

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 353.

The following Circular Despatch, accompanying a copy of the Medical Act, 1886, of which Part II. relates to Colonial and Foreign Practitioners, is published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 11th September, 1886.

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
22nd July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for information and publication in the Colony under your Government, a Copy of the Medical Act, 1886, of which Part II. relates to Colonial and Foreign Practitioners.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering the Government of
HONGKONG.

CHAPTER 48.

An Act to amend the Medical Acts.

[25th June, 1886.]

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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, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Medical Act, 1886, and shall be construed as one Short title and construction. with the Medical Acts.

PART I.

ADMISSION TO MEDICAL PRACTICE AND CONSTITUTION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

Qualifying Examinations.

2. On and after the appointed day a person shall not be registered under the Examination before registration. Medical Acts in respect of any qualification referred to in any of those Acts, unless he has passed such qualifying examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, as is in this Act mentioned.

3.—(1.) A qualifying examination shall be an examination in medicine, surgery, Qualifying examinations held by medical authorities. and midwifery held, for the purpose of granting a diploma or diplomas conferring the right of registration under the Medical Acts, by any of the following bodies, that is to say:—

- (a.) Any university in the United Kingdom or any medical corporation, legally qualified at the passing of this Act to grant such diploma or diplomas in respect of medicine and surgery; or
- (b.) Any combination of two or more medical corporations in the same part of the United Kingdom who may agree to hold a joint examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and of whom one at least is capable of granting such diploma as aforesaid in respect of medicine, and one at least is capable of granting such diploma in respect of surgery; or
- (c.) Any combination of any such university as aforesaid with any other such university or universities, or of any such university or universities with a medical corporation or corporations, the bodies forming such combination being in the same part of the United Kingdom.

(2.) The standard of proficiency required from candidates at the said qualifying examinations shall be such as sufficiently to guarantee the possession of the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery; and it shall be the duty of the General Council to secure the maintenance of such standard of proficiency as aforesaid; and for that purpose such number of inspectors as may be determined by the General Council shall be appointed by the General Council, and shall attend, as the General Council may direct, at all or any of the qualifying examinations held by any of the bodies aforesaid.

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(3.) Inspectors of examinations appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination, but it shall be their duty to report to the General Council their opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of every examination which they attend, and any other matters in relation to such examination which the General Council may require them to report; and the General Council shall forward a copy of every such report to the body or to each of the bodies which held the examination in respect of which the said report was made, and shall also forward a copy of such report, together with any observations thereon made by the said body or bodies, to the Privy Council.

(4.) An inspector of examinations appointed under this section shall receive such remuneration, to be paid as part of the expenses of the General Council, as the General Council, with the sanction of the Privy Council, may determine.

Withdrawal from medical authorities of right to hold qualifying examinations.

4.—(1.) If at any time it appears to the General Council that the standard of proficiency in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, or in any of those subjects or any branch thereof, required from candidates at the qualifying examinations held by any of the bodies for the time being holding such examinations is insufficient, the General Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Privy Council, and the Privy Council, if they think fit, after considering such representation, and also any objections thereto made by any body or bodies to which such representation relates, may by order declare that the examinations of any such body or bodies shall not be deemed to be qualifying examinations for the purpose of registration under the Medical Acts; and Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, if upon further representation from the General Council or from any body or bodies to which such order relates it seems to Her expedient so to do, shall have power at any time to revoke any such order.

(2.) During the continuance of any such order the examinations held by the body or bodies to which it relates shall not be deemed qualifying examinations under this Act, and any diploma granted to persons on passing such examinations shall not entitle such persons to be registered under the Medical Acts, and any such body shall not choose either separately or collectively with any other body a member of the General Council; and the member (if any) for the time being representing such body in the General Council shall, unless he was chosen by such body collectively with any other body not subject to an order under this section, be suspended from taking part in the proceedings of the General Council.

Qualifying examinations held by medical corporation, with assistant examiners.

