

no articles the value of which, in the aggregate, exceeds fifty pounds, shall be disposed of by way of raffle.

(9) The Governor may, by order-in-council, authorize a person or body of persons specified in the order-in-council to dispose, by way of raffle, of any article or property so specified where he is satisfied that the proceeds of the raffle are to be devoted exclusively to any patriotic, charitable, or special purposes, notwithstanding that the value of the article or property exceeds fifty pounds.

(10) A raffle that is authorized by subsection (9) of this section shall be conducted subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the regulations or in the order-in-council authorizing the raffle.”

Avoidance of agreements relating to gaming.

Cf. No. 5741 (Vic.), s. 16.

**16** Section one hundred and fourteen of the Principal Act is amended by omitting subsection (3) and substituting therefor the following subsection:—

“(3) This section does not apply to—

- (a) a subscription or contribution, or an agreement to subscribe or contribute, for or towards a plate, prize, or sum of money to be awarded to the winner of a lawful game, sport, pastime, or exercise;
- (b) a person receiving or holding a subscription or contribution for the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection; or
- (c) a bet made by or with a bookmaker in accordance with the provisions of Part V.”

Regulations.

**17** Section one hundred and nineteen of the Principal Act is amended by adding the following subsection at the end thereof:—

“(3) The power to make regulations for the control and regulation of betting by and with bookmakers extends to providing for the submission of all disputes in respect of bets so made between the parties thereto to the Commission for decision and that such decisions be final and binding on the parties to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of any court of law or equity.”

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## MEDICAL.

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### No. 72 of 1955.

AN ACT to consolidate and amend the law relating to medical practitioners. [22 December, 1955.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

#### PART I.

##### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

**1** This Act may be cited as the *Medical Act 1955*.

**2** The Acts that are specified in the first schedule are Repealed.

**3** In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears— Interpretation.

“Council” means the Medical Council of Tasmania;

“member” means a member of the Council, and includes the president;

“president” means the president of the Council;

“register” means the register of legally-qualified medical practitioners;

“registered” means registered under this Act.

## PART II.

### MEDICAL COUNCIL OF TASMANIA.

**4**—(1) The Medical Council of Tasmania, established Medical Council. under the Acts repealed by this Act, is continued, and the Cf. 9 Geo. V members thereof shall continue in office as if appointed No. 71. s. 3. under this Act.

(2) The Council shall consist of not less than five or more than nine members appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be appointed as the president of the Council.

(3) No person may be a member who is not a legally-qualified medical practitioner.

(4) The Council is a body corporate and has perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(5) The Council shall have the powers and authority, and exercise the duties and functions, vested in or imposed upon it by this Act.

**5**—(1) The office of a member becomes vacant if he— Vacation of office by member of the Council. Ibid., ss. 6 and 7 (2).

(a) dies;

(b) resigns his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor;

(c) is removed from office by the Governor pursuant to subsection (2) of this section; or

(d) attains the age of seventy years.

(2) If a member is absent from three consecutive meetings of the Council without leave granted by the Council, the Governor shall remove him from office.

(3) During a vacancy in the Council the continuing members may act as if no vacancy had occurred.

Proceedings  
of the  
Council.

*Ibid.*, ss. 4,  
5, and 7 (1).

**6**—(1) Any three members constitute a quorum of the Council, and in the absence of the president from a meeting of the Council one of the members present shall preside at that meeting.

(2) Subject to this section, the Council may, with the approval of the Minister, make rules for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Council and the conduct of the business thereof.

(3) When requested by the Minister, the Council shall furnish him with any information he may require respecting the proceedings or operations of the Council.

Evidence of  
appointment.

*Ibid.*, s. 8.

**7** The Minister shall cause notice of the appointment of a member to be published in the *Gazette* and the copy of the *Gazette* containing the notice is conclusive evidence of the appointment.

Indemnity.

Cf. 58 Vict.  
No. 36  
(W.A.),  
s. 8A.

**8** No act, matter, or thing done or suffered to be done by the Council or by any member, officer, or servant of the Council, if the act, matter, or thing is done in good faith in the administration or intended administration of this Act or in the exercise or performance or intended exercise or performance of any of its or his powers or duties under this Act, subjects the Council or the member, officer, or servant of the Council to any liability in respect thereof.

Council may  
require  
attendance  
of applicant.

*Ibid.*, s. 9.

**9** The Council may require the attendance of any person who applies for registration and may refuse to deal further with his application until he has attended and appeared before the Council.

