

Approved for reprint, 23rd January, 1969.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

MEDICAL.

58 Victoriae No. 36.

No. 36 of 1894.

[Affected by Act No. 26 of 1932, ss. 2 and 6 and No.
113 of 1965, s. 8.]

[As amended by Acts:

59 Vict., No. 17, assented to 11th September, 1895;
No. 24 of 1920,¹ assented to 31st December, 1920;
No. 51 of 1940, assented to 30th December, 1940;
No. 22 of 1945, assented to 9th January, 1946;
No. 8 of 1946, assented to 13th November, 1946;
No. 21 of 1950, assented to 29th November, 1950;
No. 65 of 1952, assented to 7th January, 1953;
No. 10 of 1955, assented to 21st October, 1955;
No. 18 of 1955, assented to 1st November, 1955;
No. 35 of 1956,² assented to 18th December, 1956;
No. 42 of 1961, assented to 16th November, 1961;
No. 43 of 1966,³ assented to 18th November, 1966;
No. 19 of 1968, assented to 16th October, 1968,

and reprinted pursuant to the Amendments Incorporation Act,
1938.]

AN ACT to consolidate the Law relating to Medical Practitioners.

[Assented to 28th November, 1894.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Medical Act, 1894-1968*, and shall come into operation on the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Short title
and division
of Act.
Amended by
No. 24 of
1920, s. 2;
No. 19 of
1968, s. 1.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY: ss. 1-3.

PART II.—MEDICAL BOARD: ss. 4-9.

PART III.—REGISTRATION: ss. 10-16A.

[Part IV.—Medical Witnesses: ss. 16-20,
repealed by No. 24 of 1920,
s. 2.]

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS: ss. 17-23.

Formerly
Part V.

¹ Came into operation on 1st January, 1921. See Act No. 24 of 1920, s. 1.

² Came into operation on 6th November, 1959. See *Gazette* 6/11/59, p. 2746.

³ Came into operation on 12th May, 1967. See *Gazette* 12/5/67, p. 1219.

Repeal of
Medical
Ordinance,
1869.

2. The Ordinance mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act, to the extent to which the same is thereby expressed to be repealed, is hereby repealed: Provided that such repeal shall not affect any registration, regulation, by-law, or order made, or any certificate granted under the said Ordinance before the commencement of this Act; and every registration effected under the said Ordinance, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall for all purposes be as valid and effectual as if it had been, and the same shall be deemed to be a registration effected under this Act.

Interpreta-
tion.
Amended by
No. 22 of
1945, s. 2;
No. 43 of
1966, s. 3.

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

“Board” shall mean the Medical Board, as hereinafter constituted by this Act, and, until the nomination of a board under this Act, shall mean “The Medical Board” duly constituted under “The Medical Ordinance, 1869.”

“Register” shall mean the register of medical practitioners hereinafter mentioned; and

“Registrar” shall mean the Registrar appointed under the provisions of this Act.

“Rules” shall mean the rules for the time being made and prescribed by the Board under this Act.

“Medical Practitioner” shall mean a person registered under “The Medical Ordinance, 1869,” or under this Act, and whose name remains upon the register.

“Publish” or “advertise” includes the acts of publishing or advertising or causing to be published or advertised by spoken words whether directly or through the medium of any apparatus for the reproduction of sound.

PART II.—MEDICAL BOARD.

4. (1) For the purposes of this Act there shall be constituted a Board to be called the "Medical Board" which shall consist of seven members to be appointed by the Governor, of whom six shall be medical practitioners and one shall be a person who is not a person employed in the public service of the State.

Constitution
of Medical
Board.
Amended by
No. 22 of
1945, s. 3.

(2) Any three members of the Board shall form a quorum, and the Board may act, notwithstanding any vacancy or vacancies, provided that the number of the Board be not reduced below three.

Quorum.

(3) The president of the Board shall be one of the members thereof elected by the members of the Board, and be *ex officio* chairman. In the absence of the president from any meeting, the members present may elect a chairman for such meeting.

President.

(4) Each member (including the chairman) shall have one vote, and the chairman shall, in case of an equality of votes, have, in addition to his ordinary vote, a casting vote. All questions at any meetings shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present.

Voting power.

(5) The members of the Board, including the president, shall each of them hold office for such term not exceeding three years from the date of his appointment as the Governor shall when making the appointment determine, and in determining the terms of office of the members first appointed under this section after the commencement of this subsection the Governor may fix varying terms of office in relation to the said members respectively with a view to creating a rotation for the retirement of members of the Board.

Term of
office.

Provided that—

- (a) a member on retirement by effluxion of time shall be eligible for reappointment; and
- (b) where a vacancy occurs in the office of any member by reason of death, resignation or removal during the currency of the term of office of such member, the person

appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office only during the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member in whose place he is appointed.

Governor
may remove
any member.
Amended by
No. 22 of
1945, s. 4.

5. (1) [*Deleted by Act No. 22 of 1945, s. 4.*]

(2) The Governor in Council may from time to time remove the members of the Board, or the president thereof, or any of them, and fill any vacancy caused by removal, death, resignation, or otherwise.

Board may
make rules.
Amended by
No. 22 of
1945, s. 5;
No. 113 of
1965, s. 8.

6. (1) The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, from time to time make and prescribe, amend, repeal, or add to all such rules as to the Board may seem meet for all or any of the following purposes:—

- (a) For determining the evidence to be produced and conditions to be fulfilled by any person applying for registration under this Act.
- (b) For regulating the manner of keeping and the form of the register.
- (c) For regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board and the conduct of the business thereof.
- (d) For regulating the manner of making and the conduct of the proceedings in connection with complaints or charges against medical practitioners alleged to be guilty of infamous or improper conduct in a professional respect.
- (e) For generally carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

And thereby
provide for
fines and
penalties.

(2) By any such rules the Board may impose and provide for the recovery of fines and penalties from any person or persons subject thereto, and prescribe a scale of fees to be charged and paid in respect of any application, registration, or other proceeding, act, or thing provided or required under this Act or the rules.