5.—(1.) If a medical corporation represents to the General Council that it is unable to enter into such combination as is in this Act mentioned for the purpose of holding qualifying examinations, and the General Council are satisfied that the said medical corporation has used its best endeavours to enter into such combination as aforesaid, and is unable to do so on reasonable terms, it shall be lawful for the General Council from time to time, if they think fit, on the application of such corporation, to appoint any number of examiners to assist at the examinations which are held by such corporation for the purpose of granting any diploma or diplomas conferring on the holders thereof, if they have passed a qualifying examination, the right of registration under the Medical Acts.

(2.) It shall be the duty of the said assistant examiners to secure at the said examinations the maintenance of such standard of proficiency in medicine, surgery, and midwifery as is required under the foregoing provisions of this Act from candidates at qualifying examinations, and for that purpose the said assistant examiners shall have such powers and perform such duties in the conduct of those examinations as the General Council may from time to time by order prescribe; and any examination held subject to the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a qualifying examination within the meaning of this Act.

(3.) Assistant examiners appointed under this section shall receive such remuneration, to be paid by the medical corporation at whose examinations they take part, as the General Council determine.

(4.) A medical corporation shall have power to admit to its examinations assistant examiners appointed under this section, and to conduct its examinations in accordance with the requirements of this section and of any orders made thereunder, anything in any Act or charter relating to such corporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Effect of Registration.

Privileges of registered persons.

6. On and after the appointed day a registered medical practitioner shall, save as in this Act mentioned, be entitled to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in the United Kingdom, and (subject to any local law) in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances, or any fees to which he may be

entitled, unless he is a fellow of a college of physicians, the fellows of which are prohibited by byelaw from recovering at law their expenses, charges, or fees, in which case such prohibitory byelaw, so long as it is in force, may be pleaded in bar of any legal proceeding instituted by such fellow for the recovery of expenses, charges, or fees.

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Constitution of General Council.

7.—(1.) After the passing of this Act the General Council shall consist of the following members, that is to say:—

Five persons nominated from time to time by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, three of whom shall be nominated for England, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland:

One person chosen from time to time by each of the following bodies:—

- The Royal College of Physicians of London;
- The Royal College of Surgeons of England;
- The Apothecaries Society of London;
- The University of Oxford;
- The University of Cambridge;
- The University of London;
- The University of Durham;
- The Victoria University, Manchester;
- The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;
- The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh;
- The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow;
- The University of Edinburgh;
- The University of Glasgow;
- The University of Aberdeen;
- The University of St. Andrews;
- The King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland;
- The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland;
- The Apothecaries Hall of Ireland;
- The University of Dublin;
- The Royal University of Ireland:

Three persons elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in England:

One person elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in Scotland:

One person elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in Ireland.

(2.) The provisions of this section relating to the representation of the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen shall take effect on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the office of the person representing those Universities at the time of the passing of this Act, and the provisions of this section relating to the representation of the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews shall take effect on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the office of the person representing such last-mentioned Universities at the time of the passing of this Act; but nothing in this section shall affect the duration of the term of office of any person who at the time of the passing of this Act is a member of the General Council.

8.—(1.) The members of the General Council representing the registered medical practitioners resident in the several parts of the United Kingdom (in this section referred to as "direct representatives") shall themselves be registered medical practitioners; they shall be elected to hold office for the term of five years, and shall be capable of re-election, and any of them may at any time resign his office by letter addressed to the president of the General Council, and upon the death or resignation of any one of them, some other person shall be elected in his place; but the proceedings of the General Council shall not be questioned on account of a vacancy or vacancies among the direct representatives.

(2.) Each direct representative shall be a member of the branch council for the part of the United Kingdom in which he is elected; he shall also be entitled to fees for attendance and travelling expenses to the same extent as other members of the General Council are entitled to the same.

