. Wakley.

THE LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *David Brewster*, K.H., LL.D., F.R.SS. L. & E.; Examined.

Sir *D. Brewster*, K.H., LL.D., F.R.SS. L. & E.

25 July 1848.

5580. *Chairman.*] YOU are the Principal of one of the Colleges of St. Andrew's?—The United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard's.

5581. And you have been in that situation for some time?—About 10 years.

5582. You are aware generally of the objects for which this Committee is sitting?—Yes.

5583. Have you given at all your attention to the subject that forms the inquiry of the Committee?—No, I have not given any attention to the general subject of medical registration; I consider myself as coming here principally to give an account of our system of medical graduation, as connected with the subject.

5584. Does the University of St. Andrew's grant degrees of medicine?—Yes.

5585. What are the degrees the university grants?—The degree of Doctor of Medicine. In former times they granted degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, but now they never do so.

5586. They now grant exclusively degrees of doctor of medicine?—Exclusively.

5587. Is that done by both colleges?—By the University, which consists of both colleges,—the Philosophy College and the Divinity College.

5588. You mentioned that you were Principal of the College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard's, what is the other college?—St. Mary's College.

5589. And those two colleges form one university, and that one University of St. Andrew's grants degrees of doctor of medicine?—Yes.

5590. Does it contain within itself any means of medical instruction?—Perhaps, in order to answer that question properly, the Committee will allow me to give a brief notice of the history of such classes as may be called anatomical or medical. There was no chair of anatomy or medicine at the foundation of either of the two colleges that are now united, but in the year 1413 the university, which existed before any of the colleges that now compose it, got the privilege of granting degrees of medicine by a bull of Pope Benedict the 13th. Then, in 1579, when George Buchanan made a great reform in the colleges, he proposed, and I believe carried the proposal into effect, that the Principal of St. Salvador's College should be a Professor of Medicine, and that the Principal of St. Leonard's College should be a Professor of Plato's Philosophy.

5591. Was St. Mary's then founded?—Yes, St. Mary's was then founded. This reformation by George Buchanan, which took place in 1579, was not found to work well, and it was annulled by an Act of the Scotish Parliament in 1621, when all the old foundations of the colleges were restored.

5592. In what respects was it found to work ill?—It was found, I presume, that a professor of medicine was not the proper person to take charge of the college, and the new system of choosing professors and appointing bursars was so great a change, that it was found to lead to disturbances and quarrels among the professors. In

Sir *D. Brewster*, K. H., LL.D., F.R.SS. L.&E.

25 July 1848.

1720, the Duke of Chandos was elected Chancellor of the University. It was rather an extraordinary circumstance that an English nobleman should be brought to Scotland for that purpose, and that he was never asked to sign the tests, though he was equally liable with other parties. In order to show his gratitude for his election as chancellor, he gave the university a present of 1,000 *l.*, to found a chair of Oratory. But the university thought there was no use for such a chair, and they proposed to the Duke to make it a chair of anatomy and medicine, with the view I presume of justifying their granting medical degrees. The Duke told them that they might do with the money what they liked, and found any professorship they thought proper, and they accordingly founded this chair of anatomy and medicine, by an act of their own. The Duke merely gave the money for the use of the university, to found what chair they chose with it, and they founded this chair, fixing the conditions under which the professor should be appointed. The next step, I think, in the history of this chair, was taken at the union of the colleges in 1747. The funds of St. Salvador College were very low, and the professors had small salaries. St. Leonard's had larger funds, and the professors had very good salaries, and hence an application was made by both parties to Government, in 1747, to unite the two colleges. The two colleges were united by Act of Parliament in 1747, and in that Act the chairs in the united college are enumerated, and the chair of anatomy and medicine was made one of *Medicine* alone. The name occurs (and no other name but that of medicine occurs), seven or eight times in the Act, and I conceive that there is no chair of anatomy in the college. It is a professorship of medicine, and consequently a chair of anatomy does not legally exist.

5593. Does the Act of Parliament change the chair?—Not in any specific terms; but whenever it is mentioned, it is called the Professorship of Medicine.

5594. Was anatomy taught in that chair before the Act?—It was never taught at all.

5595. Anatomy was never taught?—Never.

5596. That was a professorship in which there was no cure?—None.

5597. Has it been taught subsequently?—Never till the time of the present incumbent. The professor of medicine had for his salary the interest of 1,000 *l.*, namely, 50 *l.*, and he got by this Act a small addition to his salary, raising it to 60 *l.*; but now he has a share in all the emoluments of the other professors, namely, the Government allowance, and a share of the surplus revenue of the united college. Dr. Briggs was appointed professor of anatomy and medicine in the year 1811; and never taught medicine.

5598. Did he teach anything?—He taught chemistry.

5599. As a volunteer, or as a substitute?—It was a condition of his election that he should teach chemistry; anatomy and medicine not being necessary. And in his evidence before the Royal Commission he declares that he had never more than one application for a student to attend anatomy. He was bound to teach anatomy if any applications were made by a sufficient number of anatomical students, and he declares that he never was applied to more frequently than once. During Dr. Briggs's time, stringent regulations were made for the examination of the candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine; but I should remark that, previous to Dr. Briggs's election, the degree of doctor of medicine was given on the recommendation of one or more eminent physicians. These certificates were sometimes signed by eminent professors, such as Boerhave, in 1751, and they often stated that the applicant had received a good preliminary education.

5600. Were many of those degrees so granted?—Yes, many; I have a list of them all, for different periods of 10 years, commencing in 1776.

5601. Perhaps you will favour the Committee with that list hereafter?—Yes. The necessity of a literary education was held by all persons to be indispensable; and the literary education, or the preliminary education, was understood to be such as to qualify for the degree of master of arts. The university was so sensible that this was necessary, that previous to the conferring of the degree of M. D., they conferred upon the candidate the degree of A. M., and that too upon men who had probably never attended a university at all.

5602. Was the university otherwise in the habit of conferring the degree of A. M. upon persons who never attended the university?—No; the degree of A. M. was only given to students upon examination.

5603. Except

5603. Except in particular cases, and also in granting the M. D. degree?—Yes.

5604. And they granted the united degree to persons who had never attended the university, while they gave the A.M. degree to persons who had gone through the curriculum?—Yes, the last record of the degree of A. M. thus given was in 1805.

5605. Along with M. D.?—Yes, along with M. D., and in 1826, rules, of which I have a printed copy here, were laid down for the examination of candidates.

5606. After 1826 you did not grant the degree of M. D., except upon examination?—No.

5607. You now state there are rules laid down for examination?—The literary qualifications of the candidate were to be determined by a committee of the Senatus, consisting of three members.

5608. Any three, or more, in fact, by the rules and regulations?—Any three to be named.

5609. For the occasion?—Yes, for the occasion. I presume this was never carried into effect, because one person, namely, the professor of humanity, always examines them upon a portion of Gregory's Conspectus.

5610. Colonel *Mure.*] Was that examination considered to combine both medical and literary examination?—No; they examined in Latin first, and if the candidate could not stand the examination in Latin the university would not grant the degree of M. D.

5611. *Chairman.*] What else was required?—They were examined by a certain number of examiners, consisting of the professors of anatomy and chemistry, and examiners obtained from Glasgow and Edinburgh.

5612. Their literary qualification being tested by that examination that you have just mentioned, they proceeded to examine them in medicine?—Yes.

5613. By the examiners who were brought from Edinburgh and Glasgow?—Yes.

5614. Of whom did those examiners consist?—None of them were professors in the university. Of course they were medical practitioners, and probably lecturers in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and they have always been able and very respectable men.

5615. Were they professors in Edinburgh and Glasgow?—None of them were professors.

5616. Not in Edinburgh or Glasgow?—No professors in Edinburgh or Glasgow would have accepted the office of examiners.

5617. You avoided the two universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and chose the examiners from the medical practitioners or lecturers and teachers in general, and not from the university of either place?—Not from the university of either place, because we could not get them.

5618. Of what does this examination consist?—I have a list here of the examiners for a series of years; perhaps it might be proper to give in this list. The list of examiners employed in 1833 contained five persons; in 1834, four; in 1835, three; in 1836, three; in 1837, three on two occasions, and two on another occasion; in 1838, two; and on the two last occasions, one only; in 1839, three; in 1840, three and four. My list does not come any further down.

5619. Upon what subjects did those gentlemen examine?—The candidate was first examined in chemistry. We have now a chemical chair, not a professorship, but a private lectureship established by Dr. Gray.

5620. When?—The bequest was made in 1811, but the life-interest in it was given to some relation of Dr. Gray's, and could not be obtained till the year 1840, when Mr. Connell was appointed professor of chemistry on the death of Dr. Briggs.

5621. Those gentlemen examined in chemistry?—Yes; then in anatomy and medicine and pharmacy, and I believe the examinations have been carried on with great propriety, at least in Dr. Reid's time.

5622. Who is Dr. Reid?—I may mention that on Dr. Briggs's death in 1840, it became necessary to appoint some one to that chair. A majority of the united college, not of the university, were anxious to establish a chair of natural history, and put an end to the chair of anatomy altogether, as being useless; they wished to do this in conformity with the opinion of the Royal Commission in 1830, who were unanimously of opinion that such conversion should be made, and in conformity with the unanimous opinion of the university of that year. The

Sir *D. Brewster*, K. H., LL.D., F.R.SS. L.& E.

25 July 1848.

person that the majority of the united college had in view (for the professorship is in the united college, not in the university), to fill the chair of natural history was Dr. Fleming, a most distinguished individual, and we considered that the university would gain by giving such a chair to such a man, but he was not acceptable to the majority of the university. We therefore could not gain our object through the university alone. But the Royal Commission was then sitting, and we applied to the Royal Commission to use their influence with the university to prevent the election of a new professor of medicine, and to give their countenance to the election of a professor of natural history. The Royal Commission, in compliance with our desire, requested the university to pause in the election of a professor of anatomy, and we did pause about six months. But the deed requires that the chair should be filled up within a certain number of months after it has become vacant, and the university, the majority of whom wished for a professor of anatomy, did appoint a professor to that chair in defiance of the wishes and recommendations of the Royal Commission, and of a majority of the united college.

5623. They appointed whom?—Dr. Reid.

5624. What Dr. Reid was that?—He was superintendent of the infirmary in Edinburgh; he was a young man, well fitted for the chair, and he has, by his writings and discoveries, done honour to the university, and discharged the duties of his office in the most admirable manner.

5625. Did he teach medicine and anatomy?—Dr. Reid was requested to make his chair as nearly a natural history chair as he could, with the view of uniting the sentiments of all parties; and he gives lectures on physiology and comparative anatomy, chiefly for the benefit of the theological students. He has also a class of anatomy and physiology alone, with the view of giving to *bonâ fide* anatomy students one year's instruction in anatomy; and they hold that a year of chemistry, and a year of anatomy, is an *annus medicus*, which should pass for a year's attendance at the university.

5626. You said the examinations have been conducted with great propriety in Dr. Reid's time?—Yes.

5627. Then they were conducted otherwise before that?—They were not conducted with the same anxious desire to test the qualifications of the candidates.

5628. Dr. Reid is still living?—Yes, Dr. Reid is still living.

5629. Are they conducted correctly now?—The same as since Dr. Reid's election to the chair of anatomy.

5630. Was anything else required of the candidates, except to stand those examinations?—Yes, they were required to produce certificates of having attended certain courses of medical instruction. This paper contains the regulations.

5631. What is the date of that?—It has no date.

5632. When was it promulgated?—It was widely circulated in the medical journals.

5633. When?—About the year 1841.

5634. And it now expresses correctly what is required for a medical degree?—Yes, it contains the whole regulations; so that when a candidate comes to be examined, his papers are compared with the requirements in that document.

[*The Witness delivered in the same, which is as follows:*]

REGULATIONS for granting MEDICAL DEGREES.

THE Senatus Academicus having taken into their serious consideration the mode of conferring degrees in medicine, and with the view of requiring from candidates for that honourable distinction a course of study calculated to prepare for the full and enlightened discharge of their professional duties, and of affording to the public the most ample security that no degree will be conferred until it has been ascertained by a minute and scrupulous examination, conducted by the Professors of Medicine and Chemistry, in conjunction with other distinguished members of the medical profession, being resident Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, or Dublin, that the candidates have suitably profited by attending the prescribed classes and hospitals, and are in every respect qualified to practice with advantage to the community, have adopted the following regulations:

The candidate must produce evidence of unexceptionable moral character, and before being admitted to examination must subscribe a declaration that he is 21 years of age.

The candidate must have had a liberal and classical education; and if he be not in the possession of the degree of A. M., must be ready to undergo an examination as to his proficiency in the Latin language.

The candidate must produce certificates that he has regularly attended lectures delivered by

Sir *D. Brewster*, K. H., LL.D., F.R SS.L.&E.

25 July 1848.

by professors in some university, or by resident Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen or Dublin, for at least four complete winter sessions, or three winter and three summer sessions, on the following branches:—

1. Anatomy	2 courses of six months each.
2. Practical Anatomy	12 months.
3. Theory of Medicine, or Physiology	1 course of six months.
4. Chemistry	1 ditto.
5. Practical Chemistry	1 course of three months.
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy	1 course of six months.
7. Surgery	1 ditto.
8. Clinical Medicine	1 ditto.
9. Practice of Medicine	1 ditto.
10. Clinical Surgery	1 ditto.
11. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children,	1 course of three months.
12. An apprenticeship, or six months' attendance in the shop of an apothecary, or in the laboratory of a public hospital or dispensary.	
13. Attendance at a public hospital containing not less than 80 beds, for at least 18 months.	

These regulations will be invariably observed, except when the candidates are possessed of a surgeon's diploma or licence from the colleges of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or a licence from the Apothecaries' Company, in which case they have merely to present such diploma, or licence, previous to their examination for M. D.

The university has fixed two periods during the year for the examination of candidates, the first Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in August.

Each candidate, after he shall have afforded sufficient evidence to the university as to his course of study, and paid the fee of graduation, 25 *l.* 3 *s.*, will be admitted to examination, which must be conducted before the Senatus Academicus.

The degree will be conferred on successful candidates by the Rector, in the hall of the public library of the university, and the diplomas will be signed by the members of the university and the examiners.

Should any candidate be found unqualified, he will be remitted to his studies till the next period for conferring degrees; and when he again presents himself he will be required to produce satisfactory evidence that he has been diligently engaged during the interval in improving himself, and, if possible, attending additional lectures.

In the event of the candidate being remitted to his studies, he shall forfeit 5 *l.* of the graduation fee; which, however, will be accounted for to him when he passes his examination successfully at a subsequent trial.

Every candidate for the degree of M. D. is requested to communicate with the Professor of Medicine in this university, personally, or by letter, and to furnish him with a list of the certificates he intends to produce, 14 days before the stated period of examination.

Candidates desirous of further information, may communicate personally, or by letter, with the Rev. James M'Bean, librarian, or any of the examiners.

5635. It states the classes of medical instruction which he must have attended to qualify himself for your degree?—Yes.

5636. And the universities or schools in which that instruction shall have been received?—Yes.

5637. Colonel *Mure*.] Has that been circulated to remove any unfavourable impression that might have prevailed in reference to the University of St. Andrew's?—The object in circulating it was to obtain proper candidates, at least I presume so.

5638. *Chairman*.] Is the University of St. Andrew's anxious to grant those degrees in medicine?—Yes, because they derive a very large pecuniary emolument from them.

5639. What is that emolument?—The price of the diploma is 25 *l.* 3*s.*

5640. That is paid by the candidate?—Yes, that is paid by the candidate.

5641. Does that cover all his expenses?—It covers all his expenses.

5642. How much of that is net profit to the university?—First, there is 10 *l.* 3 *s.* for the stamp to the Government, then the three examiners get a guinea per head, that is 3*l.* 3*s.*, and the Professor of Anatomy gets two guineas.

5643. Separately?—Yes, separately. The Professor of Chemistry gets 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*; the apparatus fund of the natural philosophy and chemistry classes gets 1 *l.* 6 *s.*; the clerk, 3 *s.*; the arch-beadle, 5 *s.* 6 *d.*; and the price of engraving and the vellum amounts to 1 *s.* upon each diploma, making 18 *l.* 15 *s.*, leaving a profit of 6 *l.* 8 *s.*, which profit goes to the university for paying the librarian, and for various useful purposes.

Sir *D. Brewster*, K. H., LL.D., F.R.SS.L.&E.

25 July 1848.

5644. As I understand it, there are 10 *l.* 3 *s.* paid to Government for stamps, and some small charges for the vellum and writing?—Yes.

5645. A certain part goes to your examiners and professors, and for the natural philosophy and chemical apparatus?—Yes.

5646. And the remainder goes to the university fund?—Yes, 6 *l.* 8 *s.*

5647. Is there a considerable revenue derived to the university from that source?—A very considerable revenue.

5648. Of course no professor is paid except the professor of medicine and the professor of chemistry?—No.

5649. The other examiners are not in the university?—No.

5650. And the university, you say, receives a considerable emolument from this source per annum?—Yes; it depends upon the number of degrees. I have here a list of medical degrees from 1776 to 1847, for periods of ten years, and from 1834 to 1848 for each year.

[*The same was handed in, and is as follows:*]

MEDICAL DEGREES.

	Average per Annum.
1776 to 1785	17·1
1786 to 1795	19·2
1795 to 1805	25·4
1805 to 1815	22·2
1815 to 1825	25·7
1825 to 1835	3·1
1835 to 1845	29·1
1845 to 1847, three years	78·

DEGREES of M. D. conferred at St. Andrew's.

From 1800 to 1833	650
Average per annum	20

	Total Number of Candidates.	Candidates Rejected.	Number of Degrees Conferred
1834	13	2	11
1835	18	4	14
1836	12	1	11
1837	18	4	14
1838	24	1	23
1839	33	5	28
1840	31	7	24
1841	23	2	21
1842	36	2	34
1843	41	3	38
1844	53	8	45
1845	128	22	106
1846	59	8	51
1847	49	9	39
1848	12 (½ year)	4	8
In 14½ years			467
Total in 48½ years; viz. 650 + 467			1,117
General average per Annum			23

5651. How long has this charge of 25 *l.* 3 *s.* been in use?—The price of the degree has varied considerably at different times.

5652. Since about 1814?—Yes.

5653. Has it varied much?—It has been at different times 14 *l.*, 24 *l.*, 36 *l.*, and 25 *l.* 3 *s.*

5654. When was it at 14 *l.*, or generally can you state the periods at which those variations have taken place?—Previous to 1814 it was 14 *l.*; in 1814 it was raised to 24 *l.*; in 1822 it was raised from 24 *l.* to 36 *l.*; and when the regulations were printed, it was reduced to 25 *l.* 3 *s.*

5655. Has

5655. Has it remained at 25 *l.* 3 *s.* since 1822?—Since the regulations were printed.

5656. Can you give the Committee the dates of the changes?—I have not got them more exactly than I have stated.

5657. Can you give the Committee an idea of the annual net profits derived to the university from those examinations during this century for instance?—I have got the details for the year 1845, that remarkable year previous to Mr. Wakley's Bill, when a rush was made on the university from all quarters to get degrees. In that year 106 degrees were granted; the price of those amounted to 2,665 *l.* 18 *s.* The expense incurred, that is, including the expense of everything, was 1,987 *l.* 10 *s.* The university received 540 *l.* 12 *s.*; of that sum, the United College 137 *l.* 16 *s.*, Dr. Reid 222 *l.* 12 *s.*, Mr. Connell 166 *l.* 12 *s.*, and the three examiners, for one day's work, 333 *l.* 18 *s.* The arch-beadle got 29 *l.*, the clerk 15 *l.* 10 *s.*, and the Government got for stamps 1,060 *l.*

5658. Were all those persons admitted in one day?—In 1845 the 128 examinations took place at three different times; viz. on the 6th May, when 59 candidates were examined, on the 1st of July, when 50 were examined, and on the 5th August, when 19 were examined. One day is the usual time of examination, and upon looking to the minute-book the whole appears to have been the act of one day; the university may have adjourned to another day, but in the minute-book it is only one.

5659. What year was that?—1845.

5660. You were then Principal?—Yes.

5661. Did you assist in the examinations?—No; I refused to give them any countenance after I saw the nature of the system, and I refused to sign any diploma after I formed my own opinion of the impropriety of granting the degree. I have got another calculation here, which bears upon the claim of the university for compensation. Between 1838 and 1847 inclusive, that is, a period of 10 years, 477 degrees were granted, which, at 15 *l.*, which is the sum actually given to the university, amounts to 7,155 *l.* Admitting three examiners to be paid 10 *l.* a day, this would amount to 300 *l.*, giving a net profit of 6,855 *l.*

5662. That does not include Dr. Reid nor Mr. Connell?—No, it is their duty to examine. They have no right to a farthing of that money any more than the professors of Greek and Latin, and the other professors who assist at the examinations. My reason for making this calculation is, that if the college had stocked the money which they received during those 10 years, the interest of that money would have been greater than what they now receive, or can ever expect to receive, for the benefit of the university. That is, if the system of graduation were now altogether abolished, and if the sum of 6,855 *l.* had been laid out at interest, we should have had an annual income of 342 *l.* for university purposes, and therefore any claim for compensation could not be sustained.

5663. Then do you mean that if that system had been abolished, you would have had that income?—If the money had been stocked, that is, the money received during those 10 years, we should have had a principal sum, the interest of which at five per cent. would have given us more money than we require for university purposes in all time coming.

5664. What became of the money that went to the university?—The profit of 6 *l.* 8 *s.* which the university receives goes to pay the librarian, and other necessary charges; the remainder is divided among the examiners, and the professors of anatomy and chemistry, as stated in 5643.

5665. I do not understand that anything was distributed to the examiners and professors, except what left a profit of 6 *l.* 8 *s.*; and the three guineas, and the two guineas, and the 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*?—Yes; I allowed each of the examiners, being strangers, 10 *l.* a day, and made that deduction from the principal sum; and therefore I believe the calculation is fair enough. I have stated that if this sum had been stocked at that time, it would have yielded a certain interest. Of course I am entitled to include the 6 *l.* 8 *s.*

5666. Colonel *Mure*.] You said that since Dr. Reid's incumbency you consider the examinations have been carried on with considerable care and circumspection?—With as great care as the system would admit of.

5667. You would modify that answer with respect to 1845, when 128 gentlemen were examined in three days; the examination must have been rather limited upon that occasion?—The 128 candidates were examined at three different times. I disapprove of the system of examination with even a smaller number

Sir *D. Brewster*, K. H., LL.D., F.R.SS. L.&E.

25 July 1848.

than those which were examined at one time, because I cannot conceive a man's literary, medical and anatomical acquirements to be tested by an examination of an hour.

5668. *Chairman.*] Are you against the university granting degrees in medicine?—Certainly, excepting to persons they know to be highly qualified; but as to honorary degrees, I do not object to grant an honorary degree to a person of great distinction, who has made himself known by his writings, or his discoveries, or his medical skill.

5669. Except as honorary degrees, you are not for the university exercising this power of granting degrees?—No.

5670. You are not for the University of St. Andrew's, in which there is no school for medical instruction, and no means of properly testing the efficiency of the medical instruction received, granting degrees?—No, not giving ordinary degrees.

5671. That is, degrees to guarantee the qualification of the receiver to practise medicine as a medical practitioner?—No.

5672. Then, according to your views, this money you have referred to should never have been made in St. Andrew's at all?—Never.

5673. It was an abuse to make it?—It was an abuse to grant the degrees, not to make the money.

5674. Do you consider that it was not an abuse to make money by granting degrees which you consider to be an abuse?—The university could scarcely have existed; the Government refused our claims for assistance.

5675. You think it only existed through that abuse?—I believe that it only existed through that abuse.

5676. If this application of those monies was necessary to the existence of the university, do you still find great fault with it?—Certainly, I find fault with it.

5677. That matter is foreign to the inquiry of this Committee?—Yes.

5678. Then the result of your opinion is, that upon grounds very obvious from your examination, you think none but honorary degrees of medicine should be granted by the university?—None.

5679. And you do not consider that the university are much interested in the adoption of any system of medical registration?—I think they are much interested in getting an end put to the present system, because I consider the character of the university is injured by it to a great extent in the eyes of all classes of society. I receive letters constantly, asking the price of a degree of doctor of medicine, and also of a degree of doctor of laws and divinity, and I feel personally insulted by such letters.

5680. We have nothing to do here with the degrees of doctor of laws or doctor of divinity; does the same abuse exist in respect of those other degrees?—I mention these applications in order to show that the sale of medical degrees injures the character of the university, by leading the public to believe that all other degrees may be obtained by some easy process, and by payment of a fixed sum of money. Those other degrees are all conferred as honorary degrees. The degree of doctor of divinity is often granted by the universities of Scotland to persons who have no theological or literary claim. St. Andrew's is just as liable to censure in that respect as other universities, I believe, not more so.

5681. Do you know any or many instances in which the degree of doctor of medicine has been granted in the university to persons clearly not deserving of it, so as to create a case of palpable and clear abuse, or as introducing to the public, with a certificate of qualification to practise, persons quite unqualified to act as medical practitioners?—I can give one case: In 1835 a degree was granted upon an examination and upon certificates, to a person under a false name; to a person who attended under a false name, and was examined for a friend. What I mean is this: *A. B.*, for example, is examined, and he gets a diploma in the name of *C. D.*; and *C. D.* becomes an M.D. of St. Andrew's, and practises under that.

5682. All the certificates were in the true name?—No, they were in a false name. This man pretended to be *C. D.*, when he was *A. B.*

5683. Did he then alter his name, or how did he take the diploma of St. Andrew's?—He appeared as *C. D.*, whereas he was *A. B.*; *A. B.* is an accomplished person, and undergoes the examination which *C. D.* could not undergo.

5684. Colonel *Mure.*] Did the man actually practise in St. Andrew's?—No; he was a medical man, and a practitioner elsewhere.

5685. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Then the abuse arose from granting the diploma to a man not a student of their own?—Yes.

5686. Colonel *Mure.*] The result of your answers to these last questions is, that you are not aware, in fact, of any diploma having been granted by the University of St. Andrew's knowingly or carelessly to a person whom they have had reason to believe not to have had a real qualification?—No, certainly not in any case.

5687. There is always an intention that those persons who receive the diploma shall be qualified persons?—Certainly.

5688. *Chairman.*] In the case put, did *A. B.* who stood the examination, succeed from his competency to stand the examination?—Yes.

5689. By going through it?—Yes.

5690. The truth is that he personated *C. D.*?—Yes. I have brought a list of the students attending the anatomy and chemistry classes, which it may be important to put in. This is a list of students from 1840–41 to 1847–48 in anatomy; in 1840–41 there was no anatomy class, and in that session 12 attended the chemistry class.

[*The following Paper was handed in:*]

STUDENTS attending ANATOMY and CHEMISTRY CLASSES.

	ANATOMY.	CHEMISTRY.
1840–41	-	12
1841–42	6	21
1842–43	5	15
1843–44	10	19
1844–45	8	16
1845–46	8	23
1846–47	9	25
1847–48	10	18
Average in Seven and Eight Years	8	18½

5691. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Have they got in anatomy an opportunity of dissecting or dealing with subjects?—No, I believe there has never been a subject dissected at St. Andrew's; a real subject.

5692. Colonel *Mure.*] Does this one year of anatomy and chemistry qualify the student for a degree?—Only in combination with other qualifications.

5693. *Chairman.*] That is only the *annus medicus*, you take that as one year of medical instruction?—Yes.

5694. And you take that as a sufficient qualification for the candidate in chemistry and anatomy?—Yes, for one year's attendance.

5695. In the class of anatomy is there any actual dissection?—There is dissection, but, I believe, not of a complete subject.

5696. What do you dissect?—Portions of subjects that have been kept in spirits.

5697. Is there any entire subject dissected?—I believe not. Dr. Reid has been asked the same question by the Royal Commissioners, and here is his answer. The question put to him was this: "Were any medical students at all attending your class of anatomy? There were two this year out of the five."

5698. Colonel *Mure.*] Do you mean that they do not actually attend?—They are students in divinity, who wish only for general information, many of them.

"There were two this year out of the five.—Do you get a sufficient supply of subjects for dissection? No; there is great difficulty in getting subjects.—Can you say what proportion of the eight students last year were medical? I should think not above two who are likely to follow the profession. One of them has, to my knowledge, been in Edinburgh this last session, prosecuting his medical studies.—Can you state the emoluments you have drawn from your class during the two years you have lectured? The average emoluments which I have derived from my professorship, for the two years I have held it, is 283*l.* This includes salary, diet money, Government allowance, fees for medical degrees, and class fees? —Have you had any dissections? I have hitherto been enabled to give a complete course of descriptive anatomy; but I do not think it is possible to go on with it any length of time, from the difficulty of procuring a supply of subjects. I was able, from having been connected for a number of years with anatomical rooms, &c., to lay past a number of wet preparations kept in spirits, and those I have been using. That supply will soon become exhausted, and there would be great difficulty in getting it renewed. I went to Dundee for the purpose of endeavouring to arrange with the managers of the infirmary to get an unclaimed body occasionally, but such obstacles are thrown in the way that I have given up all hopes of succeeding.—Have no bodies ever been brought to St. Andrew's? None.—Can you teach

Sir *D. Brewster*, K.H. LL.D., F.R.SS.L.& E.

25 July 1848.

anatomy effectively without subjects? I must have subjects to teach descriptive anatomy effectually.—Is it your opinion that medical education cannot be completed at St. Andrew's? Two things are absolutely necessary before any school of medicine can be rendered effective in teaching all the branches of medical science; and these are, an abundant supply of subjects for dissection, and a hospital for the sick. From the smallness of the population in St. Andrew's and its neighbourhood, it is in vain to attempt to establish a complete medical school here; and at present we have the means of instructing the medical student only during the first session of his medical studies."

5699. *Chairman.*] And you refer to the rest of the evidence?—Yes.

5700. In your own opinion St. Andrew's does not present any means of efficient medical instruction generally?—No, it does not.

5701. Do you consider it efficient in anatomy?—Not at all in anatomy, because, though Dr. Reid is an excellent anatomist and physiologist, and a good teacher, yet anatomy cannot be properly taught without a supply of subjects for dissection.

5702. Though it would form a part of the *annus medicus*?—Yes.

5703. Do you consider it efficient in chemistry?—Yes; and we have a most excellent professor.

5704. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Have you no clinical instruction?—No.

5705. *Chairman.*] There is no hospital?—There is no hospital.

5706. Colonel *Mure.*] Referring to the general tenor of your evidence, from the early history of the school of medicine, such as it is, these professorships seem very much, without any reflection upon the character of the gentlemen who may have held them, to have been established for the purpose of getting up something like the means of granting diplomas in the mode in which you describe, for the benefit of the funds of the university?—That is, I believe, the motive. I think they have had that in view, and that that has influenced them.

5707. You mentioned that you thought the present system ought to be abolished entirely?—Yes, entirely.

5708. Then I suppose you would also abolish the school of medicine entirely?—Yes, but not the chair of chemistry.

5709. You would not have any medical school at St. Andrew's unless it could be placed upon the same efficient footing as such medical schools are in other districts?—No.

5710. Was the attention of the University Commission called to the state of matters at St. Andrew's?—Yes, and they examined Dr. Reid and Professor Connell; I have already quoted Dr. Reid's evidence.

5711. Did they not consider it necessary to recommend some very decided change to put an end to the abuses you have alluded to?—In the late Report they have not done so. In the Report of 1830 they recommended the conversion of the anatomy chair into one of natural history; and in the same Report, after great consideration, and after examining many competent witnesses, they have laid down rules for granting medical degrees, which, if acted upon, would completely exclude St. Andrew's from having the power of granting a medical degree.