(3) All such rules shall, where the nature of the case permits, state some maximum fine or penalty for any neglect or breach thereof respectively, provided that no such fine or penalty shall exceed twenty dollars.

Not exceeding \$20.

7. The Board shall have power to appoint and pay, and to dismiss, an examiner or examiners, and a Registrar and such other officers as the Board may deem necessary for carrying out this Act and the rules, and all such persons shall hold office subject to the rules.

Board may appoint examiner, registrar, and other officers.

8. (1) The Board may, in its own name, by its Registrar or any person thereunto authorised, in writing under the hand of the president, commence, carry on, prosecute, and defend any action, complaint, information or proceeding whatsoever, both civil and criminal. Every Court of law shall take judicial notice of the signature of the president to any such authorisation.

Board may sue.

(2) In any proceedings by the Board it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the members or Registrar of the Board.

8A. No act, matter or thing done or suffered to be done by the Board or by any member of the Board or by the Registrar or any officer or servant of the Board *bona fide* 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 shall subject the Board or any member or the Registrar or any officer or servant of the Board or the Crown to any liability in respect thereof.

Protection of Board and Registrar from liability. Added by No. 22 of 1945, s. 6.

9. (1) The Board may require the attendance of any person who applies for registration, and of any other person or persons, and may examine or question any such persons or any witnesses who may attend before the Board, upon oath or affirmation, and for any such purposes the Chairman may administer any oath or affirmation.

Board may require attendance of any person. Amended by No. 22 of 1945, s. 7.

(2) Every summons issued by the Board requiring the attendance of any person or the production of any documents, and signed by the Registrar, shall have the same effect as a subpoena *ad test* or *duces tecum*, as the case may be, issued by the Supreme Court in a civil action; and the obedience thereto or non-observance thereof shall be enforced and punished by a Judge in chambers in the same manner as in the case of the disobedience or non-observance of a subpoena issued by the said Court.

(3) The Board shall hold its inquiries under this Act in public unless the Minister, in any particular cases on the application of the Board approves of the inquiry being held in private.

PART III.—REGISTRATION.

Register to be kept by the Registrar.
Amended by No. 10 of 1955, s. 2; No. 113 of 1965, s. 8.

10. (1) A Register shall be kept by the Registrar and shall contain the names, addresses, and qualifications of all medical practitioners registered under "The Medical Ordinance, 1869," or hereafter registered under this Act.

In form prescribed by rules.

(2) The Register shall be kept in such manner and form, and contain such particulars as prescribed by the rules, and shall at all times be open to inspection by any person on payment of a fee not exceeding twenty-five cents.

Certain entries may be erased.

(3) The Board shall, from time to time, erase any entry which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Board to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made.

Including names of practitioners who die.

(4) The Registrar shall from time to time erase the names of all medical practitioners who have died, and shall make such alterations and amendments in the Register as the Board may from time to time direct, for the purpose of making the same an accurate record of the names, addresses, and qualifications of the medical practitioners for the time being; and to enable the Registrar to fulfil the duties hereby imposed upon him, it shall be lawful for the Registrar to post notice to any medical practitioner, addressed to him according to his

address on the Register, inquiring whether he has changed his address or residence, and if no answer shall be returned to such notice within the period of six months from the posting thereof, it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the Register: Provided that the name may be restored by the Board on the person—

- (a) making application in the manner prescribed by the rules;
- (b) paying at the time prescribed by the rules the fee prescribed by subsection (1) of section sixteen A of this Act; and
- (c) satisfying the Board in manner prescribed by the rules that he has not been convicted or adjudged as mentioned in subsection (1) of section thirteen of this Act.

11. (1) On or after the coming into operation of the Medical Act Amendment Act, 1956, a person shall not be entitled to be registered as a medical practitioner unless—

- (a) not being a person referred to in paragraph (c) or (d) of subsection (2) of this section, he pays to the Board together with his application for registration the first annual practice fee prescribed in section sixteen A of this Act;

Persons
entitled to be
registered.
Amended by
No. 51 of
1940, s. 2;
No. 22 of
1945, s. 8;
No. 8 of
1946, s. 2;
No. 21 of
1950, s. 3;
No. 65 of
1952, ss. 2,
3 and 4;
No. 18 of
1955, s. 2;
No. 35 of
1956, s. 2;
No. 42 of
1961, s. 2;
No. 19 of
1968, s. 2.

and

- (b) he proves to the satisfaction of the Board—
 - (i) that he has received, after due examination from a legally constituted and recognised university in the Commonwealth of Australia or the Dominion of New Zealand, a degree in medicine and surgery which that university is legally authorised to grant; or

- (ii) that he has received, after due examination, from a licensing body specified in Schedule II to this Act the primary qualification or one or more of the primary qualifications set out opposite and corresponding to that body in that Schedule; or
- (iii) that he has passed through a regular graded course of medical study of not less than five years' duration in a school or schools of medicine and has received after due examination from a university, college or other body duly recognised for that purpose in the dominion, province, state or country in which that university, college or body is established, a degree, license or diploma which, in the opinion of the Board,

qualifies him, or certifies to his ability, to practise medicine and surgery; and

is not lower in standard than the degree in medicine and surgery of the University of Western Australia;

and the Board, after making due enquiry, if necessary, is satisfied that by or under the laws in force in the dominion, province, state or country referred to in this subparagraph, in which that university, college or body is established, persons who hold a degree, obtained after examination, in medicine and surgery of the University of Western Australia or are or would be permitted to practise medicine and surgery in that

dominion, province, state or country without passing through a further course of medical study or passing further examination;

and

- (iv) that he is not debarred from practising medicine and surgery in the dominion, province, state or country in which he received his degree, license or diploma;

and

- (v) where the degree, license or diploma submitted as evidence of qualification was issued to the applicant as a result of study in more than one school, that he studied in one school for a continuous period of at least three years;

and

- (vi) except where he is exempted from the provisions of this subparagraph, that he has, after obtaining the degree, license or diploma by virtue of which he applies for registration, served for a period of twelve months or for periods amounting in the aggregate to twelve months, or for such lesser period as the Board, in such special circumstances as it thinks fit, may allow, in the position of resident medical officer in one or more institutions or hospitals approved by the Board;

and

- (c) the Board is of the opinion that he is a person of good fame and character.

