

# Abstract of State Society Proceedings,

No. 2.

Minutes of Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of  
the Louisiana State Medical Society, held at Ecgel's  
Hall, Shreveport, La., April 4-5-6, 1883.

Annual Report of 1883 of the Standing Committee on  
*State* Medicine.

Report of the Committee on Medical Organization.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

Roll and Post Office Addresses of Members of the  
Louisiana State Medical Society.

Regulations of the Louisiana State Medical Society.

Regulations for Parish Medical Societies.

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1883.



MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY,  
HELD AT  
BOGEL'S HALL, SHREVEPORT, LA., APRIL 4, 5 and 6, 1883.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Society was called to order by the President, A. A. Lyon, M. D., of Shreveport, at 11 o'clock. Twenty-one members present: Dr. C. J. Bickham of New Orleans, announced that Dr. L. F. Salomon, the Recording Secretary, would not be present and moved that Dr. P. B. McCutcheon of New Orleans, be elected temporary Secretary. Carried.

Prayer was offered by W. C. Dunlap, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. T. G. Ford, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, then introduced Hon. Andrew Currie, Mayor of Shreveport, who in a few appropriate remarks welcomed the delegates on behalf of the citizens.

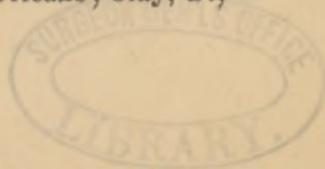
After which, Dr. T. G. Ford, introduced Dr. T. J. Allen, President of the Shreveport Medical Society, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Shreveport Medical Society.

Dr. C. J. Bickham moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with, they having been published in pamphlet form. Carried.

Dr. Chaillé moved a suspension of the rules, so that the Secretary could get the names of the members present, and that each member should hand in his name and parish to the Secretary. Carried.

The following members registered their names:

Allen, T. J., of Shreveport; Ashton, W. W., Shreveport; Bemiss, S. M., Bickham, C. J., New Orleans; Billiu, D. H. Booth, A., Shreveport; Chaillé, S. E., New Orleans; Clay, D.,



M., Shreveport; Davidson, J. P., New Orleans; Day, R. H., Baton Rouge; Dillard, H. T., Eagan, J. C., Ford, T. G., Shreveport; Fox, D. R., Plaquemines parish; Gray, R. A., Hilliard, W., Lyon, A. A., Shreveport; McCutcheon, P. B., New Orleans; Schuppert, M., New Orleans; Scott, J. J., Shreveport; Scruggs, S. O., Cloutierville, Natchitoches parish.

Twenty-one members (21).

Credentials from the following delegates were received  
L. H. Fisher, J. W. Allen, Shreveport Medical Society.

Dr. Fox, Plaquemine Medical Society.

J. P. Davidson, C. J. Bickham, M. Schuppert, P. B. McCutcheon, New Orleans Parish Medical Society.

T. G. Newton, Morehouse Parish Medical Society.

Reading of Communications.

The Secretary read a communication from Dr. A. B. Snell of Bayou Goula, Iberville parish, suggesting the formation of a Tri-State Medical Society of the States of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, similar to that now existing between the States of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

Tabled subject to call.

Also a communication from Dr. J. D. Hammonds, of Lind Grove, Morehouse parish, suggesting Monroe as the place for the next meeting. Tabled, subject to call.

From Dr. J. E. Duffel, of Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, suggesting the formation of Parish Boards of Health, etc.

From Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association, through President Jas. S. Thibodeaux, with reference to a proposed "Pharmacy law."

On motion of Dr. S. E. Chaillé, these were referred to the Committee on State Medicine and Legislation.

#### *Proposals for Membership.*

The following names were proposed :

Allen, J. W., Shreveport; Armstrong, R. L., Jr., Pleasant Hill, DeSoto parish; Baird, W. J., Collinsburg, Bossier parish; Benson, R. F., Mansfield, DeSoto parish; Buck, W. P., Evergreen, Avoyelles parish; Calhoun, T. L., Coty, H. C., Shreve-

port; Crain, P., Compte, Natchitoches parish; Dickson, W. L., Dickson's Cross Roads, Bossier parish; Dunn, J. A., Cotile, Rapides parish; Dunn, M. A., Montgomery, Grant parish; Easley, B. A., Cotile; Egan, W. L., Fisher, L. H., Shreveport; Formento, F., New Orleans; Gibbs, R. T., Mansfield; Griffin, J. F., Cloutierville, Natchitoches parish; Harrison, T. J., Montgomery; Milling, J. S., Dickson's Cross Roads; Mosely, W. X., Keachi, DeSoto parish; Newton, I. J., Jr., Bastrop, Morehouse parish; Owens, C. D., Homesville, Avoyelles parish; Sutherlin, W. K., Mansfield; Turner, W. M., Shreveport; Walker, S. F., Mansfield; Walters, G. W., Collinsburg; Wise, B., Greenwood, Caddo parish (27).

Upon motion of Dr. S. E. Chaillé, duly seconded, it was moved and carried that the rules be suspended, and that the above applicants be unanimously elected.

Upon the question being put, the above named gentlemen were elected to membership.

It was moved and carried that the members present comply with Sec. 1, Art. III., of the By-Laws before participating in the proceedings.

Dr. Thomas J. Allen moved that the following dispatch be sent to the Kentucky State Medical Society, now in session at Louisville, which was unanimously carried:

SHREVEPORT, LA., April 4, 1883.

*To the President of the Kentucky State Medical Society:*

The Louisiana State Medical Society, now in session in this city, sends fraternal greetings to its brethren of the Kentucky State Medical Society at Louisville, and trusts that they stand shoulder to shoulder with it in upholding the time honored code of ethics of the American Medical Association.

A. A. LYON,  
President La. State Med. Society.

The Secretary forwarded the dispatch.

Dr. R. A. Gray moved that the Rev. W. T. D. Dalzell, D. D., of the Episcopal church, be elected an honorary member. Unanimously carried.

Dr. Dalzell returned thanks for the honor conferred.

Dr. S. E. Chaillé moved that all members having reports or essays to be read be requested to hand them to Dr. W. Hilliard, also giving the time that each paper would require. Carried.

Dr. A. A. Lyon, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, requested Vice-President J. P. Davidson to take the chair, and read the report of the committee. Dr. S. O. Scruggs moved that the report be accepted. Dr. Chaillé offered as an amendment, that the report be received and be referred to a special committee of three. Dr. S. O. Scruggs accepted the amendment, and as amended the motion prevailed. Dr. Davidson appointed as the committee, Dr. S. E. Chaillé, chairman, Dr. T. J. Allen, Dr. R. H. Day.

A motion was carried, under a suspension of the rules, that the morning session commence daily at ten instead of eleven o'clock.

The Secretary read the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. S. S. Herrick, of New Orleans, who was absent. The report shows there are fifteen parish societies, ten of which are in active operation. Total number of physicians in the State, 1042; regular, 792; irregular, 190; doubtful, 60. The report was accepted.

Dr. C. J. Bickham made a statement for the Treasurer, Dr. Geo. K. Pratt, of New Orleans, stating that the society was in debt to him in the sum of fifteen dollars.

The resignation of Dr. L. F. Salomon, as secretary, was read and accepted. Dr. T. G. Ford stated that the committee of arrangements would be ready to report at the evening session.

On motion of Dr. Chaillé the society adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The society was called to order by the President, A. A. Lyon, M. D., at 7:45 P. M.

Dr. T. G. Ford, chairman of committee of arrangements, made his report, which was accepted.

After which Dr. A. A. Lyon addressed the society.

Dr. A. A. Lyon introduced Rev. W. T. D. Dalzell, D. D., who delivered the annual oration.

Vice President J. P. Davidson moved that the thanks of the society be tendered Rev. W. T. D. Dalzell, D. D., for his able and interesting address. Unanimously carried.

On motion the society adjourned to meet on Thursday at 10 A. M.

Adopted at evening session, April 5.

P. B. McCUTCHON, M. D.,  
*Temporary Recording Secretary.*

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1883.

The Society was called to order by the President, Dr. A. A. Lyon, at 10 A. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. C. F. Evans, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

The Secretary read an invitation from the Shreveport "Cotton Exchange," and "Harmony Club," tendering the "use and privileges" of their rooms to the Louisiana State Medical Society during its stay in the city.

Dr. Chaillé moved that they be accepted, and the thanks of the Society be returned for the same.—Carried.

The following telegram from the Kentucky State Medical Society, was read:

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 4th, 1883.

*To the President of the La. State Medical Society:*

The Kentucky State Medical Society cordially reciprocates the greeting of their brethren of the Louisiana State Medical Society, and emphatically endorses the sentiment of allegiance to the Code, and devotion to the honor and dignity of American Medicine.

L. S. McMURTRY, *Sec'y.*

Telegrams from Dr. J. W. Dupree, Secretary of the Baton Rouge Medical Association, extending an invitation on behalf of the Baton Rouge Medical Association to hold the next meeting of the Louisiana State Medical Society at Baton

Rouge, and J. S. Charotte, Mayor of Baton Rouge, extending the same invitation on behalf of its citizens, were read.

These telegrams were tabled subject to call.