5712. Then in short their views virtually coincide with yours, that unless the whole system of St. Andrew's be put on a different footing, it would be better to abolish it as a school of medicine?—Yes, my views are nearly the same as those contained in the Report of the Commission of 1830.

5713. Mr. *Hamilton.*] In the regulations for granting medical degrees, which in the former part of your examination you stated had been distributed very generally, I find it is set forth, "That no degree will be conferred until it has been ascertained by a minute and scrupulous examination, conducted by the professors of medicine and chemistry, in conjunction with other distinguished members of the medical profession, being resident fellows of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, or Dublin, that the candidates have suitably profited by attending the prescribed classes and hospitals, and are in every respect qualified to practise with advantage to the community." Then there follows the course of lectures, beginning with anatomy, two courses of six months each, and practical anatomy, 12 months; theory of medicine or physiology, one course of six months, and so on, through a series of 13 courses of lectures. And the regulations proceed to state, "These regulations will be invariably observed, except when the candidates are possessed of a surgeon's diploma or licence from the Colleges of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or a licence from the Apothecaries' Company, in which case they have merely to present such diploma or licence previous to their examination for M. D." I want to know whether, in point of fact, any apothecary's licence is taken as an equivalent for the certificate of having attended

attended all those courses of lectures which are set forth in the regulations?—Whatever is stated there, is rigorously followed out.

5714. I find it stated here, as I understand the regulations, that a licence from the Apothecaries' Company is taken to supersede an attendance upon all those lectures which are previously set forth?—I apprehend so.

5715. Can you state that it is so?—I have no means of giving further information than what is contained in the printed regulations.

5716. Colonel *Mure*.] It would have been altogether impossible in 1845, would not it, to have examined or ascertained that those 128 gentlemen were qualified who were passed in the way you have stated?—I cannot understand at all how 59 persons could be properly examined in one day.—(*See* 5658.)

5717. In short there must have been in that year a great abuse in qualifying those gentlemen?—In the paper I have given in, there is a list of the rejected; in that year 22 were rejected, and every year several of the candidates are rejected.

5718. Those must have been rejected from some informality in the written or verbal certificates they brought. There was hardly a sufficiently complete examination into their actual qualifications, to say that one man should be rejected or another be passed?—I believe it was not for the want of certificates, because they would not have come if they had not the certificates which were required. I believe it was from the want of knowledge, from their not being able to go through the examination.

5719. Mr. *Hamilton*.] Is the examination conducted at all publicly; are students admitted?—No; nobody whatever is admitted. I should like to state my own opinion upon the question of qualifications for medical degrees. I consider that preliminary education is the most important of all things, and that a very high preliminary education should be demanded before the degree of M. D. is granted.

5720. To what extent?—I cannot conceive a medical man carrying on his functions with success unless he has attended a natural philosophy class.

5721. Would you go to the extent of requiring a bachelor of arts' degree?—Most certainly; I would require what is greater than a bachelor of arts' degree, because, if a person has not got a good preliminary education when he takes his degree of M. D. and begins practice, he will never acquire it afterwards; but if he has an imperfect medical, but a good preliminary, education, he may in the course of practice become a very distinguished physician.

5722. Colonel *Mure*.] Is there any school of medicine at this moment which you know of which in its preliminary education comes up to what you think preliminary education ought to be?—I am not aware of any school that absolutely requires a proper knowledge of natural philosophy.

5723. You would consider the education as represented in that paper, an element of education generally throughout the systems of this country?—I do not think it is required at all in any university as necessary for the getting the degree of M. D. They are, I believe, never examined on natural philosophy. Medical men go into practice pre-eminently ignorant of subjects which it is necessary to know; for instance, take the case of oculists, knowing nothing about optics. Sometimes they perform the most extraordinary operations, that would never have been performed if they had had a preliminary knowledge of optics.

5724. Mr. *Hamilton*.] Do you consider the knowledge of optics, as a science, requisite in order to a knowledge of the science of the eye?—Certainly; I cannot conceive an oculist practising without that knowledge.

5725. *Chairman*.] That is to say, a certain degree of it?—Certainly.

5726. Mr. *Hamilton*.] The University of St. Andrew's only grant the degree of doctor of medicine?—Yes.

5727. Do you think it desirable that the university should grant the subordinate degree of bachelor of medicine?—I have not turned my attention to that.—I wish to state the nature of our diploma, and the mode in which it is signed, which is very offensive, and in which the whole functions of the professors are placed in the hands of men having nothing to do with the university. It is actually signed by private practitioners from Edinburgh and Glasgow.

5728. *Chairman*.] Is it not an act of the university?—It is a joint act. The university resign their powers to the extent of sharing them, it may be, with incompetent persons, or persons having no legal right to sign a unive sity document.

5729. Will you put that diploma in?—One year in which there was no Chandos Professor, diplomas were granted containing the erroneous statement that the

Sir *D. Brewster*, K.H., LL.D., F.R.SS.L.&E.

25 July 1848.

candidates were examined by the Chandos Professor. It is not a respectable thing for a university to grant a diploma, which, in the case mentioned, asserted what was not true; and I consider it illegal to permit individuals to sign a diploma who are not members of the university.

[*The Diploma was handed in, and is as follows:*]

Quandoquidem æquum est et rationi congruens, ut qui magno studio bonas didicerunt artes, iidem referant præmium studiis suis dignum, ac præ inerti hominum vulgo propriis quibusdam fulgeant honoribus et privilegiis, unde et ipsis bene sit atque aliorum provocetur industria. Quando etiam eo præsertim spectant amplissima illa jura Universitati Andreanæ antiquitus concessa, ut quoties res postulat, idoneos quosque in quavis facultate viros vel summis qui ad eam facultatem pertinent honoribus amplificare queat.

Quumque ornatissimus Vir —— diligenti sua opera medicinæ aliquot annos navata tantam sibi in omnibus medicinæ partibus peritiam conciliaverit, ut examine a professore nostra Candossensi [aliisque examinatoribus et nobis nominatis et nobiscum subscribentibus] in conventu professorum habito, nobis compertum sit eum supremum in ista arte doctoratus scilicet gradum promereri. Hisce adducti, Magistro ——, supra nominato liberam plenamque, profitendi, docendi, exercendi quovisque modo excolendi medicinæ artem, potestatem indulsimus, eaque omnia faciendi quæ ad istam omnino facultatem spectant, atque, ut ipsi rata habeantur cuncta et singula privilegia, commoda, emolumenta, honoraria, quæ quidem medicinæ doctoribus uspiam gentium competunt, cum titulo, graduque doctoris in medicina cohonestandum et ab universis dehinc pro adepto et doctore dignissimo habendum volumus. In quarum rerum fidem hasce nostras privilegii literas, chirographis nostris confirmatas et communi Almæ Universitatis sigillo munitas. Dedimus Andreapoli —— die mensis ——, A. D.

5730. Mr. *Hamilton.*] The published regulations state that the examinations shall be conducted by the professors of anatomy and chemistry, in conjunction with the resident fellows of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons in London?—Yes.

5731. Are those the forms?—Yes, those are the parties that sign the diploma.

5732. How are the assistant examiners selected, and by whom?—They are selected by the Chandos Professor of Anatomy, and of course the university trusts to him as qualified to recommend the best examiners.

5733. Are they distinguished members of the medical profession, as set forth in the regulations?—Yes, they are. The wish of the university is always to get the best men that can be obtained.

5734. Colonel *Mure.*] In giving this opinion relative to the merits or demerits of the St. Andrew's system, do you think you represent the opinion of the university?—No, I do not represent the opinion of anybody in the university; my colleagues are of the opposite opinion, and they sent up as the representative of their opinions Dr. Alexander, who was examined here the other day, and gave the best defence that can be given of the system.

5735. I ought rather to have asked, whether you represent any portion of the opinion of the university?—No, I have stated my own individual opinions, which I have reason to think are very generally entertained by the public.

Francis Hawkins, Esq. M. D.; further Examined.

F. Hawkins, Esq. M. D.

5736. *Chairman.*] THE Committee understand that there are one or two points on which you wish to give explanations, in addition to your former evidence; will you be so good as to state to the Committee what those points are?—I should be glad to have an opportunity of explaining to the Committee what were the objects of the gentlemen who met at the College of Physicians, and whose meeting has obtained the name of the Conference Committee, because they have sometimes, I believe, been blamed for not doing that which lay beyond the scope of their functions. I must remind the Committee that the principal objects of medical reform appeared to be: First, the attainment of what has been called reciprocity of practice; secondly, the establishment of a good system of registration of medical practitioners; and thirdly, the appointment of a superintending council. Those who met at the College of Physicians represented the three bodies which have generally granted licences in this country; they represented the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, and they met together, considering that those bodies were in the first place, and in the greatest degree, interested as to the attainment of those three important objects of medical reform.

5737. Being the only licensing bodies?—Yes, being the only licensing bodies in this country. We thought it right to state to the Home Secretary the purpose for which we had met, and to inform him that we thought we represented the different

different classes into which the medical profession has been divided in this country. But we were pressed upon this point by Sir George Grey, who, with the best intentions, said he was glad to hear of our meeting, but that he thought we had better add to it persons representing the general practitioners. We stated that we believed we did represent them, the Society of Apothecaries being represented there. It did not so appear to him, and in fact there was another body, not a licensing body, but *quasi* a licensing body, that had been recognised by Sir James Graham, and subsequently by Sir George Grey, as representing the general practitioners of this country. It was called the "National Institution." In that way they were added to our deliberations, and we met together with the desire to see how far, by some mutual concessions, we might lay the foundation for a liberal system which should be acceptable to the profession in this country at first, and be followed by the other divisions of the country if it seemed to them also an eligible plan. Our great difficulty regarded the general practitioners. The Committee, I think, will well understand that that body has most advanced in modern times, and they most required some new plan to meet their existing state. They are, in fact, required by the public to act as surgeons and as apothecaries, and the old name for them was more expressive than the present one; it was that of surgeon-apothecary. But it was notorious that many were only examined as surgeons, and yet they practised medicine; and others were examined only as a pothecaries, and yet they were required by their situation to act as surgeons. That was one great want required to be supplied, that persons who must act in this country as general practitioners should have their qualifications tested in both of those general divisions, and some plan was to be devised to effect this, and some plan that should be acceptable to those gentlemen themselves. There was great difficulty in effecting this object. Many wished to be joined only to the College of Surgeons; they said they were surgeons. It is clear that if they are to act as surgeons and apothecaries, they could not be admitted into the two principal bodies, the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons, exactly upon the same terms as those who originally belonged to those bodies, and who are commonly called pure physicians and pure surgeons; and yet no other way than being admitted exactly upon terms of equality seemed likely to satisfy them, and they required to have a corporate body of their own. The Society of Apothecaries had, to a certain extent, answered the required purpose. We understood the principal objection was their connexion with trade; hence the plan was proposed for a new incorporation of those who represented the general practitioners. The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons felt that if such were the wish of the general practitioners to have a body of their own, it was not for them to oppose that wish. I know that it has been strongly urged against this new incorporation that it would be unlike the other incorporations, having no power to licence. I think this has been a mistake. According to the plan proposed, none of the existing bodies would have the power to licence. It was to be deputed to the general council to superintend registration; and the existing licensing bodies, the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, and either the Society of Apothecaries or that new incorporation would be all alike in that respect, that they would remain first as examining bodies, and next, according to the proposed plan, that they would be useful media for effecting reciprocity of practice; and thirdly, they would be made, if I may use the expression, instruments for maintaining discipline in the profession; each would have to inquire into the conduct and character of those belonging to their own order, and might enforce discipline under the superintendence of the general council. I would observe, by the way, that this objects was, I think, first introduced into the second Bill brought forward by Mr. Wakley. The conference committee were in the right to take it from thence as part of their system.

5738. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Do you mean that it was intended to withdraw from the existing bodies who have now licensing powers, those powers, and to transfer them to the council?—To the council that was to superintend the registration; it is the registration that would give the licence; those bodies would be only examining bodies.

5739. Colonel *Mure.*] Are the Committee to understand that that view was adopted in the preliminary scheme, in what are called the "Principles," laid before the Committee?—Undoubtedly that is the plan that is laid down in that scheme.

5740. Mr. *Hamilton.*] Do you suppose that the various witnesses who were

F. Hawkins, Esq. M. D.

25 July 1848.

examined here, after conferring with your body, were aware of that intention?—I do not think that it has been thoroughly understood by all the witnesses. That is the reason why I am glad of this opportunity of explaining the plan of the conference committee, and of laying this view before the Committee.

5741. Have you any reason to suppose that the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons in London and in Dublin would be satisfied with the arrangement you propose now, namely, that they should forego their power of granting licences?—In effect they are consenting parties, by adopting the plan laid down in the "Principles." It is, at all events, my view that by adopting that plan, they have consented to the arrangement I have endeavoured to explain.

5742. Do you think that that point you have now thought it necessary to explain to the Committee, has been put already before those bodies?—It is my view that they have accepted it, by accepting the "Principles." The plan which has been called the "Principles" they have, as I understand the matter, fully assented to. What I have been endeavouring to explain is the nature of those "Principles."

5743. Can you point out anything in the "Principles," or in the Bill, which bears out your interpretation?—I would refer to those passages in the "Principles" which state what persons are in future to be registered in the three different capacities that have been alluded to. They are the persons who fulfil certain conditions, but it is the registration that is to give the right to practise according to the proposed plan.—I have only further to state, with regard to the conference committee, that having approved of such a plan as I have endeavoured to explain to this Committee, they agreed that there should be a new incorporation, in England at all events, and that all the existing licensing bodies should be put upon the footing I have endeavoured to explain. They did not feel called upon to attempt to reconcile all persons of all classes practising as individuals, or any persons not representing any authorized body; their only object was, having arrived at such a plan, to submit it to the Home Secretary, and to ask him whether he thought that it could be made the basis of a Bill for medical legislation. But in consequence of the appointment of this Committee, our plan, which was merely drawn up for his consideration, was referred to this Committee. Then we received letters from Scotland, and we received letters from Ireland, asking for an opportunity of conferring with us upon these subjects, which we gladly acceded to; and also an application was afterwards made by the Senate of the London University, and we received them also. But I think the conference committee ought not to be blamed for not inviting other parties, as it never was its object to do so. Its object was to prepare a plan and submit it to the Home Secretary. Some persons have blamed the conference committee for not inviting and calling into the discussion parties whom we did not think we had any power to call into the discussion.

5744. *Chairman.*] Whatever may have been the misapprehension of any parties out of doors, the gentlemen of the conference may be perfectly assured that there was no impression on the part of the committee, except that they had discharged their duties to their professors in reference to this question in a just, liberal, and satisfactory manner?—I would add, that they did not intend to draw a Bill, but only to lay down those principles; but the attempt that was made was in compliance, as the conference committee was led to believe, with the desire of this Committee that we should attempt to draw a sketch of a Bill in accordance with the principles that we had agreed to.

5745. And for the purpose of bringing the heads of the whole matter into immediate and practical discussion?—It appeared to the conference committee that those principles were received with favour when first promulgated by numerous and large bodies of medical men.—I would wish further to remark, that I should be glad of an opportunity of stating the views of the College of Physicians with regard to the education and examination of physicians. It is the view of the College of Physicians upon that subject, and a view which I believe is entertained very widely in the medical profession, that to make physicians there ought to be added, generally speaking, to the university education a practical examination by a College of Physicians; and I believe such a practical examination is of very great value, as superadded to university examinations, because I believe that university examinations have always a tendency to be somewhat more theoretical than the examination by a College of Physicians. The examination by a College of Physicians is conducted by men who are themselves

engaged

engaged in practice, and in London they are the first physicians. We are constantly changing our examiners, and thus keep up our examinations to the views and attainments of the times. The examinations at the universities are conducted, generally for a length of years, by the same or nearly the same persons, and I have never known examinations so conducted, which have not after a length of time fallen a little short of the knowledge of the age, and they are apt to become, year after year, somewhat the same; a sameness which the students are not slow to discover. I think that that difference constitutes one advantage in the practical examination by a College of Physicians, which the College of Physicians wishes to see the universities assent to, so that our examination may be superadded to the university examinations and university degrees. I think that the examinations conducted by a Board of persons expressly appointed for this purpose only, and who instead of being engaged in practice, devote themselves to this subject, are very apt to be carried somewhat further than is practically useful. I think that examinations ought to bear a just proportion to the length of time allotted to study. For instance, if examinations are so ordered that they are to comprehend subjects which, according to the average power of the human mind, require six or seven years for mastering, and for which, according to the scheme laid down, only three years are allowed, I think that such examinations are not merely useless, but are most injurious, and that they will send out persons in that unhealthy state of mind which results from having swallowed a great deal more than has been digested. And such a plan is very apt to be persisted in, because it may tend to attract a great deal of credit to the examining body; for such a system will probably send out some persons who have made an extraordinary progress in a short space of time, and who would show as specimens of the system. That such a plan is not good for the community, I feel sure, though it may attract credit to the examining body. I think therefore that the universities had better attend even more to education than to examination.—With respect to the charter for the College of Physicians, and what has been said with respect to some of its clauses, I wish to say something, particularly as regards the extra-licentiates. They ask to be admitted on terms of perfect equality with the licentiates, forgetting that their condition is very different. The College of Physicians was founded at first, only to test the qualification of those who were to practise in London, and the examination of those who have been called extra-licentiates was added afterwards. Examiners were taken out of the College of Physicians to furnish a supply of practitioners, who were to practise as physicians in the country. They claim admission equally with the licentiates. They say they ought to be admitted under the new arrangement upon exactly the same terms, they not being so closely connected with the college, and having no diploma from the college under its common seal. This may be considered a technical distinction, but there is a very practical distinction as to the mode in which they have received their licences, and the mode in which the licentiates have received theirs. The licentiates are not admitted as such; they do not receive their licences except by consent of the whole college, which is ascertained by the ballot. Therefore under the new charter a difference may be made fairly, I think, and without giving any just ground of complaint as to the mode of admitting the extra-licentiates; that is, as to their being required to submit testimonials of character, which the licentiates ought not to be required to do, their character having already undergone the test of the ballot of the college.—It has been claimed also by some persons, that under the new charter of the College of Physicians, those who possess now degress from the universities, and are practising as general practitioners, shall, at some future time, if they choose to change their mode of practice, be received into the College of Physicians without examination. It is not too much that an act of grace should be passed to take in all persons accepted as physicians now, although they have not been actually licensed, but who really and *bonâ fide* are practising as physicians, and accepted by the public as such; and then again a certain time should be allowed, lest persons who are about to enter into that capacity should suffer; but some limit must be fixed as to time, because an unlimited period, or almost an unlimited period, would destroy the very nature of an act of grace. The persons who possess those diplomas, who are still practising as general practitioners, will not have anything really to complain of. They can be admitted, as all persons have been heretofore admitted, by examination, and hereafter they would still continue to be admissible by examination;

F. Hawkins, Esq. M. D.

25 July 1848.

tion; and therefore the college is justified in not extending the act of grace so far as they would have it extended.

5746. Mr. *Wakley.*] You say you consider that all the colleges under the new Act relinquish the power of licensing?—Strictly speaking they do so.

5747. And consequently you consider that the new college would be placed on the same footing in that respect as the other?—I think it would.

5748. But would you direct your attention for one moment to this circumstance, that the council is to have the power of preventing any person from being registered, provided the council believes that the college has not complied with the regulations which the council has adopted, and that it is only in that case that the power of the council could be exercised in preventing registration; is not that so?—Yes; but that power will extend alike to all the examining bodies, and does not affect the intended college of general practitioners more than the other colleges, except so far as the persons whom they examine are required by the public to be surgeons also, and therefore a more complicated arrangement is required for them; but essentially, and strictly speaking, their power will not be less than that of the others.

5749. Upon reflection, you will observe all the colleges are to have the power of licensing, the council having the power only to prevent the parties licensed by the colleges from being registered; supposing the regulations of the college should be violated in the case of the college of general practitioners, will the college have any power to license under any circumstances?—It is required for the protection of the public that all the persons to whom they grant testimonials should go forth to the public with the sanction of the body that examines in surgery, and which will be the best guarantee. I may say, that the general practitioners themselves think the sanction given by the College of Surgeons is the best, and they desire to have it; and it is by their desire that the College of Surgeons is to examine them, and admit them as members; and as it appears to me, the power of the new college will be the same, essentially, as that of the others, except so far as it becomes complicated with those other conditions which they require, and which the protection of the public requires.

5750. The individuals who undergo an examination at your college, and possess your licence, will be entitled to practise?—Not unless they are registered.

5751. They will be entitled to practise consequently upon registration?—Yes.

5752. But supposing an individual has undergone an examination before the college of general practitioners, what is his position?—It would be the same, but that his position requires that he should have the sanction of being a surgeon also.

5753. Consequently the college of general practitioners is to have no power to license in any department of the profession; the only privilege that the individual will possess who has undergone his examination before the college of general practitioners will be that of going before the College of Surgeons for another examination?—My answer to that would be taken from what I ventured to state at the beginning of my examination, that the good of the public required that an evil that had long existed should be put an end to, namely, that persons who had only been examined in surgery were notoriously practising in medicine, and persons only examined in medicine were necessarily acting as surgeons, and I think the complaint which is made with reference to the peculiar nature of this new incorporation arises from the nature of things.

5754. If it is to consist of persons who are qualified to practise in the three branches of the profession, was it stated at the conference why the objection existed to giving that college the same power to license in medicine, in surgery, and in midwifery, as the College of Surgeons themselves?—The objection was this, that the persons who were to enter into that college do desire to possess the sanction which the existing College of Surgeons is alone enabled to grant.

5755. Why was not it left as a matter of choice, and a matter of discretion, whether they chose to go before the college or not; by the outline of the Bill it is made compulsory upon the individual, before he shall be enabled to practise in any department of the profession, that he shall be compelled to go before the college of general practitioners, and subsequently before the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

5756. Is not it really then the case, that the college of general practitioners

is left entirely without the power of licensing?—According to my views, none of those bodies have the power of licensing; I do not admit that it belongs to any of them; they are only to be considered as regards licensing, as preparatory bodies; and the new college of practitioners will be in that way one of the bodies engaged in preparing persons, but not preparing them completely, because the persons whom it has to prepare are to be surgeon-apothecaries or general practitioners. I merely contend that the question which is raised is one that arises entirely out of the complicated character of that branch of the profession.

5757. But under the proposed Act the College of Physicians will have the power of licensing physicians, and the College of Surgeons will have the power of licensing surgeons?—Yes, but only in the sense and to the extent which I have just stated.

5758. But who will the college of general practitioners have the power to license?—I have already said that I do not admit that any of them have, strictly speaking, the power of licensing; they have to prepare in part, and only in part. I stated at the commencement of my examination this day, that there were great difficulties attached to this part of the question; it seems to me that the objection that has been urged is a mere seeming one, and not a real one.

5759. You individually approve of the establishment of a college of general practitioners?—If we were building our house anew, instead of repairing the old one, the question might be differently answered. As I stated when the conference committee began their consideration of this matter, they had a choice of difficulties; but it was strongly represented that the majority of the general practitioners of this country wished to have a college of their own, although at the same time they did wish that their members should have that sanction as to their competency in surgery, which the College of Surgeons is generally looked upon as being the best qualified to give.

5760. You know the arrangement proposed as to examinations at Edinburgh, that the general practitioners are to be examined by a joint Board, consisting of physicians and surgeons?—It may be a good plan, if the surgeon-apothecaries like the plan, but if they wish to have a college of their own, it does not appear to me that the other branches of the profession have any right to negative that.

5761. *Chairman.*] And you say the College of Physicians are quite willing that the examinations in medicine should be delegated to that body themselves?—Yes, quite so.

5762. Leaving it to the College of Surgeons and that body to settle how far the College of Surgeons should or should not have the power of examination in surgery?—I should be glad to state the grounds on which the College of Physicians assented to that arrangement. I would say this, that the College of Physicians assented to that arrangement not looking to any private interest, but looking to the general interest of the profession, for unless it had done so, it did not appear possible that any general arrangement of the profession could be made in this country.

5763. From whence did it appear to you that the impossibility arose?—From the wish so long expressed by the general practitioners themselves, to regulate their own education to a certain extent.

5764. Mr. *Wakley.*] You are aware that the body who appeared before you as representatives from the Institute, only so appeared on behalf of about 1,000 members of the profession, not more than 600 of those being members of the College of Surgeons, there belonging to that college 1,200 members?—The members of the National Institute claimed to represent a much larger body than is now stated.

5765. In the first Bill of Sir James Graham's was not it proposed that the general practitioner should be examined by a joint Board consisting of physicians and apothecaries, and also of members of the College of Surgeons?—I think not in the first Bill, the Bill of 1844, but in the Bill of 1845.

5766. You recollect that it was in one of the Bills?—Yes.

5767. Was the College of Physicians consulted upon that subject before the proposal was introduced into the Bill?—They were not formally consulted.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

App^x.

No. 1.—Letter from Francis Hawkins, Esq., M.D. to the Lord Advocate, transmitting "Outline of a Bill for regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery" - - - p. 327

Observations by R. Christison, Esq. M.D. - - - - - p. 335

Ditto - R. Renton, Esq. M.D. - - - - - - p. 343

Ditto - W. Wood, Esq. F.R.C.S.E. - - - - - p. 351

No. 2.—Courses of Study for Medical Degrees and Licences - - - - - p. 360

No. 3.—Suggestions for Alterations in the Heads of a Bill for regulating the Practise of Medicine and Surgery, so as to render it more applicable to the state of existing Medical Institutions in Scotland.—Agreed to by the Subscribers representing in London the University of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 28 May 1842 - - - - p. 362

No. 4.—Draft Charter of the Royal College of Physicians, London - - - - p. 365

No. 5.—Regulations by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, regarding Candidates for Extra Academical Lectureship - - - - - - - - - p. 369

No. 6.—Charter of Erection of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh - - p. 369

No. 7.—Charter proposed to be granted to the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh p. 372

No. 8.—A Bill for enabling Her Majesty to grant New Charters to certain Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 375

No. 9.—Draft of Proposed Charter for the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh - p. 376

No. 10.—Charter by King James VI. to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, p. 379

Ratification of King James's Charter to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 380

No. 11.—Principles for a general Measure of Medical Reform, as agreed upon by the Joint Committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England, the Society of Apothecaries, and the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.—With Observations thereon by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 381

No. 12.—Paper delivered in by John Haviland, Esq. M.D., and referred to in his Evidence of 6 June 1848, Questions 3966, 3967:

Proceedings in Physic - - - - - - - - - - p. 383

No. 13.—Resolutions passed at a Meeting of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England resident in Manchester and its Neighbourhood, convened by Public Advertisement, and held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, 11 July 1848.—Transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on the 18th July 1848 - - - - - p. 385

No. 14.—Memorial from legally qualified Members of the Medical Profession resident at Brighton.—Transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on the 19th July 1848 - p. 385

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

College of Physicians, Pall Mall, East,
18 May 1848.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for the information of "The Select Committee of The House of Commons on Medical Registration and Medical Law Amendment," of which your Lordship has acted as Chairman, an Outline of a General Bill for regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery, which has been drawn by the joint committee of representatives of the different classes of the medical profession, which has held numerous conferences at the College of Physicians; and I am directed to express the earnest desire of the joint committee that a Bill, of which an outline has thus been drawn, may be prepared and brought before Parliament with as little delay as possible, it being the sincere conviction of the joint committee that such a measure would promote the general good of the profession, and conduce, therefore, to the benefit of the public.

I am further directed by the joint committee to state, that if they should be honoured with any communication from the Committee of the House of Commons, it would reach them without loss of time if addressed to them through me, as their honorary secretary.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
Francis Hawkins.

The Lord Advocate,
&c. &c. &c.

OUTLINE OF A BILL

For Regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery.

PREAMBLE.

Repeal of Statutes.

THAT an Act passed in the third year of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "An Act for the Appointing of Physicians and Surgeons," and also another Act passed in the fifth year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act concerning Surgeons to be discharged of Quests and other things;" and also two Acts passed in the thirty-second year of the same reign, respectively intituled, "For Physicians and their Privilege, and for Barbers and Surgeons;" and also another Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the same reign, intituled, "A Bill that Persons being no common Surgeons may minister Medicines notwithstanding the Statute;" and another Act passed in the first year of the reign of Queen MARY, intituled, "An Act touching the Corporation of Physicians in London;" and also an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of King WILLIAM the Third, intituled, "An Act for exempting Apothecaries from serving the Offices of Constable, Scavenger and other Parish and Ward Offices, and from serving on Juries," and so much of every other Act as continues the last-recited Act; and so much of an Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Second, intituled, "An Act for making the Surgeons of London and the Barbers of London two separate and distinct Corporations," as does not relate to the separation of the said corporations, or to the Master, Governors and Commonalty of the mystery of Barbers of London; and also so much of an Act of the Parliament of Ireland passed in the fortieth

year of the reign of King GEORGE the Third, "for establishing a complete School of Physic in Ireland," as may be construed to prevent the separation of the professorship of anatomy and chirurgery into two professorships, and the establishment of a professor of surgery and a professor of anatomy and chirurgery as provided by the said Act, or as imposes any restriction on the place where the lectures of the several professors of the school of physic shall be given; and also the whole of an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales," except so much of the last-recited Act as confirms such parts of the Letters Patent granted by King JAMES the First to the Master, Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, as were not repealed by the last-recited Act; and also so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries," as enacts that all members and licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London actually practising, all surgeons being members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and actually practising, all apothecaries certified by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries Company, and actually practising, shall be freed and exempt from being returned, and from serving upon any juries or inquests whatsoever, and shall not be inserted in the lists to be prepared by virtue of that Act; and also of so much of any Act passed or charter granted before the passing of this Act, as prohibits any person from practising physic or surgery in any place without such examination, certificate, license or qualification as is mentioned in such Act or charter respectively, or as imposes any restriction on the practice of physic or surgery, other than is contained in this Act, or as specifies any qualification for holding any medical or surgical office in any public or local institution other than is contained in this Act, shall be repealed, but not so as to revive any Act or charter, or part of any Act or charter, repealed by the Acts hereby repealed, or any of them; and excepting always from the Acts hereby repealed an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London."

Establishment of a Council.

That a Council shall be established to superintend the registration of all medical and surgical practitioners, and for the general control of medical education and practice, to be styled "The Medical Council."

That the Council shall consist of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in right of his office, and that the other members of the Council (of whom not less than two-thirds shall be registered members of the medical profession) shall be such persons, not more than twelve, whom Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, shall deem fit to be members of the said Council.

Tenure of office by Nominees of the Crown.

That those members of the said Council who are appointed as aforesaid by Her Majesty with the advice of Her Privy Council, shall continue to be members of the said Council during Her Majesty's pleasure; and upon every vacancy among the last-mentioned members of the said Council, and their successors, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to appoint another fit person to be a member of the said Council during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Secretaries, Clerks and Messengers.

That it shall be lawful for the said Council, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to appoint a principal secretary for the said Council, and also local secretaries for Scotland and Ireland, and so many clerks and messengers as the said Secretary of State shall deem necessary, and also, with the like approval, to remove at their pleasure any of the said secretaries, clerks and messengers, and appoint others in their room.

Salaries and expenses.

That there shall be paid to the members of the said Council, and to the said secretaries, clerks and messengers, such salaries as shall be from time to time allowed by the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, who may also allow such reasonable travelling expenses which may have been incurred by any member of the said Council, or any secretary, clerk or messenger in the performance of his duties under this Act, and such other reasonable expenses of putting this Act into execution as the said Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think fit.