(1a) Where a person pays to the Board the first annual practice fee in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section—

- (a) the amount of the fee shall be deemed to include the fee for registration; and
- (b) in the event of his application for registration being refused, the amount of the fee so paid shall be refunded to the applicant.

(1b) (a) The Board may, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as the Board thinks fit, exempt from compliance with the provisions of subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section any person who has complied with all the other provisions of that subsection.

(b) (i) A person so exempted unconditionally is entitled to be registered as a medical practitioner without complying with the provisions of that subparagraph.

(ii) A person, so exempted subject to conditions, is entitled to be registered as a medical practitioner, without complying with the provisions of that subparagraph, after he complies with those conditions.

(1c) (a) Where a person has complied with all the provisions of subsection (1) of this section excepting subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (b) or where a person is exempted from compliance with the provisions of that subparagraph subject to conditions, the Board may grant him a certificate of temporary registration as a medical practitioner to enable him to comply with the provisions of that subparagraph or with the conditions, as the case may be.

(b) (i) A certificate of temporary registration is valid and has effect for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as the Board specifies in the certificate, but the Board may at its discretion, and on payment of such fee as it may require, not exceeding

the fee payable by a medical practitioner under section sixteen A of this Act, renew a certificate or extend the validity of a certificate for such period or periods not exceeding twelve months in each case, as the Board thinks fit.

(ii) The Board may, if it thinks fit, cancel a certificate of temporary registration and upon cancellation the certificate ceases to have effect notwithstanding that the period of validity specified in the certificate has not expired.

(c) (i) The holder of a certificate of temporary registration granted to enable him to comply with the provisions of subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall, when serving in the capacity of a resident medical officer in an institution or a hospital approved by the Board, and during the currency of the certificate, for all purposes relating to the practice of medicine or surgery in that capacity, be deemed to be a medical practitioner registered under this Act.

(ii) The holder of a certificate of temporary registration granted to enable him to comply with conditions subject to which he is exempted from compliance with the provisions of that subparagraph shall during the currency of the certificate for all purposes relating to the practice of medicine or surgery in accordance with those conditions be deemed to be a medical practitioner registered under this Act.

(2) (a) Any person who satisfies the Board that he is a person of good fame and character and who has held a certificate of regional registration under section twelve, or a certificate of auxiliary service registration under section twelve A of this Act for a period of five years or more, or for periods aggregating five years or more shall be entitled to be registered as a medical practitioner under this Act if in the opinion of the Minister and at the absolute discretion of the Minister it is desirable in the interests of the general community of the State to grant such registration.

(b) Any person who—

- (i) satisfies the Board that he is of good fame and character; and
- (ii) is desirous of engaging in the occupation, as his sole professional occupation in the State, of teaching or research, or of a post-graduate scholar, in medicine or surgery under the direction and control of a teaching or research institution; and
- (iii) has such qualifications in medicine or surgery as in the opinion of the Board fit and qualify him for appointment to a position connected with, and to engage in the occupation of teaching or research, or of a post-graduate scholar, in medicine or surgery,

shall, upon his making application to the Board for registration, be entitled to be registered as a medical practitioner under this Act during such time as his appointment and engagement in such teaching or research or as a post-graduate scholar continues to be his sole professional occupation in the State, if in the opinion of the Minister and at the absolute discretion of the Minister it is desirable in the interests of the general community of the State to grant such registration.

For the purposes of this paragraph “teaching or research institution” means any university, college or school of medicine or surgery, research institute, hospital, clinic or other like institution which is engaged in this State in teaching or research in medicine or surgery and which is approved by the Board for the purposes of this paragraph.

(c) Any person who appears in person before the Board and satisfies the Board that—

- (i) he is registered under any Act of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth as a person entitled to practise medicine or surgery; and

- (ii) his sole occupation is that of a medical officer in the employment of the Commonwealth, or a medical officer permanently attached to any of the Armed Services of the Commonwealth,

may, if the Minister in his absolute discretion thinks fit, be registered as a medical practitioner under this Act, without payment of any practice fee payable under this Act, during such time as he continues to fulfil the requirements of subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph.

(d) Any person who satisfies the Board that—

*Vide Act
No. 81 of
1963 of the
Parliament
of the
Common-
wealth.*

- (i) he has such qualifications in medicine or surgery and such experience in the practise thereof as in the opinion of the Board fit and qualify him to practise medicine or surgery in the State; and
- (ii) he is serving as a member of a visiting force in the capacity of a medical officer,

may, if the Minister in his absolute discretion thinks fit, be registered as a medical practitioner under this Act, without payment of any practice fee payable under this Act, during such time as he continues to fulfil the requirements of subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph.

For the purposes of this paragraph—

“force” in relation to a country means the naval, military or air force of that country;

“visiting force” means any body, contingent or detachment of the forces of a country that is for the time being present in the State by arrangement with the Minister of State for Defence for the Commonwealth.

(2a) (a) A person is entitled to be registered as a medical practitioner under this Act—

- (i) if he is of good fame and character;

- (ii) if he has for a period of three years or more or for periods aggregating a period of three years or more held a certificate of registration under section twelve or a certificate of auxiliary service under section twelve A of this Act: Provided that the Medical Board, in its absolute discretion, may reduce the period of three years to any lesser period considered sufficient;
- (iii) if he makes application under paragraph (b) of this subsection to be so registered;
- (iv) if he satisfies the examiners mentioned in paragraph (c) of this subsection that he is qualified to be so registered; and
- (v) if the Board is of opinion that he should be so registered.

(b) A person seeking registration under paragraph (a) of this subsection may make application to be so registered to the Board at any time after the expiration of the period of three years mentioned in that paragraph, but if his application is rejected he may not make a further application within one year of the time when the rejected application was made.