The election of members being in order under a suspension of the rules, the following gentlemen were elected :

Allison, L., Kingston, DeSoto parish ; Armstrong, R. L., Sr., Pleasant Hill, DeSoto parish ; Clarke, A. F., Shreveport ; Courtney F., Grand Carré, DeSoto parish ; Moss, J. R., Robson, Caddo parish ; Powell, M. B., Natchitoches, Natchitoches parish ; Roberts, A. V., Mansfield ; Tillinghost, E. S., Mooreport, Caddo parish ; Wise, G. A., Benton, Bossier parish.

Dr. R. H. Day stated that on account of the haste in adjourning last evening, the thanks of the Society were not expressed to the President for his interesting address, and he now moved, that the thanks of this Society be expressed to President A. A. Lyon, for the same ; Dr. J. P. Davidson, Vice-President, seconded the motion, and requested that the Society express its thanks by a rising vote. Carried. Dr. Lyon thanked the Society for their expressed appreciation of his efforts.

Dr. Chaillé moved that a committee of five be appointed as "Nominating Committee," to facilitate the election of officers. Dr. Bemiss moved as an amendment, that this committee be composed of the members from each parish here represented. Upon the vote being taken, the motion as amended, prevailed.

Dr. C. D. Owens, of Avoyelles parish, moved that the members from each parish select a member to serve on the committee, and that a recess be taken to allow the parish delegates to make the selection. Carried.

When the Society was called to order, the following names were handed in and announced by the President as the committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, to be voted for by the Society.

Dr. S. M. Bemiss, Orleans parish ; Dr. D. R. Fox, Plaquemines parish ; Dr. R. H. Day, East Baton Rouge ; Dr. Thos. J. Allen, Caddo ; Dr. J. S. Milling, Bossier parish ; Dr. C. D. Owens, Avoyelles parish ; Dr. S. F. Walker, DeSoto parish ; Dr. M. A. Dunn, Grant parish ; Dr. I. J. Newton, Jr., More-

house parish ; Dr. J. F. Griffin, Natchitoches parish ; Dr. J. A. Dunn, Rapides parish.

Dr. Chaillé, Chairman of the special Committee to take into consideration the report of the Committee on Organization read the following :

*Report of Drs. Chaillé, T. J. Allen and R. H. Day, on the Annual Report of the Committee on Organization, Chairman, Dr. A. A. Lyon.*

Dr. Lyon's report contains four recommendations, viz: First. That some steps be taken to secure the prompt organization of affiliating parish societies, and as a means to this end, that copies of the Constitution of the State Society, together with the recommended Constitution for Parish Societies, be published in sufficient numbers for distribution.

*Resolved*, That this recommendation be adopted as far as the funds of the Society may permit, and as may be consistent with other publications, which may be required by the Society. Second—It is recommended that medical societies shall not adopt a list of fees, obligatory on members.

*Resolved*, That the Louisiana State Medical Society has neither adopted nor proposed to adopt any such course, and that action on this matter is left to each parish or local society.

Third—It is recommended that the annual fee of \$5 for permanent members should be reduced.

WHEREAS, any reputable physician in Louisiana can now become a member of a parish society, and thereafter paying only \$1 per annum to the State Society ; be it

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to adopt this recommendation.

Fourth—It is recommended that the society should elect the most efficient officers without regard to geographical or other considerations.

Respecting this recommendation this committee concurs therein, believing, however, that the Vice Presidents should be, as heretofore, chosen from Congressional districts and charged with the special duty of organizing parish societies in the parishes constituting said districts.

Dr. J. F. Griffin, of Natchitoches, moved that this report be received and adopted.

Dr. A. R. Booth moved as an amendment that each recommendation be voted upon seriatim. Carried.

On motion of Dr. Booth the first resolution was adopted. The other three resolutions were also adopted.

Dr. Griffin then renewed his motion to receive and adopt the report as a whole. Carried.

Dr. Chaillé, chairman of the committee on State Medicine and Legislation, read his report, which was received and adopted as a whole. Dr. Chaillé then read several resolutions which would facilitate the execution of the recommendations suggested.

Dr. C. D. Owens moved that the resolutions be received and adopted. Unanimously carried.

Dr. Chaillé also read a communication from Dr. J. E. Duffel, about the formation of local boards of health, etc.; and also one from James Thibodeaux, concerning a pharmacy law, etc.

Dr. J. C. Eagan moved that these communications be referred to the committee on State medicine and legislation, with power to act. Carried.

Dr. R. H. Day offered the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted :

WHEREAS, our Treasurer, Dr. Geo. K. Pratt, has failed to make his report to this body at its present session, as required by the regulations, leaving it in total ignorance of the amount of moneys received and expended by him, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer is hereby requested to make out his written report as early as possible, and transmit it to the Recording Secretary.

Dr. Bemiss read an "Abstract from the Report of the Yellow Fever Epidemic in La. in 1878."

On motion of Dr. D. R. Fox, Dr. Bemiss' paper was referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. W. W. Ashton read an essay on "Alcohol: Its Uses and Abuses."

On motion of Dr. J. C. Egan, the essay of Dr. Ashton was referred to the Publishing Committee.

On motion the Society adjourned to 7.30 P. M.

## EVENING SESSION.

The Society was called to order at 7.45.

The minutes of the first day's proceedings were read and adopted.

*Report of Committee on Nominations.*

Dr. Bemiss, the Chairman, reported as follows, stating that the Committee had unanimously adopted the report:

For President: Dr. J. P. Davidson, New Orleans.

For Vice Presidents:

1st Congressional District.	Dr. D. R. Fox,	Plaquemines parish.
2nd	“	“ Dr. J. C. Bickham, Orleans parish.
3rd	“	“ Dr. C. M. Smith, Franklin, St. Mary's parish.
4th	“	“ Dr. T. J. Allen, Caddo parish.
5th	“	“ Dr. I. J. Newton, Morehouse parish.
6th	“	“ Dr. R. H. Day, East Baton Rouge parish.

Recording Secretary: Dr. P. B. McCutchon, Orleans.

Corresponding Secretary: Dr. S. S. Herrick, Orleans.

Treasurer: Dr. F. W. Parham, Orleans.

The Committee recommend Baton Rouge as the place for the next meeting, and the 2nd Tuesday in May, 1884, as the time.

Dr. Challié moved that the report be divided, and a vote, first, be taken for the officers, and then for a place of meeting. Carried.

Dr. Challié then moved that the officers recommended by the committee be elected unanimously. Carried.

Dr. Scruggs moved, that Baton Rouge be selected as the place of meeting.

Dr. R. L. Armstrong, Sr., suggested New Orleans.

Upon the question being put Baton Rouge was selected as the place of meeting.

Some discussion ensued as to the time of meeting, and finally a motion by Dr. Chaillé fixing the 22nd day of May, 1884, or such a day as the President may determine for the best interests of the Society, prevailed.

An opportunity was here offered the President elect, Dr. J.

P. Davidson, of thanking the Society for the honor conferred, which the Doctor did in feeling remarks.

Dr. Chaillé took occasion to thank the Society, on behalf of the medical fraternity of New Orleans, for the honor conferred upon them by selecting one of their number as President.

Dr. S. O. Scruggs offered the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the Vice-Presidents of the Louisiana State Medical Society, shall appoint a committee of five physicians from each congressional district whose duty it shall be to urge upon the representative of each parish the great necessity there is for the passage of a law which will not only protect the interests of the physicians of the State, but the great interests of its citizens.

*Further*, That the Vice-Presidents shall report to the Chairman of the Committee on State Medicine and Legislation as early as practicable the results of their efforts in behalf of the objects of this resolution.

Dr. R. A. Gray, B. M. Clay, C. J. Bickham, S. O. Scruggs and S. E. Chaillé (who offered amendments accepted by Dr. Scruggs) took part in the discussion.

The above resolutions were finally adopted.

Dr. Day read an essay on the "Surgical Treatment of Wounds."

Discussion by Drs. Clay and Day.

On motion of Dr. W. W. Ashton, Dr. Day's essay was referred to the publishing committee.

Dr. Bickham read a paper by Dr. S. S. Herrick, on "Some Debatable Points of Small-Pox."

On motion of Dr. Bemiss the discussion on the above paper was postponed until Friday morning. Dr. Clay stated that there were several papers to be read by physicians from abroad and he would yield his hour as fixed in Friday's programme to Dr. M. Schuppert, if there was no objection. There being no objection, the President so ordered. Dr. Billiu read an essay on "Perimetric Inflammation in the Non-Puerperal Woman." On motion of Dr. Scruggs, Dr. Billiu's paper was referred to the publishing committee. Dr. Scruggs made a verbal report of a case of diabetes.

Several members took part in the discussion.

The Morehouse Parish Medical Society, through its delegate, Dr. I. J. Newton, Jr., presented its application for admission to this Society as an affiliating society.

It was moved and seconded that the application be granted. Carried.

On motion of Dr. T. G. Ford the society adjourned to meet on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Adopted at morning session, April 6th, 1883.

P. B. McCUTCHON, M. D.,  
*Recording Secretary.*

### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, April 6, 1882.

The Society was called to order at 10:30 A. M., Dr. A. A. Lyon, presiding.