That

That the said Secretary of State shall be president of the said Council, and shall be empowered from time to time to nominate one of the members of the Council to be vice-president of the Council, and to act as president in his absence; and at every meeting of the Council in the absence of the president and vice-president some other member to be chosen by the Council from the members then present shall be empowered to act as president. President.

That the said Council shall be holden in such places and at such times as the said Council or the Secretary of State from time to time shall appoint; and that all acts of the Council shall be decided by the votes of the majority of the members present at any meeting, the whole number not being less than ; and at all such meetings the president for the time being shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes. Time and place of meeting.

That minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Council shall be drawn up and fairly entered in books to be kept for that purpose; and such minutes shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of any person or committee appointed for the purpose of inspecting them by any of the universities or colleges hereinafter mentioned. Minutes of proceedings.

That a register shall be made and published by the said Council as soon as conveniently may be, of all persons entitled, as after explained, to be registered as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners, and who shall apply to be so registered within one year, if residing in any part of the United Kingdom, or within two years if resident abroad, for which a fee of Ten Shillings shall be paid by each person so registered; and that to the register shall afterwards be regularly added the names of all persons who shall receive letters testimonial, as after explained, of their fitness to practise as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners; and that for such registration shall be paid the sum of Five Pounds in the case of a physician or fellow of the College of Surgeons, and of Two Pounds in the case of a general practitioner; all such fees shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of this Act. Register to be kept.

The register to be formed on the plan of a specimen submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1847, by the Registrar of the College of Physicians.

Vide Schedule (Appendix (A.)

That the register shall be published annually. Register to be published.

That every person whose name is registered, and who shall be desirous that his name shall be continued in the published register, shall in the month of in every year send to the Council his name and place of abode, with the date of his testimonials, and the Council shall verify the returns so made to them by comparison with the register kept by them, and shall forthwith, without any further fee, cause the names of all persons duly registered and so returned to them to be published in alphabetical order, and in their several classes, with their several places of abode, and dates of their testimonials, specifying in each case the University or College to which each belongs; and a printed copy of the register for the time being, so published under the direction of the said Council, shall be evidence in all Courts, and before all Justices and others, that the persons therein specified are registered as therein mentioned; and the absence of the name of any person from any class in such printed copy shall be evidence, until the contrary be made to appear, that such person is not registered in such class under the Act of Parliament.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Medical Council as a general practitioner, who at the time of the passing of the Act shall be legally practising or entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon or apothecary in some part of Her Majesty's dominions, and who shall be qualified to be enrolled, and shall enrol himself, if in England, as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and if in Scotland, who shall be qualified to be enrolled and shall enrol himself as a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Scotland, and if in Ireland, who shall be qualified to be enrolled and shall enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; and also every person after the passing of the Act who shall have attained the age of Twenty-two years, and shall have been examined or admitted as a member by the colleges hereinafter named; (that is to say) if in England, by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and General Practitioners of England, or, if in Scotland by the Royal Colleges General Practitioners.

of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, or, if in Ireland, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining colleges, that he has applied himself to medical and surgical studies during at least Five years, of which at least Three years shall be in universities or hospitals, or public medical or surgical schools, recognized by the Medical Council, and in every case shall have received letters testimonial from each of the bodies by which he shall have been examined or admitted as a member, of his being duly qualified to practise as such general practitioner.

General Practitioners to belong to a College of the country in which they practise.

That every person, previous to being registered as a general practitioner in England, shall be required to enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and every person previous to being registered as a general practitioner in Scotland or Ireland, shall be required to enrol himself as a member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in that part of the United Kingdom in which he shall have received his letters testimonial; and every such person who shall afterwards remove into any part of the United Kingdom other than that in which he obtained his letters testimonial, and shall practise there as a general practitioner, shall be required to enrol himself as a member or licentiate, as the case may be, of the college or colleges of which he would have been admitted a member or licentiate, if he had been examined and had received his letters testimonial there; and in each case shall be entitled to be so admitted and enrolled without further examination, and on payment of the like fees of admission, and on complying with the same conditions as are required of other members or licentiates of the said colleges respectively; and every general practitioner who upon such removal shall fail to enrol himself, shall be struck off the register, and shall not be restored until he shall have so enrolled himself, and shall have paid such penalty for his default as to the Medical Council shall seem fit, not exceeding Five Pounds for each calendar month during which he shall have been so in default, and all such penalties shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Act.

Surgeons.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Council as a surgeon, who shall have attained the age of Twenty-five years, and shall have been examined and admitted as a fellow by one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining College, that he has applied himself to surgical studies during at least Six years; also, every person who shall have attained the age of Twenty-two years, and shall have been examined or admitted by the colleges hereinafter named; (that is to say) if in England, examined or admitted as a member by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also subsequently examined and admitted as a member by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or, if in Scotland, examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, and admitted as a fellow or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, or, if in Ireland, examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, and admitted as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland: Provided always, that no person who is not a fellow of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland shall be registered as a surgeon unless he be also registered as a general practitioner.

Physicians.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Council as a physician who shall have been admitted as a fellow or member of one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of England, Scotland or Ireland, and also any person who shall have attained the age of Twenty-six years, and shall have graduated as a doctor of medicine in some University of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or, subject to the restriction hereinafter contained, in some foreign University, or shall have graduated in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall have afterwards received a license to practise medicine, after due examination from one of those Universities, and shall also, in each of the foregoing cases, have been examined by one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of England, Scotland or Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining college that he has applied himself to medical studies during at least Six years, and also every person who shall have attained the age of Forty years, and shall have been registered as a general practitioner or surgeon under this Act, or who was at the time of the passing of this Act legally practising or entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon or apothecary in some part of the said United Kingdom, and in each case shall have

have practised medicine for at least Twelve years, and shall have been examined by the Royal College of Physicians of England, and in each of the foregoing cases shall have received letters testimonial from the examining college of his being duly qualified to practise as a physician, and shall have been admitted as a fellow or member of such college; and no person shall be entitled to be received for examination for the purpose of being so registered as a physician upon a foreign degree in medicine, unless the Royal College of Physicians in England, Scotland or Ireland shall give him a special certificate, to be laid before and approved by the Medical Council, that they have made inquiry into the manner in which such degree was conferred, and have ascertained that it has been granted, after due examination, and upon satisfactory certificates of previous study, including residence and study at the seat of one or more universities, during at least Three years, one of them, at least, being at the university by which the degree is granted.

Physicians and Surgeons to belong to a College of the country in which they practise.

That every person, previous to being registered as a physician or surgeon under this Act, shall be required to enrol himself as a fellow or member of the Royal College of Physicians, or as a fellow or member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, from which he shall have received his letters testimonial as physician or surgeon; and every such physician and surgeon who shall afterwards remove from that part of the United Kingdom in which he obtained his letters testimonial, shall be required, if he shall practise as a physician or surgeon in any other part of the said United Kingdom, to enrol himself as a fellow or member of the Royal College of Physicians, or as a fellow or member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, of that part of the United Kingdom to which he shall so remove for the purpose of practising there, according to the nature of his testimonials, and in each case shall be entitled to be so admitted and enrolled, without further examination, on payment of the like fees of admission, and on complying with the same conditions as are required of other fellows, members or licentiates of the said colleges respectively; and every physician or surgeon who, upon such removal, shall fail so to enrol himself, shall be struck off the register, and shall not be restored until he shall have so enrolled himself, and shall have paid such penalty for his default as to the Medical Council shall seem fit, not exceeding Five Pounds for each calendar month during which he shall have been so in default; and all such penalties shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of this Act.

Registry of special cases.

That the cases of persons who have been engaged in practice, prior to the passing of the Act, without being members of any corporate body in the profession, shall be referred to the college of the department in which they have practised respectively, for special investigation of their claims to be admitted to register.

Qualifications and fees.

That the said several colleges and universities shall, from time to time, when required by the Medical Council, prepare, and lay before the said Council, a scheme or schemes of the course of study and particulars of the examination to be gone through by all persons applying to be examined by such colleges and universities respectively, and of the fees to be taken by the said several colleges and universities respectively; and the said Council shall be empowered to make from time to time such changes in any of the schemes so laid before them as to the said Council shall seem expedient; and the said Council shall endeavour to procure, as far as is practicable and convenient, that the qualifications and fees for being registered as physician, surgeon, or general practitioner respectively, shall be uniform throughout the said United Kingdom, for which purpose the fees of examination and fees of admission shall be kept distinct by each of the said colleges and universities; Provided always, that no change shall be made by the said Council in any scheme of the course of study or particulars of examination, unless notice shall have been given at a previous meeting of the Council holden not less than Fourteen days before the meeting, at which the motion for such change shall be made, that at such meeting the course of study or particulars of examination, as the case may be, will be taken into consideration; and the principal secretary of the Council shall forthwith send a copy of the notice so given to every member of the Council.

Restriction and bye-laws.

That no bye-law to be made by any of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland respectively, or by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, shall be of any force until a copy thereof, sealed with a seal of the same college, shall have been laid before and approved by the said Medical Council.

Registry of Students.

That it shall be lawful for the said Council to make regulations for ensuring that in every city and town possessing a medical or surgical school, an annual register shall be kept of all students of the several medical and surgical schools, whether connected with any University, Royal College, Hospital or other public medical or surgical institution in that city or town, and to authorize the taking of a fee for each registration, not being more in each case than Two shillings and sixpence for each annual registration, and for requiring all such fees to be remitted to the secretary of the said Council, and returns to be made to them of the registration of all such students, in such manner and form as the Council shall think fit; and all such fees shall be applied towards the expenses of the Act, and no medical or surgical student shall be admitted to examination by any of the said colleges without certificates of his having been duly registered conformably to such regulations.

Provision for existing Students.

That it shall be lawful for the Medical Council to make regulations for dispensing with such provisions of the Act as to them shall seem fit in favour of medical and surgical students who shall have commenced their professional studies before the passing of the Act.

Securing uniformity and efficiency of examinations.

That the Council shall be empowered in any case in which it shall appear to be necessary, in order to secure efficiency and uniformity of examinations, to depute one or more of its members to be present at the examinations of any of the colleges; provided the members of the Council so deputed be medical practitioners, and of the same class in the profession as the colleges to be so visited; and if, upon the report of such visitor or otherwise, the Council should be of opinion that its regulations are not complied with by any examining body, that it shall be lawful for the Council to refuse to register upon the testimonials of the body so in default, until the same to be amended to the satisfaction of the Council.

None but those registered to be appointed to public situations.

That, subject to the reservations hereinafter contained, no person, after the passing of the Act, who is not registered by the said Council, shall be appointed to any medical or surgical office for the relief of the poor, or in any hospital, prison, infirmary, dispensary, school, workhouse or other public institution, in the said United Kingdom, and wherever by law it is provided that any act shall be done by a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner, by whatever name or title called, such provision shall be construed, after the passing of the Act, to mean a person registered under the Act; and the Medical Council shall be empowered from time to time to make regulations for specifying what institutions are to be considered public institutions, and what offices in them are medical and surgical offices, within the meaning of the Act.

Privileges of persons registered.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as physicians, surgeons, or general practitioners, shall be exempt, while registered and practising as such, from being summoned or serving on all juries and inquests whatsoever, and from serving all corporate, parochial, ward, hundred and township offices; and no person shall be entitled to such exemption who is not so registered; nor shall the certificate of any such unregistered person given after the passing of the Act be received as the certificate of a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner, in any court of law, or in any case in which by law the certificate of a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner is required.

Registered Physicians may practise throughout the United Kingdom; 14 & 15 Hen. 8, c. 5.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as physicians shall be entitled, without other license than such registry, to exercise or practise physic throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempt from being sued or liable to any penalty under the provisions of the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London."

Registered Surgeons may practise throughout the United Kingdom.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as surgeons shall be entitled, without other license than such registry, to exercise or practise surgery throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempt from being sued or liable to any penalty under the provisions of the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth.

That

Registered General Practitioners qualified to charge for medicines and attendance.

That all persons who shall be registered as general practitioners by the said Council shall be entitled to demand and take reasonable fees for medical and surgical advice and attendance, and for medicines prescribed or administered by them to their patients throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, without other license than such registry.

None but registered General Practitioners or those already practising may recover charges.

That after the passing of the Act no person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical or surgical advice, attendance or operation, or for any medicine prescribed or administered by him, unless he shall prove upon the trial, either that he is registered as a general practitioner under the Act, or that before the passing of the Act he was legally practising or entitled to practise in the capacity in which he claims such charge, and, if the Act had not been passed, would have been entitled to recover such charge in that capacity.

Penalty on unqualified persons practising in public offices.

That every person appointed after the passing of the Act to any medical or surgical office for which he is not qualified according to the provisions of the Act, and who shall wilfully and knowingly act or practise in such office, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered by action of debt or information, to be brought in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland or in Dublin, within Six calendar months next after the commission of the offence, in the name of Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England or Ireland or of the Lord Advocate in Scotland.

Penalties on unqualified persons, and for false pretences of qualification.

That penalties shall be imposed, by summary process, on all unregistered persons practising medicine or surgery:

Also on all unregistered persons falsely pretending to be registered:

Also on all persons assuming any professional name or designation to which they are not by law entitled, or which implies that they belong to a class in the register in which they are not registered, or that they are members of a college in which they are not enrolled.

Saving the rights of qualified Apothecaries.

That nothing in the Act contained shall extend to render any person liable to any penalty for acting or practising as an apothecary in any part of England, who was actually practising as an apothecary on the First day of August in the year One thousand eight hundred and Fifteen, or who before the passing of this Act shall have obtained a certificate of qualification to practise as an apothecary from the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries of the City of London, or who shall have acquired the right of practising as an apothecary by virtue of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to amend and explain an Act of the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty, for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales."

Persons guilty of felony or fraud to be struck off the register.

That if any registered physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary, shall be convicted in England or Ireland of any felony, or in Scotland of any crime or offence inferring infamy, or the punishment of death or transportation, or if it shall be found by the judgment of any competent court that any such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary shall have procured the registry of his name by any fraud or false pretence, or that any such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary has wilfully and knowingly given any false certificate in any case in which by law the certificate of a physician, surgeon, general practitioner of apothecary is required, or if any registered person shall have been expelled from either of the colleges, according to the terms of their respective charters, provided such expulsion shall have been approved and allowed by the Council, as before required respecting bye-laws; it shall be lawful for the Medical Council, on production before them of a copy or extract of the conviction or judgment of the court, duly certified under the hand of the proper officer of the court, to cause the name of such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary to be erased from the register; and every person whose name shall have been so erased after such conviction or judgment as aforesaid, shall thereby forfeit and lose all the privileges of a registered physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary, as the case may be, and shall not be entitled to have his name again inserted in that or any subsequent register, without the special license of the Medical Council, on the recommendation of the college of which he was a fellow, member or licentiate, and shall also cease

to be and shall be disqualified from becoming, while his name shall continue so erased, a fellow, member or licentiate, as the case may be, of any Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons or General Practitioners in any part of the said United Kingdom.

Saving the privileges of Oxford and Cambridge.

That nothing in the Act shall deprive either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge of the unrestricted right of granting degrees in medicine or physic, in conformity with their respective charters, statutes, laws and regulations, and that the said degrees, diplomas and licenses shall severally confer the same titles, rights and privileges as heretofore, and that the persons to whom they shall be granted shall, in every part of England, not within the city of London, or within Seven miles of the said city, possess all the privileges and exemptions of physicians registered under this Act; and further, that such persons being of the age of Twenty-six years at the least, shall, on production of their several diplomas or licenses, or other equivalent certificates, before the Royal College of Physicians of England, be entitled to be admitted to examination by the said College, for the purpose of being registered as physicians; and if upon such examination they shall be found duly qualified, shall thereupon be entitled to receive from the said college letters testimonial, on the exhibition of which before the Medical Council they shall be entitled to be registered as physicians under the Act, and that nothing in the Act shall alter, or give any power of altering, charters, statutes, laws and regulations of the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them.

That the Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

University of Edinburgh, 5 June 1848.—At the request of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Medical Registration, &c., the following Observations by me, as representing the University of Edinburgh, are this day transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee. The request was communicated to me by Mr. Wood, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

(signed) *R. Christison.*

College of Physicians, Pall Mall, East,
18 May 1848.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for the information of "The Select Committee of The House of Commons on Medical Registration and Medical Law Amendment," of which your Lordship has acted as Chairman, an Outline of a General Bill for regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery, which has been drawn by the joint committee of representatives of the different classes of the medical profession, which has held numerous conferences at the College of Physicians; and I am directed to express the earnest desire of the joint committee that a Bill, of which an outline has thus been drawn, may be prepared and brought before Parliament with as little delay as possible, it being the sincere conviction of the joint committee that such a measure would promote the general good of the profession, and conduce, therefore, to the benefit of the public.

I am further directed by the joint committee to state, that if they should be honoured with any communication from the Committee of the House of Commons, it would reach them without loss of time if addressed to them through me, as their honorary secretary.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
Francis Hawkins.

The Lord Advocate,
&c. &c. &c.

OUTLINE OF A BILL

For Regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery.

[With Remarks by Dr. *Christison*, on the part of the University of Edinburgh, 5 June 1848.]

PREAMBLE.

Repeal of Statutes

THAT an Act passed in the third year of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "An Act for the Appointing of Physicians and Surgeons," and also another Act passed in the fifth year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act concerning Surgeons to be discharged of Quests and other things;" and also two Acts passed in the thirty-second year of the same reign, respectively intituled, "For Physicians and their Privilege, and for Barbers and Surgeons;" and also another Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the same reign, intituled, "A Bill that Persons being no common Surgeons may minister Medicines notwithstanding the Statute;" and another Act passed in the first year of the reign of Queen MARY, intituled, "An Act touching the Corporation of Physicians in London;" and also an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of King WILLIAM the Third, intituled, "An Act for exempting Apothecaries from serving the Offices of Constable, Scavenger and other Parish and Ward Offices, and from serving on Juries," and so much of every other Act as continues the last-recited Act; and so much of an Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Second, intituled, "An Act for making the Surgeons of London and the Barbers of London two separate and distinct Corporations," as does not relate to the separation of the said corporations, or to the Master, Governors and Commonalty of the mystery of Barbers of London; and also so much of an Act of the Parliament of Ireland passed in the fortieth

year of the reign of King GEORGE the Third, "for establishing a complete School of Physic in Ireland," as may be construed to prevent the separation of the professorship of anatomy and chirurgery into two professorships, and the establishment of a professor of surgery and a professor of anatomy and chirurgery as provided by the said Act, or as imposes any restriction on the place where the lectures of the several professors of the school of physic shall be given; and also the whole of an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales," except so much of the last-recited Act as confirms such parts of the Letters Patent granted by King JAMES the First to the Master, Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, as were not repealed by the last-recited Act; and also so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries," as enacts that all members and licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London actually practising, all surgeons being members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and actually practising, all apothecaries certified by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries Company, and actually practising, shall be freed and exempt from being returned, and from serving upon any juries or inquests whatsoever, and shall not be inserted in the lists to be prepared by virtue of that Act; and also of so much of any Act passed or charter granted before the passing of this Act, as prohibits any person from practising physic or surgery in any place without such examination, certificate, license or qualification as is mentioned in such Act or charter respectively, or as imposes any restriction on the practice of physic or surgery, other than is contained in this Act, or as specifies any qualification for holding any medical or surgical office in any public or local institution other than is contained in this Act, shall be repealed, but not so as to revive any Act or charter, or part of any Act or charter, repealed by the Acts hereby repealed, or any of them; and excepting always from the Acts hereby repealed an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London."

Assented to.
R. C.

Establishment of a Council.

That a Council shall be established to superintend the registration of all medical and surgical practitioners, and for the general control of medical education and practice, to be styled "The Medical Council."

Assented to.
R. C.

That the Council shall consist of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in right of his office, and that the other members of the Council (of whom not less than two-thirds shall be registered members of the medical profession) shall be such persons, not more than twelve, whom Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, shall deem fit to be members of the said Council.

Assented to.
R. C.

Query. representing, as far as possible, the interests of the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

Tenure of office by Nominees of the Crown.

That those members of the said Council who are appointed as aforesaid by Her Majesty with the advice of Her Privy Council, shall continue to be members of the said Council during Her Majesty's pleasure; and upon every vacancy among the last-mentioned members of the said Council, and their successors, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to appoint another fit person to be a member of the said Council during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Assented to.
R. C.

Secretaries, Clerks and Messengers.

That it shall be lawful for the said Council, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to appoint a principal secretary for the said Council, and also local secretaries for Scotland and Ireland, and so many clerks and messengers as the said Secretary of State shall deem necessary, and also, with the like approval, to remove at their pleasure any of the said secretaries, clerks and messengers, and appoint others in their room.

Assented to.
R. C.

Salaries and expenses.

That there shall be paid to the members of the said Council, and to the said secretaries, clerks and messengers, such salaries as shall be from time to time allowed by the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, who may also allow such reasonable travelling expenses which may have been incurred by any member of the said Council, or any secretary, clerk or messenger in the performance of his duties under this Act, and such other reasonable expenses of putting this Act into execution as the said Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think fit.

Assented to.
R. C.

That

That the said Secretary of State shall be president of the said Council, and shall be empowered from time to time to nominate one of the members of the Council to be vice-president of the Council, and to act as president in his absence; and at every meeting of the Council in the absence of the president and vice-president some other member to be chosen by the Council from the members then present shall be empowered to act as president.

President.

Assented to.
R. C.

That the said Council shall be holden in such places and at such times as the said Council or the Secretary of State from time to time shall appoint; and that all acts of the Council shall be decided by the votes of the majority of the members present at any meeting, the whole number not being less than ; and at all such meetings the president for the time being shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Time and place of meeting.

Assented to.
R. C.

That minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Council shall be drawn up and fairly entered in books to be kept for that purpose; and such minutes shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of any person or committee appointed for the purpose of inspecting them by any of the universities or colleges hereinafter mentioned.

Minutes of proceedings.

Assented to.
R. C.

That a register shall be made and published by the said Council as soon as conveniently may be, of all persons entitled, as after explained, to be registered as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners, and who shall apply to be so registered within one year, if residing in any part of the United Kingdom, or within two years if resident abroad, for which a fee of Ten Shillings shall be paid by each person so registered; and that to the register shall afterwards be regularly added the names of all persons who shall receive letters testimonial, as after explained, of their fitness to practise as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners; and that for such registration shall be paid the sum of Five Pounds in the case of a physician or fellow of the College of Surgeons, and of Two Pounds in the case of a general practitioner; all such fees shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of this Act.

Register to be kept.

Assented to.
R. C.

The register to be formed on the plan of a specimen submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1847, by the Registrar of the College of Physicians.

Vide Schedule (Appendix (A.)

^and amended by the Conference Committee of Medical Corporations in May 1848; so as to

That the register shall be published annually.

Register to be published.

That every person whose name is registered, and who shall be desirous that his name shall be continued in the published register, shall in the month of in every year send to the Council his name and place of abode, with the date of his testimonials, and the Council shall verify the returns so made to them by comparison with the register kept by them, and shall forthwith, without any further fee, cause the names of all persons duly registered and so returned to them to be published in alphabetical order, and in their several classes, with their several places of abode, and dates of their testimonials, specifying in each case the University or College to which each belongs; and a printed copy of the register for the time being, so published under the direction of the said Council, shall be evidence in all Courts, and before all Justices and others, that the persons therein specified are registered as therein mentioned; and the absence of the name of any person from any class in such printed copy shall be evidence, until the contrary be made to appear, that such person is not registered in such class under the Act of Parliament.

allow General Practitioners to show on the Register their qualification of Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery.

With that addition, assented to.
R. C.

Assented to.
R. C.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Medical Council as a general practitioner, who at the time of the passing of the Act shall be legally practising or entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon or apothecary in some part of Her Majesty's dominions, and who shall be qualified to be enrolled, and shall enrol himself, if in England, as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and if in Scotland, who shall be qualified to be enrolled and shall enrol himself as a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Scotland, and if in Ireland, who shall be qualified to be enrolled and shall enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; and also every person after the passing of the Act who shall have attained the age of Twenty-two years,* and shall have been examined or admitted as a member by the colleges hereinafter named; (that is to say) if in England, by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and General Practitioners of England, or, if in Scotland by the Royal Colleges

General Practitioners.

* *Twenty-one. See* next page, at the top.

* I assent to this Clause generally. But I object to the minimum age being above twenty-one, and to the minimum curriculum of study being five years. Such high qualifications may be safely exacted for London, Edinburgh and other large towns, but not for the country at large. The thinly-peopled and poorer parts of the country would be deprived of regular Medical Practitioners, were all required to qualify themselves so highly. The income to be made in such places would be no return for the expense of so protracted an education. The prevailing tendency of Corporations, who grant licenses for General Practice, is to exact too much of their Candidates. The education part of the Clause requires more explanatory details, and ought, in my opinion, to stand thus: viz. after "Five years," whereof at least three winter sessions of six months each shall be spent at approved schools, or four years, of which at least four such winter sessions at approved schools;—or three years, of which three such winter sessions and three summer sessions of three months each at approved schools.

R. Christison.

of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, or, if in Ireland, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining colleges, that he has applied himself to medical and surgical studies during at least Five years,† of which at least Three years shall be in universities or hospitals, or public medical or surgical schools, recognized by the Medical Council, and in every case shall have received letters testimonial from each of the bodies by which he shall have been examined or admitted as a member, of his being duly qualified to practise as such general practitioner. [*Above.]

† Query. How spent?

General Practitioners to belong to a College of the country in which they practise.

That every person, previous to being registered as a general practitioner in England, shall be required to enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and every person previous to being registered as a general practitioner in Scotland or Ireland, shall be required to enrol himself as a member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in that part of the United Kingdom in which he shall have received his letters testimonial; and every such person who shall afterwards remove into any part of the United Kingdom other than that in which he obtained his letters testimonial, and shall practise there as a general practitioner, shall be required to enrol himself as a member or licentiate, as the case may be, of the college or colleges of which he would have been admitted a member or licentiate, if he had been examined and had received his letters testimonial there; and in each case shall be entitled to be so admitted and enrolled without further examination, and on payment of the like fees of admission, and on complying with the same conditions as are required of other members or licentiates of the said colleges respectively; and every general practitioner who upon such removal shall fail to enrol himself, shall be struck off the register, and shall not be restored until he shall have so enrolled himself, and shall have paid such penalty for his default as to the Medical Council shall seem fit, not exceeding Five Pounds for each calendar month during which he shall have been so in default, and all such penalties shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Act.

Assented to.
R. C.

[** Below.] * *

Surgeons.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Council as a surgeon, who shall have attained the age of Twenty-five years, and shall have been examined and admitted as a fellow by one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining College, that he has applied himself to surgical studies during at least Six years; also, every person who shall have attained the age of Twenty-two years, and shall have been examined or admitted by the colleges hereinafter named; (that is to say) if in England, examined or admitted as a member by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also subsequently examined and admitted as a member by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or, if in Scotland, examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, and admitted as a fellow or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, or, if in Ireland, examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, and admitted as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland: Provided always, that no person who is not a fellow of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland shall be registered as a surgeon unless he be also registered as a general practitioner.

Assented to, except that the age ought to be twenty-one, for reasons stated above in regard to General Practitioners.

R. C.

Physicians.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Council as a physician who shall have been admitted as a fellow or member of one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of England, Scotland or Ireland, and also any person who shall have attained the age of Twenty-six years, and shall have graduated as a doctor of medicine in some University of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or, subject to the restriction hereinafter contained, in some foreign University, or shall have graduated in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall have afterwards received a license to practise medicine, after due examination from one of those Universities, and shall also, in each of the foregoing cases, have been examined by one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of England, Scotland or Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining college that he has applied himself to medical studies during at least Six years, and also every person who shall have attained the age of Forty years, and shall have been registered as a general practitioner or surgeon under this Act, or who was at the time of the passing of this Act legally practising or entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon or apothecary in some part of the said United Kingdom, and in each case shall have

Assented to, with the exception of what follows, "and also every person." That part of the Clause confers on the English College of Physicians a right to grant a title which it is the province of Universities to grant, and which it is easy to empower them to grant in the recited circumstances.

R. C.

** It is absolutely necessary for the existence of the Scottish University Medical Schools, amidst the overturning of their present system of education and graduation, to which they have cheerfully assented, that the privileges of General Practitioner be distinctly secured, as in Sir James Graham's Bill in 1845, to the Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery who are to be graduated under the new system of things. The Clause I propose for that purpose is as follows:—

Every Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, of any University of the United Kingdom empowered to grant Medical Degrees, who shall have received his degree not earlier than the age of twenty-two, after a competent general education in

in Arts, Physical Science, and Mental Philosophy, and after a period of not less than five years spent in professional studies at approved schools, of which at least three shall have been spent at recognised universities, and at least one year at the university which grants him his degree, shall be qualified to be enrolled in the Register as a General Practitioner, on his being admitted a Member of the Royal College into which General Practitioners of the country wherein he has received his qualification must be admitted; and he shall be so admitted a member of such college on paying the admission-fee of the college, if the Examining Board of the University from which he has received his degree shall consist in part of Examiners, not Professors, chosen by a Royal College of Physicians and a Royal College of Surgeons; but otherwise, he shall undergo such further examination by the Royal College into which he claims admission, as the College shall deem advisable, and in that case he shall pay an examination-fee, as well as an admission fee.

R. Christison.

have practised medicine for at least Twelve years, and shall have been examined by the Royal College of Physicians of England, and in each of the foregoing cases shall have received letters testimonial from the examining college of his being duly qualified to practise as a physician, and shall have been admitted as a fellow or member of such college; and no person shall be entitled to be received for examination for the purpose of being so registered as a physician upon a foreign degree in medicine, unless the Royal College of Physicians in England, Scotland or Ireland shall give him a special certificate, to be laid before and approved by the Medical Council, that they have made inquiry into the manner in which such degree was conferred, and have ascertained that it has been granted, after due examination, and upon satisfactory certificates of previous study, including residence and study at the seat of one or more universities, during at least Three years, one of them, at least, being at the university by which the degree is granted.

Physicians and Surgeons to belong to a College of the country in which they practise.

That every person, previous to being registered as a physician or surgeon under this Act, shall be required to enrol himself as a fellow or member of the Royal College of Physicians, or as a fellow or member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, from which he shall have received his letters testimonial as physician or surgeon; and every such physician and surgeon who shall afterwards remove from that part of the United Kingdom in which he obtained his letters testimonial, shall be required, if he shall practise as a physician or surgeon in any other part of the said United Kingdom, to enrol himself as a fellow or member of the Royal College of Physicians, or as a fellow or member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, of that part of the United Kingdom to which he shall so remove for the purpose of practising there, according to the nature of his testimonials, and in each case shall be entitled to be so admitted and enrolled, without further examination, on payment of the like fees of admission, and on complying with the same conditions as are required of other fellows, members or licentiates of the said colleges respectively; and every physician or surgeon who, upon such removal, shall fail so to enrol himself, shall be struck off the register, and shall not be restored until he shall have so enrolled himself, and shall have paid such penalty for his default as to the Medical Council shall seem fit, not exceeding Five Pounds for each calendar month during which he shall have been so in default; and all such penalties shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of this Act.

Assented to.
R. C.

Registry of special cases.

That the cases of persons who have been engaged in practice, prior to the passing of the Act, without being members of any corporate body in the profession, shall be referred to the college of the department in which they have practised respectively, for special investigation of their claims to be admitted to register.

Assented to.
R. C.

Qualifications and fees.