(3.) The president of the General Council, or any other person whom the General Council may from time to time appoint, shall be the returning officer for the purpose of elections of direct representatives, and such returning officer shall, some time not less than six weeks nor more than two months before the day on which the term of office of any such representative will expire, and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy arising from the death or resignation of any such representa-

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tive, issue his precept to the branch council for that part of the United Kingdom in which such representative was elected, requiring the said branch council to cause a representative to be elected by the registered medical practitioners resident in that part of the United Kingdom within twenty-one days after the receipt of the precept of the returning officer.

(4.) The election shall be conducted in such manner as may be provided by regulations to be made by the Privy Council, provided as follows:—

(a.) The nomination shall be in writing, and the nomination paper of each candidate shall be signed by not fewer than twelve registered medical practitioners; and

(b.) The election shall be conducted by voting papers, and it shall be the duty of the branch council in any part of the United Kingdom in which an election is to be held, to cause a voting paper to be forwarded by post to each registered medical practitioner resident in that part at his registered address, but the election shall not be rendered void by reason of the omission of the branch council to cause such voting paper to be forwarded in any particular case of cases, and any registered medical practitioner to whom a voting paper has not been sent in pursuance of this Act may on application to the registrar of the said branch council obtain one from him; and

(c.) Any registered medical practitioner entitled to vote at such election may vote for as many candidates as there are representatives to be elected.

(5.) Each branch council shall certify to the returning officer the person or persons elected by the registered medical practitioners resident in the part of the United Kingdom to which such branch council belongs.

(6.) A direct representative elected in place of any such representative retiring on the expiration of the period for which he was elected shall come into office at the expiration of that period, and a direct representative elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any such representative shall come into office on the day on which he is certified by the branch council to the returning officer to have been elected.

(7.) The expenses attending the election of a direct representative shall be defrayed as part of the expenses of the branch council for that part of the United Kingdom in which such representative is elected.

(8.) For the purpose of the first election of direct representatives the returning officer shall, in the course of such period of seven days (ending not later than the fifteenth day of November next succeeding the passing of this Act) as the Privy Council may appoint, issue his precept to the branch council in each part of the United Kingdom, requiring such branch council to cause the proper number of representatives to be elected in the part of the United Kingdom to which such branch council belongs, within twenty-one days after the receipt of the said precept; and the said representatives shall come into office on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Election of president
of General Council.

9. The General Council from time to time, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of president of the General Council, shall elect one of their number to be president for a term not exceeding five years, and not extending beyond the expiration of the term for which he has been made a member of the said Council, but nothing in this Act shall affect the duration of the term of office of the person who at the time of the passing of this Act is president of the General Council.

Revision of
constitution of
General Council.

10.—(1.) The General Council may at any time represent to the Privy Council all or any of the following matters:—

(a.) That it is expedient to confer on any university or other body in the United Kingdom capable of granting a medical diploma, not being one of the constituent bodies for the time being of the General Council, and being, in the opinion of the General Council, of sufficient importance to be worthy of such a privilege, the power of returning a member to the General Council, either separately or collectively with any other body or bodies in the same part of the United Kingdom capable of granting a medical diploma:

(b.) That it is expedient to confer on any constituent body for the time being returning a member to the General Council collectively with any other body or bodies, and being, in the opinion of the General Council, of sufficient importance to be worthy of such a privilege, the power of returning a member to such council separately:

(c.) That it is expedient to confer on the registered medical practitioners resident in any part of the United Kingdom the power of returning an additional member to the General Council:

(d.) That it is expedient that any constituent body having, in the opinion of the General Council, so diminished in importance as not to be entitled to such privilege, should either be wholly deprived of the power of returning a member to the General Council, or be deprived of the power of returning a member separately, and permitted to return a member collectively with some other body or bodies.

(2.) The Privy Council, before considering such representation, shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(3.) If either House of Parliament, within forty days (exclusive of any period of adjournment for more than one week) next after any such representation has been laid before such House, present an address to Her Majesty declaring that such representation or any part thereof ought not to be carried into effect, no further proceedings shall be taken in respect of the representation in regard to which such address has been presented, but if no such address is presented by either House of Parliament within such forty days as aforesaid, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, report to Her Majesty that it is expedient to give effect to such representation, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to give effect to the same, and any Order in Council so made shall be of the same validity as if it had been enacted in this Act.