Prayer by Rev. J. A. Hackett, of Baptist Church.

Minutes were read and approved.

Communications were read from Dr. J. H. Ferguson, representing Tilden & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists, N. Y., and from Aug. J. Bogel, representing the Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis.

Both firms had displays in the hall where the Society met.

Dr. J. P. Davidson, the newly elected President, announced the following standing committees:

1. Committees of Arrangements—Drs. J. W. Dupree, R. H. Day, T. J. Buffington.
2. Committee on Organization—J. P. Davidson, Chairman, D. R. Fox, C. J. Bickham, C. M. Smith, R. H. Day, T. J. Allen, I. J. Newton, Jr.
3. Committee on Necrology—The Vice-Presidents.
4. Committee on State Medicine and Legislation—S. E. Chaillé, Chairman, J. P. Davidson, J. B. Wilkinson, P. B. McCutchon, J. W. Dupree, S. S. Herrick, R. A. Gray, F. W. Parham.
5. Committee on Reports and Essays—L. F. Salomon, Chairman, T. G. Ford, S. M. Bemiss, R. T. Gibbs, J. D. Hammonds.

6. Committee on Publication—W. H. Watkins, Chairman, S. S. Herrick, P. B. McCutcheon, F. W. Parham, M. R. Richard.

7. Judiciary Committee—A. A. Lyon, Chairman, J. B. Wilkerson, T. G. Richardson, A. B. Snell, S. O. Scruggs, O. P. Langworthy.

Dr. Griffin offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That this Society, recognizing the importance to the family of each member in the event of his death, of a provision being made for them in cases of need, recommend that a Mutual Aid Association be formed upon the assessment plan, under the supervision of the Louisiana State Medical Society. For the purpose of carrying out the plan, the Chair be authorized to appoint a committee of five members to draft and recommend a plan and Constitution to be presented at this meeting.

Dr. Bemiss objected to the resolution thinking it was out of the line of business. Dr. Day agreed with Dr. Bemiss. After some further discussion, participated in by Drs. Booth and Griffin, the resolution, on motion of Dr. Bemiss, was tabled.

Dr. Bemiss offered the following preamble and resolution which was seconded by Dr. J. C. Egan and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the facilities of transportation now existing and in process of construction will shortly cause the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, to become the receptacle for the indigent sick of a large portion of the State, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this Society express its approval of the efforts to enlarge the accommodation for the sick in that hospital and pledge its encouragement and aid in the furtherance of that purpose.

Under a suspension of rules, the following were elected members by acclamation : Dr. A. H. Herring, Redland, Bossier parish ; Dr. Jas. D. Wilie, Caddo parish, postoffice, Centennial, Texas.

Dr. Chaillé spoke of the great success of the Alabama State Medical Society and the cause of its success. He thought if the Louisiana Society would adopt the same plan, it would meet with the same success. The great difficulty he said was

the lack of funds to publish and distribute papers of general importance to the fraternity and people.

Dr. Chaillé then moved that each member of the Society obligate himself to pay ten dollars (\$10) per annum, and at the same time obligate himself to attend its sessions at least once in three years. Seconded by Dr. A. R. Booth. Dr. T. G. Allen favored the motion, but suggested as an amendment, that the subject be divided. When put to a vote, viz: (1) Those who obligate themselves to pay ten dollars (\$10) per annum and attend the meetings of the Society once in three years—Ashton W. W., Baird W. J., Bemiss S. M., Benson R. F., Bickham C. J., Booth A. R., Buck W. P., Chaillé S. E., Clay D. M., Crain P., Davidson J. P., Dickson W. L., Dunn J. A., Dunn M. A., Egan W. L., Fox D. R., Harrison T. J., Hillard W., Mosely W. X., Newton I. J., Jr., Schuppert M., Walters G. W.—22.

For obligating to pay ten dollars (\$10) annually for perpetuating this Society: Allen T. J., Alison L., Billin D. H., Clarke A. F., Dillard H. F., Egan J. C., Lyon A. A., Moss J. R., Scott J. J., Turner W. M., Wise G. A., Wylie J. D.—12.

Dr. Bemiss offered the following resolutions, which were adopted and referred, as stated therein—

*Resolved*, That the pledge given by thirty-four members at the present session, shall mature at the present session.

*Resolved*, That at the next session (1884), some changes should be made in the Constitution of this Society, conferring special powers or privileges upon such members as may fully redeem their pledges annually and perpetually.

*Resolved further*, That these resolutions be referred to the Standing Committee on Organization for consideration and action.

Dr. M. Schuppert read a paper entitled "Anti-Vaccination," which was referred to the "Publishing Committee," but the Doctor objected, stating that if the Society wished it published they could order it by vote—He refused to have it referred to the "Publishing Committee," which consisted of five members.

Dr. Bemiss discussed the paper, stating that he was a firm believer in vaccination and re-vaccination.

At the conclusion of Dr. Bemiss' remarks, he introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted.

*Resolved*, That this Society emphatically affirms its strong confidence in the efficiency of vaccinations and re-vaccinations as the surest and only practical means of preventing the spread of small-pox.

WHEREAS, This Society is informed that it is the practice of one or more practitioners in this State to inoculate human subjects with lymph or pus taken from small-pox patients, previously mixing it with milk or cream, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the practice of inoculating small-pox by mixing any product whatever from the body of a small-pox patient with milk, cream, butter or any fluid obtained from the cow, is productive of no modification, beyond that of direct inoculation from one person to another.

It does not deprive the person thus inoculated of that power to communicate the disease through the atmosphere which natural small-pox possesses and is therefore dangerous to the public health.

Dr. W. J. Baird introduced the following resolutions which were adopted and referred to the Committee on State Medicine and Legislation.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Society that all persons, whether male or female, practicing obstetrics or midwifery, should be required by law to have the same kind of preparation and the same evidence of such preparation as is now required of physicians practicing the other branches of the medical profession.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on State Medicine should consider the propriety of preparing for presentation to the next session of the Legislature of Louisiana a proper bill having for its object the carrying out of the purpose of the foregoing resolution, and to urge the passage of such a bill through the Legislature.

On motion of Dr. W. W. Ashton the Society adjourned till 6:30 P. M.

## EVENING SESSION.

Society called to order at 7 P. M., by Dr. A. A. Lyon, president.

Dr. D. R. Fox read a paper on Health Ordinances, etc.

On motion of Dr. Bickham, Dr. Fox's paper was referred to the committee on State Medicine and Legislation.

Dr. S. O. Scruggs introduced the following preamble and resolutions in regard to the death of Dr. Warren Stone, Jr., prefacing them with a few eulogistic remarks.

WHEREAS, Death, that busy archer with unseen quiver and arrow has invaded the dominion of medicine and has sent to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns, Dr. Warren Stone, Jr., the rising surgeon, the eminent physician, the true gentleman, the high-toned man of honor, the once breathing impersonation of charity, thus exhibiting to the world that the unstained mantle of a noble sire had fallen upon a noble son; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Warren Stone, Jr., the medical profession has lost one of its brightest and noblest ornaments, and society an exalted citizen.

*Resolved*, That we, his confrères, mourn the loss of one whose life was so full of promise, and who, although comparatively young in years, already had thrown over the literature of his chosen profession the electric light of his genius; and when the historian, with appointed pen, shall come to write the history of medicine in Louisiana, whilst twining the laurel and the cypress, will sigh around the melancholy page and leave a garland of immortal homage lingering about the record of his death.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the widow of our deceased brother and that they be spread upon the records of this Society. Adopted.

Dr. D. M. Clay read a paper, "Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri—Causes, Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment."

On motion of Dr. C. J. Bickham, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. Clay for his interesting paper, and it was referred to the Publishing Committee.

The Secretary read a paper on "Contagion: its Nature and

Seat," by Dr. Chas. Hardy (who was absent), of St. Laundry parish.

On motion of Dr. Ashton, it was referred to the Publishing Committee.

A communication from Dr. J. S. Meng, of Concordia, was also read by the Secretary.

Dr. Ashton called attention to Dr. A. B. Snell's communication, which was called up, and on motion of J. C. Egan was referred to the Committee on Organization.

On motion of Dr. J. C. Egan, the paper of Dr. S. S. Herrick, the discussion of which had been postponed, was referred to the Publishing Committee, with a request that it be published, provided the author consented.

Dr. Ashton offered the following which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be and are hereby extended to the press of Shreveport, the *Shreveport Daily Standard* and the *Shreveport Daily Times*, for zealous interest manifested in the accounts of our daily proceedings and to the reporters of both journals for active and impartial interest and energy displayed in giving reports of said proceedings to the public through the medium of these valuable journals.

Dr. Bickham offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That this Society extend to the Shreveport Medical Society, and the citizens of Shreveport, its high appreciation and its heartfelt thanks for the successful efforts made by them to render the Fifth Annual Session of this Society eminently satisfactory ; and for thus infusing new life into the efforts to organize the medical profession, and to secure the co-operation of all the reputable physicians of Louisiana, in wise measures for the good of the public and of the profession.