That the said several colleges and universities shall, from time to time, when required by the Medical Council, prepare, and lay before the said Council, a scheme or schemes of the course of study and particulars of the examination to be gone through by all persons applying to be examined by such colleges and universities respectively, and of the fees to be taken by the said several colleges and universities respectively; and the said Council shall be empowered to make from time to time such changes in any of the schemes so laid before them as to the said Council shall seem expedient; and the said Council shall endeavour to procure, as far as is practicable and convenient, that the qualifications and fees for being registered as physician, surgeon, or general practitioner respectively, shall be uniform throughout the said United Kingdom, for which purpose the fees of examination and fees of admission shall be kept distinct by each of the said colleges and universities; Provided always, that no change shall be made by the said Council in any scheme of the course of study or particulars of examination, unless notice shall have been given at a previous meeting of the Council holden not less than Fourteen days before the meeting, at which the motion for such change shall be made, that at such meeting the course of study or particulars of examination, as the case may be, will be taken into consideration; and the principal secretary of the Council shall forthwith send a copy of the notice so given to every member of the Council.

Assented to.
R. C.

Restrictions and bye-laws.

That no bye-law to be made by any of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland respectively, or by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, shall be of any force until a copy thereof, sealed with a seal of the same college, shall have been laid before and approved by the said Medical Council.

Assented to.
R. C.

Registry of Students.

That it shall be lawful for the said Council to make regulations for ensuring that in every city and town possessing a medical or surgical school, an annual register shall be kept of all students of the several medical and surgical schools, whether connected with any University, Royal College, Hospital or other public medical or surgical institution in that city or town, and to authorize the taking of a fee for each registration, not being more in each case than Two shillings and sixpence for each annual registration, and for requiring all such fees to be remitted to the secretary of the said Council, and returns to be made to them of the registration of all such students, in such manner and form as the Council shall think fit; and all such fees shall be applied towards the expenses of the Act, and no medical or surgical student shall be admitted to examination by any of the said colleges without certificates of his having been duly registered conformably to such regulations.

Assented to.
R. C.

Provision for existing Students.

That it shall be lawful for the Medical Council to make regulations for dispensing with such provisions of the Act as to them shall seem fit in favour of medical and surgical students who shall have commenced their professional studies before the passing of the Act.

Assented to.
R. C.

Securing uniformity and efficiency of examinations.

That the Council shall be empowered in any case in which it shall appear to be necessary, in order to secure efficiency and uniformity of examinations, to depute one or more of its members to be present at the examinations of any of the colleges; provided the members of the Council so deputed be medical practitioners, and of the same class in the profession as the colleges to be so visited; and if, upon the report of such visitor or otherwise, the Council should be of opinion that its regulations are not complied with by any examining body, that it shall be lawful for the Council to refuse to register upon the testimonials of the body so in default, until the same to be amended to the satisfaction of the Council.

Assented to.
R. C.

None but those registered to be appointed to public situations.

That, subject to the reservations hereinafter contained, no person, after the passing of the Act, who is not registered by the said Council, shall be appointed to any medical or surgical office for the relief of the poor, or in any hospital, prison, infirmary, dispensary, school, workhouse or other public institution, in the said United Kingdom, and wherever by law it is provided that any act shall be done by a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner, by whatever name or title called, such provision shall be construed, after the passing of the Act, to mean a person registered under the Act; and the Medical Council shall be empowered from time to time to make regulations for specifying what institutions are to be considered public institutions, and what offices in them are medical and surgical offices, within the meaning of the Act.

Assented to.
R. C.

Exemptions ~~Privileges~~ of persons registered.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as physicians, surgeons, or general practitioners, shall be exempt, while registered and practising as such, from being summoned or serving on all juries and inquests whatsoever, and from serving all corporate, parochial, ward, hundred and township offices; and no person shall be entitled to such exemption who is not so registered;* nor shall the certificate of any such unregistered person given after the passing of the Act be received as the certificate of a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner, in any court of law, or in any case in which by law the certificate of a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner is required.

* *New Clause, headed* None but persons registered to grant Certificates required by law.

Assented to, This change makes the clause clearer.
R. C.

Registered Physicians may practise throughout the United Kingdom; 14 & 15 Hen. 8, c. 5.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as physicians shall be entitled, without other license than such registry, to exercise or practise physic throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempt from being sued or liable to any penalty under the provisions of the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London."

Assented to.
R. C.

Registered Surgeons may practise throughout the United Kingdom.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as surgeons shall be entitled, without other license than such registry, to exercise or practise surgery throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempt from being sued or liable to any penalty under the provisions of the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth.

Assented to.
R. C.

That

That all persons who shall be registered as general practitioners by the said Council shall be entitled to demand and take reasonable fees for medical and surgical advice and attendance, and for medicines prescribed or administered by them to their patients throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, without other license than such registry.

Registered General Practitioners qualified to charge for medicines and attendance.

Assented to.
R. C.

That after the passing of the Act no person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical or surgical advice, attendance or operation, or for any medicine prescribed or administered by him, unless he shall prove upon the trial, either that he is registered as a general practitioner under the Act, or that before the passing of the Act he was legally practising or entitled to practise in the capacity in which he claims such charge, and, if the Act had not been passed, would have been entitled to recover such charge in that capacity.

None but registered General Practitioners or those already practising may recover charges.

Assented to.
R. C.

That every person appointed after the passing of the Act to any medical or surgical office for which he is not qualified according to the provisions of the Act, and who shall wilfully and knowingly act or practise in such office, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered by action of debt or information, to be brought in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland or in Dublin, within Six calendar months next after the commission of the offence, in the name of Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England or Ireland or of the Lord Advocate in Scotland.

Penalty on unqualified persons practising in public offices.

Assented to.
R. C.

That penalties shall be imposed, by summary process, on all unregistered persons practising medicine or surgery:

Penalties on unqualified persons, and for false pretences of qualification.

Also on all unregistered persons falsely pretending to be registered: *Assented to.*
R. C.

Also on all persons assuming any professional name or designation to which they are not by law entitled, or which implies that they belong to a class in the register in which they are not registered, or that they are members of a college in which they are not enrolled.

Assented to.
R. C.

That nothing in the Act contained shall extend to render any person liable to any penalty for acting or practising as an apothecary in any part of England, who was actually practising as an apothecary on the First day of August in the year One thousand eight hundred and Fifteen, or who before the passing of this Act shall have obtained a certificate of qualification to practise as an apothecary from the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries of the City of London, or who shall have acquired the right of practising as an apothecary by virtue of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to amend and explain an Act of the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty, for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales."

Saving the rights of qualified Apothecaries.

Assented to.
R. C.

That if any registered physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary, shall be convicted in England or Ireland of any felony, or in Scotland of any crime or offence inferring infamy, or the punishment of death or transportation, or if it shall be found by the judgment of any competent court that any such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary shall have procured the registry of his name by any fraud or false pretence, or that any such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary has wilfully and knowingly given any false certificate in any case in which by law the certificate of a physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary is required, or if any registered person shall have been expelled from either of the colleges, according to the terms of their respective charters, provided such expulsion shall have been approved and allowed by the Council, as before required respecting bye-laws; it shall be lawful for the Medical Council, on production before them of a copy or extract of the conviction or judgment of the court, duly certified under the hand of the proper officer of the court, to cause the name of such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary to be erased from the register; and every person whose name shall have been so erased after such conviction or judgment as aforesaid, shall thereby forfeit and lose all the privileges of a registered physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary, as the case may be, and shall not be entitled to have his name again inserted in that or any subsequent register, without the special license of the Medical Council, on the recommendation of the college of which he was a fellow, member or licentiate, and shall also cease to

Persons guilty of felony or fraud to be struck off the register.

Assented to.
R. C.

to be and shall be disqualified from becoming, while his name shall continue so erased, a fellow, member or licentiate, as the case may be, of any Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons or General Practitioners in any part of the said United Kingdom.

Saving the privileges of Oxford and Cambridge.

That nothing in the Act shall deprive either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge of the unrestricted right of granting degrees in medicine or physic, in conformity with their respective charters, statutes, laws and regulations, and that the said degrees, diplomas and licenses shall severally confer the same titles, rights and privileges as heretofore, and that the persons to whom they shall be granted shall, in every part of England, not within the city of London, or within Seven miles of the said city, possess all the privileges and exemptions of physicians registered under this Act; and further, that such persons being of the age of Twenty-six years at the least, shall, on production of their several diplomas or licenses, or other equivalent certificates, before the Royal College of Physicians of England, be entitled to be admitted to examination by the said College, for the purpose of being registered as physicians; and if upon such examination they shall be found duly qualified, shall thereupon be entitled to receive from the said college letters testimonial, on the exhibition of which before the Medical Council they shall be entitled to be registered as physicians under the Act, and that nothing in the Act shall alter, or give any power of altering, charters, statutes, laws and regulations of the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them.

Assented to.
R. C.

Assented to.
R. C.

That the Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

Note.—I wish it to be clearly understood by the Committee, that the first party who had occasion to complain of the unfair and injurious operation of the exclusive privileges exercised by some of the English Corporations, was the University of Edinburgh—That it was one of the first, if not the very first, to complain to Parliament of that injustice—That in late negotiations it has cheerfully submitted to a total overturn of its system of medical education and graduation, in order to satisfy English views, and what in Scotland are regarded as sometimes English prejudices—That amidst these changes a *Bachelorship of Medicine and Surgery*, on a liberal footing as to privileges, and on substantial, but not too high, qualifications, is imperatively necessary to save the Medical School of the University from ruin: And, therefore, that, without this being carefully secured, *the University of Edinburgh will be far better without any Medical Reform on the basis at present contemplated.* I am also satisfied that the other Universities of Scotland are similarly circumstanced.

I regret that it is impossible to particularise here the General Education which the University of Edinburgh is willing to require of such Bachelors. A complete curriculum of Arts, Physical Science and Mental Philosophy cannot be required. It is proposed to allow the Candidate a choice of the various subjects for examination; and that he shall profess as many subjects as he can master in a period of three years after the usual age at which lads leave the grammar-school in Scotland.

R. Christison.

I Assent to all the Clauses contained in the Outline, except in those marked.

(signed) *R. Renton*,
Representative of the Royal College of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, 31 May 1848.

College of Physicians, Pall Mall, East,
18 May 1848.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for the information of "The Select Committee of The House of Commons on Medical Registration and Medical Law Amendment," of which your Lordship has acted as Chairman, an Outline of a General Bill for regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery, which has been drawn by the joint committee of representatives of the different classes of the medical profession, which has held numerous conferences at the College of Physicians; and I am directed to express the earnest desire of the joint committee that a Bill, of which an outline has thus been drawn, may be prepared and brought before Parliament with as little delay as possible, it being the sincere conviction of the joint committee that such a measure would promote the general good of the profession, and conduce, therefore, to the benefit of the public.

I am further directed by the joint committee to state, that if they should be honoured with any communication from the Committee of the House of Commons, it would reach them without loss of time if addressed to them through me, as their honorary secretary.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
Francis Hawkins.

The Lord Advocate,
&c. &c. &c.

OUTLINE OF A BILL

For Regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery.

PREAMBLE.

Repeal of Statutes.

THAT an Act passed in the third year of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "An Act for the Appointing of Physicians and Surgeons," and also another Act passed in the fifth year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act concerning Surgeons to be discharged of Quests and other things;" and also two Acts passed in the thirty-second year of the same reign, respectively intituled, "For Physicians and their Privilege, and for Barbers and Surgeons;" and also another Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the same reign, intituled, "A Bill that Persons being no common Surgeons may minister Medicines notwithstanding the Statute;" and another Act passed in the first year of the reign of Queen MARY, intituled, "An Act touching the Corporation of Physicians in London;" and also an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of King WILLIAM the Third, intituled, "An Act for exempting Apothecaries from serving the Offices of Constable, Scavenger and other Parish and Ward Offices, and from serving on Juries," and so much of every other Act as continues the last-recited Act; and so much of an Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Second, intituled, "An Act for making the Surgeons of London and the Barbers of London two separate and distinct Corporations," as does not relate to the separation of the said corporations, or to the Master, Governors and Commonalty of the mystery of Barbers of London; and also so much of an Act of the Parliament of Ireland passed in the fortieth

year of the reign of King GEORGE the Third, "for establishing a complete School of Physic in Ireland," as may be construed to prevent the separation of the professorship of anatomy and chirurgery into two professorships, and the establishment of a professor of surgery and a professor of anatomy and chirurgery as provided by the said Act, or as imposes any restriction on the place where the lectures of the several professors of the school of physic shall be given; and also the whole of an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales," except so much of the last-recited Act as confirms such parts of the Letters Patent granted by King JAMES the First to the Master, Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, as were not repealed by the last-recited Act; and also so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries," as enacts that all members and licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London actually practising, all surgeons being members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and actually practising, all apothecaries certified by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries Company, and actually practising, shall be freed and exempt from being returned, and from serving upon any juries or inquests whatsoever, and shall not be inserted in the lists to be prepared by virtue of that Act; and also of so much of any Act passed or charter granted before the passing of this Act, as prohibits any person from practising physic or surgery in any place without such examination, certificate, license or qualification as is mentioned in such Act or charter respectively, or as imposes any restriction on the practice of physic or surgery, other than is contained in this Act, or as specifies any qualification for holding any medical or surgical office in any public or local institution other than is contained in this Act, shall be repealed, but not so as to revive any Act or charter, or part of any Act or charter, repealed by the Acts hereby repealed, or any of them; and excepting always from the Acts hereby repealed an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London."

Establishment of a Council.

That a Council shall be established to superintend the registration of all medical and surgical practitioners, and for the general control of medical education and practice, to be styled "The Medical Council."

That the Council shall consist of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in right of his office, and that the other members of the Council (of whom not less than two-thirds shall be registered members of the medical profession) shall be such persons, not more than twelve, whom Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, shall deem fit to be members of the said Council.

Tenure of office by Nominees of the Crown.

That those members of the said Council who are appointed as aforesaid by Her Majesty with the advice of Her Privy Council, shall continue to be members of the said Council during Her Majesty's pleasure; and upon every vacancy among the last-mentioned members of the said Council, and their successors, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to appoint another fit person to be a member of the said Council during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Secretaries, Clerks and Messengers.

That it shall be lawful for the said Council, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to appoint a principal secretary for the said Council, and also local secretaries for Scotland and Ireland, and so many clerks and messengers as the said Secretary of State shall deem necessary, and also, with the like approval, to remove at their pleasure any of the said secretaries, clerks and messengers, and appoint others in their room.

Salaries and expenses.

That there shall be paid to the members of the said Council, and to the said secretaries, clerks and messengers, such salaries as shall be from time to time allowed by the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, who may also allow such reasonable travelling expenses which may have been incurred by any member of the said Council, or any secretary, clerk or messenger in the performance of his duties under this Act, and such other reasonable expenses of putting this Act into execution as the said Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think fit.

That

President.

That the said Secretary of State shall be president of the said Council, and shall be empowered from time to time to nominate one of the members of the Council to be vice-president of the Council, and to act as president in his absence; and at every meeting of the Council in the absence of the president and vice-president some other member to be chosen by the Council from the members then present shall be empowered to act as president.

Time and place of meeting.

That the said Council shall be holden in such places and at such times as the said Council or the Secretary of State from time to time shall appoint; and that all acts of the Council shall be decided by the votes of the majority of the members present at any meeting, the whole number not being less than ; and at all such meetings the president for the time being shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Minutes of proceedings.

That minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Council shall be drawn up and fairly entered in books to be kept for that purpose; and such minutes shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of any person or committee appointed for the purpose of inspecting them by any of the universities or colleges hereinafter mentioned.

Register to be kept.

That a register shall be made and published by the said Council as soon as conveniently may be, of all persons entitled, as after explained, to be registered as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners, and who shall apply to be so registered within one year, if residing in any part of the United Kingdom, or within two years if resident abroad, for which a fee of Ten Shillings shall be paid by each person so registered; and that to the register shall afterwards be regularly added the names of all persons who shall receive letters testimonial, as after explained, of their fitness to practise as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners; and that for such registration shall be paid the sum of Five Pounds in the case of a physician or fellow of the College of Surgeons, and of Two Pounds in the case of a general practitioner; all such fees shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of this Act.

The register to be formed on the plan of a specimen submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1847, by the Registrar of the College of Physicians.

Vide Schedule (Appendix (A.)

Register to be published.

That the register shall be published annually.

That every person whose name is registered, and who shall be desirous that his name shall be continued in the published register, shall in the month of in every year send to the Council his name and place of abode, with the date of his testimonials, and the Council shall verify the returns so made to them by comparison with the register kept by them, and shall forthwith, without any further fee, cause the names of all persons duly registered and so returned to them to be published in alphabetical order, and in their several classes, with their several places of abode, and dates of their testimonials, specifying in each case the University or College to which each belongs; and a printed copy of the register for the time being, so published under the direction of the said Council, shall be evidence in all Courts, and before all Justices and others, that the persons therein specified are registered as therein mentioned; and the absence of the name of any person from any class in such printed copy shall be evidence, until the contrary be made to appear, that such person is not registered in such class under the Act of Parliament.

General Practitioners.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Medical Council as a general practitioner, who at the time of the passing of the Act shall be legally practising or entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon or apothecary in some part of Her Majesty's dominions, and who shall be qualified to be enrolled, and shall enrol himself, if in England, as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and if in Scotland, who shall be qualified to be enrolled and shall enrol himself as a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Scotland, and if in Ireland, who shall be qualified to be enrolled and shall enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; and also every person after the passing of the Act who shall have attained the age of Twenty-two years,* and shall have been examined or admitted as a member by the colleges hereinafter named; (that is to say) if in England, by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and General Practitioners of England, or, if in Scotland by the Royal Colleges of

* The age of Twenty-one would be preferred. By raising the age and qualifications too high, there is a risk, particularly in thinly-peopled districts of the country, of there being an inadequate supply of General Practitioners to meet the public exigencies. It is of importance, also, that the examination for the license of General Practitioner, should be got over at an early period. By deferring it, the student is prevented from directing his attention to the more practical business of his profession, which he should be enabled to do before undertaking the responsible duties of private practice, but which the anxiety connected with an examination on the more elementary branches of the profession prevents him from doing.

of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, or, if in Ireland, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining colleges, that he has applied himself to medical and surgical studies during at least Five years,* of which at least Three years shall be in universities or hospitals, or public medical or surgical schools, recognized by the Medical Council, and in every case shall have received letters testimonial from each of the bodies by which he shall have been examined or admitted as a member, of his being duly qualified to practise as such general practitioner.

* The term *Five years* is rather vague; a proper curriculum of study being prescribed, the minimum period required for the acquisition of it should only be defined; say three winter courses of six months each, and three summer courses of three months, making in all twenty-seven months.

General Practitioners to belong to a College of the country in which they practise.

That every person, previous to being registered as a general practitioner in England, shall be required to enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and every person previous to being registered as a general practitioner in Scotland or Ireland, shall be required to enrol himself as a member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in that part of the United Kingdom in which he shall have received his letters testimonial; and every such person who shall afterwards remove into any part of the United Kingdom other than that in which he obtained his letters testimonial, and shall practise there as a general practitioner, shall be required to enrol himself as a member or licentiate, as the case may be, of the college or colleges of which he would have been admitted a member or licentiate, if he had been examined and had received his letters testimonial there; and in each case shall be entitled to be so admitted and enrolled without further examination, and on payment of the like fees of admission, and on complying with the same conditions as are required of other members or licentiates of the said colleges respectively; and every general practitioner who upon such removal shall fail ~~to enrol himself, shall be struck off the register, and shall not be restored~~ until he shall have so enrolled himself, and shall have paid such penalty for his default as to the Medical Council shall seem fit, not exceeding Five Pounds for each calendar month during which he shall have been so in default, and all such penalties shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Act.

so to enrol himself, shall not be admitted upon the register of the country into which he shall have removed until

* * * *

Surgeons.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Council as a surgeon, who shall have attained the age of Twenty-five years, and shall have been examined and admitted as a fellow by one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining College, that he has applied himself to surgical studies during at least Six years; also, every person who shall have attained the age of Twenty-two years, and shall have been examined or admitted by the colleges hereinafter named; (that is to say) if in England, examined or admitted as a member by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also subsequently examined and admitted as a member by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or, if in Scotland, examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, and admitted as a fellow or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, or, if in Ireland, examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, and admitted as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland: Provided always, that no person who is not a fellow of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland shall be registered as a surgeon unless he be also registered as a general practitioner.

* * * * There should have been a clause here, providing for a class of Practitioners intermediate between the General Practitioner and the Graduate, possessing the degree of M.D., to be called Bachelors or Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery, as mentioned in Sir James Graham's Bill of 25 February 1845, and agreed on by the Edinburgh Bodies in 1842, and subsequently by the Committee of the Delegates of the English Corporations, at their meetings held at Physicians' Hall this year. The qualifications for this degree to be higher in respect to age, literary and professional studies, than those required for the license of General Practitioner.

Physicians.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Council as a physician who shall have been admitted as a fellow or member of one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of England, Scotland or Ireland, and also any person who shall have attained the age of Twenty-six years, and shall have graduated as a doctor of medicine in some University of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or, subject to the restriction hereinafter contained, in some foreign University, or shall have graduated in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall have afterwards received a license to practise medicine, after due examination from one of those Universities, and shall also, in each of the foregoing cases, have been examined by one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of England, Scotland or Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining college that he has applied himself to medical studies during at least Six years, and also every person who shall have attained the age of Forty years, and shall have been registered as a general practitioner or surgeon under this Act, or who was at the time of the passing of this Act legally practising or entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon or apothecary in some part of the said United Kingdom, and in each case shall have

have practised medicine for at least Twelve years, and shall have been examined by the Royal College of Physicians of England, and in each of the foregoing cases shall have received letters testimonial from the examining college of his being duly qualified to practise as a physician, and shall have been admitted as a fellow or member of such college; and no person shall be entitled to be received for examination for the purpose of being so registered as a physician upon a foreign degree in medicine, unless the Royal College of Physicians in England, Scotland or Ireland shall give him a special certificate, to be laid before and approved by the Medical Council, that they have made inquiry into the manner in which such degree was conferred, and have ascertained that it has been granted, after due examination, and upon satisfactory certificates of previous study, including residence and study at the seat of one or more universities, during at least Three years,* one of them, at least, being at the university by which the degree is granted.

* The term *year* shall imply t academical year of the Universit

Physicians and Surgeons to belong to a College of the country in which they practise.

That every person, previous to being registered as a physician or surgeon under this Act, shall be required to enrol himself as a fellow or member of the Royal College of Physicians, or as a fellow or member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, from which he shall have received his letters testimonial as physician or surgeon; and every such physician and surgeon who shall afterwards remove from that part of the United Kingdom in which he obtained his letters testimonial, shall be required, if he shall practise as a physician or surgeon in any other part of the said United Kingdom, to enrol himself as a fellow or member of the Royal College of Physicians, or as a fellow or member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, of that part of the United Kingdom to which he shall so remove for the purpose of practising there, according to the nature of his testimonials, and in each case shall be entitled to be so admitted and enrolled, without further examination, on payment of the like fees of admission, and on complying with the same conditions as are required of other fellows, members or licentiates of the said colleges respectively; and every physician or surgeon who, upon such removal, shall fail so to enrol himself, shall be struck off the register, and shall not be restored until he shall have so enrolled himself, and shall have paid such penalty for his default as to the Medical Council shall seem fit, not exceeding Five Pounds for each calendar month during which he shall have been so in default; and all such penalties shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of this Act.

Registry of special cases.

That the cases of persons who have been engaged in practice, prior to the passing of the Act, without being members of any corporate body in the profession, shall be referred to the college of the department in which they have practised respectively, for special investigation of their claims to be admitted to register.

Qualifications and fees.

That the said several colleges and universities shall, from time to time, when required by the Medical Council, prepare, and lay before the said Council, a scheme or schemes of the course of study and particulars of the examination to be gone through by all persons applying to be examined by such colleges and universities respectively, and of the fees to be taken by the said several colleges and universities respectively; and the said Council shall be empowered to make from time to time such changes in any of the schemes so laid before them as to the said Council shall seem expedient; and the said Council shall endeavour to procure, as far as is practicable and convenient, that the qualifications and fees for being registered as physician, surgeon, or general practitioner respectively, shall be uniform throughout the said United Kingdom, for which purpose the fees of examination and fees of admission shall be kept distinct by each of the said colleges and universities; Provided always, that no change shall be made by the said Council in any scheme of the course of study or particulars of examination, unless notice shall have been given at a previous meeting of the Council holden not less than Fourteen days before the meeting, at which the motion for such change shall be made, that at such meeting the course of study or particulars of examination, as the case may be, will be taken into consideration; and the principal secretary of the Council shall forthwith send a copy of the notice so given to every member of the Council.

Restrictions and bye-laws.

That no bye-law to be made by any of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland respectively, or by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, shall be of any force until a copy thereof, sealed with a seal of the same college, shall have been laid before and approved by the said Medical Council.

Registry of Students.

That it shall be lawful for the said Council to make regulations for ensuring that in every city and town possessing a medical or surgical school, an annual register shall be kept of all students of the several medical and surgical schools, whether connected with any University, Royal College, Hospital or other public medical or surgical institution in that city or town, and to authorize the taking of a fee for each registration, not being more in each case than Two shillings and sixpence for each annual registration, and for requiring all such fees to be remitted to the secretary of the said Council, and returns to be made to them of the registration of all such students, in such manner and form as the Council shall think fit; and all such fees shall be applied towards the expenses of the Act, and no medical or surgical student shall be admitted to examination by any of the said colleges without certificates of his having been duly registered conformably to such regulations.

Provision for existing Students.

That it shall be lawful for the Medical Council to make regulations for dispensing with such provisions of the Act as to them shall seem fit in favour of medical and surgical students who shall have commenced their professional studies before the passing of the Act.

Securing uniformity and efficiency of examinations.

That the Council shall be empowered in any case in which it shall appear to be necessary, in order to secure efficiency and uniformity of examinations, to depute one or more of its members to be present at the examinations of any of the colleges; provided the members of the Council so deputed be medical practitioners, and of the same class in the profession as the colleges to be so visited; and if, upon the report of such visitor or otherwise, the Council should be of opinion that its regulations are not complied with by any examining body, that it shall be lawful for the Council to refuse to register upon the testimonials of the body so in default, until the same to be amended to the satisfaction of the Council.

None but those registered to be appointed to public situations.

That, subject to the reservations hereinafter contained, no person, after the passing of the Act, who is not registered by the said Council, shall be appointed to any medical or surgical office for the relief of the poor, or in any hospital, prison, infirmary, dispensary, school, workhouse or other public institution, in the said United Kingdom, and wherever by law it is provided that any act shall be done by a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner, by whatever name or title called, such provision shall be construed, after the passing of the Act, to mean a person registered under the Act; and the Medical Council shall be empowered from time to time to make regulations for specifying what institutions are to be considered public institutions, and what offices in them are medical and surgical offices, within the meaning of the Act.

Exemptions ~~Privileges~~ of persons registered, in personal service as Jurors.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as physicians, surgeons, or general practitioners, shall be exempt, while registered and practising as such, from being summoned or serving on all juries and inquests whatsoever, and from serving all corporate, parochial, ward, hundred and township offices; and no person shall be entitled to such exemption who is not so registered;* nor shall the certificate of any such unregistered person given after the passing of the Act be received as the certificate of a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner, in any court of law, or in any case in which by law the certificate of a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner is required.

New Clause. None but those registered to grant Medical Certificates required by law.

Registered Physicians may practise throughout the United Kingdom; 14 & 15 Hen. 8, c. 5.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as physicians shall be entitled, without other license than such registry, to exercise or practise physic throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempt from being sued or liable to any penalty under the provisions of the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London."

Registered Surgeons may practise throughout the United Kingdom.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as surgeons shall be entitled, without other license than such registry, to exercise or practise surgery throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempt from being sued or liable to any penalty under the provisions of the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth.

That

That all persons who shall be registered as general practitioners by the said Council shall be entitled to demand and take reasonable fees for medical and surgical advice and attendance, and for medicines prescribed or administered by them to their patients throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, without other license than such registry.

Registered General Practitioners qualified to charge for medicines and attendance.

That after the passing of the Act no person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical or surgical advice, attendance or operation, or for any medicine prescribed or administered by him, unless he shall prove upon the trial, either that he is registered as a general practitioner under the Act, or that before the passing of the Act he was legally practising or entitled to practise in the capacity in which he claims such charge, and, if the Act had not been passed, would have been entitled to recover such charge in that capacity.

None but registered General Practitioners or those already practising may recover charges.

That every person appointed after the passing of the Act to any medical or surgical office for which he is not qualified according to the provisions of the Act, and who shall wilfully and knowingly act or practise in such office, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered by action of debt or information, to be brought in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland or in Dublin, within Six calendar months next after the commission of the offence, in the name of Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England or Ireland or of the Lord Advocate in Scotland.

Penalty on unqualified persons practising in public offices.

* I do not dissent—but think the clause inexpedient, because impracticable.

* That penalties shall be imposed, by summary process, on all unregistered persons practising medicine or surgery:

Also on all unregistered persons falsely pretending to be registered:

Penalties on unqualified persons, and for false pretences of qualification.

Also on all persons assuming any professional name or designation to which they are not by law entitled, or which implies that they belong to a class in the register in which they are not registered, or that they are members of a college ^ in which they are not enrolled.

^ or graduates of an University from which they have not obtained their Degree.

That nothing in the Act contained shall extend to render any person liable to any penalty for acting or practising as an apothecary in any part of England, who was actually practising as an apothecary on the First day of August in the year One thousand eight hundred and Fifteen, or who before the passing of this Act shall have obtained a certificate of qualification to practise as an apothecary from the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries of the City of London, or who shall have acquired the right of practising as an apothecary by virtue of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to amend and explain an Act of the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty, for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales."

Saving the rights of qualified Apothecaries.

That if any registered physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary, shall be convicted in England or Ireland of any felony, or in Scotland of any crime or offence inferring infamy, or the punishment of death or transportation, or if it shall be found by the judgment of any competent court that any such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary shall have procured the registry of his name by any fraud or false pretence, or that any such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary has wilfully and knowingly given any false certificate in any case in which by law the certificate of a physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary is required, or if any registered person shall have been expelled from either of the colleges, according to the terms of their respective charters, provided such expulsion shall have been approved and allowed by the Council, as before required respecting bye-laws; it shall be lawful for the Medical Council, on production before them of a copy or extract of the conviction or judgment of the court, duly certified under the hand of the proper officer of the court, to cause the name of such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary to be erased from the register; and every person whose name shall have been so erased after such conviction or judgment as aforesaid, shall thereby forfeit and lose all the privileges of a registered physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary, as the case may be, and shall not be entitled to have his name again inserted in that or any subsequent register, without the special license of the Medical Council, on the recommendation of the college of which he was a fellow, member or licentiate, and shall also cease to

Persons guilty of felony or fraud to be struck off the register.

to be and shall be disqualified from becoming, while his name shall continue so erased, a fellow, member or licentiate, as the case may be, of any Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons or General Practitioners in any part of the said United Kingdom.

Saving the privileges of Oxford and Cambridge.

That nothing in the Act shall deprive either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge of the unrestricted right of granting degrees in medicine or physic, in conformity with their respective charters, statutes, laws and regulations, and that the said degrees, diplomas and licenses shall severally confer the same titles, rights and privileges as heretofore, and that the persons to whom they shall be granted shall, in every part of England, not within the city of London, or within Seven miles of the said city, possess all the privileges and exemptions of physicians registered under this Act; and further, that such persons being of the age of Twenty-six years at the least, shall, on production of their several diplomas or licenses, or other equivalent certificates, before the Royal College of Physicians of England, be entitled to be admitted to examination by the said College, for the purpose of being registered as physicians; and if upon such examination they shall be found duly qualified, shall thereupon be entitled to receive from the said college letters testimonial, on the exhibition of which before the Medical Council they shall be entitled to be registered as physicians under the Act, and that nothing in the Act shall alter, or give any power of altering, charters, statutes, laws and regulations of the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them.