Registration  
of legally-  
qualified  
medical  
practitioners.

Cf. 9 Geo. V  
No. 71, s. 9.

**10**—(1) The Council shall cause the names of all persons certified by the Council to be legally-qualified medical practitioners within the meaning of this Act to be registered with their qualifications and residences in a register to be kept by the Council for that purpose in the form in the second schedule.

(2) The Council shall cause a copy of the register as existing on the first day of January in every year to be delivered to the Minister on or before the thirty-first day of January in that year, and the Minister shall forthwith after the delivery to him of that notice, cause it to be published in the *Gazette*.

(3) The production of a copy of the *Gazette* purporting to contain a copy of the register is *prima facie* evidence that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of this Act.

(4) The absence of the name of a person from a copy of the register is sufficient evidence until the contrary is shown that that person is not registered according to the provisions of this Act.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (4) of this section, where the name of a person does not appear in a copy of the register, a certified copy under the hand of the president or secretary of the Council of the entry of the name of that person in the register is evidence of the contents of the register with respect to that entry.

(6) For the purposes of this section, all courts and justices, and all boards and persons having by law or by consent of parties, or by virtue of a Royal Commission, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence or to make an inquiry, shall take judicial notice of the signature of every person who holds or, since the commencement of the *Medical Act* 1918, has held the office of president or secretary of the Council, and of the fact that that person holds or has held that office, if the signature purports to be attached or appended to a certificate or any official document or memorandum.

(7) Unless the contrary intention appears, the expression "legally-qualified medical practitioner" or "duly qualified medical practitioner", in an Act or instrument, means a person who has been, and still is, registered under this Act.

**11** The Council may cause to be entered in the register— Alteration of register.

(a) particulars of any change in the qualifications possessed by a registered medical practitioner; *Ibid.*, s. 11.  
and

(b) alterations in the address of that practitioner.

**12**—(1) A registered medical practitioner shall, on or before the thirtieth day of September in each year— Annual registrations.

(a) pay to the Council an annual registration fee for the year commencing on the first day of January next following; and Cf. No. 22 of 1953 (N.S.W.), s. 2.

(b) furnish to the Council particulars of his address and of any change in his qualifications.

(2) If a registered medical practitioner does not pay an annual registration fee on or before the thirtieth day of September in any year, the Council shall forthwith notify him, by letter addressed to him at his last known address, that if the fee is not paid before the thirty-first day of December next following his name will be removed from the register.

(3) If a medical practitioner does not comply with a notification under subsection (2) of this section, the Council shall forthwith remove his name from the register.

(4) If a person's name is removed from the register under this section, the Council shall restore it—

- (a) upon application by that person in the prescribed form; and
- (b) upon payment of the prescribed fee.

(5) The Council may waive the payment of the whole or such part of the fee mentioned in subsection (4) of this section as it, in its discretion, may, in a particular case, determine.

Notice of death or change of address.

Cf. 9 Geo. V No. 71, s. 14.

**13**—(1) A registrar of births and deaths, on receiving notice of the death of a medical practitioner, shall forthwith transmit that notice by post to the president; and on receipt of the notice the Council shall cause the name of that medical practitioner, if registered, to be struck off the register.

(2) A registered medical practitioner on changing his address shall forthwith notify the Council.

### PART III.

#### REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Qualification of medical practitioners.  
*Ibid.*, s. 15.

**14**—(1) A person—

- (a) who is a British subject;
- (b) who is the holder of any one or more of the qualifications specified in the third schedule; and
- (c) who proves to the satisfaction of the Council—

- (i) that the testimonial, diploma, licence, or certificate testifying to that qualification or on which that qualification is based was obtained by him after a complete course of training of at least five years and examination, in the country where that testimonial, diploma, licence, or certificate was issued, at any university, college, or other institution recognized for that purpose in that country; and

- (ii) that he is a person of good fame and character, and is still entitled to practise in the place where the qualification, on which he bases his application under this Act, was obtained,

is entitled to registration as a legally-qualified medical practitioner, and to receive a certificate of registration from the Council.

(2) No person shall be registered by virtue of paragraph 12 of the third schedule unless the Minister has signified to the Council in writing his approval of that person's registration, for which approval he may require as consideration a covenant by that person with the Crown that he will serve the Crown for a specified term up to five years on specified conditions.