*Resolved*, That this Society notes with pleasure in this hall, in which our sessions have been held, the elaborate display of chemicals from the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, presented under the direction of Mr. A. J. Bogel, druggist and pharmacist, of Shreveport ; also, of instruments from Aloe Herstein & Co. of St. Louis, presented by T. H. Morris & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, also of Shreveport, and of many elegant

pharmaceutical preparations from Tilden & Co., of New York, by J. H. Ferguson, M. D.

Our thanks are also due and extended to Mr. A. J. Bogel, for various courtesies at his hands.

The election of the annual Orator having been omitted in the proper place, it was now taken up.

On motion of Dr. D. R. Fox, Prof. J. W. Nicholson, President of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, was unanimously elected Orator for the next annual meeting of the Society.

On motion of Dr. W. W. Ashton, the President was authorized to appoint delegates to the American Medical Association.

By a vote of the Society, the privilege of thanking the Society for various courtesies, was granted Dr. J. H. Ferguson (who was not a member), representing Tilden & Co., New York.

On motion of Dr. A. R. Booth, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. A. A. Lyon, President, and to Dr. P. B. McCutcheon, Secretary, for the satisfactory and impartial manner in which they had fulfilled their duties.

On motion of Dr. J. F. Griffin, the Convention, at 9 o'clock, adjourned till the next regular meeting, to be held at Baton Rouge, in May, 1884.

P. B. McCUTCHON, M. D.,  
*Recording Secretary.*



# ANNUAL REPORT OF 1883

TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY,

OF ITS

STANDING COMMITTEE ON <sup>State</sup> MEDICINE.

BY THE

Chairman: STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D.

Members: DRs. J. P. DAVIDSON, S. S. HERRICK, C. J. BICKHAM, P. B. McCUTCHON, F. W. PARHAM, J. W. DUPREE, G. A. B. HAYES, and THOS. J. ALLEN. *with regard*

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Organized in 1878, this society held three other regular annual sessions in 1879, 1880 and 1881. The widespread and disastrous overflow having prevented the meeting in 1882, the present assemblage in 1883 becomes our fifth session and is notable by the fact that it is the first meeting ever held outside of New Orleans by the physicians of the whole State.

The annual publications of its four previous sessions amply prove that the chief object of this society has been to bind together the reputable physicians of Louisiana, first into parish societies, and then these into this State society, in order that the just influence of an enlightened profession may be concentrated upon well considered and practical ends instead of being frittered away, as is still largely done, in idle complaints and ill-digested views, in discordant and impracticable ends. This society has constantly declared, that the most important purpose of its organization was to promote State Medicine, that is, the numerous and important interests which involve the welfare of the public as well as of the medical profession: And in as much as partial laws for the benefit exclusively of doctors, or class-legislation, do not appertain to State medicine, such laws have not been and should not be advocated by this Society.

In as much as two years have now elapsed since our last effort to influence legislation, and in as much as some members have forgotten and many physicians have never known what has been attempted,—it seems desirable to preface, what it is hoped to accomplish with the General Assembly in 1884, by a brief review of what this society has attempted and of what it has done or helped to do. Such a review will show that, although less has been done than has been attempted, yet, fully as much has been accomplished as could be expected by those who realize how gradually are developed all lasting reforms and human progress. Such a review will also serve to enforce the needed lesson that, since the results already attained have been effected by a weak organization in this society of less than one-tenth of the reputable physicians of Louisiana, all of these, if united in one strong organization, could accomplish far more satisfactory results. The varying efficiency of bodies of men to organize and thus to co-operate for the common good, is a test of the degree of their enlightenment; and those physicians of Louisiana who neglect to organize and to co-operate, and who still complain of the ignorance, indifference and lack of public spirit of the people and of their representatives, deserve the pertinent inquiry: “Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother’s eyes, but perceivest not the bean that is thine own eye?”

The most important interests of State Medicine were detailed by this society in the first year of its existence. Aided by able lawyers, it adopted in 1879 its platform for reforms. This should be reiterated until familiar to every physician. Initiated by us, the realization of this platform should be persistently prosecuted, even though it should require, as is possible, generations to carry it into satisfactory execution. Adopted in order to introduce it into our present constitution, this platform is as follows:

“The Legislature shall provide for the interests of State Medicine in all its departments, for public hygiene or preventive medicine, for medical education, for institutions for the sick and infirm, and for medical jurisprudence: for the establishment and maintenance of a State Board of Health

and Vital Statistics for the whole State, with parish or municipal boards subordinate thereto: for the protection of the people from all contagious and infectious disease, and from all preventable causes of disease and death: for the protection of the people from unqualified practitioners of medicine, surgery, midwifery, pharmacy and dentistry: for the maintenance of the University of Louisiana, and its three departments of literature, medicine and law: for the care, education and maintenance of the destitute, sick and afflicted, of the blind, of mutes, of idiots and feeble minded children, of the insane and inebriates, in hospitals or asylums, constructed with proper regard to health as well as comfort and the interests of morality, such institutions being rendered as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation: for the protection of confidential communications made by patients to physicians: for preventing the advertisement and sale of all fœticial drugs or instruments, and of all drugs detrimental to the interests of health and morality: for the adequate compensation of scientific experts in all cases: for the separate trial of criminals alleged to be insane on each issue—first, that of insanity—and that adequate time and opportunity shall be given to medical experts to test the question of insanity: no persons shall be allowed to testify as expert witnesses to matters of scientific opinion, except those recognized as competent experts in such matters by their own profession, as organized under the laws of this State: only qualified practitioners shall be expert witnesses in the courts to medical facts; the legal duties of coroners shall be assigned exclusively to experts in law, and their medical duties exclusively to experts in medicine.

#### ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE.

If any article of the Constitution of 1879 provides that privileges, to have effect against third persons, must be recorded, the following proviso should be made:

*Provided*, That the fees due physicians and surgeons, the wages of nurses, and the bills of druggists and apothecaries, for professional services rendered, and medicines furnished

during the last illness, shall enjoy the privilege conferred by law even as to third persons, without recordation."

In addition to the first introductory generalization in this platform, there are thirteen sentences devoted to specifications. In regard to these, the laws of Louisiana were either silent, or defective, or insufficient. What gains have been made since our platform was adopted?

By our efforts, the Convention was induced to include, in our present Constitution of 1879, substantially our introductory generalization, also three of our thirteen specifications; and, in addition, our last or thirteenth specification was disposed of so satisfactorily, that it was removed from our platform. A detailed report of the important gains secured in our Constitution was published in the proceedings of our third session (1880), and special reference will hereafter be made to the three specifications introduced into said Constitution, and particularly to those two of these which still remain unregarded by our legislators. It should not be forgotten, that our General Assembly has full power to enact the laws, which all the specifications in our platform would necessitate, even, as to those specifications, the execution of which is not commanded by the Constitution. Hence, while much was gained, nothing was lost, and our efforts for progress should be persisted in before every General Assembly which may hereafter meet. By incessant reiteration of our just demands for the common welfare, the public, their representatives and our own profession, will eventually be educated to appreciate these demands, and, year by year, progress will be made.

While this Society has good cause to congratulate itself upon what it accomplished with the convention of 1879, it has no cause for gratification in what was done for State Medicine by the General Assembly of 1880. Effort was made to induce this assembly to enact, not only such laws as were required by the new constitution, but also such laws as were required by those specifications in our platform which were omitted from said constitution. But, the assembly of 1880 was so overwhelmed with the work forced upon it by the constitution of 1879 that apparently no time could be found for, nor was any

encouragement given to those laboring in behalf of the still inappreciated interests of State Medicine. However, three laws were enacted which deserve recording, viz.:

“Act No. 20. To prevent the adulteration of articles used as food; to prevent the sale of unwholesome and tainted provisions, the slaughtering of cattle, etc., for food when in an unhealthy condition, and to prevent the landing of diseased animals within certain described limits. Approved March 3, 1880.”

“Act No. 32: To regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Louisiana. Approved March 10, 1880.”

“Act No. 129: To give physicians, legally authorized to practice their profession, a lien and privilege [limited to \$15], for medical services rendered to any person on the crop of said person, etc. Approved April 10th, 1880.”

Excepting these three acts, nothing of interest to State Medicine was accomplished by the General Assembly of 1880. It should not be forgotten, however, that the Third Annual Session of this society was not held until near the time of adjournment of the General Assembly of 1880, therefore that this society had no opportunity to exercise any other influence than that inaugurated at its second session (1879) which was in truth its first working session.

In order to influence the meeting of the General Assembly in 1882, your Committee on State Medicine presented, at your fourth session (1881) its Annual Report, which was unanimously adopted as a petition to the General Assembly. This report or petition covers twenty-six pages of your published proceeding for 1881. It advocates the adoption of laws on fourteen subjects and, in most instances, specifies in detail the laws advocated. Laws were enacted on four of these fourteen subjects, and there were four additional laws enacted on subjects of interest to State Medicine, but not advocated specially by this Society. These eight laws deserve record, and the four, which were not specially advocated and which benefit only two special localities and not the State at large, will be first recorded.

“Act No. 40: To amend and re-enact Section 1, Art. 14 of

1877, entitled "An Act to provide for the disposition of offal, garbage, night soil and dead animals within the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans and St. Bernard, and to provide for the disposition of offal droppings of slaughter-houses and dead animals in said parishes. Approved June 26th, 1882."—pp. 52-3, Acts of 1882.