That the Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Mr. Wood has full power of acting for his Body.

(signed) *W. Wood.*

College of Physicians, Pall Mall, East,
18 May 1848.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for the information of "The Select Committee of The House of Commons on Medical Registration and Medical Law Amendment," of which your Lordship has acted as Chairman, an Outline of a General Bill for regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery, which has been drawn by the joint committee of representatives of the different classes of the medical profession, which has held numerous conferences at the College of Physicians; and I am directed to express the earnest desire of the joint committee that a Bill, of which an outline has thus been drawn, may be prepared and brought before Parliament with as little delay as possible, it being the sincere conviction of the joint committee that such a measure would promote the general good of the profession, and conduce, therefore, to the benefit of the public.

I am further directed by the joint committee to state, that if they should be honoured with any communication from the Committee of the House of Commons, it would reach them without loss of time if addressed to them through me, as their honorary secretary.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
Francis Hawkins.

The Lord Advocate,
&c. &c. &c.

OUTLINE OF A BILL

For Regulating the Profession of Physic and Surgery.

PREAMBLE.

THAT an Act passed in the third year of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "An Act for the Appointing of Physicians and Surgeons," and also another Act passed in the fifth year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act concerning Surgeons to be discharged of Quests and other things;" and also two Acts passed in the thirty-second year of the same reign, respectively intituled, "For Physicians and their Privilege, and for Barbers and Surgeons;" and also another Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the same reign, intituled, "A Bill that Persons being no common Surgeons may minister Medicines notwithstanding the Statute;" and another Act passed in the first year of the reign of Queen MARY, intituled, "An Act touching the Corporation of Physicians in London;" and also an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of King WILLIAM the Third, intituled, "An Act for exempting Apothecaries from serving the Offices of Constable, Scavenger and other Parish and Ward Offices, and from serving on Juries," and so much of every other Act as continues the last-recited Act; and so much of an Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Second, intituled, "An Act for making the Surgeons of London and the Barbers of London two separate and distinct Corporations," as does not relate to the separation of the said corporations, or to the Master, Governors and Commonalty of the mystery of Barbers of London; and also so much of an Act of the Parliament of Ireland passed in the fortieth

Repeal of Statutes.

year of the reign of King GEORGE the Third, "for establishing a complete School of Physic in Ireland," as may be construed to prevent the separation of the professorship of anatomy and chirurgery into two professorships, and the establishment of a professor of surgery and a professor of anatomy and chirurgery as provided by the said Act, or as imposes any restriction on the place where the lectures of the several professors of the school of physic shall be given; and also the whole of an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales," except so much of the last-recited Act as confirms such parts of the Letters Patent granted by King JAMES the First to the Master, Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, as were not repealed by the last-recited Act; and also so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries," as enacts that all members and licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London actually practising, all surgeons being members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and actually practising, all apothecaries certified by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries Company, and actually practising, shall be freed and exempt from being returned, and from serving upon any juries or inquests whatsoever, and shall not be inserted in the lists to be prepared by virtue of that Act; and also of so much of any Act passed or charter granted before the passing of this Act, as prohibits any person from practising physic or surgery in any place without such examination, certificate, license or qualification as is mentioned in such Act or charter respectively, or as imposes any restriction on the practice of physic or surgery, other than is contained in this Act, or as specifies any qualification for holding any medical or surgical office in any public or local institution other than is contained in this Act, shall be repealed, but not so as to revive any Act or charter, or part of any Act or charter, repealed by the Acts hereby repealed, or any of them; and excepting always from the Acts hereby repealed an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London."

Powers of Irish Apothecaries under their Acts to be done away in the preamble.

(Mr. Wood has full powers from the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.)

Establishment of a Council.

That a Council shall be established to superintend the registration of all medical and surgical practitioners, and for the general control of medical education and practice, to be styled "The Medical Council."

Assent.

Assent, with addition.

"the interests of England, Scotland and Ireland being represented.

That the Council shall consist of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in right of his office, and that the other members of the Council (of whom not less than two-thirds shall be registered members of the medical profession) shall be such persons, not more than twelve, whom Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, shall deem fit to be members of the said Council.

Tenure of office by Nominees of the Crown.

That those members of the said Council who are appointed as aforesaid by Her Majesty with the advice of Her Privy Council, shall continue to be members of the said Council during Her Majesty's pleasure; and upon every vacancy among the last-mentioned members of the said Council, and their successors, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to appoint another fit person to be a member of the said Council during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Assent.

Secretaries, Clerks and Messengers.

That it shall be lawful for the said Council, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to appoint a principal secretary for the said Council, and also local secretaries for Scotland and Ireland, and so many clerks and messengers as the said Secretary of State shall deem necessary, and also, with the like approval, to remove at their pleasure any of the said secretaries, clerks and messengers, and appoint others in their room.

Assent.

Secretaries to be *medical* or *not*, left to "Medical Council" to decide.

Salaries and expenses.

That there shall be paid to the members of the said Council, and to the said secretaries, clerks and messengers, such salaries as shall be from time to time allowed by the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, who may also allow such reasonable travelling expenses which may have been incurred by any member of the said Council, or any secretary, clerk or messenger in the performance of his duties under this Act, and such other reasonable expenses of putting this Act into execution as the said Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think fit.

Assent.

That

That the said Secretary of State shall be president of the said Council, and shall be empowered from time to time to nominate one of the members of the Council to be vice-president of the Council, and to act as president in his absence; and at every meeting of the Council in the absence of the president and vice-president some other member to be chosen by the Council from the members then present shall be empowered to act as president.

President.

Assent.

That the said Council shall be holden in such places and at such times as the said Council or the Secretary of State from time to time shall appoint; and that all acts of the Council shall be decided by the votes of the majority of the members present at any meeting, the whole number not being less than ; and at all such meetings the president for the time being shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Time and place of meeting.

Assent.

That minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Council shall be drawn up and fairly entered in books to be kept for that purpose; and such minutes shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of any person or committee appointed for the purpose of inspecting them by any of the universities or colleges hereinafter mentioned.

Minutes of proceedings.

Assent.

That a register shall be made and published by the said Council as soon as conveniently may be, of all persons entitled, as after explained, to be registered as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners, and who shall apply to be so registered within one year, if residing in any part of the United Kingdom, or within two years if resident abroad, for which a fee of Ten Shillings shall be paid by each person so registered; and that to the register shall afterwards be regularly added the names of all persons who shall receive letters testimonial, as after explained, of their fitness to practise as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners; and that for such registration shall be paid the sum of Five Pounds in the case of a physician or fellow of the College of Surgeons, and of Two Pounds in the case of a general practitioner; all such fees shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of this Act.

Register to be kept.

Assent.

The register to be formed on the plan of a specimen submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1847, by the Registrar of the College of Physicians.

Vide Schedule (Appendix (A.)

Assent.

That the register shall be published annually. *Assent.*

Register to be published.

That every person whose name is registered, and who shall be desirous that his name shall be continued in the published register, shall in the month of in every year send to the Council his name and place of abode, with the date of his testimonials, and the Council shall verify the returns so made to them by comparison with the register kept by them, and shall forthwith, without any further fee, cause the names of all persons duly registered and so returned to them to be published in alphabetical order, and in their several classes, with their several places of abode, and dates of their testimonials, specifying in each case the University or College to which each belongs; and a printed copy of the register for the time being, so published under the direction of the said Council, shall be evidence in all Courts, and before all Justices and others, that the persons therein specified are registered as therein mentioned; and the absence of the name of any person from any class in such printed copy shall be evidence, until the contrary be made to appear, that such person is not registered in such class under the Act of Parliament.

Assent.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Medical Council as a general practitioner, who at the time of the passing of the Act shall be legally practising or entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon or apothecary in some part of Her Majesty's dominions, and who shall be qualified to be enrolled, and shall enrol himself, if in England, as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and if in Scotland, who shall be qualified to be enrolled and shall enrol himself as a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Scotland, and if in Ireland, who shall be qualified to be enrolled and shall enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; and also every person after the passing of the Act who shall have attained the age of Twenty-two years, and shall have been examined or admitted as a member by the colleges hereinafter named; (that is to say) if in England, by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and General Practitioners of England, or, if in Scotland by the Royal Colleges of

General Practitioners.

Assent.

But would prefer *the age to be Twenty-one years.*

of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, or, if in Ireland, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining colleges, that he has applied himself to medical and surgical studies during at least Five years, of which at least Three years shall be in universities or hospitals, or public medical or surgical schools, recognized by the Medical Council, and in every case shall have received letters testimonial from each of the bodies by which he shall have been examined or admitted as a member, of his being duly qualified to practise as such general practitioner.

Five years' study, too vague; rather say four years at Universities or Hospitals, &c. &c.

General Practitioners to belong to a College of the country in which they practise.

That every person, previous to being registered as a general practitioner in England, shall be required to enrol himself as a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and every person previous to being registered as a general practitioner in Scotland or Ireland, shall be required to enrol himself as a member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in that part of the United Kingdom in which he shall have received his letters testimonial; and every such person who shall afterwards remove into any part of the United Kingdom other than that in which he obtained his letters testimonial, and shall practise there as a general practitioner, shall be required to enrol himself as a member or licentiate, as the case may be, of the college or colleges of which he would have been admitted a member or licentiate, if he had been examined and had received his letters testimonial there; and in each case shall be entitled to be so admitted and enrolled without further examination, and on payment of the like fees of admission, and on complying with the same conditions as are required of other members or licentiates of the said colleges respectively; and every general practitioner who upon such removal shall fail to enrol himself, shall be struck off the register, and shall not be restored until he shall have so enrolled himself, and shall have paid such penalty for his default as to the Medical Council shall seem fit, not exceeding Five Pounds for each calendar month during which he shall have been so in default, and all such penalties shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Act.

Assent.

Clause required for Bachelor of Medicine becoming a General Practitioner.

Surgeons.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Council as a surgeon, who shall have attained the age of Twenty-five years, and shall have been examined and admitted as a fellow by one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining College, that he has applied himself to surgical studies during at least Six years; also, every person who shall have attained the age of Twenty-two years, and shall have been examined or admitted by the colleges hereinafter named; (that is to say) if in England, examined or admitted as a member by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, and also subsequently examined and admitted as a member by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or, if in Scotland, examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland, and admitted as a fellow or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, or, if in Ireland, examined by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, and admitted as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland: Provided always, that no person who is not a fellow of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland shall be registered as a surgeon unless he be also registered as a general practitioner.

Assent.

Rather vague; rather say *Five* years in Universities or Hospitals, or public Medical or Surgical Schools, recognized by the Medical Council.

Physicians.

That every person shall be entitled to be registered by the Council as a physician who shall have been admitted as a fellow or member of one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of England, Scotland or Ireland, and also any person who shall have attained the age of Twenty-six years, and shall have graduated as a doctor of medicine in some University of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or, subject to the restriction hereinafter contained, in some foreign University, or shall have graduated in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall have afterwards received a license to practise medicine, after due examination from one of those Universities, and shall also, in each of the foregoing cases, have been examined by one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of England, Scotland or Ireland, after such proof as shall be satisfactory to the examining college that he has applied himself to medical studies during at least Six years, and also every person who shall have attained the age of Forty years, and shall have been registered as a general practitioner or surgeon under this Act, or who was at the time of the passing of this Act legally practising or entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon or apothecary in some part of the said United Kingdom, and in each case shall have

Assent.

have practised medicine for at least Twelve years, and shall have been examined by the Royal College of Physicians of England, and in each of the foregoing cases shall have received letters testimonial from the examining college of his being duly qualified to practise as a physician, and shall have been admitted as a fellow or member of such college; and no person shall be entitled to be received for examination for the purpose of being so registered as a physician upon a foreign degree in medicine, unless the Royal College of Physicians in England, Scotland or Ireland shall give him a special certificate, to be laid before and approved by the Medical Council, that they have made inquiry into the manner in which such degree was conferred, and have ascertained that it has been granted, after due examination, and upon satisfactory certificates of previous study, including residence and study at the seat of one or more universities, during at least Three years, one of them, at least, being at the university by which the degree is granted.

Physicians and Surgeons to belong to a College of the country in which they practise.

That every person, previous to being registered as a physician or surgeon under this Act, shall be required to enrol himself as a fellow or member of the Royal College of Physicians, or as a fellow or member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, from which he shall have received his letters testimonial as physician or surgeon; and every such physician and surgeon who shall afterwards remove from that part of the United Kingdom in which he obtained his letters testimonial, shall be required, if he shall practise as a physician or surgeon in any other part of the said United Kingdom, to enrol himself as a fellow or member of the Royal College of Physicians, or as a fellow or member or licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, of that part of the United Kingdom to which he shall so remove for the purpose of practising there, according to the nature of his testimonials, and in each case shall be entitled to be so admitted and enrolled, without further examination, on payment of the like fees of admission, and on complying with the same conditions as are required of other fellows, members or licentiates of the said colleges respectively; and every physician or surgeon who, upon such removal, shall fail so to enrol himself, shall be struck off the register, and shall not be restored until he shall have so enrolled himself, and shall have paid such penalty for his default as to the Medical Council shall seem fit, not exceeding Five Pounds for each calendar month during which he shall have been so in default; and all such penalties shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of this Act.

Assent.

Registry of special cases.

That the cases of persons who have been engaged in practice, prior to the passing of the Act, without being members of any corporate body in the profession, shall be referred to the college of the department in which they have practised respectively, for special investigation of their claims to be admitted to register.

Assent.

Qualifications and fees.

That the said several colleges and universities shall, from time to time, when required by the Medical Council, prepare, and lay before the said Council, a scheme or schemes of the course of study and particulars of the examination to be gone through by all persons applying to be examined by such colleges and universities respectively, and of the fees to be taken by the said several colleges and universities respectively; and the said Council shall be empowered to make from time to time such changes in any of the schemes so laid before them as to the said Council shall seem expedient; and the said Council shall endeavour to procure, as far as is practicable and convenient, that the qualifications and fees for being registered as physician, surgeon, or general practitioner respectively, shall be uniform throughout the said United Kingdom, for which purpose the fees of examination and fees of admission shall be kept distinct by each of the said colleges and universities; Provided always, that no change shall be made by the said Council in any scheme of the course of study or particulars of examination, unless notice shall have been given at a previous meeting of the Council holden not less than Fourteen days before the meeting, at which the motion for such change shall be made, that at such meeting the course of study or particulars of examination, as the case may be, will be taken into consideration; and the principal secretary of the Council shall forthwith send a copy of the notice so given to every member of the Council.

Assent.

Restriction and bye-laws.

That no bye-law to be made by any of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of England, Scotland or Ireland respectively, or by the Royal College of General Practitioners of England, shall be of any force until a copy thereof, sealed with a seal of the same college, shall have been laid before and approved by the said Medical Council.

Assent.

Registry of Students.

That it shall be lawful for the said Council to make regulations for ensuring that in every city and town possessing a medical or surgical school, an annual register shall be kept of all students of the several medical and surgical schools, whether connected with any University, Royal College, Hospital or other public medical or surgical institution in that city or town, and to authorize the taking of a fee for each registration, not being more in each case than Two shillings and sixpence for each annual registration, and for requiring all such fees to be remitted to the secretary of the said Council, and returns to be made to them of the registration of all such students, in such manner and form as the Council shall think fit; and all such fees shall be applied towards the expenses of the Act, and no medical or surgical student shall be admitted to examination by any of the said colleges without certificates of his having been duly registered conformably to such regulations.

Assent.

Provision for existing Students.

That it shall be lawful for the Medical Council to make regulations for dispensing with such provisions of the Act as to them shall seem fit in favour of medical and surgical students who shall have commenced their professional studies before the passing of the Act.

Assent.

Securing uniformity and efficiency of examinations.

That the Council shall be empowered in any case in which it shall appear to be necessary, in order to secure efficiency and uniformity of examinations, to depute one or more of its members to be present at the examinations of any of the colleges; provided the members of the Council so deputed be medical practitioners, and of the same class in the profession as the colleges to be so visited; and if, upon the report of such visitor or otherwise, the Council should be of opinion that its regulations are not complied with by any examining body, that it shall be lawful for the Council to refuse to register upon the testimonials of the body so in default, until the same to be amended to the satisfaction of the Council.

Assent.

None but those registered to be appointed to public situations.

That, subject to the reservations hereinafter contained, no person, after the passing of the Act, who is not registered by the said Council, shall be appointed to any medical or surgical office for the relief of the poor, or in any hospital, prison, infirmary, dispensary, school, workhouse or other public institution, in the said United Kingdom, and wherever by law it is provided that any act shall be done by a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner, by whatever name or title called, such provision shall be construed, after the passing of the Act, to mean a person registered under the Act; and the Medical Council shall be empowered from time to time to make regulations for specifying what institutions are to be considered public institutions, and what offices in them are medical and surgical offices, within the meaning of the Act.

Assent.

Privileges of persons registered.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as physicians, surgeons, or general practitioners, shall be exempt, while registered and practising as such, from being summoned or serving on all juries and inquests whatsoever, and from serving all corporate, parochial, ward, hundred and township offices; and no person shall be entitled to such exemption who is not so registered; nor shall the certificate of any such unregistered person given after the passing of the Act be received as the certificate of a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner, in any court of law, or in any case in which by law the certificate of a physician, surgeon or apothecary, or medical or surgical practitioner is required.

Assent.

Registered Physicians may practise throughout the United Kingdom; 14 & 15 Hen. 8, c. 5.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as physicians shall be entitled, without other license than such registry, to exercise or practise physic throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempt from being sued or liable to any penalty under the provisions of the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London."

Assent.

Registered Surgeons may practise throughout the United Kingdom.

That all persons who shall be registered by the said Council as surgeons shall be entitled, without other license than such registry, to exercise or practise surgery throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and shall be exempt from being sued or liable to any penalty under the provisions of the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King HENRY the Eighth.*

Assent.

That

* Insert a similar clause with regard to General Practitioners in connexion with the London Apothecaries' Act of 1815.

That all persons who shall be registered as general practitioners by the said Council shall be entitled to demand and take reasonable fees for medical and surgical advice and attendance, and for medicines prescribed or administered by them to their patients throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, without other license than such registry.

Registered General Practitioners qualified to charge for medicines and attendance.

Assent.

That after the passing of the Act no person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical or surgical advice, attendance or operation, or for any medicine prescribed or administered by him, unless he shall prove upon the trial, either that he is registered as a general practitioner under the Act, or that before the passing of the Act he was legally practising or entitled to practise in the capacity in which he claims such charge, and, if the Act had not been passed, would have been entitled to recover such charge in that capacity.

None but registered General Practitioners or those already practising may recover charges.

Assent.

That every person appointed after the passing of the Act to any medical or surgical office for which he is not qualified according to the provisions of the Act, and who shall wilfully and knowingly act or practise in such office, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered by action of debt or information, to be brought in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland or in Dublin, within Six calendar months next after the commission of the offence, in the name of Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England or Ireland or of the Lord Advocate in Scotland.

Penalty on unqualified persons practising in public offices.

Assent.

That penalties shall be imposed, by summary process, on all unregistered persons practising medicine or surgery:

Very doubtful.

Penalties on unqualified persons, and for false pretences of qualification.

Also on all unregistered persons falsely pretending to be registered: *Assent.*

Also on all persons assuming any professional name or designation to which they are not by law entitled, or which implies that they belong to a class in the register in which they are not registered, or that they are members of a college in which they are not enrolled,

Assent.

* or graduates of an university from which they have not obtained a degree.

That nothing in the Act contained shall extend to render any person liable to any penalty for acting or practising as an apothecary in any part of England, who was actually practising as an apothecary on the First day of August in the year One thousand eight hundred and Fifteen, or who before the passing of this Act shall have obtained a certificate of qualification to practise as an apothecary from the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries of the City of London, or who shall have acquired the right of practising as an apothecary by virtue of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to amend and explain an Act of the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty, for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales."

Saving the rights of qualified Apothecaries.

Assent.

That if any registered physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary, shall be convicted in England or Ireland of any felony, or in Scotland of any crime or offence inferring infamy, or the punishment of death or transportation, or if it shall be found by the judgment of any competent court that any such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary shall have procured the registry of his name by any fraud or false pretence, or that any such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary has wilfully and knowingly given any false certificate in any case in which by law the certificate of a physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary is required, or if any registered person shall have been expelled from either of the colleges, according to the terms of their respective charters, provided such expulsion shall have been approved and allowed by the Council, as before required respecting bye-laws; it shall be lawful for the Medical Council, on production before them of a copy or extract of the conviction or judgment of the court, duly certified under the hand of the proper officer of the court, to cause the name of such physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary to be erased from the register; and every person whose name shall have been so erased after such conviction or judgment as aforesaid, shall thereby forfeit and lose all the privileges of a registered physician, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary, as the case may be, and shall not be entitled to have his name again inserted in that or any subsequent register, without the special license of the Medical Council, on the recommendation of the college of which he was a fellow, member or licentiate, and shall also cease to

Persons guilty of felony or fraud to be struck off the register.

Assent.

to be and shall be disqualified from becoming, while his name shall continue so erased, a fellow, member or licentiate, as the case may be, of any Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons or General Practitioners in any part of the said United Kingdom.

Saving the privileges of Oxford and Cambridge.

That nothing in the Act shall deprive either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge of the unrestricted right of granting degrees in medicine or physic, in conformity with their respective charters, statutes, laws and regulations, and that the said degrees, diplomas and licenses shall severally confer the same titles, rights and privileges as heretofore, and that the persons to whom they shall be granted shall, in every part of England, not within the city of London, or within Seven miles of the said city, possess all the privileges and exemptions of physicians registered under this Act; and further, that such persons being of the age of Twenty-six years at the least, shall, on production of their several diplomas or licenses, or other equivalent certificates, before the Royal College of Physicians of England, be entitled to be admitted to examination by the said College, for the purpose of being registered as physicians; and if upon such examination they shall be found duly qualified, shall thereupon be entitled to receive from the said college letters testimonial, on the exhibition of which before the Medical Council they shall be entitled to be registered as physicians under the Act, and that nothing in the Act shall alter, or give any power of altering, charters, statutes, laws and regulations of the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them.

That the Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

Appendixes, Nos. 2 & 3.

PAPERS delivered in by *R. Christison*, Esq., M. D., and referred to in his Evidence of 9 May 1848.

No. 2.—Courses of Study for Medical Degrees and Licenses.

No. 3.—Suggestions for Alterations in the "Heads of a Bill for Regulating the Practice of Medicine and Surgery," so as to render it more applicable to the State of existing Medical Institutions in Scotland.

Appendix, No. 2.

COURSES OF STUDY FOR MEDICAL DEGREES AND LICENSES

	University of Edinburgh. Degree of M.D.	University of Glasgow. Degree of M.D.	University of Aberdeen. Degree of M.B. and M.D.	University of Old Aberdeen. Degree of M.D.	University of St. Andrew's. Degree of M.D.	University of London. Degree of M.B.	University of London. Degree of M.D.
Preliminary Education.	-- examination in Latin.	-- examination in Latin.	-- degree of A.M, *or*, examination in Latin.	Degree of A.M.	-- degree of A.M., *or*, examination in Latin.	-- a degree in arts in a university, or the matriculation examination.	-- degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University, *and* clinical or practical medicine, two years in an hospital or medical institution recognised by the University, *or*, clinical or practical medicine, one year as above and three years in practice, *or*, if the candidate has taken the degree of A.M. in the University, five years in practice.
Period of Professional Study.*	-- 4 winter sessions, each of 6 months' duration.	-- 4 winter sessions, each of 6 months' duration.	-- 4 winter sessions, each of 6 months' duration.	-- 4 winter sessions, each of 6 months' duration.	-- 4 winter sessions, each of 6 months' duration, or 3 winter and 3 summer sessions.	-- four years in professional study at a school or institution recognised by the University.	
Anatomy	-- 1 course of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 course of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 course of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 2 courses of 6 months.	-- 2 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures each.		
Practical Anatomy	-- 6 months, with demonstrations.	-- 6 months, with demonstrations.	-- 6 months, with demonstrations.	-- 2 c. of 3 months, with demonstrations.	-- 12 months, with demonstrations.	12 months	
Chemistry	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	1 c. of 6 months	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.		
Practical Chemistry			60 lessons	1 c. of 3 months	-- 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lessons.	-- 1 course, extent not stated.	
Institutions of Medicine, or Physiology.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	1 c. of 6 months	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.		
Surgery	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	1 c. of 6 months	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.		
Military Surgery							
Clinical Surgery	-- 3 months, 3 meetings per week.		-- 3 months, 3 lectures per week.	1 c. of 3 months	1 c. of 6 months		
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	1 c. of 6 months	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.		
Practical Pharmacy	-- 6 months, or apprenticeship.		-- 6 months, or apprenticeship.	-- 3 months, or apprenticeship.	-- 6 months, or apprenticeship.	-- time not specified.	
Practice of Medicine	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	1 c. of 6 months	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	*Attendance on six of the following Courses, at the option of the Student :*	
Clinical Medicine	-- 6 months, 3 meetings per week.		-- 6 months, 3 lectures per week.	2 c. of 3 months	1 c. of 6 months		
Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	1 c. of 6 months	-- 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	-- Descriptive and surgical anatomy, general anatomy and physiology, comparative anatomy, pathological anatomy, chemistry, botany, materia medica and pharmacy, general pathology, general therapeutics, forensic medicine, hygiene, midwifery, and diseases of women and infants, surgery, medicine.	
Medical Jurisprudence.	-- 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	1 c. of 3 months			
General Pathology	-- 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.						
Botany	-- 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	-- 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	1 c. of 3 months			
Natural History	-- 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.						
Hospital Attendance	18 months	2 years	18 months	18 months	18 months		
Natural Philosophy							
Apprenticeship, Dispensary Practice.	-- apprenticeship, or 6 months' dispensary practice.				-- apprenticeship, or 6 months in a laboratory.		
Age of Candidate for Degree or License.	21 years	21 years	-- M.B. 21 years. M.D. 22 years.	21 years	21 years	21 years	22 or 23 years

The number of lectures stated is the minimum. All the courses of lectures prescribed by the University of Edinburgh, and the University of Aberdeen, are required to be taken in a University.

N. B.—By the Regulations of the Army Medical Department, in addition to affording proof of attendance on the course of study laid down, candidates for situations in the Medical Department of the Army, must "possess the diploma of either of the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh or Dublin." By the Regulations of the Medical Department of the Navy, in addition to affording proof of attendance on the course of study laid down, candidates for

* The statutes of the University of Edinburgh do not require more than one course of lectures on any subject: but candidates invariably take more than one course on every important subject. The reason for the limitation of the number is, that the candidates may attend the additional courses with extra academic teachers, if they please; for every course, if specified in the statutes, except Practical Anatomy, must be taken in some University which grants Degrees.

- - - - - - - - - Appendix, No. 2.

- - - - - - - - - PRESCRIBED BY THE LAST REGULATIONS OF THE

Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Diploma.	Royal College of Surgeons, London. Diploma.	Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Letters Testimonial.	University of Glasgow. Degree of Magister Chirurgiæ.	Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. License.	Apothecaries' Company, London. License.	Medical Department of the Army.	Medical Department of the Navy.
- - examination in Latin. Elements of mathematics.	- - -	- - examination in Latin and Greek.	- - examination in Latin.	- - examination in Latin.	- - examination in Latin.	- - examination in Latin and Greek.	- - examination in Latin.
- - 27 months; of these, 18 in winter sessions.	- - must be engaged for four years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.	- - 4 years' professional study, including 18 months at a metropolitan school.	- - 4 winter sessions at a school, 6 months each.	- - 24 winter months at a school, or 18 winter and 6 summer.	- - 3 winter and 2 summer sessions at a school.	—	—
- - 2 c. of 6 months, each, 110 lectures.	- - 3 sessions of anatomy, 7 months each, 140 lectures.	- - 3 c. of 6 months, 6 lectures per week.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 2 c. of 6 months each, 110 lectures.	- - 2 c. of 7 months each, 140 lectures.	24 months - -	18 months.
- - 12 months, with demonstrations.	- - demonstrations, 300, dissections; 21 months.	- - 18 months, with demonstrations.	- - 6 months, with demonstrations.	- - 6 months, with demonstrations.	- - 12 months, with demonstrations.	- - 12 months, with demonstrations.	- - 12 months, with demonstrations.
- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- 1 c. of 6 months, 70 lectures.	- - 2 c. of 6 months each, 60 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 100 lectures.	12 months - -	6 months.
60 lessons - -	1 course -	- - or 1 c. and 1 c. 6 months.	- - -	- - 1 c. of 3 months	- - instruction, extent not stated.	6 months - -	- - or 3 months, and 3 months.
- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - -	- - -	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - -	- - -	6 months.
- - 2 c. of 6 months each, 110 lectures.	- 2 c. of 6 months each, 70 lectures.	- - 3 c. of 6 months, 3 lectures per week.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 2 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - -	12 months -	18 months.
- - or 1 course, and 1 c. of 6 months, 60 lectures.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - or 6 months, and 6 months.	- - or 12 months, and 6 months.
- - 6 months, 2 meetings per week.	- - -	- - instruction during the whole hospital attendance.	- - -	- - 6 months, two meetings per week.	- - -	- - 8 months, 2 or 3 lectures per week.	6 months.
- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 1 course, 70 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 3 lectures per week.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 100 lectures.	4 months - -	6 months.
- - 6 months, or apprenticeship.	6 months -	- - -	- - -	6 months - -	- - 5 years' apprenticeship to an apothecary.	- - apprenticeship, or 3 months.	- - apprenticeship, or 6 months.
- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- 1 course, of 6 months, 70 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 3 lectures per week.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 2 c. of 6 months, each 100 lectures.	- - 12 months, or 6, and 6 of general pathology.	- - 12 months, or 6, and 6 of general pathology.
- - 6 months, 3 meetings per week.	- - -	- - instruction during 12 months.	- - -	- - 6 months, 2 meetings per week.	- - instruction, extent not stated.	- - 8 months, 2 or 3 lectures per week.	6 months.
- - 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	- - 1 c. 70 lectures, with practical instruction.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 60 lectures. Lying-in Hospital or Dispensary, 6 months.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	- - 2 c. of 6 months each, 60 lectures; practical instruction.	5 months - -	6 months.
- - 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	- - 1 c. 25 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 60 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 110 lectures.	1 c. 50 lectures -	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(*see* Practice of Medicine.)	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 1 c. of 6 months, 60 lectures.	- - 1 c. of 3 months, 50 lectures.	3 months, 50 lectures.	6 months.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 months.	—
21 months -	30 months -	36 months -	2 years - -	18 months -	- - 18 months, or 12 at an hospital, and 6 at a dispensary.	18 months - -	24 months.
- - 1 c. of 3 months, 60 lectures.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 months.	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - apprenticeship as above.	—	—
21 years - -	21 years -	- - -	21 years - -	- - -	21 years - -	- - from 21 to 26 years.	- - from 20 to 24 years.

for situations in the Medical Department of the Navy, are required "to produce certificates from one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh or Dublin, of their fitness for the office."

By the Regulations of both services, candidates must produce proof of having received a classical education, and certificates of moral character, and of being unmarried.