(c) (i) The Board shall from time to time as occasion arises appoint such persons for such periods at such remuneration and on such conditions as it thinks fit for the purpose of examining applicants for registration under this subsection and of reporting the results of examinations to the Board.

(ii) Except where they are unable or unwilling to accept appointment under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, the persons constituting the Medical Faculty of any University in the Commonwealth shall be appointed by the Board as the examiners.

(d) The Board may with the approval of the Governor make rules in relation to—

- (i) the manner in which applications under this subsection may be made;

- (ii) the appointment of examiners and the conduct of examinations under this subsection; and
 - (iii) such other matters as the Board deems necessary in order to give effect to this subsection.
- (e) All the expenses of the examination shall be borne by the applicant.

(3) Where, under the provisions of the National Security (Alien Doctors) Regulations of the Commonwealth, a person has been duly licensed to practise medicine in all branches of medical science, and has in fact practised in the State under the authority of and in accordance with the qualifications and conditions (if any) contained in such license, then the period, or aggregate of all periods, during which he shall have so practised in the State in accordance with such license shall count towards, and be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating the period of seven years or more or periods aggregating seven years or more referred to in subsection (2) of this section or the period of three years or more or the periods aggregating three years or more referred to in subsection (2a) of this section.

11A. (1) The Governor may upon the recommendation of the Board from time to time by Order in Council declare what branches of medicine and surgery shall for the purposes of this Act be and be deemed to be specialties with respect to which medical practitioners who are duly qualified may be registered as specialists.

Determina-
tion of
specialties
and regis-
tration of
specialists.
Added by
No. 22 of
1945, s. 9.

(2) The Board may with the approval of the Governor and in relation to the registration of medical practitioners as specialists make rules in relation to—

- (a) the manner in which application shall be made and registration shall be effected;
- (b) the experience and/or qualifications necessary;

- (c) the appointment of examiners and the holding of examinations;
- (d) the prescribing of the registration fee; and
- (e) such other matters as the Board deems necessary to implement this section.

(3) The registration of a medical practitioner as a specialist under this section shall continue only so long as the registration of the medical practitioner as a medical practitioner, and when the last mentioned registration is suspended or is erased from the Register of Medical Practitioners the registration of the medical practitioner shall also be simultaneously and similarly suspended or erased from the register of specialists.

(4) The provisions of this Act relating to the restoration to the Register of Medical Practitioners of the registration of a medical practitioner which has been erased therefrom shall, with such adaptations as may be necessary, apply also to the restoration to the register of specialists of the registration of a specialist which has been erased therefrom.

Registration for the practice of medicine and surgery in certain areas.

Compare N.S.W. No. 5, 1939, s. 3. Added by No. 51 of 1940, s. 3, as s. 11A; renumbered s. 12 in 1943 reprint.*

Amended by No. 43 of 1966, s. 4.

12. (1) Where the Governor is satisfied that—

- (a) the residents of any area are not adequately provided for in respect of medical or surgical services; or
- (b) any hospital within the meaning of the Hospitals Act, 1927, or any approved hospital or service within the meaning of the Mental Health Act, 1962, requires for the proper administration thereof one or more resident medical officers to be employed or engaged on the staff of such hospital and a duly qualified medical practitioner or a sufficient number of such duly qualified medical practitioners is or are not available for such appointment or engagement—

he may by proclamation published in the *Gazette* declare such area or hospital, as the case may be,

* i.e., The reprint pursuant to the Amendments Incorporation Act, 1938, of the Medical Act, 1894-1940, contained in Vol. 2 of the Reprinted Acts of the Parliament of W.A. (1943).

to be a region within the meaning of this section, and may in like manner alter any area aforesaid or revoke such proclamation.

(2) Where any area is declared by a proclamation under this section to be a region the Board shall, subject to this section, issue a certificate of regional registration in the prescribed form in respect of that region to a person who proves to the satisfaction of the Board that he—

- (a) has passed through a regular graded course of medical study of five or more years duration in a school of medicine in some part of the British Empire or some other country and—
 - (i) has received, after due examination, from a university, college, or other body with which such school of medicine is associated and which is duly recognised for the purpose in such part or country, a degree or diploma certifying to his ability to practise medicine or surgery; and
 - (ii) is or was by law entitled to be registered or to practise, as a medical practitioner in some part of the British Empire or some other country; and
- (b) has such experience in the practice of medicine and surgery as in the opinion of the Board is necessary for the proper provision of medical and surgical attention for the inhabitants of the proclaimed region;
- (c) has served as a junior resident medical officer in a hospital approved by the Minister for a period of not less than three months and has been certified by the responsible medical officers of that hospital as competent in the carrying out of the duties assigned to him in such hospital.

(3) Within seven days after the date of publication of a proclamation under this section declaring any area to be a region, and thereafter from time to time, as directed by the Minister, the Board shall, by advertisement published once at least in each of two or more newspapers published at Perth and circulating in Western Australia, invite applications from persons desirous of obtaining a certificate of regional registration in respect of that region.

Such advertisement shall specify a day (not being earlier than the seventh nor later than the fourteenth day after the day upon which the advertisement is published) on or before which such applications shall be lodged at or forwarded to the office of the Board.

The Minister may give a direction under this subsection in any case where he considers it desirable that a certificate of regional registration should be issued in respect of the region.

(4) The Board shall, at its first meeting after the day specified in any advertisement published pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, consider the applications lodged or forwarded in response to such advertisement.

(5) Each applicant shall submit to the Board proof that he possesses the qualifications and experience referred to in subsection (2) of this section.

(6) Each applicant shall attend in person before the Board, unless specially excused by the Board from so doing.

Each applicant may be represented by his solicitor or counsel.

The Board may require the attendance of any other person.

(7) The provisions of section nine of this Act shall, subject to subsection (6) of this section, apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to an application under this section.

(8) The Board shall grant the application of the applicant who in its opinion is most suitable to be the holder of the certificate of regional registration in respect of the region.