"Art. No. 85: Enlarging the powers and duties of the Board of Health in the city of New Orleans, requiring the inspection of all buildings and premises *within the city limits*, and enforcing cleanliness and an adequate water-supply on all premises. Approved July 5th, 1882."—pp. 106-9, Acts of 1882.

"Act No. 115: To provide for the punishment of person or persons removing, tearing down or destroying small-pox or yellow fever flags, in premises where such cases may be. Approved July 6th, 1882."—p. 165, Acts of 1882. This law applies, apparently, solely to the parish of Orleans.

"Act No. 121: To establish a Charity Hospital in the city of Alexandria. Approved July 6th, 1882."—pp. 168-170, Acts of 1882.

The remaining four of the eight laws, enacted in 1882, in the interest of State Medicine and specially advocated by this Society, were as follows: Act No. 31 (approved June 26th, —pp. 44-6, Acts of 1882), regulates the practice of medicine and surgery in Louisiana, after December 31st, 1882; Act No. 69 (approved July 1st,—pp. 89-90), regulates quarantine charges at the Mississippi River Station; Act No. 82 (approved July 5th,—pp. 103-5), defines and punishes the adulteration of drugs, food and drink within this State; and Act No. 92 (approved July 5th,—pp. 114-5), provides for the organization of local boards of health in the State of Louisiana. This last Act is verbatim the one advocated by this Society, as the best practicable law under present circumstances for inaugurating a system of local boards.

The Act for regulating quarantine charges is not as recommended by this Society. Our recommendation was that, in as much as the existing tax on tonnage had been declared unconstitutional, vessels should be taxed proportionately to

the number of persons on board ; but Act No. 69 regulates the tax by the classification of vessels, into steamships, ships, brigs, schooners, etc. Judge Monroe, of Orleans parish, has decided (see *Times-Democrat*, January 8th, 1883), that this Act is also unconstitutional, and this decision, together with several others in the United States, to similar effect, render it probable that the Act, recommended by this Society, would, if adopted, have met with the same fate. In fact, it seems that courts are not likely to sustain laws imposing any quarantine fees on a vessel, unless the fees be for services exclusively to benefit the vessel, and not for services which benefit the public rather than the vessel. If these decisions and this conclusion prove to be correct, then the Legislature will be forced, in order to maintain our quarantine stations, to make an appropriation therefor out of the taxes paid by that public which demands these quarantine stations to protect them from communicable diseases.

Of the fourteen subjects embraced in our petition to the General Assembly of 1882, it was understood that the influence of this Society would be exerted specially and chiefly in favor of a law regulating the practice of medicine, not only because of the importance of this subject, but also because the Constitution commands the General Assembly to enact such a law ; this command being one of the three specifications introduced from our platform into the Constitution. The result of this effort of our Society was the enactment in 1882 of "Act No. 31,—relative to the practice of medicine and surgery," which Act is, with a few trivial exceptions, verbatim as recommended by this Society. Those who may be disposed to criticize this Act, are referred for our justification to our published Annual Reports of 1880 and 1881, and are again reminded that, usually, there is a very wide difference between the desirable and the attainable, and that lasting reforms have very modest beginnings.

Having now completed the proposed review of what this Society has attempted and accomplished, since 1878, in behalf of State Medicine, it is claimed that the results have been fully as great as could have been reasonably expected and are sufficiently satisfactory to encourage new efforts,

Consideration must now be given the chief object of this report, which is expressed in the important question:—What shall be done at this and what at our succeeding sessions to influence our next General Assembly, which will not meet until May 14th, 1884, and, therefore, after even our next session? Your Committee on State Medicine advises you as follows:

A petition to our next General Assembly should be adopted now: this petition should be published in sufficient number to distribute one copy to every member of the General Assembly and to the most influential physicians in every parish of this State, whether they be members of this Society or not; every physician should be urged earnestly to use his influence with his own legislative candidate or representative, in order to secure his support, in the General Assembly, in favor of the measures advocated in our petition: this petition should be published promptly and long prior to our next election, in order that candidates may be duly informed of our demands,—demands which they can be induced to heed better before than after their election, which is not to take place until Tuesday, April 17th, 1884: our petition should renew those demands, which, though unanimously approved by us, have not yet been acted upon by the General Assembly: and, in as much as we are not likely to secure favorable action upon all of our demands, either at the next or at any other single session of our Legislature, we should choose therefrom those deemed of greatest immediate consequence, and use our chief influence in favor of these preferred measures. The petition should present our various demands in their order of preference, founding this on their practicability as well as on their importance.

None of these demands are deemed of greater consequence, than the renewal of our unanimous advocacy in 1881 for a *bonâ fidé* State Board of Health, in place of our present so-called "Board of Health of the State of Louisiana," whose power and membership have been thus far limited almost exclusively to one single parish out of the total fifty-nine parishes of this extensive State. In this connection, all should be

reminded, and especially physicians who reside elsewhere than in the single parish referred to (Orleans), that our present law gives to the Governor the nomination of four out of the nine members of the present Board of Health; that this law does not require that these four appointments shall be made from citizens of Orleans or other special parish; that, nevertheless, our present Governor, though not a citizen of said parish, has followed the precedent established by his predecessors, and made his appointments solely from citizens of New Orleans; and, finally, that no complaint has ever been made by citizens or physicians of the country parishes, respecting this limitation of the Governor's patronage to a single parish. It is idle to expect a veritable State Board unless the country parishes can realize its utility and will insist upon their unquestionable right to adequate representation upon such a Board. Hence, whether Louisiana is to have a veritable State Board or not depends chiefly on the physicians and citizens of other parishes than Orleans.

There will now be submitted for your consideration and action the following petition to the General Assembly of Louisiana.

[The action of the Louisiana State Medical Society on this petition renders it more convenient for the publishers to interpolate at this place, as a preface to this petition, the following circular letter authorized by said Society.]

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CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE LEGISLATORS, REPUTABLE PHYSICIANS AND OTHER ENLIGHTENED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA, INTERESTED IN THE PROGRESS OF STATE MEDICINE.

The succeeding petition of the Louisiana State Medical Society was *unanimously* approved, not only by said Society at its Fifth Annual Session at Shreveport, April 5th, 1883, but also on March 30th, by the Orleans Parish Medical Society, and, on April 21st, 1883, by the N. O. Medical and Surgical Association.

The object, of forwarding copies of this petition to those who may receive it, is to give timely information of what it is

desired shall be accomplished by the General Assembly, which holds its next session at Baton Rouge, on May 14th, and the members of which are to be elected on the preceding April 17th, 1884. Confidence is felt that, if no other citizens of this State than its reputable physicians should unite in bringing their influence to bear on those personal friends who are yet to be elected members of the next General Assembly, satisfactory, if not complete, success would be secured. The progressive prosperity of Louisiana depends on the capacity of its intelligent citizens to co-operate for the common welfare. It would be specially discreditable to the medical profession, which claims superior enlightenment, if the reputable physicians of this State should prove their incapacity to co-operate in behalf of measures which are calculated to benefit every citizen of Louisiana, as well as every physician.

Every physician and every citizen, who may receive this petition and approve it, is earnestly urged to manifest his approval by his works, which will be appreciated, and not by his words which will be little valued. In order that what each one may effect may be best utilized, every recipient of this petition is requested, by the Louisiana State Medical Society, to report to the undersigned, as promptly as practicable after the election of April 17th, 1884, the names and addresses of those members elected to the next General Assembly who will, as also of those members who will not, favor by voice and vote the measures advocated in the petition.

STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, M. D.,

Chairman of the Committees on State Medicine of the  
Louisiana State Medical Society and of the  
Orleans Parish Medical Society.

P. O. Box 1689, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May, 1883.

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PETITION OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY TO THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Reputable physicians of Louisiana, convened at the Fifth  
Annual Session of the State Medical Society, held at Shreve-

port, April 4th to 7th, 1883, respectfully submit to the members of the General Assembly, the succeeding considerations and petition in behalf of the public welfare, as involved in the important but neglected interests of State Medicine. The General Assembly's attention to this petition is specially well deserved for the two obvious reasons that, in the first place, the medical profession is most interested in and better informed on this subject than is any other class of citizens; and, in the second place, while each member of the General Assembly is required to "solemnly swear" that he will support the Constitution, its Article No. 178, contains a clause, neither permissive or advisory, but mandatory, and as follows: "The General Assembly SHALL provide for the interests of State Medicine in all its departments."