In consequence of the opinion recently delivered by the Attorney-general of England, those persons who hold a Scotch or Irish diploma or degree in Surgery, are now admitted "to the same rights under the Poor-law Amendment Act as members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London."

In order to secure accuracy in this tabular view, it was submitted in proof to the different public bodies, for inspection and correction; and was corrected by all of them.

Edinburgh, 30 October 1843.

Appendix, No. 3.

SUGGESTIONS for Alterations in the "Heads of a Bill for Regulating the Practice of Medicine and Surgery," so as to render it more applicable to the state of existing Medical Institutions in Scotland.—Agreed to by the Subscribers representing in London the University of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.—London, 28 May 1842.

N. B.—The Heads of a Bill have been copied *verbatim*; passages to be deleted have a line drawn through them; passages added are printed in *Italics.*

---

1. ALL monopolies to be abolished. The College of Physicians of London to be remodelled, in such manner as to embrace the reforms already agreed to by that body in its constitution.

The College of Surgeons to be enabled to establish a body of Electors of the Council. The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Dublin to be endowed with the same privileges as examining bodies as those of London, *and to be remodelled if found necessary.** The Apothecaries' Act of 1815 to be amended conformably with this Act.

N. B.—The changes in the constitution of the Colleges to be effected by new Charters.

2. Central Council of Health to be established, consisting of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; four persons (not professional) appointed by the Queen in Council, *of whom one to be an individual connected with Scotland and another with Ireland*; two Fellows of the College of Physicians, and two Members of the College of Surgeons of London; ~~one Physician and one Surgeon from Edinburgh or Glasgow~~; *two Members for Scotland; viz. one Physician or Surgeon to be appointed alternately from the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and one Physician or Surgeon alternately from the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow*; one Physician and one Surgeon from Dublin. The Professional Members of the Council to be appointed by the Crown, in the first instance absolutely, afterwards from a list of five nominated by the several Colleges and Universities. ~~Edinburgh and Glasgow to nominate alternately~~.

3. Three of the members first appointed to go out of office at the end of the fourth and three following years after the passing of this Act. Subsequent appointments to be for four years; any one re-eligible after being out of office one year. Extraordinary vacancies to be forthwith filled up; any person appointed to an extraordinary vacancy to hold office for him whose substitute he is.

4. Secretary of State to be President; Vice-President to be named by him yearly, out of the non-professional members of the Council. Salaries to all but President; *and expenses of travelling and residence in London, to Professional members for Scotland and Ireland, when attending Council business in London.*

5. Examination *in London* of General Practitioners in Surgery and Anatomy by College of Surgeons; in Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry and Pharmacy, by College of Physicians, assisted in London by Apothecaries to be chosen by the Court of Assistants of the Apothecaries' Company; *in Edinburgh by a conjunct Board of Examiners from the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons in equal proportion from each; in Ireland* * * * * course of study and nature of the examinations to be according to a scheme to be agreed upon by the several Colleges, and approved by the Central Council.

† 6. Special examination by the College of Physicians of those who wish to proceed to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and by the College of Surgeons for the degree of Master in Surgery. A necessary condition for being admitted to this examination to be a greater age, and either an extended time of previous study or practice for a definite time after going through both the ordinary examinations by the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons.

7. Distribution

---

* It is not intended by this clause that the two Colleges should grant DEGREES in Edinburgh; as to which, see "Additional Clauses for Scottish Universities."

† As it is understood that this clause, in its meaning somewhat ambiguous, must be eventually re-constructed, and we do not comprehend its bearings on the Scottish Institutions, it will be sufficient at present to refer to the "Clauses for Scottish Universities" for the manner of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Scotland. We understand that the degree of Master in Surgery will eventually be allowed to drop from the Bill, and a surgical title substituted, which the surgical Colleges may grant without any interference with University practices or privileges.

7. Distribution of the fees of examination *in London* among the Colleges, and their application;—

1st. To payment of Examiners.

2d. To maintenance of the Hunterian Museum, the Museum and Library of the College of Physicians, the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea, and other similar public institutions and collections.

3d. To the general expenses of the Colleges.

* *Distribution of the fees of examination for the License of General Practitioner to be granted in Edinburgh, to be as follows:—*

1. *To the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, a sum equal to what is now applied, from the fee charged for its present license, to every College purpose, except the payment of Examiners.*

2. *To the Examiners of both Colleges in equal shares.*

3. *The residue to be equally divided between the two Colleges for their Museums, Libraries and other College purposes.*

Distribution of the fees of examination in Dublin among the Colleges * * *

9. Members of the Central Council may attend any of the examinations conducted by the several bodies, and may require returns of proceedings with respect to examinations. *Universities granting degrees which confer privileges under the Act to be comprised in this superintendence.*

10. All licenses granted by the Colleges to be transmitted to the Central Council, which on being satisfied that their regulations have been complied with, shall register the names according to their several degrees, with the dates of the licenses granted. This register to be published periodically. Doctors of Medicine, desirous of submitting to the ordinary examination of the College of Surgeons, may be registered accordingly. *Register to comprise also the names of those receiving the degrees of* M. D., *and of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, granted by the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in conformity with the clauses which follow, respecting Scottish Universities.*

11. None but those registered by the Central Council to be appointed to any medical or surgical office in the Army or Navy, or East India Service, or in any public hospital, infirmary, dispensary, workhouse or other public institutions; unregistered practitioners not to be entitled to the exemptions from serving on juries, &c. claimed by medical men; nor shall their certificates be received in any case in which by law the certificate of a medical man is required. *Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, qualified as by the "Clauses for Scottish Universities," to have the same privileges as General Practitioners under the Act, on their names being registered by the Central Council; and Doctors of Medcine on similar conditions to have the privileges of other Doctors of Medicine under the Act.*

12. General saving of the rights of persons legally practising at the time of passing this Act.

13. Declaration that Apothecaries may make charges for medical advice.

14. Museums, Libraries and Collections of the several Colleges to be open to all Licentiates, under regulations to be established by each College, subject to approval of the Council.

15. Bye-laws of the Colleges not to be valid until approved of by the Council.

16. Periodical accounts to be laid before the Council, which shall regulate the amount and appropriation of fees from time to time. Accounts to be laid before Parliament.

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES respecting SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

N. B.—It may not perhaps be thought right to introduce such clauses as the following into the Heads of a Bill. The representatives of the three Edinburgh bodies have prepared them as declaratory of the intentions of their respective constituencies, and more particularly as binding on the Universities, and to be required by the Central Council to be observed in the University regulations. It is only by such a statement that Sir James Graham will perceive distinctly the bearings of the "Suggestions for Alterations in the Heads of the Bill" upon the Scottish Universities.

1. The Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow to send alternately a representative in the Central Council, as stated above in clause 2 of these "Suggestions."

2. The

---

* The details are given here in conformity with the wish of Sir James Graham to see a scheme of distribution accurately arranged, in reference to the rights and interests of the two Colleges. The scheme proceeds on the assumption that the expenses of the general administration of the Act are to be defrayed by a Fee on Registration.

2. The Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow to form each an Examining Board, consisting of the Examiners of the Faculty of Medicine, and four Examiners, not Professors, to be chosen by the constituted authorities* of the respective Universities; in Edinburgh, from the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons, two Examiners from each body; and in Glasgow from such members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons there, as are Doctors of Medicine or Fellows of a College of Surgeons under this Act.

3. These Universities to grant the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, and Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery. The Doctor of Medicine to have the same privileges with other Doctors of Medicine under this Act; the Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery to have the same privileges with General Practitioners under this Act.

4. The education for Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery to consist —

1. Of an equal amount of general education with that to be required of candidates for the license of General Practitioner under this Act.

2. Of an amount of professional study somewhat greater than is to be required of candidates for such license.†

5. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine to undergo the education, and pass through the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, and to be further qualified —

1. By a general education equivalent to that which may be required for the degree of Doctor of Medicine to be granted by other Universities or Royal Colleges under the Act. The examination on general studies to be taken, as the candidate chooses, at any time during or before his professional studies.

2. By a greater age (25 ?) and either a more extended time of study or practice for a definite time, after going through the examinations for the Bachelorship of Medicine and Surgery.

6. Candidates to be also admitted to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the Universities, without passing through the preliminary examination for Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery, provided —

1. They have the license of General Practitioner under the Act.

2. They are at least 40 years of age.

3. The number shall not exceed in any one year six from Edinburgh and four from Glasgow.

7. All degrees granted by the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow to be registered by the Central Council along with other licenses and degrees.

In reference to the preceding suggestions, the subscribers beg permission to observe, that they have been drawn up under the best information they could receive as to the views of all those in London who are interested in the proposed Bill; but that if any difficulties or objections should arise, they are anxious to have an opportunity of learning them, and of reconsidering their suggestions; because they feel persuaded that they will be able to introduce farther alterations by which any reasonable difficulties, which they cannot now perceive, may be overcome.

(signed) *R. Christison*,
Representing the University.
Robert Renton,
Representing the College of Physicans.
William Wood,
Representing the College of Surgeons.

---

* The Representative for Edinburgh University would personally prefer that the Examiners not Professors, were appointed by the bodies from which they are to be selected, but as he has no powers from the patrons of the University, whose rights such a method of nomination might be supposed to infringe, he has worded the clause in the manner adopted in the text.

† It is reasonable that a title of higher honour should be given only on somewhat higher qualifications than that of General Practitioner. It is, of course, impracticable to state here, or at present, what difference is proposed, because this must depend on the result of the subsequent agreement among the Colleges, and sanction by the Central Council, as to the education for General Practitioner. The Representatives, however, have come to an agreement as to certain general principles, which they think will duly secure the interests alike of the public, the Universities, and the Royal Colleges, between which bodies alone this question seems to rest; and they propose to interchange written documents on the subject, by which the University of Edinburgh will be, and as they think that of Glasgow ought to be, guided in their plan of study.

Appendix, No. 4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Draft of Charter.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas the Commonalty or Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians in London have, by their petition, humbly represented unto us, that the said College was incorporated by Letters Patent bearing date the 23d day of September in the tenth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, which Letters Patent were confirmed by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London;" and that by such Act of Parliament certain other powers and privileges were granted to the said Commonalty: And whereas the said College has also represented unto us that, since the making of the said Letters Patent, divers other Charters have been granted to the said College: And whereas the said College has also represented unto us that, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the present year of our reign, intituled, "An Act making provision for the granting a New Charter to the College of Physicians," after reciting as, or to the effect hereinbefore stated, and that it was expedient that certain changes should be made in the constitution of the said College, and particularly that new regulations should be made for the election of the officers of the said College; It was Enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Corporation to surrender all the Charters which had theretofore been granted to them, other than and except the said Charter of King Henry the Eighth; And also so much and such part of the last mentioned Charter as should be in anywise inconsistent with or repugnant to any new Charter to be granted to them by us, and that it should be lawful for us to grant, and for the said corporation to accept from us a new Charter, which Charter might make such alterations as should be deemed by us expedient in the constitution of the said Corporation, and might, if we should so think proper, change the name of the same Corporation: And further, that when and so soon as the said Corporation under their then present common seal, should have accepted any new Charter so to be granted as aforesaid, the acceptance thereof should operate as a surrender of all the other Charters of the said Corporation, except the said Charter of King Henry the Eighth, and should also operate as a surrender of the said Charter of King Henry the Eighth, and as a repeal of the first-mentioned Act of Parliament, so far as the same should be inconsistent with or repugnant to such new Charter: And further, that from and after such acceptance of such new Charter, the said Charter of Henry the Eighth should stand and be ratified and confirmed, except so far as the same should be so surrendered as aforesaid: Provided always, that nothing therein contained should extend to authorize us to create any new restriction in the practice of Physic, or to grant to the said Corporation any new powers or privileges contrary to the common law of the land, and that no such new Charter, whether the name of the Corporation should be changed or not, should in any wise prejudice, affect or annul any of the existing statutes or bye-laws of the said Corporation further than should be necessary for giving full and complete effect to the alterations which should be intended to be effected by such new Charter in the constitution of the said Corporation: Now know Ye, that we, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, of our especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, Have granted, declared, ordained and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, DO grant, declare, ordain and appoint in manner following, to wit:—

1. That the said Corporation shall henceforth be styled "The Royal College of Physicians of England."

2. That the said corporation shall consist of fellows and members, including a president and council, four vice-presidents, four censors, a treasurer and a registrar.

3. That all the present licentiates of the said corporation shall be members of the said corporation.

4. That each of the present extra-licentiates of the said corporation may be admitted a member of the said corporation on the production to the said censors of the said corporation, of testimonials of character which shall be satisfactory to the said censors, and on his assuring the said censors that he is not engaged in the practice of pharmacy, and on his paying to the said corporation a fee of 15 *l.* 15 *s.*, exclusive of the stamp duty.

 5. That

5. That every person practising as a physician in England or Wales, and who shall have taken the degree of Doctor in Medicine at any University in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, after regular examination at least three calendar months previously to the date of these our letters patent, and also every person who shall have received a license to practise physic from either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and also every person practising as a physician in England or Wales who shall have taken the degree of Doctor in Medicine at any foreign university, at least three months previously to the date of these our letters patent, after regular examination, and after having resided during a period of not less than two years in an university; and also every person practising as a Physician in England or Wales, who shall have been for a period of not less than three months previously to the date of these our letters patent, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, or a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Dublin, who, not having taken the degree of Doctor in Medicine in any British or foreign university, shall have resided during a period of not less than two years in an university, and who shall have been admitted as a Fellow of such Royal College of Edinburgh or Dublin as the case may be after regular examination, provided such person shall have attained the age of 26 years, and shall not be engaged in the practice of pharmacy, shall at any time within 12 calendar months from the acceptance of these our letters patent by the said corporation, in the manner mentioned in the Act of Parliament hereinbefore stated to have been passed in the present year of our reign, be admitted a member of the said corporation without any examination, on the production to the censors of the said corporation of his diploma, and of such testimonials of character and professional qualifications as shall be satisfactory to such censors, and on his proving himself to be of the said age, and on his assuring such censors that he is not engaged in pharmacy, and on his paying to the said corporation a fee of 15*l.* 15*s.* exclusive of the stamp duty.

6. That any person who after regular examination shall have taken a degree in medicine at any university in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or at any foreign university, to be from time to time recognized by the said corporation, and who shall have attained the age of 26 years, and shall not be engaged in the practice of pharmacy, and shall have gone through such course of studies, and who shall have passed such examination before the censors of the said corporation touching his knowledge of medical and general science and literature, and complied with such other regulations as are or shall be required by the bye-laws of the said corporation, shall be entitled to become a member of the said corporation, without being subject to any other election.

7. That the present fellows of the said corporation, shall continue to be fellows of the said corporation.

8. That every member who shall be admitted a member of the said corporation as hereinbefore mentioned, who shall be desirous of becoming a fellow of the said corporation, shall, after the expiration of one year from the time of his having been examined for his license to practise medicine, be capable of being elected a fellow thereof, provided he shall, in addition to the examination hereinbefore mentioned, at any time after the expiration of one year from that examination, have passed such further examination before the censors of the said college touching his knowledge of medical and general science and literature, and complied with such other regulations as are or shall be required by the bye-laws of the said corporation; provided nevertheless, that such member shall not be capable of being actually elected a fellow as aforesaid, unless or until he shall have attained the age of 30 years.

9. That during the period of five years, to be computed from the date of these our letters patent, every person who according to the present regulations of the said corporation might be elected a fellow thereof, shall be capable of being elected a fellow thereof on the terms on which he would have been entitled to be elected a fellow thereof if this Charter had not been granted.

10. That after the expiration of the period of five years, to be computed from the date of these our letters patent, the council of the said college shall have the power to nominate yearly, two members thereof, who in the opinion of the council shall have distinguished themselves in the pursuit of science or literature, to be proposed to the fellows for election as fellows, provided the members so to be nominated shall have been members of the said corporation for a period of not less than four years.

11. That the fellows of the said corporation shall be elected at a meeting of the fellows, and such meeting shall be held yearly on the 25th day of June, unless the same shall fall on a Sunday, and then on the 26th day of June, and the first of such meetings shall be held on the 25th day of June (or 26th day of June) 18 .

12. That if it shall at any time hereafter appear that any present or future fellow or member of the said corporation shall have obtained admission to the said corporation by any fraud, false statement or imposition, or that he shall have violated any bye-law, rule or regulation of the said corporation, then and in every such case, and after such previous notice to and such hearing of such fellow or member as under the circumstances the president and censors of the said corporation shall think proper, it shall be lawful for a majority

of

of the fellows present at a meeting of the fellows to declare such fellow or member to be expelled from the said corporation, and thereupon every such fellow or member shall cease to be a member or a member and fellow of the said corporation, as the case may be, accordingly, and all the privileges granted to such member or member and fellow, as the case may be, shall cease and be extinguished.

President.

13. That the present president of the corporation shall continue to be president of the said corporation until a new president shall be actually appointed in his place, and that upon the day next after Palm Sunday, in the year 18 , and on the same day in every subsequent year, a new president of the said corporation shall be elected at a meeting of the fellows of the said corporation, but the retiring president shall always be capable of being re-elected, and every president shall remain in office until the actual election of the new president.

14. That at the meeting of the fellows held for the election of the new president, the council of the said corporation shall, out of the first 50 fellows in the list of fellows of the said corporation, nominate some one of such 50 fellows to be proposed to the fellows of the said corporation, to be by them elected president, but if the fellow so nominated shall not be elected president by a majority of the fellows present at such meeting, another fellow shall, in like manner, be nominated by the council, out of the first 50 fellows in the list of fellows to be proposed as aforesaid, and so on, until a president shall have been elected. The election of president shall be taken by ballot, and in case of any difference in the council concerning their selection of a president, the president nominated by the majority shall be proposed to the fellows, and in case of an equality of votes in the council, the senior fellow so nominated shall be so proposed.

15. That in case of the death or resignation of the president for the time being, a new president shall, with all convenient speed, be elected in his place, such election to be made in all respects in the same manner as is provided by the last preceding regulation.

Vice Presidents.

16. That at any time before or at the meeting of the fellows of the said corporation, after the meeting of the fellows at which the president of the said corporation shall have been elected, the president so elected shall appoint four fellows out of the first 50 on the list of fellows, which four fellows shall be called vice-presidents, any one of whom may act as president in the temporary absence of the president, upon such president expressing his desire to such effect to any such vice-president in writing, or to the registrar, and in case of the death of the president, the first vice-president for the time being in the list of vice-presidents shall act as president until a president shall have been appointed, and the present president of the said corporation shall, at the meeting of the fellows of the said corporation next after the granting of these our letters patent, appoint four vice-presidents for the purposes aforesaid.

17. That the vice-presidents shall cease to be vice-presidents when a new president shall have been appointed in the place of the president by whom they were nominated.

Council.

18. That there shall be 16 fellows on the council of the said corporation.

19. That the present council of the said corporation shall continue to be the council of the said corporation until a new council shall have been actually elected in their place, and that on the 22d day of December next, four fellows shall be elected to make up the number of the council to 16, and that on the 22d day of December 18 , and on the same day in every year (except when the same shall fall on a Sunday, and then on the 23d day of December), four of the council shall go out of office and four fellows shall be elected of the council, but the fellows going out of office shall not be re-eligible until they have been one year out of office, and the fellows to be elected as aforesaid shall remain in office until others shall have been actually elected in their place, and that on the same day other fellows shall be elected to the council to fill up vacancies occasioned by death or resignation since the last election.

20. That the council shall be elected by the fellows out of their own body by ballot, either by list or otherwise, as the said corporation shall from time to time determine by the bye-laws.

21. That in addition to the 16 fellows so elected, the president, censors and treasurer of the said corporation shall, ex-officio, be of the council of the said corporation.

22. That the present censors of the corporation shall continue to be the censors thereof, until new censors shall have been actually elected in their place, and that on the day after Palm Sunday in the year 18 , and on the same day in every subsequent year, four new censors shall be elected, and censors going out of office shall be re-eligible, and the censors to be elected as aforesaid shall remain in office until other censors shall actually have been elected in their place.

23. That on the day for electing censors the council shall nominate four of the fellows of the said corporation to be proposed to the fellows, to be by them elected censors, but if any fellow or fellows so nominated shall not be elected a censor or censors by a majority of the fellows present at the meeting, another fellow or fellows shall be nominated at such meeting by the council to be proposed to the fellows, and so on until four censors shall have been elected. The election of censors shall be taken by ballot. In case

of a difference in the council concerning the nomination of censors, the censors nominated by the majority shall be proposed to the fellows, and in case of an equality of votes in the council, the president shall have a casting vote.

24. That in case of the death or resignation of either of the censors for the time, being a new censor shall, with all convenient speed, be elected in his place, such election to be made in the same manner as is provided by the last regulation.

Treasurer.

25. That the present treasurer of the corporation shall continue to be treasurer of the said corporation until a new treasurer shall be actually elected in his place, and that on the day after Palm Sunday in the year 18 , and on the same day in every subsequent year, the president shall nominate one of the fellows to be elected by the fellows as treasurer, in the same manner in all respects as is before appointed for the election of censors by the fellows, and the treasurer shall be re-eligible; and every treasurer shall remain in office until a new treasurer shall be actually elected in his place.

26. That in case of the death or resignation of the treasurer for the time being, a new treasurer shall, with all convenient speed, be elected in his place, such election to be made in all respects in the same manner as is provided by the last preceding regulation.

Registrar.

27. That the present registrar of the said corporation shall continue to be the registrar of the said corporation until a new registrar shall be actually elected in his place, and that on the day after Palm Sunday in the year 18 , and on the same day in every subsequent year, the president shall nominate one of the fellows to be elected by the fellows as registrar, in the same manner in all respects as is before appointed for the election of censors by the fellows, and the registrar shall be re-eligible, and every registrar shall remain in office until a new registrar shall be actually elected in his place.

28. That in case of the death or resignation of the registrar for the time being, a new registrar shall, with all convenient speed, be elected in his place, such election to be made in all respects in the same manner as is provided by the last preceding regulation.

29. That the president, council, censors, treasurer and registrar shall be considered as remaining in office during the whole of the day on which their successors shall be elected.

30. That the said corporation may from time to time, by a bye-law change the day hereby appointed for any election to take place, and if from any cause whatsoever any election shall not take place on the day hereby or by any bye-law appointed for that purpose, the same shall take place on some other day appointed for that purpose by the said corporation.

31. That proxies shall not be allowed at any election.

And we do hereby, for us and our heirs and successors, further grant, that the duties powers and privileges of and incident to the said respective offices, shall, except so far as the same are varied by these presents, and subject to any variations therein which may be made by the said corporation, continue to be the same as the duties, powers and privileges of the same offices respectively now are.

And we do hereby, for us and our heirs and successors, further grant that it shall be lawful for the said corporation to admit as a member of the said corporation any person who shall have exceeded the age of 40 years, on the production to the censors of the said corporation, of such testimonials of professional education as shall be satisfactory to such censors, and on passing the usual examination before the censors, and such person shall, after such his admission as a member of the said corporation, be entitled to have and use the degree or designation of Doctor of Medicine.

And we do hereby, for us and our heirs and successors, further give and grant unto the said corporation, full and lawful power and authority to hold, possess and enjoy, for the use and benefit of the said corporation, all manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, services, possessions or hereditaments whatsoever (whether the same are or shall be holden of us, our heirs and successors, or of any other person or persons whatsoever), already given, granted, sold, aliened, assigned, disposed of, devised or bequeathed unto or to the use of, or in trust for the said corporation, and to have, hold, take, purchase, receive, possess and enjoy for the use of the said corporation, any other manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, services, possessions or hereditaments whatsoever (whether the same are or shall be held of us, our heirs and successors, or of any other person or persons whomsoever), so as that such other manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, services, possessions or hereditaments hereinafter to be had, holden, taken, purchased, received, possessed or enjoyed by the said corporation, shall not at any one time exceed in value the clear yearly value of 10,000 *l.*, above all reprises, according to the value thereof, when respectively acquired by the said corporation.

And we do hereby, for us and our heirs and successors, further give and grant unto every subject or subjects whatsoever, of us our heirs and successors, (whether incorporated or not incorporated), special license, power, faculty and authority, to give, grant, sell, alien, assign, dispose of, devise or bequeath unto the said corporation, for the use and benefit of the said corporation, any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, services, possessions or hereditaments whatsoever, (whether the same are or shall be holden of us, our heirs and successors, or of any other person or persons whatsoever), so as that the same do not at

any

any one time exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 10,000 *l.* above all reprises' according to the value thereof respectively when acquired by the said corporation.

And we do hereby, for us and our heirs and successors, further grant, that all the said provisions in the said Act of Parliament of our present reign shall be and the same are hereby expressly confirmed in such and the same manner, to all intents, constructions and purposes, as the same might have been by being herein repeated, but this present provision shall not be deemed in any way to weaken, control or affect the provisions of the same Act of Parliament, or any of them.

And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, further grant unto the said corporation and their successors, that these our letters patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, notwithstanding the not fully or duly reciting the said letters patent, or the date thereof, or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness Ourself, at our Palace at Westminster this day of in the year of our reign.

10 May 1848.

Francis Hawkins,
Registrar.

Appendix, No. 5.

COPY of REGULATIONS by the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of *Edinburgh*, regarding Candidates for Extra Academical Lectureship.

1. THAT the Council of the College shall appoint, as a Board of Examiners, five well qualified gentlemen, three of whom shall form a quorum.

2. The Board having met and determined on the plan of examination, shall inform the candidate of the time and place where such examinations shall take place. The examination shall consist of questions to be answered either *vivâ voce*, or in writing; a lecture on some subject that he proposes to teach, in the course of which he shall give the appropriate illustrations, manipulations and demonstrations; and he shall further give proof of possessing available means of illustrating the course.

3. In the event of the decision of the Board being favourable, the president shall confer on the candidate, at the first meeting of the College thereafter, or at an extraordinary meeting to be called for the purpose, the license to teach.

4. That for the examination of lecturers, not fellows of either college, which is to be conducted by a joint Board of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, the council shall nominate an equal number of gentlemen with those appointed by the sister college; but previously to any such applicant being taken on trial, a petition from him shall be presented to the president of either college, with a testimonial as to his general character, signed by at least three fellows of either college. The number composing the joint Board to be left to the decision of the committees of the two colleges.

5. That the sum of 10 guineas be paid to the Board of Examiners, one-half by the candidate, and the other half in the case of his being a fellow, out of the college funds; this sum, when a non-fellow is examined, shall be wholly paid by him as a fee for the license, and shall be divided equally among the examining Board.

(signed) *Kenneth Mackenzie*,
Clerk to the College.

Appendix, No. 6.

CHARTER of ERECTION of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, *Edinburgh*.

CHARLES, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith, to all his good men to whom these presents shall come, health: Preamble, and reasons of foundation.

KNOW ye that since we, of our natural goodness and our paternal indulgence towards our people, as we are the father of our country, and the fostering parent of all our lieges and subjects, and also are most desirous and providently careful, that not only the rights, properties and possessions, and other similar advantages of our subjects be secured, protected and confirmed, but also that their life and health, which are to them of the highest value and greatest importance, being the foundation and subject of all other external benefits, may, by the blessing of God accompanying them be preserved by ordinary means, and by the diligence of honest, faithful and approved physicans, and their faithful attempts in curing and preventing the numerous and dangerous diseases incident to human frailty; and also considering that the practice of laws and other sciences and arts, and the exercise of trades and mechanical arts, has been by laws, and our care and prudence and that of our predecessors, so conveniently regulated and arranged that none has been allowed and

permitted to practise in law as a counsellor or advocate, or in any other function or office relating to that, or in any science, profession or art, until he has been found by approved examination capable and fit, and has been legally admitted by men provided with sufficient power and authority for this purpose; yet from the excessive and too candid modesty of the physicians of this time, (lest they should seem to ascribe too little to their merit or distrust it or impose restriction upon others to their own advantage and gain), the practice of physic and medicine has been for a long time in the greatest disorder and confusion, and without any warrant has been practised by an authority, invaded, usurped, and self-constituted; and with great audacity and impunity, without any let or hinderance, has been by women and others, not only ignorant, but also worthless and sordid persons, without erudition and liberal education, or the slightest knowledge or tincture of literature, or the principles and elements of medicine, practised or rather abused; and not only gardeners and other rude and illiterate persons have dared to practise medicine, and to abuse, delude and impose upon our subjects, but even foreign impostors, charlatans and empirics, aware of the want of prohibition, and upon the knowledge and report of the aforesaid toleration, have come, and, sojourning long in this kingdom, have both professed and practised medicine, and have sold their medicines and drugs, and without any examination, either of their drugs or of their own condition and fitness, had distributed them to the people.

Prevalence of quackery, and abuses thence arising.

Which toleration and abuse, indeed, has been carried to such a length, that some persons held and reputed guilty of poisoning, have dared to assume to themselves the profession and practice, with the name of Doctor in Medicine; and, although so manifestly rude and ignorant, that they could neither read nor write, yet dared to dictate and cause their prescriptions and receipts for the cure of the most desperate diseases to be written out with great expense, extortion, danger and destruction of our lieges, and to the greatest scandal and opprobrium of the said profession and science, both ancient and necessary, and so useful and valuable at all times, and among all nations. Whereas, by the example of other kingdoms, and by the experience of other well constituted and governed realms, it is clearly established that the erection of a Society and College of Physicians, consisting of grave, learned and upright persons, and becoming the said profession, is the most appropriate and effectual remedy to reform such abuses, and prevent their further continuance: And whereas we have a kind affection towards our ancient city of Edinburgh, which concerns not only the citizens, but also all our subjects, in so far as it is the ordinary seat of our supreme judicial courts, in which our authority and justice are most eminently represented and administered, so much so, that the nobility and gentry and others our subjects, often have occasion both to resort thither from all corners of the kingdom, and are compelled to remain in the said city during periods and seasons most liable to diseases and distempers; and for the above considerations, determining with ourselves to erect at Edinburgh a Society and College of Physicians in the manner and with the powers, faculties and privileges afterwards designated: THEREFORE we have given and granted, and do now, of our certain knowledge and proper motive, Royal prerogative and power, give and grant to David Hay, Thomas Burnet, Matthew Brisbaine, Archibald Stevensone, Andrew Balfour, Robert Sibbald, James Livingstone, Robert Crawfurd, Robert Trotter, Matthew Sinclare, James Stewart, William Stevensone, Alexander Cranston, John Hutton, John M'Gill, William Lauder, John Learmonth, James Halket, William Wright, Patrick Halyburton and Archibald Pitcairne, Masters of Arts and Doctors in Medicine, and to all the others who afterwards shall by them be chosen into their society, and by them admitted as colleagues and members of their society within our said city of Edinburgh, its suburbs and privileges of the same, that they shall be united and conjoined into one body, community and college, in all time coming.

Persons named in Charter.

And we have erected, instituted and incorporated, and do now by this present, erect institute and incorporate the gentlemen above-mentioned, and their successors, to be a college, society, and incorporation, in all time coming, and to have and to enjoy all the powers, faculties, and privileges requisite and belonging to a free college, society and incorporation, and, without prejudice of the aforesaid generality, to meet in whatever place and time, and as often as to them it shall seem proper; and with power to them and their successors of having a common fund or treasury and patrimony, and of contributing and collecting among themselves, and receiving from other benevolent persons, voluntary gifts, contributions, bequests and donations to the advantage and use of the said college, and to advance and promote the profession of medicine, and the practice and cultivation of physic. And for this purpose, we deliver to the said persons the power, and render them capable of acquiring, procuring, having and possessing lands, tenements, annual rents, possessions tithes and other things, for the use of the said college, and its colleagues and successors, both within and without the burgh, and having a common seal to be designated the Common Seal of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and of having, practising, and exerting all other liberties, powers and faculties, competent to any other free college and incorporation, and which they, as incorporated bodies, ought or can have, practise or exert.