(3) Not more than four persons who hold only the qualification described in paragraph 12 of the third schedule and no other qualification therein described may be registered in the aggregate under this Act.

(4) An applicant for registration under this section shall submit to the Council proof of the qualification upon which he relies.

(5) The Council may require an applicant for registration under this section to attend personally before the Council for the purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section.

(6) If not satisfied that an applicant is entitled to be registered, the Council may refuse the application or adjourn it for further consideration.

(7) If a person who applies for registration under this section is dissatisfied with the decision of the Council, he may, by motion to the Supreme Court, within three months after the giving of the decision, apply to the Court for an order directing the Council to register him.

(8) In pursuance of subsection (7) of this section, the Court—

- (a) may order that the person applying be registered;
- (b) may order that he be registered conditionally or upon terms; or
- (c) may decline to make an order.

**15**—(1) A person who—

- (a) has passed through a regular graded course of medical study lasting at least five years in some school of medicine;
- (b) has received, after examination, from that school of medicine or from a university, college, or other institution of which that school of medicine is part or with which it is connected, a

Special  
licences.  
*Ibid.*, s. 15A.

degree, diploma, licence, or fellowship equivalent to one of the qualifications set out in paragraphs 1 to 10 of the third schedule, which degree, diploma, licence, or fellowship that school, university, college, or other institution was then empowered to grant by the law of the place where it then was, and which was then in that law evidence of ability to practise medicine or surgery or both; and

- (c) is or was, by the law of that or some other place, entitled to be registered or to practise as a medical practitioner,

may, on the Minister's recommendation, apply to the Council to approve his further training under this section.

(2) On receipt of an application under this section the Council, on being satisfied that the applicant has the qualifications he claims, may give its approval to the applicant's undergoing further training.

(3) Further training under this section shall be for a period of not less than twelve months approved by the Council—

- (a) under articles of apprenticeship in a form approved by the Council to the superintendent of, or some other medical practitioner employed on full-time duty in, a hospital in this State approved by the Council; or
- (b) as an employee of the governors or board of management of a hospital in this State approved by the Council employed to assist the superintendent of, or some other medical practitioner (being a medical practitioner who is employed on full-time duty) in, that hospital.

(4) The Council may approve or direct—

- (a) any variation, discharge, or transfer of articles; or

- (b) any change of hospital or employment,

for the purposes of this section.

(5) When an applicant under this section has completed his further training as provided by this section, and has been certified by the medical practitioner to whom he was apprenticed or assistant to be competent in the duties assigned to him (to which opinion or its contrary that medical practitioner is bound to certify when asked by the applicant), he may apply to the Council for a special licence under this section.

(6) The Council may, if it thinks fit, in any case or class of cases, dispense with the requirements of subsection (5) of this section with respect to the certificate therein mentioned.

(7) A special licence entitles the licentiate—

(a) to practise, subject to subsection (8) of this section, in any branch or branches of medicine or surgery or both, according as is specified in the licence, as if he were registered under this Act; and

(b) to call himself Tasmanian Licentiate in Medicine or in Surgery, or in Medicine and Surgery, as the case may be.

(8) The right to practise conferred by a special licence shall be limited during the first three years that the licentiate holds a special licence to such cities, counties, municipalities, towns, and islands as the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, appoints for the holder of the licence.

(9) Subject to subsection (11) of this section, if the Council, after such examination and inquiry as it thinks proper, is of opinion that the applicant has sufficient experience in the practice of medicine and surgery for the purpose of the licence it proposes to grant, it may grant to the applicant under its common seal a special licence having effect for one year, renewable likewise year after year with such variations in respect of art as the Council thinks fit.

(10) The Council shall grant—

(a) no more than four original special licences under subsection (9) of this section in the year 1956;

(b) no more than two original special licences in each of the next three years ending on the thirty-first day of December 1959; and

(c) no more ordinary special licences at all after the thirty-first day of December 1959.

(11) If practicable, an examination for the purposes of subsection (9) of this section shall be conducted by such persons, being persons who are examiners in the medical school of some Australian university, as the Council may determine.

(12) No special licence to practise medicine and surgery generally shall be granted except upon the licentiate's passing an examination under subsection (9) of this section that is equivalent to the final examinations for the bachelor's degrees in medicine and surgery in some Australian university selected by the Council.

(13) The holder of a special licence shall, during the currency of his licence, be deemed for all purposes to be registered under this Act, but shall not practise outside the terms of his licence, as and if limited under subsection (8) of this section, except in an emergency, upon pain, in the Council's discretion, of forfeiting his licence.