The present petition embraces nine subjects, which unquestionably appertain to one of the four recognized departments of State Medicine, viz: Public Hygiene, Medical Education, Medical Jurisprudence and Public Institutions for the sick and infirm,—and these nine subjects are as follows:

#### I. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Article No. 178 of the Constitution specially commands that "The General Assembly *shall* provide" "for the establishment and maintenance of a State Board of Health." Although there is a "Board of Health of the State of Louisiana," in name, still, in fact, the General Assembly has never yet established, much less maintained, a veritable State Board of Health. The following facts render this obvious: March 15th, 1855, the law organizing the present board was enacted; its purpose was specially to establish a quarantine for New Orleans; this board was composed of nine members—six to be appointed by the Governor and to be confirmed by the Senate, and three to be elected by the New Orleans City Council; and, although the jurisdiction of this board was *limited* to New Orleans itself and to the three quarantine stations which command its maritime approaches, yet said board was entitled "The Board of Health of the State of

Louisiana." From 1855 to 1883, fifteen additional laws have been enacted in reference to this board;\* however, all of these laws, with two exceptions, specially to be referred to, have merely increased the power and efficiency of the board as a quarantine and municipal board of health for New Orleans *alone*, without extending its jurisdiction. Successive governors and senators, from 1855 to the present day, have shown their appreciation of the fact that this board was a municipal and not a State Board, by invariably appointing and confirming solely citizens of New Orleans as its members, thus uniting with the City Council to form a board exclusively of such citizens. The General Assembly likewise showed its appreciation of the same fact by Act No. 80 of 1877, which decreased the slight resemblance to a State Board, then presented by the present board, in as much as it reduced the appointees of the Governor from six to four members, and increased the appointees of the City Council from three to five, thus giving the city appointees a majority on a board which our governors have continued to form exclusively of citizens of New Orleans. It is a legislative fiction to denominate a board, thus restricted in membership and power to a limited section of this State, the "Board of Health of the State of Louisiana," and it is a legislative abuse to confer on a board, thus constituted, authority over the extensive and numerous population and the diversified interests of this great State.

However, in spite of the Constitution, the last General Assembly protracted this fiction and perpetrated this abuse, by enacting two laws which gave to the present board, for the first time since its origin, authority which should be exercised solely by a veritable State Board. For, Act No. 31 of 1882, regulating the practice of medicine throughout the State, makes this board the executor of this law; and Act No. 92 of 1882, providing "for the organization of local boards of health in the State of Louisiana," requires these to be "auxil-

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\* The total sixteen laws referred to are Acts Nos. 336 of 1855; 4, 215, 269 of 1858; 14 (Extra Session) of 1870; 68 of 1876; 14, 37, 80, 84 of 1877; 40, 85 of 1880; 31, 69, 82, 92 of 1882.

itary to and to act in harmony with the State Board of Health" and to make thereto their annual reports. These two Acts, thus extending the authority of this *municipal* board throughout the State, render it all the more imperative that the General Assembly shall obey the Constitutional mandate to establish and maintain a veritable "State Board of Health." And, in as much as Act No. 92 of 1882 empowers New Orleans, as every other locality, to organize its own local board, there remains still less excuse for designating its municipal board as the State Board, and for substituting the former, which is not required by the Constitution, with the latter which is so required.

The facts and views now stated justify the following

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

A veritable State Board of Health should be at once established. To this board should be transferred all the power and authority outside of the parish of Orleans, which existing laws confer on the present so-called "Board of Health of the State of Louisiana;" and, to a New Orleans Board of Health, organized exclusively by the city authorities, should be transferred all the power and authority which existing laws permit the present Board of Health to exercise within the limits of the parish of Orleans. The members of a State Board should represent every section of the State, either by congressional districts or by other sub-divisions, which should not be less than seven, and to no single locality should be given a more numerous representation than its relative population and taxation entitle it to. A large minority certainly and probably a majority of the members should be reputable physicians, and there should be a civil engineer, a lawyer, and a representative of commercial interests, as members of this board. All members should be selected for, among other considerations, their knowledge of and interest in sanitary matters; and their term of office should not be less than four years. While the governor or other State authorities should have the appointment of all members, it is believed that the medical profession, as represented by the Louisiana State

Medical Society, should have the nomination or a potent influence in the selection of the medical members of the State Board, as is the case in Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and probably some other States. The State Board should be authorized to select a small executive committee, whose members could, because of proximity of residences, readily assemble at any time; and this executive committee should be given, especially in emergencies, all the power and authority of the full board, until such time as a quorum thereof should hold a meeting.

Such a State Board should be established, and would require for its maintenance an annual appropriation, adequate for an efficient quarantine, for all other duties imposed by law, and for the salaries of the President and Secretary of the Board, as also for the travelling expenses unavoidably incurred by the members. An appropriation, inadequate for these purposes, would result necessarily, in a State Board, representing solely another legislative fiction. If established and maintained, as indicated, then, and then only, will be fulfilled the solemn oath of members of the General Assembly to support that Constitution which declares that this Assembly "*shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a State Board of Health.*" In addition, Louisiana will then have a State Board which would command the respect and confidence of its neighbors, a board which would develop a stronger and more wide-spread interest in sanitation throughout the State, and a board which would eventually greatly promote the vital cause of public health and, therefore, of public wealth.

In any case, whether the General Assembly coincides or not with the views above advocated, it is respectfully insisted that there are two provisions of our present laws which should be amended.

#### TWO AMENDMENTS.

##### *First—Appointment of Members of the Board of Health.*

The first sentence, Section 1, Act No. 80, p. 116, of the Acts of 1877, reads: "The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, shall hereafter consist of nine members, four of whom

shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five of whom shall be *elected* by the Council of the City of New Orleans." It is earnestly urged that this sentence shall be so amended that the last fourteen words shall be made to read, "*five of whom shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the City of New Orleans.*" The same principle is involved in the selection of both State and city members, and the method adopted in the former should be also applied to the latter. It has long been proverbial that "corporations have no souls," all contrivances by which official responsibility is divided and diminished are most objectionable, and while the *election* of city members *by the Council* is wrong in theory, experience proves it to be mischievous in practice.

*Second—The Resident Physician of the Mississippi River Quarantine Station and his Salary.*

*Misplaced* responsibility, as well as divided responsibility, is most objectionable. A striking instance of misplaced responsibility occurs in the first sentence, sections 3042 and 3039, pp. 592-3 Rev. Stats., 1870, wherein the law directs that the resident physician of the Mississippi River Quarantine Station shall be *appointed by the Governor*; that his salary shall be \$5000 per annum, and that he shall be authorized to employ an assistant at \$2000 per annum. It is urged that public opinion, and also the fundamental principle on which depends the existence of a board of health, unite in fixing on the Board of Health, rather than on the Governor, the responsibility for the administration of the Mississippi River Quarantine Station; and therefore that the law should be so amended, that the Board of Health should have the same power to appoint, fix the salary of, and control the officers and employes at this station, that said Board has, in respect to all other sanitary officers and employes, whether these be located in New Orleans or at all the Quarantine stations other than the one at the Mississippi River. (See Sec. 3041, p. 593, Rev. Stat., 1870.) It is deemed important that,—if the present laws should be so amended as to confer on the Board of Health the

power to appoint the Resident Physician of the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, and also his assistant—the amended law should not fail to confer on the Board, at the same time, the power to fix their salaries; for, if this were neglected, there is reason to fear that the appointment even of the members of the Board would be politically so managed as to be dependent on and subordinate to their pledges in behalf of some favored candidate for the office of Resident Physician of the Mississippi River Quarantine Station,—an office which now has a salary of \$5000, now confers another salary of \$2000, and now distributes other patronage; so that this one office rivals, in respect to patronage, that Board to which it should be entirely subordinate.

## II. CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Art. 178 of the Constitution also specially commands that, “the General Assembly *shall* provide”—“for protecting confidential communications made to medical men by their patients while under professional treatment, and for the purpose of such treatment.”

Several States have laws which secure this protection. Among these States are New York and Iowa, and their laws are as follows, the law of Iowa deserving the preference.

The New York law reads: “A person duly authorized to practice physic or surgery shall not be allowed to disclose any information which he has acquired in attending a patient in a professional capacity [without the consent of such patient], and which information was necessary to enable him to attend in that capacity.”

The Iowa law reads: “No practising attorney, counselor, physician, surgeon, minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination, shall be allowed, in giving testimony, to disclose any confidential communications properly entrusted to him in his professional capacity, and necessary and proper to enable him to discharge the functions of his office according to the usual course of practice or discipline. Such prohibition shall not apply to cases, where the party, in whose favor the same are made, waives the rights conferred.” See the “Code of Iowa, 1873,” p. 565, Sec. 3643.

Among many criticisms on the operation of these laws, none have been observed unfavorable to them.

### III. SANITARY INSTRUCTION.

All men, who have devoted study to the subject, have become convinced that not only public wealth but also public morality depend to a large extent on public health, and that the progress of this depends on gradually replacing the present gross ignorance and baneful prejudices of the people with sound knowledge of at least the elementary laws of Hygiene. On this subject, that profound philosopher, Herbert Spencer, teaches as follows:

“Knowledge which subserves direct self-preservation by preventing loss of health is of primary importance. We do not contend that possession of such knowledge would, by any means, wholly remedy the evil. For, it is clear, that in our present phase of civilization, men’s necessities often compel them to transgress; and, it is further clear, that even in the absence of such compulsion, their inclinations would frequently lead them, spite of their knowledge, to sacrifice future good to present gratification. But we do contend, that the right knowledge impressed in the right way, would effect much; and we further contend that *as the laws of health must be recognized before they can be fully conformed to, the imparting of such knowledge must precede a more rational living—come when that may*”

On this same subject the distinguished moralist, the Rev. Chas. Kingsley, declared that, “the art of keeping one’s self alive and well,” “will, in some *more civilized* age and country, be held a necessary element in the school course of every child, just as necessary as reading, writing and arithmetic.”