Provided that the Board may refuse to grant any application where in its opinion none of the applicants is suitable to be the holder of such a certificate.

The Board shall, as soon as practicable after it has granted an application, or has decided that none of the applicants is suitable to be the holder of a certificate of regional registration, notify the Minister accordingly, and, in cases where no application has been granted, shall specify in writing the reasons for refusing each application refused by the Board.

In cases where the Board has decided that none of the applicants is suitable to be the holder of a certificate of regional registration in respect of a particular region, a local authority or the Minister may appeal in the prescribed manner to a Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting in Chambers, against the decision of the Board within one month from the date of notification of such decision to the Minister, and thereupon the applications of all the applicants shall be dealt with by the Judge by way of appeal from the decision of the Board.

The Judge may decide the appeal on the evidence before the Board, or he may deal with the matter by way of rehearing, and for that purpose may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and take evidence on oath or affirmation in the same manner and to the same extent and shall have the same powers and authority as in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction.

The local authority or the Minister, as the case may be, and the Board and any applicant may be represented by counsel at the hearing of the appeal, but no order for payment of costs shall be made by the Judge.

The decision of the Judge determining the appeal shall be final and conclusive, and notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the Board shall give effect to such decision.

Rules of Court may be made for regulating the practice and procedure to be followed and observed in appeals under this subsection.

Any local authority appealing against a decision of the Board is hereby authorised and empowered to defray the expense of such appeal out of its funds.

In this subsection "local authority" means any council of a municipality having its administrative offices within the region in relation to which the applications for a certificate of regional registration have been refused by the Board.

(9) The Board shall not grant an application under this section, unless satisfied that the applicant is a person of good fame and character and fit to practise medicine and surgery, and the provisions of section thirteen and of any regulations made for the purposes specified in paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section six of this Act shall, *mutatis mutandis*, extend to and in respect of the grant of an application under this section, and for the purposes of the application of such provisions and regulations a reference to a medical practitioner or to a person registered under this Act shall be construed as a reference to a person to whom a certificate of regional registration has been issued, and any provision relating to the erasure of the name of any person from the Register shall be construed as a provision relating to the revocation of a certificate of regional registration.

(10) Where an application under this section is granted the Board shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, issue a certificate of regional registration to the successful applicant.

(11) Where a certificate of regional registration has been issued to any person under this section, and while the same has effect, such person shall, for purposes connected with or relating to the practice of medicine and surgery within the region mentioned in the certificate of regional registration, be deemed to be a medical practitioner registered under this Act.

(12) The Minister may cancel a certificate of regional registration, if the person to whom the same was issued practises his profession outside the boundaries of the region mentioned in such certificate, and if, having regard to the circumstances in which such person so practised his profession and to the purposes of this section, the Minister considers it just and reasonable so to do.

(13) Subject to this Act a certificate of regional registration shall have effect for a period of one year, but, if not cancelled or revoked, shall be renewed by the Board from time to time for a like period upon the application of the person to whom the same was issued.

12A. (1) Where the Governor is satisfied that a duly qualified medical practitioner or a sufficient number of duly qualified medical practitioners is or are not available to provide a medical or surgical service, he may from time to time by Proclamation declare the service to be an auxiliary service in the whole or part of the State.

Certificate
of auxiliary
service
registration.
Added by
No. 21 of
1950, s. 4.

(2) From time to time the Governor may by Proclamation vary the provisions and operation of a Proclamation made and promulgated pursuant to the power conferred by this section, by cancelling those provisions and that operation wholly or in part absolutely, or by cancelling those provisions and that operation wholly or in part and substituting other provisions and their operation for those so cancelled.

(3) (a) The provisions of subsections (2) to subsection (13), both inclusive, of section twelve of this Act shall apply in respect of a service so declared by Proclamation to be an auxiliary service as if they were repeated in this section, with the adaptations contained in the next succeeding paragraph.

(b) The adaptations referred to in the last preceding paragraph are as follows:—

- (i) For the word “area” wherever it appears substitute the word “service”.
- (ii) For the words “a region” or “region” wherever they appear, substitute the words “an auxiliary service” or “auxiliary service,” as the case requires.
- (iii) For the words “a certificate of regional registration” wherever they appear, substitute the words “a certificate of auxiliary service registration”.
- (iv) For the words “for the inhabitants of the proclaimed region” in lines four and five of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section twelve, substitute the words “for providing the proclaimed auxiliary service”.
- (v) For the words “within the region” in line five of subsection (11) of section twelve, substitute the words “to the extent only, but to no greater extent than that required for the auxiliary service”.
- (vi) For the words “outside the boundaries of the region” in lines three and four of subsection (12) of section twelve, substitute the words “to an extent greater than that required for the auxiliary service”.

Provision for striking off or suspending medical practitioners in certain circumstances, S. 13 repealed and new section substituted by No. 22 of 1945, s. 10. Amended by No. 10 of 1955, s. 3; No. 43 of 1966, s. 5.

13. (1) Where a person registered as a medical practitioner under this Act—

- (a) is or has been, whether before or after he became so registered, convicted within the State or elsewhere of a felony, crime or misdemeanour or other offence that, in the opinion of the Board, renders him unfit to practise as a medical practitioner;
- (b) is found by the Board after due inquiry to have been guilty in its opinion of—
 - (i) infamous or improper conduct in a professional respect;

- (ii) drunkenness, frequently at short intervals of time; or
- (iii) addiction to any deleterious drug;
- (c) is found, by any other authority lawfully exercising outside the State powers similar to those conferred on the Board by this Act, to have been guilty in respect of any such conduct, drunkenness or addiction as is referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection; or
- (d) is found by the Board after due inquiry to have been guilty in its opinion of professional misconduct or of gross carelessness or incompetency,

the Board may impose any one or more of the following penalties, namely that—

- (e) the name of that person be removed from the Register;
- (f) the registration of that person under this Act be suspended for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as the Board thinks fit;
- (g) that person be fined such an amount, not exceeding one thousand dollars, as the Board thinks fit;
- (h) that person be reprimanded,

but the Board may, in lieu of removing that person's name from the Register or suspending his registration, require him to give a written undertaking to be of good behaviour for such period as the Board thinks fit and to comply, during that period, with such conditions, if any, relating to the practice of his profession and his training for that practice as the Board thinks fit to impose.