(14) Sections sixteen and eighteen shall, with all necessary changes, apply to holders of special licences, cancellation of the licence being deemed to be equivalent to removal from the register.



(15) The holder of a special licence under this section is entitled to its renewal until it is lawfully forfeited or cancelled.

(16) If the holder of a special licence under this section becomes registered under this Act, his licence as then held endures without formal renewal so long as he remains so registered.

Disciplinary  
powers of  
Council, &c.  
No. 10  
Cf. 3 Geo. VI  
(Qld.),  
s. 37 (3).

**16**—(1) The Council may charge a registered medical practitioner with improper conduct in a professional respect—

(a) upon its own motion; or

(b) upon the investigation in accordance with this section of a complaint made under subsection (2) of this section.

(2) A person, who is aggrieved by any improper conduct of a registered medical practitioner in a professional respect, may make a complaint, in writing, to the Council in respect of that conduct.

(3) Without limiting its powers to investigate a complaint, the Council may require a complainant under subsection (2) of this section—

(a) to give further particulars of the grounds of his complaint; and

(b) to verify the complaint or those particulars by statutory declaration.

(4) The Council shall proceed to charge the person concerned with improper conduct in a professional respect if, upon investigation, it is of the opinion that the evidence has sufficiently established a *prima facie* case.

(5) The Council shall hear and determine each charge made under subsection (4) of this section.

(6) For the purpose of hearing a charge under this section, the Council shall summon the person charged to appear before it by means of a summons—

(a) stating the nature and particulars of the charge;

(b) sealed with the common seal of the Council; and

(c) served personally or by registered post.

(7) If a person duly served with a summons under this section—

(a) fails to appear in accordance with the summons;  
or

(b) having so appeared absents himself during the hearing of the charge,

the Council may proceed as if he were present.

(8) If the Council is satisfied that a charge under this section is sustained, it may—

- (a) reprimand the medical practitioner; or
- (b) order that he pay a fine of such amount, not exceeding two hundred pounds, as the Council may determine.

(9) If the Council is satisfied—

- (a) that a charge under this section is sustained; and
- (b) that the medical practitioner has been guilty of improper conduct sufficiently grave to constitute infamous conduct in a professional respect,

it may, in its discretion, make application to the Supreme Court for an order under section eighteen, in lieu of imposing a penalty under subsection (8) of this section.

(10) If a registered medical practitioner is, at the commencement of this Act, or thereafter becomes, an insane person certified under the *Mental Hospitals Act 1858*, the Council may—

- (a) remove the name of the medical practitioner from the register; or
- (b) order the suspension of the registration of that medical practitioner for such period as the Council thinks proper.

(11) Upon the making of an order of suspension of registration and during the period specified in that order, the name of the medical practitioner shall be deemed to be removed from the register.

(12) Without prejudice to the generality of the expression "improper conduct", that expression shall be deemed to include gross negligence, incompetency, drunkenness frequently at short intervals of time, or addiction to a deleterious drug.

**17**—(1) A person who is aggrieved by an order of the Council under section sixteen may appeal, in accordance with the Rules of Court, to the Supreme Court.

Appeals  
against  
orders of  
the Council.

(2) On an appeal under this section, the Supreme Court—

- (a) shall be constituted by a single judge;
- (b) shall hear the appeal by way of re-hearing;
- (c) may confirm, reverse, mitigate, or vary the order of the Council or make such other order in the matter as it thinks fit; and
- (d) may reserve any point of law arising in the appeal for the Full Court or direct any point so arising to be argued in the Full Court,

and the Full Court has power to hear and determine any point so reserved or directed to be argued.

(3) An order of the Supreme Court made upon an appeal under this section has the like effect, and is enforceable in the like manner, as if it were made by the Council.

**18**—(1) The name of a person—

- (a) whose registration has been obtained by fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation;

Cancellation  
of registra-  
tion.  
9 Geo. V.  
No. 71, s. 16.

(b) who, either before or after his registration, has been convicted of any crime or of any offence which, if committed in this State, would be a crime; or

(c) who has been found by the Council in accordance with section sixteen to have been guilty of any infamous conduct in a professional respect,

may be removed from the register by order of the Supreme Court on the motion of the Council on notice to that person.