In fine, at the present day all those most eminent as students of educational problems unite with sanitarians in insisting that the knowledge of Hygiene should be popularized; that it should be taught sufficiently to convince men that health and disease are, to large extent, in their own hands; that, among other means, to this end, there is one which is indispensable; and that this one is the teaching of Hygiene in all schools, and especially in the public schools.

A beginning must be made and the sooner the better for the common weal of Louisiana, More than thirty years ago Massachusetts\* made its beginning. Inasmuch as this has borne good fruit, the General Assembly of Louisiana is respectfully urged to adopt some such law as the one enacted by Massachusetts in 1850, which law is as follows :

“SECTION 1. Physiology and Hygiene shall hereafter be taught in all the public schools of the State, in all cases in which the School Board shall deem it expedient.

“SEC. 2. All school teachers shall hereafter be examined in their knowledge of the elementary principles of Physiology and Hygiene, and in their ability to give instruction in the same.

“SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on and after the — day of —, 18—.”

#### IV. COMPENSATION OF EXPERTS.

The question, whether a court can force a medical expert to testify without securing him adequate compensation, has in recent years excited so much interest that medical societies have even resolved to raise the issue and force the courts to a decision. This was done in Indiana, and the following facts are pertinent to this question. English courts have decided that a scientific expert need not attend a subpœna, that his testimony cannot be forced, and that he must be compensated. In 1877 the Supreme Court of Alabama decided to the contrary; but also in 1877, a circuit court of West Virginia concurred in the English view; in 1878, Judge Clark, in the case of the “State of Texas vs. Jasper Weathers,” decided that he “knew of no law to force a physician to attend court, and testify as an expert, without compensation;” and, also in 1878, the Supreme Court of Indiana, reversing the decision of a lower court, maintained the expert’s right to compensation. The Iowa Code of 1873, page 593, sec. 3814 (and probably the laws of some other States), wisely provides that “witnesses called to testify only to an opinion, founded on special study

\*Indiana and no doubt other States require the study of Physiology and Hygiene in public schools.

or experience in any branch of science, or to make scientific or professional examinations, and to state the results thereof, shall receive additional compensation, to be fixed by the court, with reference to the value of the time employed, and the degree of learning or skill required." This law grants all the medical profession demands, and its enactment by the General Assembly of Louisiana is urgently recommended.

#### V. MEDICAL EXPERT TESTIMONY.

All authorities on this subject, whether medical or legal, have long united in denouncing the inefficient methods, perpetuated by Anglo American laws, for securing the "best attainable evidence" respecting the *opinions* of *skilled* witnesses, in reference to the *conclusions* which medical science may be justified in drawing from the medical *facts* in the case. Under our laws, not only are plaintiff and defendant permitted to summon such expert witnesses as each may see fit and as each may find susceptible to prejudice and even to bribery, but also to summon so-called experts, who, notoriously to their own profession, are *not experts* in any proper sense of the word. The inevitable result is that nearly every great trial, whose issue depends on the evidence of medical experts, brings to light proofs of scandalous partisanship on the part of these witnesses, and disgraces the science of medicine as well as of law. Although this evil has been often and justly denounced and although many remedies have been proposed, it is none the less true that neither Great Britain nor any one of the United States have yet succeeded in adopting any satisfactory remedy for the evil.

A solution of this problem deserves the consideration of the statesmen and legislators of Louisiana. It is believed, by those who have given most study to this subject, that justice would be better promoted by limiting expert witnesses to those selected by the courts or to those selected by the mutual agreement of the parties to the suit.

## VI. TRIAL OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIME, AND ALLEGED TO BE INSANE.

The legal methods adopted for the trial of persons accused of crime when alleged to be insane are faulty, and the following consideration are urged upon the attention of the General Assembly :

It is conceded that, within this century, unfortunates have been legally murdered for illegal acts, the product of disease and not of a "vicious will." To prevent these "bitter mockeries of justice," Anglo-American law, so jealous of the "liberty of the subject," fails not only to provide him, when his life is imperiled through brain-disease, with competent experts, but also to provide these with proper time and opportunity to decide a question so difficult as doubtful sanity. It is not strange that decisions reached through such defective means should cause constant dissatisfaction, nor that this should have been more serious prior to the establishment of State Lunatic Asylums; for it then occurred that he who might be acquitted of homicide, because of insanity, was freed by the law, and permitted to live a constant danger to society.

Maine, in 1847, wisely enacted that "when any person is indicted for a criminal offense, or is committed to jail on a charge thereof, . . . any judge of the court before which he is to be tried, when a plea of insanity is made in court, or he is notified that it will be made, may . . . order such person into the care of the superintendent of the insane hospital, to be detained and observed by him till the further order of the court, that the truth or the falsity of the plea may be ascertained." New York, in 1874, enacted laws which provide for "an investigation of the sanity or insanity of the accused, as a separate and independent proceeding from the trial of the indictment," and, after such preliminary investigation, "leave the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused to be tried by itself. Thus have Maine and New York\* lessened the frequent difficulty of choosing between "inhu-

\*See Sec. 1, Chap. 137, p. 898, "Rev. Stat. Maine, 1871," and "Laws of New York," Chap. 446, pp. 567-571 of 1874, and the amendment thereto, viz.: Chap. 574 of 1875, and Chap. 267 of 1876.

manity to disease, and indulgence to crime;" and the action of these States deserves the serious consideration of this and of other States destitute of equally wise laws.

#### VII. THE CORONER AND HIS DUTIES.

The office of coroner, with the duties thereon imposed, owe their persistent existence chiefly to hereditary prejudice and to barborous medieval precedent. The proper discharge of these duties require, at the present day, much special medical knowledge as well as considerable knowledge of the law. Those most expert in the former, are almost necessarily the least expert in the latter and, in fact, our coroners are generally inexpert in both. A remedy for the incongruous and inefficiently discharged duties of the coroner was first adopted by Massachusetts, in 1877. The coroner was *abolished* and the "Medical Examiner" was substituted in his place: to the medical examiner were transferred all of the *medical* duties previously imposed on the coroner while all of his *legal* duties were transferred to the court. This reform has given universal satisfaction, it has greatly promoted the administration of justice, it has proved more economical and it has stimulated the culture of medical jurisprudence.

The General Assembly has the power to confer on Louisiana these same benefits. Eminent lawyers of this State unite in the opinion, that the Massachusetts "Act to Abolish the Office of Coroner," etc., of May 9th, 1877, can be readily so modified, that articles 118, 120 and 147 of our Constitution, with the clause therein that the coroner "shall be a Doctor of medicine" would not be violated, and yet, that the fundamental principle of said Act—viz: the restriction of medical duties to doctors and of legal duties to lawyers—would be established. Such a modification of the Massachusetts Act and of the subsequent amendments thereto is respectfully urged upon the General Assembly.

#### VIII. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SICK AND INFIRM.

Respecting these institutions, the following views, urged in the report of 1881, are again insisted upon :

“The two principal needs are, funds adequate for their proper maintenance, and competent as well as experienced officers who can never be permanently secured as long as their appointment and continuance in office depend in any wise on partisan politics. It is monstrous, that even the chief of a charitable institution should depend, for his appointment to office, upon the political support he may have given to this or that candidate.”

In addition, the following recommendations of the Louisiana “Prisons and Asylums Aid Associations” are fully endorsed by the Louisiana State Medical Society, as deserving the favorable consideration and prompt action of the General Assembly. These recommendations are embraced in the following official communication :

PRISONS AND ASYLUMS AID ASSOCIATION, }  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 14, 1883. }

*Dr. Stanford E. Chaillé, Chairman Committee on State Medicine,  
Louisiana State Medical Society.*

SIR : In the matter of State Medicine it occurs to me to suggest, that there is pressing need of legislation of a reformatory kind touching the prisons and asylums of Louisiana.

The sanitary condition of all the lock-ups, jails, prisons and asylums, public and private, should be ascertained by medical men, not officially connected with them, and reports made to the Governor of the State at least quarterly. The physicians making the reports should be required to show the actual sanitary condition of the institutions as to persons, buildings, appurtenances and supplies, according to a form covering the subject in the minutest particular. The appearance of typhoid fever or other filth or preventable disease should be noted as well as the supposed cause thereof. The Governor should have, under certain defined restrictions, power to dismiss officers who may, through ignorance or inattention to proper rules, cause sickness or death to befall any inmate of a locked institution ; and he should have power to correct evils arising from improper construction, defective drainage, etc., of buildings for

the detention of persons under city, parish or state authority, where police juries or similar organizations fail to remedy the evils complained of after having had proper official notice.

Rules and regulations for the government of prisons and asylums should be enacted in law. Not more than one person, on sanitary ground, should be allowed in one cell at the same time in any place where arrested persons are detained or criminals are undergoing the sentence of a court. Punishment of a prisoner by a keeper, for the infraction of rules, should be limited by law to restriction of food, drink and light; and should only be administered under the supervision of the attending physician, who should be required to make a record of the date, severity of the infliction, and the after ill effects, if any, in a book kept for the purpose. Physicians, officially attending prisons and asylums, should be required to see the inmates daily and make a permanent record of all prescriptions.