Powers and privileges of Incorporation.

Election of Council.

And for the better government of the said college, and the administration of the treasure and patrimony belonging to the same, we have given, and do now by these present give to the said society and college, and assign to the fellows of the same, the power annually, in all time coming, of electing a council, consisting of seven of the most learned, most wise, and most skilful in the faculty of medicine among the fellows of the said Society: And which council shall elect one of their number to be president for that year, with power also to the said president and council of electing and constituting a clerk, treasurer, and other officers necessary and

Election of President and other Officers.

and requisite to the advantage of the said society. And we declare, that the said president, college, and community, under the name of the President of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, shall be capable of conducting, prosecuting, and maintaining causes before all and sundry judges in any courts and actions; and further to the said president and college, and their successors, we deliver the power of making rules, precepts, acts and statutes for promoting the science of medicine, and duly arranging the practice of the same, and to the good government, order, management and rectification of the said college and community, and of all practising the said faculty within the said town of Edinburgh and its suburbs only; viz. Leith, the Canongate, the West Port, St. Leonard's-street, and the Potterrow, when and as often as it shall be necessary: Provided always, as is at present provided and declared, that, notwithstanding the Edinburgh Surgeon-Apothecaries shall have the power of treating all kinds of wounds, contusions, fractures, dislocations, tumours, ulcers, and other disorders of that kind, which are the subjects of surgical operations, and the accidents thence arising; yet they shall by no means have the treatment of diseases originally internal, which is to be conducted by the prescriptions and directions only of the physicians of the said college.

Fellows not to practise Surgery, and Surgeon-Apothecaries not to practise medicine.

And we have, in like manner granted, and do hereby grant to the aforesaid president and college and their successors, that to no one shall it be allowed to practise and to exercise the aforesaid Faculty within the said city and its suburbs and privileges, until he has been admitted to the same Faculty by the said president and college and their successors for the time being, by warrant and diploma granted to this effect by the said president and college and their successors for the time being, and sealed with their common seal; and that, under a penalty of 60 *l.* Scots money for every month during which any person not licensed and admitted in the manner aforesaid shall practise and exercise the said faculty and art of medicine; of which fines one-half we desire to be applied to the use and advantage of the poor, and the other to that of the college. If, however, any one after censure in the manner now prescribed shall nevertheless persist in practising the said faculty without license, we order that the aforesaid fine shall be doubled for every month in which they shall persist in practising.

Persons without license not to practise medicine.

Penalties.

And in like manner we desire, grant and order, that annually two of the said society and college shall be elected by the said council as censors, who, with the president for the time being, in the place and in the name of the said college, shall have the power, authority and the jurisdiction of calling before them all persons practising and exercising the said faculty of medicine without license as is aforesaid, within the aforesaid city, liberties and suburbs, and imposing upon them the fines above specified; yet when the said College of Physicians or their president are to hold courts to punish delinquents, they are to inform the Provost of the city of Edinburgh, or some one of the magistrates of the same, concerning the place and time of their court, so that if it shall seem proper to them, they may appoint one of their bailies to sit as assessor with accumulated jurisdiction: Provided always, as is now provided and declared, that it shall not be lawful for the College of Physicians to fine any surgeon-apothecary, burgess of Edinburgh, without the consent of the provost, who shall be present as assessor at such judicial acts; and if such person shall refuse to come and attend, this shall be made known to our Privy Council, that they may do what shall be proper and just, without prejudice to the said college in the case of refusal and delay in proceeding, and in like manner inspecting, governing, and summoning before them, and, if need be, correcting and punishing all physicians and doctors in medicine, fellows, or licentiates, practising the said faculty within the said city and the aforesaid boundaries, for any crimes and offences committed by them in their practice against the statutes and acts of the said college; and that by demanding from them such amercements and fines as to the said president, censors, and inspectors, shall seem right, and as the offence shall deserve; yet the said fine not to exceed the sum of 40 *l.*; which amercements and fines we desire and order to be applied to the aforesaid uses. And for the same, by distraining and using all other legal execution and imprisoning, and for executing the sentences and mandates issued from time to time by the said inspectors by virtue of the power and authority committed by us to them, we now command, order, and require, by our authority, the magistrates within the said city, suburbs and said liberties of the same, and our other ministers of the law, to assist in executing the aforesaid sentence; and for this purpose to direct precepts of distraint and other necessary executions in the same manner in which they are wont to do upon their own decrees and sentences; with power also to the said president and censors, as often as it shall be necessary to search, examine and inspect the drugs and medicines, simple and compound, now or afterwards to be sold within the said city, suburbs and aforesaid liberties, if they are fresh, good and pure, and which may be safely employed and applied for curing the diseases and infirmities of our lieges: Provided always, as is at present specially provided, that when such inspection and scrutiny is made, one of the magistrates within the said city, with one apothecary and surgeon-apothecary, to be appointed visitors for the time, who are required to attend that they may see that the same medicines are properly and according to rule compounded and prepared for the advantage of the people; and when the drugs shall be found insufficient and corrupted, with power to them of casting the same out to the public streets or destroying them.

Election of Censors.

Their office.

And powers.

Power of inspecting shops of Apothecaries and Druggists.

And further, for us and our successors, we desire and grant that neither the president nor any other of the said College of Physicians, or their successors, shall be cited or summoned to proceed upon the assize or circuit in town or country. And since their attention is always so necessary to the sick and the infirm, that they cannot be withdrawn from the same, upon any pretext or occasion, without the greatest detriment and danger to patients; therefore,

therefore, we, for ourselves and our successors, free and absolve in all time coming, from all watching and warding, the said president and all the fellows and members of the said college and their successors.

And we now declare, that every right, power and jurisdiction, pertaining to the magistrates of the city of Edinburgh, and all rights and privileges pertaining to the surgeon-apothecaries, are specially reserved to them generally and individually respectively, as by law is proper.

College has no power to erect a medical school, or confer degrees.

It is now also especially provided that the grant of rights and privileges, above mentioned, to the said College of Physicians, shall by no means be extended to the erection of schools for teaching the said medical art, or any part of it, or for conferring and granting degrees in the same to any one; the same is now specially declared without prejudice to the rights and privileges granted in favour of the University or College of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh; and, notwithstanding any clauses contained therein, it shall be right and lawful for any one in the said universities for conferring degrees, to have the liberty and power of practising in the said city and other places above defined, yet without being liable to the aforesaid fines and other penalties above specified, unless they have actually resided within the said limits, or some part of the same; in which case they shall only be subjected to the precepts and rules of the said incorporation and society as others incorporated in the same: and the said College of Physicians to be erected in the manner aforesaid, is hereby obliged to license any person or persons in the said university for graduation without any previous or foregoing examination, but only upon producing to the president of the said College of Physicians their diploma or title of admission to degree.

It is hereby always specially provided that the granting of the rights and privileges above-mentioned to the said college of Physicians shall in no manner prejudice any one who has obtained the degree of Master of Arts in any university of the said kingdom, and who forthwith practises medicine, or who has been admitted to the degree of Doctor in any of the aforesaid universities or any celebrated foreign university, by which men trained in these arts, upon the production of their letters-patent from the said university, at home or abroad, to the president of the said college, may not be licensed to practise within the prescribed limits without previous examination.

It is in like manner specially provided that the public professors of medicine of the respective universities of this kingdom, upon their application to the president of the college, shall be admitted as Honorary Fellows of the same association.

And lastly, we faithfully promise, upon the word of a Prince, that this present Charter shall be confirmed in this present Parliament, and we require that the same shall be conformably ratified by the present States of Parliament. In testimony of which matter we order our Great Seal to be appended to the present at our Court of Whitehall, on the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1681, and in the 33d year of our reign.

Subscribed by Sign manual of our Sovereign Lord the King.

Appendix, No. 7.

COPY of Proposed CHARTER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of *Edinburgh.*

VICTORIA R., &c.

WHEREAS the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh have by their Petition humbly represented unto Us, that Our Royal predecessor CHARLES the Second was pleased to erect and incorporate the said college by a certain Charter or Letters Patent, bearing date at Whitehall, the 29th day of November, in the 33d year of his reign, which Letters Patent were afterwards ratified, approved and confirmed by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, bearing date the 16th day of June in the year 1685: AND whereas the aforesaid Charter contains certain powers and privileges which, by reason of the great changes which have taken place in the practice of medicine, have altogether gone into desuetude: AND whereas the said college have also represented unto Us, that by an Act of Parliament passed in this present year of Our reign, intituled, "An Act for enabling Her Majesty to grant Charters to certain Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons," after reciting as or to the effect hereinbefore stated, and that it was expedient that changes should be made in the constitution of the said college, it was enacted, that it should be lawful for the said college to surrender their said Charter, and that it should be lawful for Us to grant and for the said college to accept from Us a new Charter, which might make such alterations as should be by Us deemed expedient in the constitution of the said college: Provided always, that nothing therein contained should extend to authorize Us to create any new restriction in the practice of physic, or to grant to the said college any new powers or privileges contrary to the common law of the land, and that no such new Charter should in anywise prejudice or affect any of the existing statutes or bye-laws of the said college further than should be necessary for giving full effect to the alterations intended by such new Charter in the constitution of the said college: NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the premises into Our Royal consideration, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, DO give and grant to the fellows and non-resident fellows of the foresaid College as follows; (that is to say)

1. The

1. The existing fellows and non-resident fellows of the foresaid college and their successors, and those physicians who shall be afterwards chosen fellows and associates as hereinafter provided, shall be united and incorporated into one body corporate and politic by the name or style of the Royal College of Physicians in Scotland, and by that name shall have perpetual succession in all time coming, and a common seal, with power to break, alter, and make anew the said seal from time to time, at their will and pleasure, and by the same name shall and may plead and be impleaded in all Courts, and before all manner of Justices and others, in all manner of suits and actions, and shall be at all times hereafter capable in law to take, purchase, possess, hold and enjoy any lands, tenements or hereditaments for the use and purposes of the said college, not exceeding in the whole the yearly value of 5,000*l.*

And it is Our further will and pleasure, and We do hereby, so far as We lawfully may, grant and ordain that the said Royal College hereby incorporated shall and may exercise and enjoy all and singular other the gifts, grants, liberties, privileges and immunities, possessions real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever heretofore pertaining to the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and not hereby altered or taken away.

2. The said college shall consist of fellows and associates.

3. Every physician who shall have attained the age of 30 years, and who, before the 1st day of January in the year 1845, graduated as a doctor in medicine at any university in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, after regular examination there, and who shall not derive any profit from dispensing of drugs or medicines, shall be entitled at any time within 12 calendar months from the date of these Our Letters Patent, to be admitted an associate of the said college without any examination, on production to the said College of his diploma, and of such testimonials of character and professional qualification as shall be satisfactory to the council of the said college, and on payment to the said college of such fee as they shall from time to time direct, not exceeding 25*l.*, exclusive of stamp duty.

4. Every physician who shall have attained the age of 30 years, and who, before the 1st day of January in the year 1845, graduated as a doctor of medicine at any foreign university, to be from time to time recognized by the college, and who shall not derive any profit from the sale of drugs or medicines, shall be entitled at any time within 12 calendar months after the date of these Our Letters Patent, to be admitted an associate of the said college, on production to the said college of his diploma, and of such testimonials of character and professional qualifications, and upon undergoing such examination as shall be satisfactory to the council of the said college, and on payment to the said college of such fees as they shall from time to time direct, not exceeding 55*l.*, exclusive of the stamp duty.

5. Every person who shall have attained the age of 26 years, and shall have graduated as a doctor in medicine, after due examination in arts and medicine at any university of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or under such regulations as shall be from time to time made by the college in some foreign university, and shall not derive any profit from the sale of drugs or medicines, and shall have gone through such course of studies and passed such examinations before the examiners of the college, and complied with such other regulations as the fellows of the said college shall from time to time think fit and shall direct, by any bye-law to be made as hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to be admitted an associate of the said college on payment of such fees as shall be from time to time directed by the college, not exceeding 55*l.*, exclusive of the stamp duty.

6. All existing fellows of the said college, immediately before the granting of these Our Letters Patent, shall be the first fellows of the said college under these presents.

7. All the existing non-resident fellows of the said college, immediately before the grant of these our Letters Patent, shall be entitled to retain the honorary title of non-resident fellows, but shall have the privileges and liabilities of associates of the said college only, unless elected into the fellowship in the manner hereinafter provided for the election of other associates into the fellowship.

8. On the first Tuesday of February, May, August and November, in the year 1846, and every following year, a quarterly meeting of the fellows and associates of the college shall be holden for the election of fellows, as well as a meeting of the fellows for the transaction of the ordinary business of the college; and further, it shall be in the power of the president of the said college to call a meeting of the fellows at any time when he shall deem the same to be necessary; and it shall also be incumbent on him to call such meeting, upon a requisition signed by any five or more of the said fellows.

9. No one, except the said existing non-resident fellows, shall be eligible as a fellow who shall not have been first admitted an associate.

10. Every motion for the election of a fellow shall be made at a meeting of the fellows by one of the fellows present, and seconded by another; and this motion shall be determined by ballot of the fellows and associates present at the next quarterly meeting holden not less than One month after the day of nomination, a majority of three-fourths of the whole number of persons present being necessary to carry the motion in the affirmative; and due notice of every such nomination and of the day of election shall be given to the fellows and associates in such manner as shall be determined by the bye-laws of the College. The fee for admission into the fellowship shall be such sum as shall be directed by the college, not exceeding 105*l.*, exclusive of the stamp duty, but inclusive of any fee already paid by such fellow on his admission as an associate or non-resident fellow, and it shall be lawful for the college, if they shall think fit, to direct that a part only of such fee shall be payable by fellows not resident in Edinburgh, and that the remainder shall be payable by them severally

on coming to reside in Edinburgh, or within such distance of Edinburgh, not exceeding seven miles, as shall be specified by the college.

11. If it shall at any time hereafter appear that any present or future fellow or associate of the said college shall have obtained admission to the said college by any fraud, false statement or imposition, or that he shall have violated any bye-law, rule or regulation of the said college, then and in every such case, and after such previous notice to, and such hearing of, such associate or fellow as under the circumstances the president and council of the said college hereinafter mentioned shall think proper, it shall be lawful for the college, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the number of fellows and associates present at a meeting specially summoned for the purpose, to pass such censure or sentence of suspension against the person so offending as to the college shall seem meet, or to expel such fellow or associate from the said college, and upon any such sentence of suspension or expulsion, such fellow or associate shall cease to be a fellow or associate of the said college, either absolutely or for such time as shall be specified in the sentence of suspension, and all the privileges granted to such fellow or associate, as the case may be, shall cease and be determined upon such expulsion or during such suspension.

12. And for the better government of the said college and the administration of their property, we do further grant, that there shall be and continue in the said college, as has been used heretofore, a council consisting of seven of the most learned, most wise and most skilful in the faculty of medicine among the fellows of the said college, resident in Edinburgh, or within seven miles of the General Post-office in Edinburgh, by the nearest public highway, one of whom shall be president of the college.

13. A majority of the fellows of the said college, present at a meeting to be holden between the hours of nine in the morning and three in the afternoon of St. Andrew's day, if it shall fall on a Thursday, and if not, on the first Thursday after St. Andrew's day, shall choose the president and council, and no other business shall be transacted at that meeting.

14. The said council shall choose the examiners of the college from among the fellows of the college, and shall also choose a clerk, treasurer and other officers requisite and necessary to the advantage of the said college.

15. The present council of the said college, immediately before the granting of these presents, shall be the first council of the said college under these presents; and the present president shall continue and be the first president of the said college under these presents; and the present clerk, treasurer and other officers of the said college shall continue to hold their several offices until the next yearly meeting of the fellows, to be holden in the year 1845, for the election of the president and council as aforesaid.

16. And We do further grant, that if it shall happen that any election of president or any member of the council shall not be made on the day hereinbefore appointed for that purpose, the said college shall not thereby be deemed to be dissolved, or the said fellows disabled from proceeding to such election, but in every such case the person or persons then filling the said office or offices shall continue to fill the same until another person shall be appointed thereto, and the president or any two of the fellows of the said college shall, on being thereto required by notice in writing signed by any five or more fellows, by a summons issued at least six clear days previously, convene a meeting of the fellows of the said college at the usual place of election or other convenient place within the city of Edinburgh, upon a day and at an hour between the hours of nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, to be mentioned in said summons, and the said fellows shall then and there elect out of their own body, by a majority of votes of such fellows as shall then be present, a person or persons to fill the said office or offices, or such of them as shall have been so omitted to be filled up, for such part of the ensuing year as shall be then to come and unexpired: Provided also, that when and so often as the president or any member of the council shall die or resign before the expiration of the year, or other time for which he shall have been elected to serve, it shall be lawful for the fellows of the said college, being duly convened as last aforesaid, or a majority of those who shall meet for that purpose, to choose from among themselves a president or member of the council, as the case may be, in the place or stead of the president or member of the council dying or resigning; and such person so elected shall serve for the remainder of the year, or other time for which the said president or member of the council so dying or resigning was elected to serve.

17. Provided always, and it is Our further will and pleasure, that no bye-law or ordinance hereafter to be made by the said college shall be of any force until Our approval thereof shall have been signified to the said college, under the hand of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or until the same shall have been otherwise approved in such manner as shall be directed by Us, with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, of Our realm, in Parliament assembled.

18. And it is hereby specially provided, that the grant of rights and privileges above mentioned to the said college shall in nowise extend to allow them to erect any school for teaching the art or science of medicine, or any part of it, or for conferring or granting degrees in the same: And further, by these presents, and with the consent of the said college, testified by their acceptance of these presents, and by the authority of the said Act of Parliament passed in the present year of Our reign, We do accept the surrender to Us, made by the said college of the said Charter, or Letters Patent of Our Royal Predecessor, King CHARLES the Second, and do hereby revoke, annul and make void the same, and every provision thereof, so far as the same is not herein regranted and renewed: And

We

We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors, further grant unto the said college, that these Our Letters Patent, and the enrolment and exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things good and effectual in the law, notwithstanding the not fully or not duly reciting the said Letters Patent, or the date thereof, or any other omission, imperfection or cause whatsoever.

In witness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the day of in the year of Our reign.

Appendix, No. 8.

A BILL for enabling HER MAJESTY to grant NEW CHARTERS to certain COLLEGES of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Commonalty or Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians in London was incorporated by Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, the twenty-third day of September, in the tenth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, which Letters Patent were confirmed by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled, "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London;" and by the said Act certain other powers and privileges were granted to the said Commonalty: And whereas since the making of the said Letters Patent divers other Charters have been granted to the said college: And whereas it is expedient that certain changes should be made in the constitution of the said college, and particularly that new regulations should be made for the election of the officers of the said college, and that the present number of the members of the said college should be increased: And whereas the said college is willing that such changes should be made; but the same cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament; be it enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation to surrender all the Charters which have been heretofore granted to them other than the said Charter of King Henry the Eighth, and also so much and such part of the last-mentioned Charter as shall be in anywise inconsistent with or repugnant to any new Charter to be granted to them by Her Majesty; and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to grant, and for the said corporation to accept, any new Charter or Charters, for making from time to time such alterations as shall be deemed by Her Majesty expedient in the name and constitution of the said corporation; and further, that when and so soon as the said corporation, under their common seal, shall have accepted any such new Charter, the acceptance thereof shall operate as a surrender of all the other Charters heretofore granted to the said corporation, except the said Charter of King Henry the Eighth, and as a repeal of the said Act of Parliament, so far as the same shall be inconsistent with or repugnant to such new Charter.

New Charter may be granted to the Royal College of Physicians in London.

And whereas the Society and Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was incorporated by Letters Patent, bearing date at Whitehall, the twenty-ninth day of November, in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Charles the Second, which Letters Patent, together with all acts, decrees and sentences of his Majesty's Privy Council, or of the Lords of Session, or of any other judicatory within that kingdom, conceived in favour of the Royal College of Physicians for making the patent above written and privileges therein contained effectual, were confirmed by an Act of the Scottish Parliament passed in the year One thousand six hundred and eighty-five: And whereas it is expedient that certain changes should be made in the constitution of the said college, and the said college is willing that such changes should be made, but the same cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said college to surrender their said Charter, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to grant, and for the said college to accept, any new Charter or Charters, for making from time to time such alterations as shall be deemed by Her Majesty expedient in the name and constitution of the said college; and further, that when and as soon as the said college, under their common seal, shall have accepted any such new Charter, the acceptance thereof shall operate as a repeal of the said Act of the Scottish Parliament, and as a revocation of the said Charter of King Charles the Second, so far as the same shall be inconsistent with or repugnant to such new Charter.

New Charter may be granted to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

And whereas by the municipal constitution of the city of Edinburgh, the surgeons' or chirurgeons' craft forms one of the fourteen Incorporated Trades of that city, and the members or fellows of the said craft are entitled to elect a deacon of craft to represent them in the convenery of the said city: And whereas it is expedient that the connexion of the surgeons with the Incorporated Trades, and the convenery and municipal corporation of the city should cease; be it enacted, that if Her Majesty shall be pleased to grant a new Charter to the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, wherein it shall be granted that there shall no longer be a surgeons' or a chirurgeons' craft, forming one of the Incorporated Trades of the city of Edinburgh, then upon the grant and acceptance of the said Charter to and by the said Royal College, the Incorporated Trades of the said city shall consist of thirteen only; and it shall not be lawful for the surgeons or chirurgeons to elect a Deacon of Craft, or to be represented in any way in the convenery, or to have any voice in the election of Deacon Convenor, but the deacons of the remaining thirteen Incorporated Trades only shall compose the convenery, and shall elect the Deacon Convenor, and shall exercise the powers now in use to be exercised by the deacons of the fourteen Incorporated Trades; and all municipal privileges belonging to and now enjoyed by the members of the surgeons'

New Charter may be granted to the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh.

surgeons' or chirurgeons' craft, as one of the Incorporated Trades of the city, shall cease, and no person shall thenceforward be entitled to any such privileges by reason of his being or becoming a member or fellow of the body or Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to deprive the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh of any other corporate rights now enjoyed by them in virtue of any Charters, Statutes, Letters Patent or usage not expressly repealed or altered by this Act, or by any charter granted in pursuance of this Act, or of the right of presentation to the Trades' Maiden Hospital now enjoyed by them, or to relieve the said Royal College of Surgeons from any obligation connected with such right of presentation.

New Charter may be granted to King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. 40 Geo. 3, c. 84, (I.)

And whereas an Act was passed by the Parliament of Ireland in the fortieth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for repealing an Act passed in the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom;' and also for repealing an Act passed in the thirty-first year of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act to explain and amend an Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom;' and also, for extending and enlarging the Powers of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom," whereby certain provisions were made which were deemed expedient and necessary for the good government of the last-mentioned college: And whereas it is expedient that certain changes should be made in the constitution of the said college: And whereas the said college is willing that such changes should be made, but the same cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to grant, and for the said corporation to accept, any new Charter or Charters for making from time to time such alterations as shall be deemed by Her Majesty expedient, in the name and constitution of the said College, and that the grant and acceptance of any such new Charter shall operate as a repeal of the said Act of King George the Third, so far as the same shall be inconsistent with or repugnant to such new Charter.

Charters not to contain new restriction in the practice of Physic or Surgery.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to authorize Her Majesty to create any new restriction in the practice of Physic or Surgery, or to grant to any of the said corporations or colleges any new powers or privileges, contrary to the common law of the land; and that no such new Charter shall in anywise prejudice, affect or annul any of the existing statutes or bye-laws of the corporation or college to which the same shall be granted, further than shall be necessary for giving full effect to the alterations which shall be intended to be effected by such new Charter and by this Act in the constitution of such corporation or college.

Act may be amended and repealed.

And be it enacted, that this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

Appendix, No. 9.

DRAFT of Proposed CHARTER for the COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, *Edinburgh*.

VICTORIA R., &c.

WHEREAS by the municipal constitution of our city of Edinburgh the craft of surgeon or chirurgeon-apothecaries forms one of the fourteen Incorporated Trades of that city, and the members or fellows of the said craft are entitled to elect a Deacon of Craft to represent them in the convenery of the said city: AND whereas by Letters Patent granted by Our Royal Grandfather, King George the Third, under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland instead of the Great Seal, bearing date at the Palace of St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the eighteenth year of his reign, the said craft of surgeon or chirurgeon-apothecaries was constituted and continued a lawful college and society under the name and title of the Royal College of Surgeons of the city of Edinburgh; AND whereas, it hath been represented to Us that it would be for the good of the said college and tend to the advancement of the science of surgery within Our dominions, if the connexion of the said College of Surgeons with the Incorporated Trades and the convenery and municipal constitution of the city of Edinburgh should cease: AND whereas, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in this present year of Our reign, intituled, "An Act for enabling Her Majesty to grant Charters to certain Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons," it hath been enacted, that if We shall be pleased to grant a new Charter to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, wherein it shall be declared that there shall be no longer a craft of surgeons or chirurgeon-apothecaries, forming one of the Incorporated Trades of the city of Edinburgh, then, upon the grant and acceptance of the said Charter to and by the said Royal College, the Incorporated Trades of the said city shall thenceforth consist of thirteen trades only, and the surgeons or chirurgeon-apothecaries shall not thenceforth be entitled to elect a Deacon of Craft, or to be represented in any way in the convenery, or to have any voice in the election of Deacon Convener; but the deacons of the remaining thirteen Incorporated Trades, and the two Trades' Councillors shall alone compose the Convenery, and shall elect the Deacon Convener, and they and he shall exercise respectively the powers now in use, to be exercised by the fourteen Incorporated Trades and the two Trades' Councillors, Deacon Convener thereof, and all municipal rights and privileges belonging to and now enjoyed by the Royal College of Surgeons of the city of Edinburgh, as the surgeons' or chirurgeons' craft and one of the Incorporated Trades of the said city, including

including the right of presentation to and governorship of the Trades' Maiden Hospital, now belonging to them, and all obligations due by them in relation to said hospital, or to the convenery shall cease, and no person shall thenceforward be entitled to participate in any such rights and privileges by reason of his being or becoming a fellow of the said Royal College of Surgeons; neither shall any fellow of the said Royal College be thenceforward compelled or required to be a burgess of the city of Edinburgh; Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to deprive the said Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the fellows thereof, of any other rights or privileges now enjoyed by them in virtue of any Acts of Council, Charters, Statutes, Letters Patent or usage not expressly repeated or altered by that Act, or by any Charters granted in pursuance of that Act: Now know Ye, that We being willing to further the good of the said college and advance the science of surgery within Our dominions, and for giving effect to the purposes set forth in the said Act of Parliament of Our especial grace and mere motion have willed, ordained, constituted and granted, and by these presents DO will, ordain, constitute and grant unto the said Royal College of Surgeons in manner following; (that is to say)

1. There shall from henceforth be no longer a craft of surgeons or chirurgeon-apothecaries forming one of the Incorporated Trades of the city of Edinburgh.

2. The present fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of the city of Edinburgh, and such others as shall from time to time be elected as fellows of the said college in manner hereinafter directed, shall be and continue a body politic and corporate by the name and title of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with full power from time to time to break, alter and make anew the same, and by that name shall and may sue and be sued in all Courts and before all Justices, and have and enjoy all the rights and privileges now pertaining to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in respect of the arts and sciences of surgery and pharmacy, excepting only those rights and privileges above specified which pertained to them as one of the Incorporated Trades of the said city, and which are now abolished; and they and their successors, by that name and title, shall be capable in law to have and to hold a hall with convenient appurtenances for their meeting, and also, any other buildings, lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly rent or value at the time of acquiring the same of 2,000 *l.* sterling in the whole, and to do all things lawful, necessary, and convenient for the common behoof of the said College.

3. It shall be lawful for the said college at any time or times before the expiration of years from the date hereof, by diploma or diplomas under the seal of the said college, and in such form as the college shall think fit, to appoint and enrol, without examination, any number of persons being licentiates of the said college, or practitioners in surgery, whom they shall think fit to be fellows of the said Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, on the payment of any such fee as the college shall from time to time think fit and direct, not exceeding 250 *l.*, so long as half of the said fee shall continue payable to the Widows' Fund of the said college, in terms of the Acts regulating the same, and thereafter not exceeding 50 *l.*

4. No person, except such as shall have been so appointed and enrolled under the provision last hereinbefore contained, shall be henceforth admitted or become a fellow of the said college, until after he shall have attained the age of 25 years, and shall have gone through such course of studies and passed such examinations, and complied with such other rules and regulations as the said college shall from time to time consider expedient, and shall direct by any bye-law or bye-laws to be made by the said college, and to be approved as hereinafter provided; but every fit and proper person having attained such age, and gone through such course of studies, and complied with such rules and regulations, and passed such examination or examinations, shall be entitled to be admitted a fellow of the said college.

5. The admittance of every such new fellow, as last mentioned, shall be by diploma, under the seal of the said college, in such form as the said college shall from time to time think fit and direct.

6. The fee to be paid on the admission of every such new fellow, as last aforesaid, being the son or son-in-law of any fellow who may have entered the college before the date of these presents, or who before the date of these presents may have served, or may be now actually serving an apprenticeship to a fellow of the college for the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, shall continue the same as is required by the presently-existing regulations of the said college; and the fee to be paid on the admission of every new fellow not coming under any of the foregoing denominations, shall be any such sum as the college shall from time to time think fit and direct (not exceeding 250 *l.*), so long as half of the said fee shall continue payable to the Widows' Fund of the said college in terms of the Acts regulating the same and thereafter not exceeding 100 *l.*

The fee to be paid on the admission of every such new Fellow as last aforesaid, being the son or son-in-law of a fellow, who shall not have entered the college before the date of these presents, shall be henceforth of the same amount as that payable by other persons having no such distinctive qualification.

7. No person hereafter entering into indentures of apprenticeship with a fellow of the college, shall by reason thereof acquire any of the privileges or exemptions now enjoyed by apprentices for the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, but shall be liable in the same amount

of fee on becoming a fellow of the college as is payable by others having no such distinctive qualification.

8. Every fit and proper person who shall have attained the age of 21 years, and shall have gone through such course of study, and passed such examination and complied with such other rules and regulations as the said college now requires to be observed by candidates for diplomas, by any bye-law or bye-laws to be made by the college, and approved as hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to be admitted a licentitate of the said college, and shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy all rights of practice in the art or science of surgery and pharmacy, which are commonly enjoyed by fellows of the said college, and shall have free access to such museum as may be in possession of the college, and subject to such regulations as the college shall from time to time direct to be observed.

9. The admission of every such licentiate shall be by diploma under the seal of the said college, in such form as the said college shall from time to time think fit and direct.

10. The fee to be paid on the admission of every such licentitate shall be 15 *l.*, or such other fee not exceeding 15 *l.* as shall be from time to time fixed by the college by any bye-law to be made by the said college, and approved as hereinafter provided.

11. If it shall at any time hereafter appear that any fellow or licentiate of the said college shall have obtained his diploma by any fraud, false statement, or imposition, or that either before or after obtaining such diploma he shall have wilfully violated any bye-law, rule, or regulation, of the said college, then, and in every such case, and after such previous notice to, and such hearing of, such fellow or licentiate, as under the circumstances the college shall think proper, it shall be lawful for the college, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds in number of the fellows present, at a meeting lawfully summoned for the purpose, to pass such censure or sentence of suspension against the person so offending, as to the college shall seem meet; or to recall and to declare the diploma of such fellow or licentiate to be void; and thereupon every such fellow or licentiate shall cease to be a fellow or licentiate of the said college, as the case may be.