(2) Where the Board, after due inquiry, is of opinion that a medical practitioner who has given an undertaking to the Board pursuant to subsection (1) of this section has at any time during the currency of the undertaking—

- (a) not been of good behaviour; or

- (b) failed to comply with any condition imposed on him pursuant to that subsection,

the Board may, without further inquiry, impose on that medical practitioner such penalty under subsection (1) of this section in respect of the offence or conduct in relation to which he was required to give the undertaking as it thinks fit.

(3) If during the currency of an undertaking given by him pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, a medical practitioner is guilty of an offence or conduct that is punishable under that subsection, the Board may, in addition to, or in lieu of, proceeding against him under subsection (2) of this section, take such further action under subsection (1) of this section against that medical practitioner in respect of that offence or conduct as the Board thinks fit.

(4) Where the Director is of opinion that a medical practitioner is suffering from an illness or intellectual defect which impairs the mental health of that medical practitioner to such an extent that his ability to practise as a medical practitioner is impaired and thereby the safety of the public is or may be endangered, the Director shall advise the Board in writing of that opinion.

(5) Where the Director advises the Board as required by subsection (4) of this section, the Board may cause the medical practitioner to whom the Director's opinion relates to be examined by two psychiatrists, and may for that purpose direct the medical practitioner to submit himself, within such time as the Board specifies, for examination by—

- (a) one psychiatrist nominated by the Board and one psychiatrist nominated by the medical practitioner; or
- (b) if the medical practitioner fails to so nominate a psychiatrist after being requested by the Board so to do, by two psychiatrists nominated by the Board,

and if each of the reports obtained from the psychiatrists by whom the medical practitioner is examined pursuant to this subsection confirms the opinion given to the Board by the Director, the Board may, without further inquiry, remove the name of that medical practitioner from the Register or suspend his registration for such period as it thinks fit, or specify the conditions on which that medical practitioner may continue to practise.

(6) Where a medical practitioner fails to submit himself for examination pursuant to subsection (5) of this section within the time specified by the Board, his registration as a medical practitioner shall, by force of this subsection, be suspended until—

- (a) he submits himself for examination as directed by the Board; and
- (b) the Board has received reports from each psychiatrist of that psychiatrist's examination.

(7) Upon the making of an order of suspension of registration and during the period specified in such order the name of the medical practitioner concerned shall be deemed to be erased from the Register and he shall for the period aforesaid be deemed not to be a medical practitioner within the meaning of this Act.

(8) (a) Any person who is or was registered as a medical practitioner and who is aggrieved by any decision of the Board may in accordance with Rules of Court, which the Judges of the Supreme Court are hereby authorised to make or prescribe, appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court against such decision.

(b) Any such appeal shall be in the nature of a rehearing, and the Judge hearing the same may confirm, quash or vary the order made by the Board.

(c) The decision of the Judge shall be final and the Board shall give effect thereto according to the tenor thereof.

(9) (a) Any person whose name has been erased from the Register may at intervals of twelve months apply to the Board for the restoration of his name to the Register, and all the provisions of this Act relating to application for registration shall with such adaptations as may be necessary apply to an application for restoration aforesaid.

(b) On the expiration of a period of suspension of registration the name of the person concerned shall be deemed automatically to be restored to the Register, and his rights and privileges as a medical practitioner shall thereupon be revived.

(10) In subsections (4), (5) and (6) of this section—

“psychiatrist” means a medical practitioner whose name is contained in a register of psychiatrists prepared and maintained under section eighty-nine of the Mental Health Act, 1962;

“the Director” means the person from time to time appointed to be, or carrying out the duties of the Director of Mental Health Services under the Mental Health Act, 1962.

Copy of register to be published.

58 Vict., No. 36, s. 13; renumbered s. 14 in 1943 reprint.*

Amended by No. 22 of 1945, s. 11.

14. A copy of the Register shall, in the month of May in each year, be published by the Board in the *Government Gazette*.

Any copy of the Register, purporting to be certified as a true copy by the Registrar, shall in all Courts of law be *prima facie* evidence that the persons therein named are registered medical practitioners and possess the qualifications therein mentioned; and the absence of the name or the qualification of any person shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is not so registered or so qualified.

Register may be altered to insert new or additional qualification. S. 15 repealed and new section substituted by No. 22 of 1945, s. 12.

15. Any medical practitioner who shall obtain any diploma or certificate from any recognised training university or college recognised by the Board may with the approval of the Board have a memorandum of such diploma or certificate entered in the Register on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the rules of the Board.

* See footnote to section 12.

16. Every medical practitioner shall be entitled to obtain from the Registrar a certificate of his registration, in such form as may be prescribed by the rules.

Practitioner on registration entitled to certificate.
58 Vict., No. 36, s. 15; renumbered s. 16 in 1943 reprint.*

16A. (1) (a) Commencing on the first day of January, One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, and in respect of the year commencing on that date, and thereafter in each and every year, there shall be paid to the Board annually in advance by all persons practising in this State under the authority of this Act, the following practice fee that is to say—by a medical practitioner and by a person holding a current certificate of regional registration issued to him under section twelve of this Act—a fee of six dollars thirty cents:

Annual practice fees.
Added by No. 22 of 1945, s. 13.
Amended by No. 10 of 1955, s. 4; No. 113 of 1965, s. 8.

Provided that where a medical practitioner or a person holding a certificate of regional registration as aforesaid does not commence to practise before the thirtieth day of June in the year when he first commences to practise, or where a medical practitioner is not registered as a specialist before the thirtieth day of June in the year when he is registered as a specialist such medical practitioner, holder of a certificate of regional registration, or specialist as the case may be shall in respect of that year be liable under this section to pay only one half of the annual practice fee prescribed.

