

Mr. Turner : Yes

Sir William Gull said all this had been gone into by the Council last year.

Dr. Andrew Wood said he had always been struck with the too great facility given to foreign and colonial practitioners for being introduced into this country on so much easier terms than their own people; and even since the last meeting of the Council, this foreign affair had become more complicated. They might have people coming from France, Germany, or from some of the other great schools, and it could be no great hardship for a foreigner, on coming here, to get a stamp put upon him. He ought not to be made to pay any considerable fee—that would be a hardship; but there could be no possible objection to his being obliged to submit himself to the consideration of one of the medical authorities, who would not necessarily be required to examine him, and should not be entitled to take any great fee, but still who could make sure that they were not admitting upon the *Register* on easy terms men who had no title to be put on it.

Mr. Simon said this proposal was foreign to the business of the Committee as a matter of form, though he had no wish to hamper the proceedings with such a technical objection. What he wished to insist upon was this, that the Council had already delivered their opinion upon the point. In 1877, the question of these qualifications was referred to a committee; that committee had reported, and their report was accepted by the Council. That report laid down a particular policy with regard to foreign and colonial diplomas, and the report was communicated to the Government. Last year, the whole subject was reconsidered, some of the members of the Council, as he suspected, forgetting what had passed in the previous year. The result of that discussion was the following recommendation (clause 7) :

"That where a person who had been *bona fide* resident in the British possessions showed that he had a good character, and had a recognised diploma, or diplomas granted in British possessions, he should, upon payment of the registration fee, be entitled without examination to be registered as a colonial practitioner on the *Medical Register*."

On that recommendation the Government had proceeded, and now, when the case came back to them, were they to upset the whole thing, and to go into an entirely new line of advice—a line of advice that was to base this jurisdiction in the medical authorities instead of in the Medical Council, making the Medical Council the court of appeal instead of making, as the last resort, the Privy Council the court of appeal? Apart from all other objections, the Government would not for a moment entertain the notion of making the

Council a final court of appeal in a matter of that kind. At the time of Lord Ripon's Bill, there was a difference of opinion; the Council then was not as liberal as the Council was now, and the Government refused to pass clauses that did not give an appeal against anything like factious exclusion to the central government. He hoped Dr. Quain would withdraw his proposal.

Dr. Aquilla Smith did not take the view that, because this matter had been discussed by the Council, they were not to discuss it again. He believed that the proposed amendments were quite sufficient to warrant them in reopening the question. One of the most important points connected with the admission of foreign and colonial degrees was, that the Council should take care that reciprocity should be granted with regard to English diplomas in the countries and colonies with regard to which they proposed to take this step. They should be very careful to see that means were taken to establish such reciprocity with the corporations whose diplomas were to be accepted.

Sir William Gull did not wish to see the Council stultifying itself by going back upon its former conclusions. His friend Dr. Wood seemed very much affected at the idea that a man might come from a bogus university or corporation abroad. The ninth clause of the Act stated—"The medical diploma or diplomas granted in a British possession or in a foreign country, which are to be deemed such recognised medical diploma or diplomas as are required for the purposes of this Act, shall be such medical diploma or diplomas as may be recognised for the time being by the General Medical Council." That fully provided for the emergency.

Mr. Turner thought that Dr. Quain's motion had met with a little more severe criticism than it deserved. They were not advising the Government not to register foreign and colonial practitioners; they were not in the least degree departing from the liberal policy laid down by the Council in the previous years. They were simply suggesting to the Government that there might be another way of getting these people on the *Register*, and of associating them in one of the existing medical authorities of the country.

The resolution was put and carried, by a majority of 12 to 7. The Council however subsequently rescinded it when the report was brought up, so that the clause stands as passed in 1877.—*British Med. Jour.*, March 22, '79.

A letter was read from Mr. E. H. Baldwin of Toronto calling attention to a Bill introduced to amend the Ontario Medical Act, in which it was proposed that in cases where it was proposed that in cases where British practitioners sought registration in Ontario a fee of 400 dollars should be charged. It was moved by Mr. Simon seconded by Dr. Rolleston, and agreed to.

"That the President be requested to bring Mr.