(2) In the case of a person who has been found guilty as provided in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section, the Court may, instead of ordering the removal of the name of a medical practitioner from the register—

(a) impose on that medical practitioner a penalty under subsection (8) of section sixteen; or

(b) order the suspension of his registration for such period as it thinks proper.

(3) A notice of motion for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section—

(a) shall state the grounds of the application; and

(b) shall give reasonable particulars of the charge made.

(4) The name of a person who is removed from the register in pursuance of this section may be restored to the register by order of the Supreme Court, and thereupon that person shall again be deemed to be a registered medical practitioner.

(5) A person whose name is removed by an order of the Court constituted by a single judge has a right of appeal to the Full Court against the order.

(6) Notice of appeal against an order of the Court under subsection (5) of this section—

(a) shall be given within three weeks after the entry of the order or within such further time as the Court or a judge may, on an affidavit showing special circumstances, allow; and

(b) shall state the grounds of the appeal.

(7) In any proceeding under this section, the Court may, by order, direct that a commission shall issue for the examination of witnesses on oath, *viva voce*, at any place outside the jurisdiction, and the provisions of Division I of Part II of the *Evidence Act* 1910 apply to that commission.

(8) Evidence that is taken within the State shall be taken *viva voce*.

(9) In any proceeding under this section the Court may make such order as to costs as it thinks fit.

Where finding of fact conclusive evidence.

Cf. 14 Geo. 6 ch 29 (U.K.), s. 13.

**19** A finding of fact that is adverse to the professional conduct of a registered medical practitioner in any proceedings in the Supreme Court and on appeal therefrom to which that medical practitioner is a party or on appeal from a decision in those proceedings is conclusive evidence of the

fact found in a hearing of a charge by the Council under section sixteen or in proceedings under section eighteen.

**20—(1)** No person shall—

- (a) pretend to be, or take or use the name or title of, a physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine and surgery, master in surgery, bachelor of medicine, bachelor in surgery, doctor, surgeon, medical or general practitioner, or any other medical or surgical name or title; or
- (b) for fee or reward, or in expectation of receiving a fee or reward—
- (i) practise as a physician or surgeon;
  - (ii) prescribe to be taken or administer any medicine;
  - (iii) administer an anaesthetic by the inhalation, ingestion, or injection of a drug or any other substance, not being liquor within the meaning of the *Licensing Act 1932*; or
  - (iv) perform any surgical act or operation,

unless he is registered under this Act.

Penalty: For a first offence, two hundred pounds; for a subsequent offence, two hundred pounds or six months' imprisonment or both.

(2) No person shall sign a certificate of cause of death, required by section thirty-four of the *Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1895* to be given by a medical practitioner, unless he is a person registered under this Act.

Penalty: Two hundred pounds.

(3) No registered medical practitioner in active practice, without reasonable excuse, the proof of which is upon him, shall fail or refuse to consult with, or render professional assistance, in consultation to, any other registered medical practitioner seeking his advice or assistance.

Penalty: Minimum, fifty pounds; maximum, two hundred pounds.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) of this section, a resolution or by-law, or an agreement of any company, association, or body of persons, whether verbal or written, does not constitute a reasonable excuse.

(5) A registered medical practitioner who seeks any advice or assistance as mentioned in subsection (3) of this section shall pay to the registered medical practitioner rendering that advice or assistance a fair and reasonable fee, including expenses, if any, for that advice or assistance, and shall, if requested, pay that fee in advance.

(6) No person, association, company, or body of persons shall directly or indirectly prevent, or endeavour to prevent, or aid in preventing, in any way, any medical practitioner,

Unregistered person not to use medical title, &c.  
Cf. 9 Geo. V  
No. 71, s. 17.

nurse, or other person from applying for, accepting, or holding any appointment or position in a State-aided hospital or charitable institution.

Penalty: Minimum, twenty-five pounds; maximum, two hundred pounds.

Prescriptions.

*Ibid.*, s. 18.

**21** A written prescription of a registered medical practitioner shall be dated and bear the usual signature, including the surname, of that practitioner.

Penalty: Five pounds.

Registered medical practitioner entitled to sue for fees.

*Ibid.*, s. 19.

**22**—(1) A registered medical practitioner is entitled to sue in any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of his fees or other remuneration for his professional services, whether medical or surgical; and it is sufficient to state in the particulars of claim or demand the words "for medical services" which shall be deemed to include every claim or demand for medical or surgical aid, including advice and, when supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant, medicines.