(b) A person whose name appears in the Register but who has not been practising in the State under the authority of this Act during a period of at least two years and who for that reason has not paid the fee prescribed by paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not so practise unless he first obtains authorisation to do so granted by the Board under subsection (4) of this section.

Penalty: For a first offence, one hundred dollars with a minimum of four dollars, and for a subsequent offence, two hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months.

Cf. Para. (b) of subs. (3) of s. 19.

* See footnote to section 12.

(2) If any person liable under subsection (1) of this section to pay the annual practice fee prescribed in that subsection fails in any year to pay such fee within three months after the commencement of that year or within such further time as the Board shall appoint the Board shall direct the Registrar to erase the name, and the Registrar shall thereupon erase the name of such person from every register kept under this Act in which such person is registered, but the Registrar by authorisation granted under subsection (4) of this section by the Board may at any time restore to the said register or registers the name of such person upon payment by him to the Board of all fees in arrear and of any fine imposed by the Board for such default under the authority of the rules of the Board.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, this section shall not apply—

- (a) to a person, who but for this section would be subject to the provisions of this section, while during a time of any war in which His Majesty is engaged he is a member of any of His Majesty's naval, military or air Forces and is employed full time on active service with such Forces in connection with such war; or
- (b) to a medical practitioner or person holding a current certificate of regional registration under this Act who is absent from this State for a period of not less than one year, while he is so absent if the Board exempts such medical practitioner or person aforesaid from the operation of this section.

(4) Where a person who desires the Board to grant an authorisation mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) or mentioned in subsection (2) of this section—

- (a) makes application in the manner prescribed by the rules;

- (b) pays at the time prescribed by the rules the fees prescribed by subsection (1) of this section; and
- (c) satisfies the Board in manner prescribed by the rules that he has not been convicted or adjudged as mentioned in subsection (1) of section thirteen of this Act;

the Board shall grant the authorisation.

[Former Part IV.—Medical Witnesses, ss. 16 to 20, repealed by No. 24 of 1950, s. 2.]

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

17. Any person who—

- (1) Makes or causes to be made any falsification in any matter relating to the Register, or
- (2) Knowingly presents or causes to be presented to the Board any forged, false, altered or counterfeit *testimonium*, certificate, diploma, degree, license, or other document or writing; or
- (3) Personates or represents himself as being the person referred to in any *testimonium*, certificate, diploma, degree, license, document, or writing presented to the Board, or in any certificate granted under this Act; or
- (4) Procures or attempts to procure himself for any other person to be registered under this Act or for himself or any other person obtains or attempts to obtain the issue of a certificate of regional registration under section twelve by making, or producing or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent declaration or representation, either verbally or in writing; or

Formerly Part V.; renumbered Part IV. in 1943 reprint.*

[58 Vict., No. 36, s. 21, amended by No. 51 of 1940, s. 4, renumbered s. 17 in 1943 reprint.*]

Every person who falsifies register, or

Presents false documents, or

Is guilty of personation, or

Makes a false declaration, or

* See footnote to section 12.

False
statement,
or

- (5) Wilfully makes any false statement in any declaration, or on any examination or inquiry required or held by the Board under this Act or the rules; or

Falsely
advertises
himself as
a prac-
titioner.

- (6) Falsely advertises or publishes himself as having obtained a certificate, or as being registered or qualified under this Act, or permits any such advertisement or publication,

Liable to
imprison-
ment.

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.

No person
other than
a medical
practitioner
to hold
certain
appoint-
ments.
58 Vict.,
No. 36, s. 22,
renumbered
s. 18 in 1943
reprint.*

18. No person other than a medical practitioner registered under this Act shall hold any appointment as a physician, surgeon, or other medical officer in passenger or other vessels leaving any port and registered in any part of Western Australia, or in any public or private hospital or other institution or society for affording medical relief in sickness, infirmity, or old age, or as a medical officer of health, and no certificate required by any Act now or hereafter in force from any physician, surgeon, licentiate in medicine and surgery, or other medical practitioner, shall be valid unless the person signing the same be registered under this Act.

No person
other than
a medical
practitioner
shall
58 Vict.,
No. 36, s. 23,
renumbered
s. 19 in 1943
reprint.*
Amended by
No. 22 of
1945, s. 14;
No. 113 of
1965, s. 8.

19. From and after the passing of this Act no person other than a medical practitioner shall be entitled to—

Practise
medicine
or surgery

- (1) Practise medicine or surgery in all or any one or more of its branches; or to

Pretend to
be or take
the title of
a doctor, etc.

- (2) Advertise or hold himself out as being, or in any manner to pretend to be, or to take or use the name or title, (alone or in con-

* See footnote to section 12.

junction with any other title, word, or letter) of a physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine or surgery, master in surgery, bachelor of medicine or surgery, doctor, surgeon, medical qualified or registered practitioner, apothecary, accoucheur, or any other medical or surgical name or title; or to

- (3) Advertise or hold himself out, directly or indirectly, by any name, word, title or designation, whether expressed in words or by letters or partly in the one and partly in the other (either alone or in conjunction with any other word or words) or by any other means whatsoever, as being entitled or qualified, able, or willing or by implication suggests that he is able or willing or in any manner pretends to practise medicine or surgery in any one or more of its or their branches or to give or perform any medical or surgical service, attendance, operation or advice or any service, attendance, operation or advice which is usually given or performed by a medical practitioner.

Advertise himself as qualified.

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a person practising as a dietitian or as a chiropractor who gives advice or service to persons requiring dietetic or chiropractic advice or service.

And every person who, for himself or as assistant, servant, agent, or manager, does or permits any act, matter, or thing contrary to this section or any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty in case of breach.

Penalty—For a first offence, one hundred dollars with a minimum of four dollars, and for any subsequent offence, two hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months.

* See footnote to section 12.

Exceptions.