12. There shall be a President and also a Treasurer of the said college; each of whom shall be elected annually, on the third Wednesday of October in each year, by a majority of the votes of fellows present at a meeting expressly called for that purpose.

13. The President, upon his election, shall, with the approval of the college, appoint a committee of six fellows, who, with the Treasurer for the time being, shall form a council to assist him with their advice when he shall desire it.

14. A. B., the present President, and C. D., the present Treasurer, shall be and continue the first President and Treasurer under these presents; and E. F. G., &c., the present council, shall be and continue the first council under these presents, until the time herein appointed for the yearly election and appointment of President and Treasurer and council.

15. The college shall have power to appoint and dismiss at their pleasure a Secretary and such other officers as shall be needed for the behoof of the college. The present Secretary and other persons now holding office in the college shall continue to hold the same under these presents, during the pleasure of the college. Whenever any of the said offices shall be vacant, a fit person shall be chosen to supply the vacancy, by a majority of the votes of the fellows present at a meeting expressly called for the purpose: Provided always, that if it shall happen that any election of President or Treasurer shall not be made on the day hereinbefore appointed for that purpose, the said college shall not thereby be deemed to be dissolved, or the said fellows disabled from proceeding to such election; but in every such case, the person then filling the said office shall continue to fill the same until another person shall be appointed thereto, and the President or any two of the fellows of the said college shall, on being thereto required by notice in writing, signed by any seven fellows, by a summons issued three clear days previously, convene a meeting of the fellows of the said college, at the usual place of election, or other convenient place within the city of Edinburgh, upon a day, and at an hour, between the hours of nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, to be mentioned in such summons; and the said fellows shall then and there elect, by a majority of votes of such fellows as shall be then present, a person or persons to fill the said office or offices, or such of them as shall have been so omitted to be filled up for such part of the ensuing year as shall be then to come and unexpired: Provided also, that when and so often as the President or Treasurer shall die, or be removed before the expiration of the year for which he shall have been elected to serve, it shall be lawful for the fellows of the said college, being duly convened as last aforesaid, or a majority of those who shall meet for that purpose, to choose a President or Treasurer as the case may be, in the place or stead of the President or Treasurer dying or being removed; and such persons so elected shall serve for the remainder of the year.

And We do further declare Our will and pleasure to be, that except in the respects hereinbefore stated, the said college shall continue to have all such and the same jurisdiction, powers, authorities, liberties, privileges and discretions, for and in respect of the government of the said college, and the choice and election of the President and other office bearers of the same, as well as the admission of fellows, and for making, ordaining, confirming, altering, annuling or revoking such bye-laws, ordinances, rules and constitution, and transacting

acting and ordaining all other matters and things whatsoever, for the regulation, government and advantage of the said college, as such college now possesses by virtue of the several Acts of Parliament, Charters or other public grants under which they have heretofore held and exercised the same, or in any other lawful manner whatsoever; and We do hereby, for Us and Our Royal Successors, of new grant and confirm unto the said college all such jurisdiction, powers, authorities, liberties, privileges and discretions accordingly: Provided always, and it is Our further will and pleasure, that no bye-law or ordinance hereafter to be made by the said college, shall be of any force until Our approval thereof shall have been signified to the said college, under the hand of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or until the same shall have been otherwise approved, in such manner as shall be directed by Us, with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Our Realm, in Parliament assembled.

In Witness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster, this day of in the year of Our Reign.

Appendix, No. 10.

CHARTER by KING JAMES VI. to the FACULTY of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of GLASGOW.

JAMES, be the Grace of GOD, King of Scottis, to all provostis, baillies of burrowis, scheriffs, stewartis, baillies of regalities, and otheris, ministeris of justice within the boundis following, and their deputis, and all and sundrie otheris ouir leigis and subditis, quhom it efferis, quhase knawledge thir our letteris sal cume, greiting, WIT ZE WE, with avise o oure counsall, understanding the grit abuses quhilk hes bene comitted in time bigane, and zit daylie contineuis be ignorant, unskillit and unlernit personis, quha, under the collour of chirurgeanis, abuisis, the people to thair plesure, passing away but tryel or punishment, and thairby destroyis infinite number of oure subjectis, quhairwith na ordour hes bene tane in tyme bigane, specially within oure burgh and baronie of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbartane, and oure sheriffdomes of Cliddisdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyill, Carrick, Air and Cunnighame; FOR avoiding of sik inconvenientis, and for gude ordoure to be tane in tyme cuming, to have made, constitutit and ordanit, and be the tenoure of thir our letteris, makis, constitutis, and ordinis Maister Peter Low, our chirurgiane, and chief chirurgiane to oure dearest son the Prince, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Hamiltone, professoure of medicine, and their successoures, indwelleris of our citie of Glasgow, GEVAND and GRANTAND to thame and thair successoures, full power to call, sumonnd, and convene before thame, within the said burgh of Glasgow, or onie otheris of ouir said borrowis or publict places of the foirsaids boundis, all personis professing or using the said airt of chirurgie, to examine thame upon thair literature, knawledge and practize; gif they be fund wordie, to admit, allow and approve thame, give them testimonial according to the airt and knawledge that they sal be fund wordie to exercise thareftir, resave thair aithis, and authorize thame as accordis, and to discharge thame to use onie farder nor they have knawledge passing thair capacity, laist our subjectis be abusit; and that every ane citat report testimonial of the minister and eldris, or magistratis of the parochin quhair they dwell, of thair life and conversatione; and in case they be contumax, being lauchfullie citat, everie ane to be unlawit in the soume of fortie pundis, *toties quoties*, half to the judges, other half to be disponit at the visitoures plesure; and for payment thaireof, the said Mr. Peter and Mr. Robert, or visitoures, to have oure uthere letteris of horning, on the partie or magistriates quhair the contemptuous personis duellis, chargeing thame to poind thairfoire, within twentie-four houris, under the pain of horning; and the partie not haveand geir poindable, the magistrate, under the same pain, to incarcerate thame, quhill cautioun responsall be fund, that the contumax persone sall compir at sik day and place as the saidis visitouris sall appoint, gevan trial of their qualifications: *Nixt*, that the saidis visitouris sall visit everie hurt, murtherit, poisonit, or onie other persoun taen awa extraordinarly, and to report to the magistrate of the fact as it is: *Thirdlie*, That it sall be leisum to the said visitouris, with the advice of thair bretheren, to mak statutis for the comoun weill of oure subjectis, anent the saidis artis, and using thairof faithfullie, and the braikeris thairof to be punshit and unlawit be the visitoures according to their falt: *Fordlie*, It sall not be leisum to onie mannir of personis within the foresaidis boundis to exercise medicine without ane testimonial of ane famous universitie quhair medecine be taught, or at the leave of oure and oure dearest spouse chief medicinarie; and in case they failzie, it sal be lesum to the saidis visitouris to challenge, perseu and inhibite thame throw useing and exercing of the said airt of medecine, under the pain of fourtie poundis, to be distributed, half to the judges, half to the pure, *toties quoties*, they be fund in useing and exercing the same, ay and quhill they bring sufficient testimonial as said is: *Fythlie*, That na manir of personis sell onie droggis within the citie of Glasgow, except the sam be sichtit be the saidis visitouris, and be William Spang, apothecar, under the pane of confiscatioune of the droggis: *Sextlie*, That nane sall ratoun poison, asenick, or sublemate, under the pane of ane hundred merkis, except onlie the apothecaries quha sall be bund to tak cautioun of the byaris, for coist, skaith, and damage: *Seventlie*, Yat the saidis visitouris, with thair bretherene and successouris, sall convene every first Mononday of ilk moneth at sum convenient

place, to visite and give counsell to pure disaisit folkis gratis: And, *last of all*, Gevand and grantand to the saidis visitouris indwellers of Glasgow, professouris of the saidis artis, and thair bretherene, p"nt and to cum, immunite and exemptioune from all wappin shawengis raidis, oistis, beiring of armour, watching, weirding, stenting taxationis, passing on assises, inquestis, justice courtis, scheriff or burrow courtis, in actiounes criminal or cival, notwithstanding of oure actis, lawis, and constitutionis thairoff, except in geving yairr counsall in materis appertaining to the saidis airtis; ORDAINING you, all the foresaidis provestis, baillies of burrowis, sheriffis, stewartis, baillies of regalities, and otheris ministeris of justice, within the saidis boundis, and zoure deputis, to assist, fortifie, concur and defend the saidis visitouris, and thair posterior professouris of the foresaidis artis, and put the saidis actis maid and to be maid to execution; and that oure otheris letteris of our Sessioun be granted thereupon to charge thame to that effect within twentie-four houris nixt after they be chargit thairto. GEVIN under oure previe seill, at Haliruid-house, the penult day of November, the zeir of God javc. and fourscore ninetein zeiris, and of our regnn the threttie thre zeir.

Per Signaturum manu S. D. N. Regis nec non manibus Dominorum Ducis Lennoeæ, Thesaurarii ac Scaccarii dicti. Domini Regis Subscriptam.

(Written on the Tag thus)

Litera Mag"ri Petri Low, Chirurgi, Et Mag"ri Roberti Hamiltone, Professoris Medicinæ.

Locus Sigili.

(Written on the back thus)

Written to the Privie Seil, Penult Novemb' 1599.

J. HAY.

RATIFICATION of KING JAMES' CHARTER to the FACULTY of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of GLASGOW.

AT Edinburgh, the elevent day of September one thousand six hundreth seventie-two years, OUR SOVERANE LORD, with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament, now presentlie conveened be his Majestie's speciall authoritie, hes ratified and approven, and be thir presents ratifies and approves ane Letter of Gift passed under the privy seal of the date at Halyrudehouse, the penult day of November 1599 years, whereby his Majestie's grandfather, of blessed memorie, for avoyding of inconveniences, and for good order to be tane in tyme comeing, within the burgh and barronie of Glasgow, gave and granted full power to the chirurgeans and professors of medicine within the city of Glasgow for the tyme, and their successors, to call and convein before them within the said burgh of Glasgow, or any other place of the bounds foresaid, contained in the said Gift, all persones professing or useing the art of chirurgerie, to examine them upon their literature, knowledge and practice; if they be fund wordie, to admit, allow and approve them, give them testimoniell according to their arte and knowledge to exerce thereafter, receave their oaths, and authorise them as accords; and that it shall not be leisum to any maner of persons within the foresaid bounds, to exercise medecine, without ane testimoniell of ane famous universitie, wher medecine is taught, or at leist the persons above mentioned, and their successors, under the pains contained in the said Gift; and that no maner of persons sell any drogs within the city of Glasgow, except they be sighted be the forsaids persons, under the paine of confiscation of the drogs; and that no ratton poyson be sold, except by the apothecaries, who shall be bund to take caution of the buyers, for coast, skaith and damage, as the said Letter of Gift, in the selft at more lenth proports, in the haill heids, clauses, articles and circumstances of the samen, and after the forme and tenor thairof, in all points, in so far as the samen Gift, and this present Ratification therof, can be extendit in favours of the present chirurgians, appothecaries and barbours within the said burgh of Glasgow, and their successors allenerlie, and no further: And his Majestie and Estates of Parliament, wills, grants and declares, that this present generall Ratification shall be als valeid and sufficient to the saids chirurgians, appothecaries and barbours, and their successours allenerlie, as said is, as if the said Gift wer word be word heir engrossed, notwithstanding the samen be not so done, wherewith his Majestie and Estates of Parliament hes dispensid, and be thir presents dispenses forever. Extracted furth of the Records of Parliament be me, Sir Archibald Primerose of Carintoun, Knight and Barronet, Clerk to his Majestie's Councill, Registers and Rolls.

(signed) *A. Primrose,*
Clr. Reg.

Appendix, No. 11.

PRINCIPLES for a General Measure of MEDICAL REFORM, as agreed upon by the Joint Committee of the ROYAL COLLEGES of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of *England*; the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES; and the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of MEDICINE, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY. With OBSERVATIONS thereon by the Council of the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS in *Ireland*.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

22 March 1848.

THE following Paper having been submitted to the Council of this College, was considered at several Meetings, and the opinion of the Council expressed thereon, in the Observations annexed to each clause, and printed in brackets:—

PRINCIPLES of a General Measure of MEDICAL REFORM, as agreed upon by the Joint Committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England; the Society of Apothecaries; and the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

A Committee, comprising the Presidents and other members of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Master and other members of the Society of Apothecaries, and the President and other members of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, having met to consider what grievances affect the medical profession, and ought to be redressed, and what changes would be generally acceptable to the profession and advantageous to the public, has, after mature deliberation, concluded unanimously, that all real grievances which have been complained of as affecting the whole or part of the profession, would be, as far as possible, remedied, and that the whole profession would be better regulated than it has hitherto been, if a general measure were passed by the Legislature, founded upon the following principles, which have met with the unanimous assent of the different classes of the profession, as represented in the Committee. It is further the opinion of this Committee, that a measure of this nature would be generally acceptable to the profession, and also eminently conducive to the public good, as well by securing to the public the services of physicians, surgeons and general practitioners, whose education has been rendered as complete as possible, and whose fitness to practise has been duly ascertained, as, likewise, by enabling the public to distinguish all such thoroughly educated and legally qualified persons, from those whose education and qualifications have never been tested by any legal or competent tribunal.

PRINCIPLES on which a BILL for regulating the Practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY should be founded.

I. THAT a Charter of Incorporation should be granted to the surgeon-apothecaries of this country, under the title of "The Royal College of General Practitioners of England."

[Council objects to the formation of a new corporation in Ireland under the name of "A College of General Practitioners," and is strongly of opinion that a class of apothecaries or chemists should be preserved under the control of the existing Apothecaries' Company; and that no general practitioner should be permitted to keep open shop, or to compound the prescriptions of other practitioners.—R. C. S., I.]

II. That a Council should be established to superintend the registration of all medical and surgical practitioners, and for the general control of medical education and practice. [Agreed to.—R. C. S., I.]

That the Council should consist of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in right of his office (who should also be President of the said Council, with power to appoint a Vice-President), and that the other Members of the Council (of whom not less than two-thirds should be registered members of the medical profession) should be such persons, not more than twelve, whom Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, should deem fit to be members of the said Council.

[Council is of opinion that power should be given to appoint three Vice-Presidents, one to reside in each Kingdom; and that in addition to the Vice-Presidents, an equal number of Medical Councillors should be appointed in each kingdom. Council thinks, that an equal section of the General Council should sit permanently in each kingdom, and that a congress of the whole Council should be held at least once every year, at a stated period.—R. C. S., I.]

That the Council should be empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to appoint a principal secretary and local secretaries for Scotland and Ireland, and clerks, messengers, &c.; and that the members of the Council, the secretaries, clerks, &c., should receive such salaries as the Lords of the Treasury should think proper to allow. [Agreed to.—R. C. S., I.]

III. That a register should be made and published by the said Council, as soon as conveniently may be, of all persons entitled, as after explained, to be registered as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners, and who shall apply to be so registered within one year, if residing in any part of the United Kingdom, or within two years if resident abroad; for

which a fee of 10 s. shall be paid by each person so registered. And that to the register should afterwards be regularly added, the names of all persons who shall receive letters testimonial, as after explained, of the fitness to practise as physicians, surgeons and general practitioners; and that for such registration should be paid the sum of 5 *l.* in the case of a physician or fellow of the College of Surgeons, and of 2 *l.* in the case of a general practitioner. All such fees should be applied towards defraying the expenses of this Act.

The register to be formed on the plan of a specimen submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1847, by the registrar of the College of Physicians. [These two clauses agreed to, subject to the observation annexed to clause I.—R. C. S., I.]

And all persons desirous of being continued on the register, should be required to send their names and residences to the Council annually, but without the payment of additional fees. [Agreed to.—R. C. S., I.]

The register to be received as evidence in courts of law. [Agreed to. R. C. S., I.]

IV. That those persons should be entitled to be registered as general practitioners, who shall be enrolled as members of the Royal College of General Practitioners within one year from its first incorporation, according to the provisions of a Charter which has been prepared for that College; and that those persons should afterwards be entitled to be so registered who, having attained the age of 22 years, shall have received letters testimonial of their fitness to practise as general practitioners, from the examining Board of the Royal College of General Practitioners, and who shall also have been examined and admitted as members of the Royal College of Surgeons. [Agreed to, subject to the observation annexed to clause I.—R. C. S., I.]

That those persons shall be entitled to be registered as surgeons, who shall have been admitted as fellows or members by the Royal College of Surgeons. That the members of the College of Surgeons who dispense medicines, or supply medicines to their patients, shall be required to enrol themselves in the College of General Practitioners, and to be registered as surgeons and general practitioners; and after the passing of the Act, members of the Royal College of Surgeons shall not be registered as surgeons, unless they be also admitted as members of the Royal College of General Practitioners, and registered both as surgeons and general practitioners.

[Council is of opinion that if the licentiate of this College (equivalent to member of London College) be obliged to submit to an examination, in addition to that of this College, in order to entitle him to be constituted and registered as a general practitioner, it should be restricted to an examination by the Apothecaries' Company, upon the subjects of Botany, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and such licentiate, when registered as a general practitioner, should not be permitted to recover charges for compounding the prescriptions of other practitioners.—R. C. S., I.]

That those persons should be entitled to be registered as physicians, who shall have been admitted as members of the Royal College of Physicians, according to the provisions of a new Charter which has been prepared for the College of Physicians, and has also been submitted to the Government, which Charter it is expedient should be granted to the College of Physicians. [Agreed to.—R. C. S., I.]

That the cases of persons, who have been engaged in practice prior to the passing of the Act, without being members of any corporate body in the profession, should be referred to the college of the department in which they have practised respectively, for special investigation of their claims to be admitted to register. [Agreed to, subject to the observations annexed to Clause I.—R. C. S., I.]

V. That the members of each class of the profession, registered in each of the three kingdoms respectively, should be entitled to be registered and to practise reciprocally in either of the three kingdoms as physicians, surgeons or general practitioners, as the case may be, provided the education and examinations of each class respectively be assimilated and regulated by a certain standard common to each class; and provided that, previous to registration, they be enrolled in the college appropriated to their class, in the country in which they practise. [Agreed to.—R. C. S., I.]

VI. That the Council shall be empowered to allow or disallow any new bye-law which shall be made by either of the colleges. [Agreed to.—R. C. S., I.]

Also, to cause a register to be made of medical and surgical students, and to make such dispensing regulations as shall seem fit, in favour of those students who shall have commenced their professional studies before the passing of the Act. [Agreed to.—R. C. S., I.]

Also to call for returns respecting examinations, and fees for letters testimonial, and admission into the respective colleges; and to take such other measures as may be necessary, in order to assimilate as nearly as possible the education, examinations and fees for each class of the profession respectively, in each of the three kingdoms. And that the Council should be empowered, in any case in which it should appear to be necessary, in order to secure efficiency and uniformity of examinations, to depute one or more of its members to be present at the examinations of any of the colleges; provided the members of the Council so deputed be medical practitioners, and of the same class in the profession as the college to be so visited; and if upon the report of such visitor, or otherwise, the Council should be of opinion that its regulations are not complied with by any examining body, that it should be lawful for the Council to refuse to register, upon the testimonials of the body so in default, until the same be amended to the satisfaction of the Council. [Agreed to.—R. C. S., I.]

That

That the Council should be empowered to strike from the register the names of any persons who shall be proved to have obtained the registry of their names by any fraud, or false certificate; or who shall have been convicted of felony; or of having wilfully and knowingly given any false certificate in any case in which the certificate of a medical practitioner is required by law; also, the names of any persons who shall have been expelled from either of the colleges, according to the terms of their respective Charters, provided such expulsion shall have been approved and allowed by the Council, as before required respecting bye-laws. [Agreed to.—R. C. S., I.]

VII. That no one who is not registered should be judged capable of performing any act which is required by law to be done by a medical practitioner; nor should any but a registered person be appointed to any office which is deemed by the Council to be a public medical or surgical office; nor should any but registered general practitioners be entitled to demand or recover fees for medical and surgical advice and attendance, or for medicines prescribed or administered.

VIII. That penalties should be imposed by summary process on all unregistered persons practising medicine or surgery.

Also, on all unregistered persons falsely pretending to be registered.

Also, on all persons assuming any professional name or designation to which they are not by law entitled, or which implies that they belong to a class in the register in which they are not registered, or that they are members of a college in which they are not enrolled.

[In reference to these four clauses, Council thinks that it should be distinctly provided that the offices of physician and surgeon in public institutions should only be held by persons registered in those classes respectively to which the office belongs; and that none but fellows of colleges, duly registered, should be permitted to act as public medical teachers. R. C. S., I.]

In thus laying down the principles on which a Bill should be framed for regulating the whole medical profession, the Committee has entered into particulars only as regards the profession in England; but under the fifth head, respecting reciprocity of practice in the three kingdoms, it has assigned the conditions which are clearly indispensable for the attainment of that desirable object.

The Committee is aware that some variations from the plan which is here drawn out for England may be rendered advisable or necessary, by local circumstances and the rights of existing institutions, in Scotland and Ireland.

And the Committee is contented that such variations should be made, provided the principle be not contravened, that equality of education and qualifications in each class respectively of the profession in the three kingdoms, should be first obtained, in order that the right of reciprocal practice may be justly allowed.

(signed) *J. A. Paris*,
President of the College of Physicians.
Benj. Travers,
President of the College of Surgeons of England.
Edw. Bean,
Master of the Society of Apothecaries.
R. R. Pennington,
President of the National Institute.

London, February 1848.

By order of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Dublin, 29 March 1848. *H. Maunsell*, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 12.

PAPER delivered in by *John Haviland*, Esq. M.D., and referred to in his Evidence of 6 June 1848.—*Questions* 3966, 3967.

PROCEEDINGS IN PHYSIC.

M. B.

A STUDENT, before he can become a Bachelor of Physic must have entered on his sixth year, computed from the date of his first admission at the University (Stat. Reg.), have resided nine terms (Decree of Heads, 1684), and have passed the previous examination.—(Grace of the Senate, March 1822.)

A Bachelor of Arts may become a Bachelor of Physic after having entered on his sixth year, computed from the date of his first admission at the University, provided that one year

at least has intervened between his final determination in Arts and his admission to the degree of Bachelor of Physic.—(Graces, December 1819 and June 1821.)

The exercises for this degree are one Act and one Opponency.—(Stat. Reg.)

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Physic must, previously to the performance of these exercises, in addition to the examination by the Regius Professor of Physic, be examined by the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry and Botany, and the Downing Professor of Medicine. This examination may take place any time in the fifth year after admission, but not earlier.—(Grace, February 1829.) They must have diligently attended the lectures of the Regius Professor of Physic for two terms (Graces, June 1821, April 1841), and must bring to him certificates of examination by the above Professors, and of attendance on their lectures, in case the course of lectures of the Professor of Botany consist of not less than 20 lectures, and the courses of lectures of the Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry, and of the Downing Professors of Medicine of not less than 50 lectures each.—(Grace, February 1829.) They must also deliver to the Regius Professor of Physic certificates of having been diligently employed in attendance on medical lectures, and the practice of some well-known hospital for two years, or for as long a time as they have been absent from the University during their under-graduateship.—(Grace, March 1834.)

Candidates for this degree may be examined by the Professors of Chemistry and Botany any time after having been admitted three years.—(Grace, 5 May 1847.)

L. M.

A LICENCE *ad practicandum in Medicina*, may be granted to a Bachelor of Physic in the term subsequent to that in which he has taken the degree (Grace, March 1834); or to a Master of Arts of two years' standing.

Candidates for a licence *ad practicandum in Medicina* being previously Bachelors of Physic, are required to produce to the Regius Professor of Physic certificates of their having attended on hospital practice for three years, exclusive of the nine terms which they kept by residence for the degree of Bachelor of Physic, and of their having attended lectures on the following subjects; namely,

Practice of Physic and Pathology.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
Anatomy and Physiology.	Principles of Surgery.
Chemistry.	Principles of Midwifery.
Botany.	Practical Anatomy for two seasons.
Medical Jurisprudence.	(Grace, April 1841.)

Candidates for a licence *ad practicandum in Medicina*, being previously Masters of Arts, are required to bring satisfactory evidence to the Regius Professor of Physic of their having been employed in the study of physic for five years after they became Bachelors of Arts; and to produce to him certificates of their having attended on hospital practice for three of the said five years, and of their having attended lectures on the subjects before mentioned.—(Grace, April 1841.)

Every candidate for a licence *ad practicandum in Medicina* is required to pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor of Medicine, and a Doctor of Physic to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and approved by the Senate at the first Congregation after the 10th of October in each year.—(Grace, April 1841.)

There are two such examinations in every year; one in the week immediately preceding that in which the division of the Michaelmas term falls; the other in the week immediately preceding that in which the division of the Easter term falls.—(Grace, April 1841.)

A candidate for a licence *ad practicandum in Medicina*, being previously Bachelor of Physic, cannot be examined for the said licence, until the examination which shall occur next but one after his having passed the examination required for the degree of Bachelor of Physic.—(Grace, April 1841.)

M. D.

THE degree of Doctor of Physic is granted to a Bachelor of Physic of five years, or to a Master of Arts of seven years' standing.—(Stat. Reg.)

The exercises for this degree are two Acts and one Opponency.—(Stat. Reg.)

Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Physic, who has not previously obtained a licence *ad practicandum in Medicina*, is required to produce to the Regius Professor of Physic the same certificates, and pass the same examination as are required in the case of candidates for a licence *ad practicandum in Medicina*.—(Grace, April 1841.)

Appendix, No. 13.

Sir George Grey presents his compliments to the Chairman of the Medical Registration Committee, and begs to transmit to him the enclosed copy of certain Resolutions which he has received from Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England resident in Manchester and its neighbourhood.

Whitehall, 18 July 1848.

At a meeting of the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England resident in Manchester and its neighbourhood, convened by public advertisement, and held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, July 11th, 1848,

W. W. Beever, Esq., in the Chair,

It was proposed by Daniel Noble, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Rayner, of Stockport, and "*Resolved*, That this meeting hereby records its decided opposition to any measure of legislation affecting the constitution of the Medical Profession, which may ratify the retrospective act of injustice involved in the provisions of the Charter recently granted to the College of Surgeons at the instance of the Council."

It was proposed by James Bown Harrison, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Bowman, and "*Resolved*, That the invidious proceedings of the Council in regard to the Fellowship, have deprived it of the value and consideration which, under other circumstances, it would have possessed; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, it would be derogatory on the part of those who were members of the College anterior to the date of the Charter of 1843, to procure admission to the Fellowship by re-examination and further pecuniary payment, as at present proposed."

Proposed by Thomas Dorrington, Esq., and seconded by G. Southam, Esq., "That this meeting conceives the College of Physicians and Surgeons, once placed in just and harmonious relation with their respective members, to be amply sufficient for all the requirement of medical science, and that the institution of a third and subordinate College of General Practitioners would, under such circumstances, introduce needless complication, and be prejudicial to the bests interests of the profession."

It was proposed by R. H. M'Keand, Esq., and seconded by G. Southam, Esq., "That a committee be appointed consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, to carry out the above Resolutions; Mr. Beever, Dr. Rayner, Messrs. Noble, M'Keand, Bown Harrison, Southam, Torke, Wood, Leek and Bowring."

It was proposed by A. Featherstone Haugh, Esq., of Bolton, and seconded by J. Leah, Esq., of Gee Cross, "That the Committee be requested to publish the proceedings of this day in such a manner as they shall deem most advisable."

Proposed by John Windsor, Esq, and seconded by T. Dorrington, Esq., "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to his worship the Mayor, for his kindness in allowing the use of the Town Hall for the purposes of this meeting."

(signed) *W. W. Beever*, Chairman.

John Windsor, Esq., in the Chair.

Proposed by R. T. Hunt, Esq., seconded by F. Fawcett, Esq., Oldham, "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to W. W. Beever, Esq., for his impartial conduct in the chair."

(signed) *John Windsor*, Chairman.

Appendix, No. 14.

Mr. Cocks presents his compliments to the Chairman of the Committee on Medical Registration, &c., and begs to enclose a Memorial, which has been forwarded to him, by desire of one of his constituents.

House of Commons,
19 July 1848.

Memorial from Brighton.

To the Right honourable Sir *George Grey*, Baronet, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Showeth,

That your Memorialists being legally qualified members of the Medical Profession, have read with approbation a paper, intituled "Principles" for a general measure of Medical Reform, which has been agreed upon by the joint Committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and the National Institute of

Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery; and which your Memorialists believe has been submitted to the Head of the Home Department.

The undersigned are of opinion that a legislative measure founded on those "Principles" will conduce to the welfare of the public, and will be generally satisfactory to the Medical Profession.

Your Memorialists therefore pray, that for the basis of an Act of the Legislature, Her Majesty's Government will adopt those "Principles" of Medical Reform.

(signed) *George Drummond*, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., Brighton.
Thomas Allen, M. D., Brighton.
John Dill, M. R. C. S., Brighton.
Thomas Blair, M. D., Brighton.
George Hall, M. D. Oxon., Brighton.
Andrew Plummer, M. D., Brighton.
John Lawrence, F. R. C. S. E., Brighton.
James Arnott, M. D., Brighton.
Edward Dix, M. R. C. S. E., Brighton.
James Turner, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., Brighton.
James W. Wilson, M. D., Brighton.
George Royde, M. R. C. S., & L. S. A., Brighton.
Augustus Franz, M. D., M. R. C. S., Brighton.
John Cordy Burrows, M. R. C. S. L. & L. A. C., Brighton.
William Kibbell, M. D., Brighton.
J. R. Simonds, M. R. C. S. Eng., Brighton.
Edmund J. Furner, Surgeon.
Richard Newnham, Surgeon.
Robert Taylor, F. R. C. S. & L. S. A.
E. Wildman Whitehouse, M. R. C. S. & L. S. A., Brighton.
T. B. Winter, M. R. C. S. & L. S. A.
William King, M. D. Cantab., 23, Montpellier-road, Brighton.
Thomas Andrews, Surgeon, Montpellier-road.
Thomas Yates, M. D.
James Oldham, Norfolk-square.
M. D. Nugent, M. D., F. R. C. S. London and Dublin.
William Scott Watson, M. R. C. S., L. S. A.
George S. Jenks, M. D., Brighton.
Jenkin Jones, M. D., Brighton.
George Lowdell, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., Brighton.
Gavin Eliot Pocock, M. R. C. S., L. A. C., Cannon-place.
Richard Rugg, M. R. C. S. & L. S. A., Brighton.
T. Paine, Surgeon, Brighton.
George Tatham, M. R. C. S., L. S. A.
W. B. Rowe, M. R. C. S. & L. S. A., Brighton.
J. King Dingle, M. R. C. S. & L. S. A.
Thomas Barber, M. D., Brighton.
W. R. Mott, Surgeon, formerly Surgeon 47th Regiment Foot.
W. Adam Maiben, M. R. C. S. & L. S. A.
J. T. Gardner, M. R. C. S. & L. A. C., St. James's-street.
W. H. Fry, L. A. C., Dorset-gardens.
William Wilton, M. R. C. S. & L. A. C., St. James's-street.
Thomas B. Horne, M. R. C. S., L. A. C.
Hampton Weekes, M. D.
Robert Cawdle, Surgeon, Brighton.
William Verrall, Surgeon, Brighton.
R. M. Philpott, Brighton.
S. K. Scott, M. R. C. S., L. A. C.
George Battcock, Surgeon, Brighton.
John Lawrence, junior, Brighton.
B. Thomas Seabrook.
Robert Dix, Surgeon, Brighton.
Henry Sutton, Surgeon Accoucheur, Brighton.
E. D. W. Mitchell, M. R. C. S. & L. S. A., Brighton.
James Ansley Hingeston, M. R. C. S. L.

55