PART II.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRACTITIONERS.

11. On and after the prescribed day where a person shows to the satisfaction of the registrar of the General Council that he holds some recognised colonial medical diploma or diplomas (as herein-after defined) granted to him in a British possession to which this Act applies, and that he is of good character, and that he is by law entitled to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in such British possession, he shall, on application to the said registrar, and on payment of such fee not exceeding five pounds as the General Council may from time to time determine, be entitled, without examination in the United Kingdom, to be registered as a Colonial practitioner in the medical register;

Registration of colonial practitioner with recognised diploma.

Provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar any of the following circumstances:—

- (1.) That the said diploma or diplomas was or were granted to him at a time when he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or in the course of a period of not less than five years during the whole of which he resided out of the United Kingdom; or
- (2.) That he was practising medicine or surgery or a branch of medicine or surgery in the United Kingdom on the said prescribed day, and that he has continuously practised the same either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the said prescribed day.

12. On and after the said prescribed day where a person shows to the satisfaction of the registrar of the General Council that he holds some recognised foreign medical diploma or diplomas (as herein-after defined) granted in a foreign country to which this Act applies, and that he is of good character, and that he is by law entitled to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in such foreign country, he shall, on application to the said registrar, and on payment of such fee not exceeding five pounds as the General Council may from time to time determine, be entitled, without examination in the United Kingdom, to be registered as a foreign practitioner in the medical register;

Registration of foreign practitioner with recognised diploma.

Provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar any of the following circumstances:—

- (1.) That he is not a British subject; or
- (2.) That, being a British subject, the said diploma or diplomas was or were granted to him at a time when he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or in the course of a period of not less than five years during the whole of which he resided out of the United Kingdom; or
- (3.) That, being a British subject, he was practising medicine or surgery, or a branch of medicine or surgery, in the United Kingdom on the said prescribed day, and that he has continuously practised the same in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the said prescribed day.

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Medical diploma of colonial and foreign practitioner when deemed to be recognised.

13.—(1.) The medical diploma or diplomas granted in a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies, which is or are to be deemed such recognised colonial or foreign medical diploma or diplomas as is or 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 Council as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

(2.) Where the General Council have refused to recognise as aforesaid any colonial or foreign medical diploma, the Privy Council, on application being made to them, may, if they think fit, after considering such application, and after communication with the General Council, order the General Council to recognise the said diploma, and such order shall be duly obeyed.

(3.) If a person is refused registration as a colonial or foreign practitioner on any other ground than that the medical diploma or diplomas held by such person is or are not such recognised medical diploma or diplomas as above defined, the registrar of the General Council, shall, if required, state in writing the reason for such refusal, and the person so refused registration may appeal to the Privy Council, and the Privy Council, after communication with the General Council, may dismiss the appeal or may order the General Council to enter the name of the appellant on the register.

(4.) A person may, if so entitled under this Act, be registered both as a colonial and a foreign practitioner.

Separate list of colonial and foreign practitioners in medical register.

14. The medical register shall contain a separate list of the names and addresses of the colonial practitioners, and also a separate list of the names and addresses of the foreign practitioners registered under this Act; each list shall be made out alphabetically according to the surnames; and the provisions of the Medical Act, 1858, relating to persons registered under that Act, and relating to the medical register and to offences in respect thereof, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of colonial and foreign practitioners, registered under this Act and of the said lists of those practitioners, in the same way as such provisions apply in the case of persons registered under the said Medical Act, 1858, and of the register as kept under that Act.

Medical titles of colonial and foreign practitioners.

15. On and after the appointed day it shall be lawful for any registered medical practitioner who being on the list of colonial or of foreign practitioners is on that day in possession of or thereafter obtains any recognised colonial or foreign medical diploma granted in a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies to cause a description of such diploma to be added to his name in the medical register.

