

grievance (stated in general terms) is, that medical degrees or licenses, which have been conferred under due authority in British Possessions outside the United Kingdom, and which respectively entitle to practise in the particular Imperial Province in which they are granted, give at present no professional status in other parts of the British Empire; and the question of principle which the Council has to determine is that of admitting such degrees or licenses to be registered as qualifications under the Medical Act. The Committee regards this question as one which urgently needs to be decided by the Council."

4. "The Committee, in preparing to submit its opinions to the Council on the two above-mentioned questions, would remind the Council of previous occasions on which those questions, have been more or less under discussion. In 1870, on occasion of Lord Ripon's Bill of that year, the Council appears to have assented to the principle that "Colonial" and foreign diplomas, respectively valid as titles to practise in British Possessions or the foreign countries in which they are granted, should *under conditions* entitle the holders to rank as legally-qualified medical practitioners in the United Kingdom. Two years ago, however, on occasion of Mr. Cowper-Temple's Bill (which aimed at procuring registration under the Medical Act for women holding foreign diplomas) the Council appears to have taken at least in regard of the foreign diplomas, a position somewhat different from that of 1870; the position of 1875 being, that the Medical Act "very properly" refuses to foreign degrees the privilege of registration in this country, because "the Council has no means of exercising that supervision and control over the education and examinations required for foreign degrees to which the licensing bodies of this country, whether Universities or Corporations, are, by the Act of 1858, subjected." And on two occasions in 1876 the Council expressed itself to the same effect as in 1875: first, with regard to a renewed proposal of Mr. Cowper-Temple's Bill; and secondly, in answering the Memorial in which a large number of registered practitioners, being also graduates in medicine of foreign universities, had prayed the Council to obtain power to insert in the *Medical Register*, as additional qualifications, foreign degrees conferred after examination on duly-qualified registered practitioners."

5. "As regards those previous conclusions of the Council, the committee is of opinion that, so far as the conclusions expressed in 1875 and 1876 differ from the conclusion expressed in 1870, the conclusion of 1870 is that which ought to prevail; provided always that the "conditions" under which extrinsic licenses would be admitted to register in this country shall be such as fairly to represent the essential intention of the Medical Act—"that persons requiring

medical aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners."

6. "In regard of such "conditions" as are here in question, the committee would distinguish between qualifications granted in the outlying possessions (Indian and Colonial) of the British Empire, and on the other hand qualifications granted under foreign governments."

7. "As regards the former, the committee is of opinion that qualifications granted under legal authority in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, ought to be regarded by the Council as presumptively entitled to legal recognition in the mother-country. It is true that the Council would be unable in general to judge the value of these qualifications as accurately as it can judge those for which the Medical Act holds it directly responsible. But the committee is of opinion that sufficient allowance for this consideration would be made by providing that in the *Register* there should be a distinct alphabetical section for "practitioners registered in the United Kingdom in respect of qualifications conferred in the other parts of Her Majesty's Empire." And, in the opinion of the committee, it would of course also be desirable that the right of Indian and Colonial qualifications to be registered as above under the Medical Act should, in case of abuse, admit of being suspended by some such process as that which applies under Sections 20-22 of the Medical Act to qualifications which are granted within the United Kingdom. It is the opinion of the committee that the Council should recommend to Her Majesty's Government to promote at the earliest opportunity legislation to the above effect. But if it should seem that such legislation (as perhaps opening some large questions under the Medical Act) could not at once be provided, the committee would recommend that meanwhile at least the urgent grievance of the Canadian practitioners should be removed by the required small amendment of the Merchant Shipping Acts."

"In conclusion, the committee would propose that, if the council approve of the suggestion of the above report, representations to that effect be at once addressed by the Council to Her Majesty's Government, and that, before the end of the present session of Council, The Executive Committee be authorised to take such steps as in the absence of the Council may be necessary to promote the legislation which has been suggested."

Mr. SIMON as the mouth-piece of the Committee explained the sections of the report, and moved the resolution, which was seconded by Dr. STORRAR, and carried:—

"That Medical qualifications granted under legal authority in any part of Her Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom, and entitling to practise in such part, should be registrable within the United Kingdom on the same terms as qualifications are granted within the