Nothing in subsection (1) contained shall prejudice or affect the lawful business or occupation of a chemist and druggist, or of a pharmaceutical chemist, and nothing in this section contained shall prejudice or affect the lawful business or occupation of a dentist registered under "The Dentists Act, 1894."¹

Person
advertising
himself
contrary to
s. 19 liable
to penalty.
58 Vict.,
No. 36, s. 24;
renumbered
as s. 20 in
1943 reprint.*
Amended by
No. 113 of
1965, s. 8.

20. Every person who shall exhibit or publish, or cause, permit, or suffer to be exhibited or published any letter, circular, placard, handbill, card, or advertisement of any kind whereby any person advertises or holds himself out contrary to any part of section nineteen, or attempts so to do, shall be liable for each and every such offence, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.

Provided that this section shall not apply to any newspaper proprietor or printer publishing such advertisement before written notice from the Registrar that such advertisement is contrary to some part of the said section.

Every
medical
practitioner
may sue for
fees, etc.
58 Vict.,
No. 36, s. 25;
renumbered
as s. 21 in
1943 reprint.*

21. Every medical practitioner registered under this Act may, whilst so registered, sue in any Court of law of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of his fees or other remuneration for professional services, whether medical or surgical; and no person other than such registered medical practitioner shall be entitled to sue or counterclaim for set-off or recover any charge or remuneration for any medical or surgical advice, attendance, service, or operation, or for any medicine which he shall have both prescribed and supplied.

Treatment
by means of
radium or
X-ray.
Added by
No. 22 of
1945, s. 15.
Amended by
No. 113 of
1965, s. 8.

21A. (1) Subject to subsection (2) hereof, any person, other than a medical practitioner, who uses or implies that he uses radium or X-ray for the diagnosis, examination, or the treatment of any human ailment or physical defect otherwise than under the supervision of a medical practitioner shall be guilty of an offence.

¹ See now the Dentists Act, 1939.

* See footnote to section 12.

Penalty—For a first offence, one hundred dollars; and for any subsequent offence imprisonment for six months without the option of a fine.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to a chiropractor or a registered dentist who uses X-ray as an aid to diagnosis in the practice of chiropractic or of dentistry respectively.

21B. (1) Any medical practitioner who is requested so to do by a patient or by a relative of a patient who for any reason is unable to make the request himself, shall endeavour to arrange for a professional consultation between such medical practitioner and another medical practitioner with respect to the condition of the patient and the medical or surgical treatment appropriate in the circumstances.

Medical practitioners to arrange consultation in certain cases.

Added by No. 22 of 1945, s. 15. Amended by No. 113 of 1965, s. 8.

(2) Any medical practitioner who without lawful excuse contravenes subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty—Twenty dollars.

(3) A medical practitioner who arranges a consultation with another medical practitioner in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not thereby become liable for the charges of such other medical practitioner in relation to such consultation.

21C. Except in a case of extreme urgency, a medical practitioner shall not, in connection with a major operation and where another medical practitioner is in practice and present within five miles of the place of operation, himself administer the anaesthetic to the patient or cause or permit any person other than a medical practitioner to administer such anaesthetic.

Restriction on administration of anaesthetics in certain cases.

Added by No. 22 of 1945, s. 15. Amended by No. 113 of 1965, s. 8.

Penalty—One hundred dollars.

21D. The funds of the Board may be applied and used for all or any of the following purposes, namely—

Application of funds of Board.

Added by No. 22 of 1945, s. 15.

- (a) all purposes incidental to the administration and enforcement of this Act;

- (b) the advancement of scientific and educational purposes relating to the practice of medicine and surgery; and
- (c) such other purposes as the Board may recommend and the Minister approve.

Accounts.
Added by
No. 22 of
1945, s. 15.

21E. The Board shall keep proper accounts of all receipts and payments, and such accounts shall be audited at least once a year by the Auditor General at the expense of the Board; and in relation to such auditing the Auditor General shall have and may exercise all the powers which are exercisable by him under the Audit Act, 1904, in relation to the collection and audit of public moneys and accounts.

Recovery of
penalties,
etc.
58 Vict.,
No. 36, s. 26;
renumbered
as s. 22 in
1943 reprint.*

22. Except where otherwise expressly provided to the contrary by this Act or the rules, all offences, penalties, fines, or fees under this Act or the said rules may be tried and determined, enforced, and recovered summarily before any two or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions. All fines, fees, and penalties recovered under this Act or the rules shall be paid and belong to the Board.

Interpreta-
tion Act.
58 Vict.,
No. 36, s. 27;
renumbered
as s. 23 in
1943 reprint.*
Amended by
No. 22 of
1945, s. 16.

23. Sections A, E, F, G and H of the Second Schedule to the Interpretation Act, 1918-1938¹, shall be incorporated with and taken to form part of this Act to all intents and purposes, and in as full and ample a manner as if the said sections had been introduced and fully set forth in this Act.

THE SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.

Date of Ordinance	Title of Ordinance.	Extent of Repeal.
33 Vict., No. 8, 12th July, 1869.	An Ordinance to regulate the Registration of Medical Practitioners.	The whole.

* See footnote to section 12.

¹ Now the Interpretation Act, 1918-1962.

SCHEDULE II.

S. 11 (1).

Schedule II.
Amended by
59 Vict.,
No. 17, ss. 2
and 3.
Substituted
by No. 35 of
1956, s. 3.

*Licensing Bodies in the United
Kingdom and the Republic of
Ireland.*

Primary Qualifications.

University of Birmingham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Bristol	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Cambridge	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Durham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Leeds	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Liverpool	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of London	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Manchester	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Oxford	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Sheffield	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Wales	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Aberdeen	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Edinburgh	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Glasgow	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of St. Andrews	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
Queen's University of Belfast	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
University of Dublin	Bachelor in Medicine and Bachelor in Surgery. Licentiate in Medicine and Licentiate in Surgery.
National University of Ireland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
Royal College of Physicians of London	Licentiate Member.
Royal College of Surgeons of England	
Society of Apothecaries of London	Licentiate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery; Licentiate.
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh	Licentiate.
Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh	
Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow	
Royal College of Physicians of Ireland	Licentiate and Licentiate in Midwifery.
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	
Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin	Licentiate.