Registration of foreign degrees held by registered medical practitioners.

16. On and after the appointed day it shall be lawful for any registered medical practitioner who, being on the medical register by virtue of English, Scotch, or Irish qualifications, is in possession of a foreign degree in medicine, to cause a description of such foreign medical degree to be added to his name as an additional title in the medical register, provided he shall satisfy the General Council that he obtained such degree after proper examination and prior to the passing of this Act.

Power of Her Majesty in Council to define colonies and foreign countries to which this part of the Act applies.

17.—(1.) Her Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council declare that this part of this Act shall be deemed on and after a day to be named in such Order to apply to any British possession or foreign country which in the opinion of Her Majesty affords to the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British possession or foreign country as to Her Majesty may seem just; and from and after the day named in such Order in Council such British possession or foreign country shall be deemed to be a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies within the meaning of this part thereof; but until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any British possession or foreign country, this part of this Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such possession or country; and the expression "the prescribed day" as used in this part of this Act means, as respects any British possession or foreign country, the day on and after which this part of this Act is declared by Order in Council to apply to such British possession or foreign country.

(2.) Her Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council revoke and renew any Order made in pursuance of this section; and on the revocation of such Order respects any British possession or foreign country, such possession or foreign country shall cease to be a possession or country to which this part of this Act applies, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of any persons whose names have been already entered on the register.

Amendment of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90. s. 36., as to medical officers in ships.

18. Nothing in the Medical Act, 1858, shall prevent a person holding a medical diploma entitling him to practise medicine or surgery in a British possession to which this Act applies from holding an appointment as a medical officer in any vessel registered in that possession.

PART III.

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MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

19. If at any time it appears to the Privy Council that the General Council has failed to secure the maintenance of a sufficient standard of proficiency at any qualifying examinations, or that occasion has arisen for the General Council to appoint assistant examiners under this Act for the purpose of examinations held by any medical corporation, or to exercise any power or perform any duty or do any act or thing vested in or imposed on or authorised to be done by the General Council under the Medical Acts or this Act, the Privy Council may notify their opinion to the General Council; and if the General Council fail to comply with any directions of the Privy Council relating to such notification, the privy Council may themselves give effect to such directions, and for that purpose may exercise any power or do any act or things vested in or authorised to be done by the General Council, and may of their own motion do any act or thing which, under the Medical Acts or this Act, they are authorised to do in pursuance of a representation or suggestion from the General Council.

Default of General Council.

20. The diploma of member of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and the degree of Master in Obstetrics of any university in the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be added to the qualifications described in Schedule A. to the Medical Act, 1858.

Addition to qualifications under 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90.

21. Every registered medical practitioner to whom a diploma for proficiency in sanitary science, public health, or state medicine, has after special examination been granted by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons or university in the United Kingdom, or by any such bodies acting in combination, shall, if such diploma appears to the Privy Council or to the General Council to deserve recognition in the medical register, be entitled, on payment of such fee as the General Council may appoint, to have such diploma entered in the said register, in addition to any other diploma or diplomas in respect of which he is registered.

Registration of diploma in sanitary science.

22.—(1.) All powers vested in the Privy Council by the Medical Acts or this Act may be exercised by any two or more of the Lords and others of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Exercise of powers of Privy Council.

(2.) Any act of the Privy Council under the Medical Acts or this Act shall be sufficiently signified by an instrument signed by the Clerk of the Council, and every order and act signified by an instrument purporting to be signed by the Clerk of the Council shall be deemed to have been duly made and done by the Privy Council, and every instrument so signed shall be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the Clerk of the Council, or other proof.

23. The following copies of any orders made in pursuance of the Medical Acts or this Act, or the Dentists Act, 1878, shall be evidence; that is to say,—

Evidence of orders.

- (1.) Any copy purporting to be printed by the Queen's printer, or by any other printer in pursuance of an authority given by the General Council;
- (2.) Any copy of an order certified to be a true copy by the registrar of the General Council, or by any other person appointed by the General Council either in addition to or in exclusion of the registrar to certify such orders.