(2) No person is entitled to recover any charge in any court for any medical or surgical advice or attendance, or for the performance of any surgical operation, or for any medicine which he has prescribed and supplied, unless he proves that he is registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

## PART IV.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Non-application of Act.

*Ibid.*, s. 20.

**23** This Act does not affect the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by registered pharmaceutical chemists and certified dentists.

Evidence.

Cf. 58 Vict. No. 36 (W.A.), s. 9.

**24**—(1) For the purposes of—

- (a) ascertaining whether a person applying for registration is entitled thereto;
- (b) investigating a complaint under section sixteen;
- or
- (c) hearing a charge under that section,

the Council may, by a summons under its common seal, require any person to attend before it to give evidence and bring with him and produce any document.

(2) A summons under subsection (1) of this section has the same effect as a subpoena *ad testificandum* or *duces tecum*, as the case may be, issued out of the Supreme Court in a civil action; and obedience thereto or non-observance thereof may be enforced or punished in the Supreme Court in the same manner as disobedience to, or non-observance of, a subpoena issued out of that Court.

(3) The Council may examine on oath, to be administered by the president, any person applying for registration and any witness attending for a purpose mentioned in subsection (1) of this section.

**25** A person who, in connection with the obtaining or retaining of registration, utters or attempts to utter or put off as true before the Council any false, forged, or counterfeit testimonial, diploma, licence, certificate, degree, or other document or writing, is liable to be imprisoned for twelve months.

Offences.  
9 Geo. V  
No. 71,  
s. 10 (2)

**26**—(1) The Council may demand and collect the fees prescribed in respect of the several matters set forth in the fourth schedule.

Fees.  
*Ibid.*, s. 21.

(2) A—

(a) fee prescribed under this Act; or

(b) fine imposed by the Council under section sixteen or by the Supreme Court under section eighteen,

shall be paid to the Council and applied for the purposes of this Act.

**27** The Governor may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

Regulations  
*Ibid.*, s. 22.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Section 2.)

### ACTS REPEALED.

Year and number of Act.	Short title of Act.
9 Geo. V No. 71	<i>Medical Act 1918</i>
10 Geo. V No. 48	<i>Medical Act 1919</i>
10 Geo. VI No. 28	<i>Medical Act 1946</i>
No. 26 of 1951	<i>Medical Act 1951</i>
No. 6 of 1954	<i>Medical Act 1954</i>
No. 10 of 1955	<i>Medical Act 1955</i>

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Section 10.)

### REGISTER OF LEGALLY-QUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Name.	Address.	Date of registration in Tasmania.	Qualification.
<i>A.B.</i>	Hobart	May 2 1930	L.R.C.P., Lond., 1924 M.R.C.S., Eng., 1924 F.R.C.S., Eng., 1927
<i>C.D.</i>	Franklin	March 8 1931	M.B.C.M., Aber., 1929
<i>E.F.</i>	Westbury	October 26 1935	M.B.C.M., Aber., 1934
<i>G.H.</i>	New Norfolk	February 23 1939	L.S.A., Lond., 1920
<i>I.J.</i>	Devonport	February 26 1942	L.R.C.P., Edin. L.R.C.S., Edin. L.F.P.S., Glasg., 1941
<i>K.L.</i>	Dover	January 4 1944	M.R.C.S., Eng., 1940 L.R.C.P., Lond., 1942 D.P.H., Camb., 1944

*A.B.*, President of Medical Council.

*C.D.*, Member of Medical Council.

*E.F.*, Member of Medical Council.

## THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Section 14.)

### QUALIFICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

1. Fellow, Member, Licentiate, or Extra-Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
2. Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
3. Fellow or Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.
4. Fellow or Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
5. Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
6. Fellow or Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
7. Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
8. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London.
9. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.
10. Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine, or Master or Bachelor in Surgery of any University within the British dominions.
11. Any person possessing a qualification entitling him to be registered in the United Kingdom under any Imperial Act relating to the practice of medicine or surgery.
12. Any legally-qualified practitioner registered in any other State of the Commonwealth under any Act of that State relating to the practice of medicine or surgery.
13. Any person who is a naturalized or natural born British subject and who holds a special licence under section fifteen to practise both medicine and surgery generally which has been renewed three times.

## THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(Section 24.)

### MATTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FEES MAY BE PRESCRIBED.

- Registering a person as a medical practitioner.
  - Registering each additional qualification.
  - Annual registration under section twelve.
  - Renewal of special licence under section fifteen.
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