Saving Clauses.

24. This Act shall not increase or diminish the privileges in respect of his practice of any person who, on the day preceding the appointed day, is a registered medical practitioner, and such person shall be entitled on and after the said appointed day to practise, in pursuance of the qualification possessed by him before the said appointed day, in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, or any of them, or any branch of medicine or surgery, according as he was entitled to practise the same before the said appointed day, but not further or otherwise.

Saving as to practice of existing practitioners.

25. Any person who at the time of the repeal of any enactment repealed by this Act was, in pursuance of such enactment, legally entitled to practise as a medical practitioner in any colony or part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the United Kingdom, shall after the date of such repeal continue to be so entitled if he would have been entitled if no such repeal had taken place.

Saving as to local law.

Dentists.

26. It is hereby declared that the words "title, addition, or description," where used in the Dentists Act, 1878, include any title, addition to a name, designation, or description, whether expressed in words or by letters, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Provisions as to 41 & 42 Vict. c. 33.

There shall be repealed so much of section four of the Dentists Act, 1878, as provides that a prosecution for any of the offences above in that Act mentioned shall not be instituted by a private person, except with the consent of the General Council or of a branch council, and a prosecution for any such offences may be instituted by a private person accordingly.

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Notwithstanding anything in section five of the Dentists Act, 1878, the rights any person registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, to practise dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the United Kingdom shall be subject to any local law in force in that part.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty at any time after the said appointed day to declare by Order in Council that section twenty-eight of the said Dentists Act, 1878 shall be in force on and after a day to be named in such Order, but in the meantime and until such order has been made, and before such day as last aforesaid, such section shall not be deemed to be in force.

Save as in this Act mentioned the Dentists Act, 1878, shall not be affected by this Act.

Definitions.

Definitions.

27. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression “part of the United Kingdom” means, according to circumstances, England, Scotland, or Ireland :

The expression “British possession” means any part of Her Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom, but inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands ; and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under one central legislature are for the purposes of this definition deemed to be one British possession :

The expression “local law” means an Act or Ordinance passed by the legislature of a British possession :

The expression “the appointed day” means the first of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, or such other day in June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven as may be appointed by the Privy Council :

The expression “medical corporation” means any body in the United Kingdom other than a university, for the time being competent to grant a diploma or diplomas conferring on the holder thereof, if he has passed a qualifying examination, the right of registration under the Medical Acts :

The expression “registered medical practitioner” means any person for the time being registered under the Medical Acts :

The word “diploma” means any diploma, degree, fellowship, membership, licence, authority to practise, letters testimonial, certificate, or other status or document granted by any university, corporation, college, or other body, or by any departments of or persons acting under the authority of the government of any country or place within or without Her Majesty's dominions :

The expression “medical diploma” means a diploma granted in respect of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, or any of them, or any branch of medicine or surgery :

The word “person” includes a body of persons, corporate or not corporate :

The expression “the Medical Acts” means the Medical Act, 1858, and any Act amending the same, passed before the passing of this Act.

21. & 22 Vict. c. 90.

Repeal.

Repeal of enactments in schedule.

28. The Acts mentioned in the first part of the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said part ; and the Acts mentioned in the second part of the said schedule shall be repealed on and after the appointed day to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said last-mentioned part ; provided that the repeal enacted by this section shall not affect anything done or suffered, or any right or title acquired or accrued, before such repeal takes effect, or any remedy, penalty, or proceeding in respect thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

FIRST PART.

Session and Chapter.	Title or short title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
21. & 22 Vict. c. 90. — —	The Medical Act, 1858.	Sections four and five. Section twenty-four.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 19. — —	The Medical Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1883.	The whole Act.
SECOND PART.		
21 & 22 Vict. c. 90. — —	The Medical Act, 1858.	Section thirty-one.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 29. — —	The Medical Act Amendment Act, 1868.	The whole Act.