All insane persons should be removed from jails, parish prisons and other places, except duly licensed private asylums, to the State Asylum at Jackson; and it should be unlawful to detain any insane person in a parish prison or other similar place more than ten days.

Respectfully yours,

W. R. LYMAN,

President Prisons and Asylums Aid Association.

#### IX. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Finally, the General Assembly is respectfully solicited to enact the "proposed pharmacy law adopted at a special meeting of the La. State Pharmaceutical Association, Monday May 15th, 1882." It is "An act to prevent incompetent or unauthorized persons from engaging in the practice of pharmacy: also to regulate the sale of poisons: to prevent and punish the adulteration of drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations and chemicals: and to create a Board of Pharmacy for the State of Louisiana." The abuses implied in this title are well known to the medical profession, and it is believed that the proposed act is wisely designed to abate them.

The preceding Annual Report of the Committee on State Medicine having been submitted, the society thereupon unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, that the Annual Report for 1883 of the Standing Committee on State Medicine be referred to the Committee on Publication for publication in the Annual Proceedings, and that so much of said report, as is devoted to the petition to the General Assembly, shall be published in separate pamphlets to the number of 1000, provided that the funds of the association prove to be sufficient to defray the expense thereof; and, if insufficient, then such number of extra copies shall be published as can be paid for.

2. The revision and proof-sheets of said petition shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee on State Medicine, and he is authorized to add to it any manifestly needful preface and amendments.

3. Copies of the petition shall be distributed by the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries to each member of the General Assembly of 1884 and to the most influential physicians in every parish of Louisiana. Not less than 200 of the 1000 proposed copies shall be reserved for distribution to the members of the General Assembly of 1886.

4. The Chairman of the Committee on State Medicine is authorized to have those copies of the petition, to be distributed to physicians, accompanied by a circular letter, requesting them to use their influence on legislative candidates in favor of the objects of the petition, and to report to said Chairman the results anticipated as soon as practicable, and it is earnestly requested that such reports may be made not later than May 1st, 1884.

#### ORDINANCES RECOMMENDED TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The following report by Dr. D. R. Fox, of Plaquemines Parish, having been referred to the Committee on State Medicine, is approved, and is respectfully referred to the appropriate committee for publication.

STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, M. D.,  
Chairman.

"I herewith present, to the Louisiana State Medical Society, a report of the Health Ordinances, which were laid before the local Board of Health of Plaquemines Parish by the chairman of its committee. I submit them for your approval, and for *your* recommendation, to the police juries of the different parishes of the State (acting as local Board of Health), that said boards adopt them.

#### ORDINANCE I.

*Section 1.* The local Board of Health shall appoint a registered physician as Health Officer of the parish.

*Section 2.* The Health Officer shall be authorized to appoint any and every registered physician as a distinct health officer.

#### ORDINANCE II.

For the prevention of *small-pox* and other contagious diseases.

*Section 1.* The local Board of Health shall request planters to provide a suitable dwelling for quarantine, in case of the occurrence of small-pox or other contagious disease; said building to be furnished with articles necessary for the sick.

*Section 2.* The Health Officer shall be authorized to provide a suitable place for quarantine in any settlement or on any plantation, where the affected person, head of family or planter, is unable to furnish necessary apartments; the expenses of such place to be defrayed by the local Board of Health.

*Section 3.* On the occurrence of small-pox or other contagious disease, the head of a family, planter or agent of a plantation, shall be required to report immediately to the district Health Officer, who shall visit the premises and cause the affected person to be removed to the quarantine prepared, over which he shall place a yellow flag and he shall provide suitable attention at the expense of the local Board of Health, if the affected person be not able to defray such expense. If able to defray the expence, he may be quarantined at his own dwelling, in which case the attending physician shall immediate notify the Health Officer, who shall visit the patient, quarantine him and raise the yellow flag over the dwelling.

*Section 4.* Should the head of a family, planter or agent fail to give notice as required by section 3, he shall be fined by the local Board of Health not less than—nor more than—dollars; said fine to be collected before the nearest Justice of the Peace, and to be appropriated to the defrayment of the expenses of the local Board of Health.

*Section 5.* The employer or property-owner shall require every employé to show evidence of vaccination; if he cannot, the employer shall require him to apply to the Health Officer for vaccination.

*Section 6.* It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to visit the public schools and vaccinate all those who cannot show evidence of vaccination.

*Section 7.* The fee for vaccination shall be fixed at ———cents.

### ORDINANCE III. VITAL STATISTICS.

*Section 1.* It shall be the duty of the Health Officer of each district to keep a book for the purpose of registering the births, marriages and deaths in his district.

*Section 2.* Every head of a family shall, in case of the death of any of its members or of any one residing on his premises, procure a mortuary certificate from the attending physician. If there was no attending physician, the death shall be reported immediately to the district Health Officer, who shall, after due inquiry into the cause of death, furnish the certificate and register the same. If it be known or there is reason to suspect that death has been produced by criminal cause the Health Officer shall notify the coroner.

*Section 3.* If a mortuary certificate is signed by an unregistered or illegal practitioner of medicine, the Health Officer shall report the same to the local Board of Health.

*Section 4.* The birth of every child shall be reported by the head of the family, *within thirty days of its occurrence, to the Health Officer for registration.* In case of failure to comply with the above law, the delinquent shall be fined not less than \$—, nor more than \$—.

*Section 5.* The certificate of each marriage shall also be

reported to the Health Officer, for registration, within thirty days. In failure whereof, the parties shall be fined not less than five, nor more than ten dollars—these fines to be collected by any justice of the peace, and turned over to the local Board of Health for defraying its expenses.

*Section 6.* The fee for the registration of each birth, marriage and death, shall be fixed at———cents, to be paid to the Health Officer.

*Section 7.* The Health Officer shall make quarterly reports to the local Board of Health, whose secretary shall furnish, every quarter, a copy of the same to the State Board of Health.

#### ORDINANCE IV.

*Section 1.* Should any practising physician meet with a case whose diagnostic symptoms resemble those of yellow fever, he shall immediately report the same to the Health Officer, who shall visit the patient and consult with the attending physician; if the case be decided to be “yellow fever” or to be a suspicious case, the Health Officer shall report the same without delay to the State Board of Health.

#### ORDINANCE V—QUARANTINE.

*Section 1.* Should any one visit a person while in quarantine, thereby exposing himself to contagion, he shall be fined not less than——, and not exceeding———dollars, and shall be placed in quarantine not exceeding a period of fourteen days.

D. R. FOX, M. D.,

*Delegate of Plaquemines Parish Medical Society.”*



## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

—ON—

## MEDICAL ORGANIZATION.

By A. A. LYON, M. D Chairman.

*Gentlemen of the Louisiana State Medical Society:*

Your Committee on Medical Organization beg leave to offer the following report :

We regret to acknowledge that but little has been done in the way of increased organization in the State since our last session in 1881, so far as has been reported to us. The President of the Society, *ex-officio* chairman of this Committee, on or about the 1st of January last, issued a circular to the Profession in Louisiana convoking the present meeting in this city, and in that circular made an earnest appeal to the medical men in the State to organize themselves into local or affiliating societies as provided for by the Constitution of State Society, so as to be in position to report at this meeting. He likewise wrote to each of the Vice-Presidents, his co-laborers of the Committee, urging their co-operation in their respective districts. As yet, no society formed under this appeal, has been officially reported.

Your Committee is profoundly impressed with the importance of a thorough organization of the profession in the State, in order to place this (the State) Society upon a permanent basis, inasmuch as it is plain, the superstructure cannot stand unless its foundation is firm and deep. This foundation is found alone, in subordinate co-operating societies. Without them the existence of this organization must of necessity be very precarious.

We do not feel that we assume too much when we claim for Louisiana a measure of medical talent and ability second to no other State. Among her physicians, are to be found men

eminent in the various departments of their profession; men whose impress is strongly felt on the popular mind, and who are to-day giving tone and direction to medical thought in this country. We have too, in our State, confessedly and without a peer, the first medical institution in the South, whom hundreds of our representative physicians delight to honor as their *Alma Mater*, an institution that, we are proud to note, has unswervingly resisted the tide of demoralization in the unseemly scramble for patronage—that in the recent past, has swept over the land, and is still exerting the weight of its influence. She has not bowed the knee to Bael nor prostrated herself at the feet of Mammon, but steadfastly maintains the high standard that in the past has given her the proud distinction she now enjoys. Fit compeer of our University, and but little less important as a medium of medical education, stands the great Charity Hospital. Domiciled too, in Louisiana, is the *NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL*, an ably conducted periodical, through whose pages all matters of interest connected with the profession are disseminated throughout the States. There are many other superior advantages enjoyed by the medical profession of Louisiana, which it is not within the compass of this paper to mention. In short, it would seem that we possess in marked degree almost every element to beget a dashing *esprit de corps* among our medical men and to place our State in its professional relations fully abreast in every respect with the most favored of our sisters. And yet in the important matter of medical organization we have not been altogether true to ourselves, and our State Society thus far has not developed as highly as we had hoped for, or borne fruit as fully as we had wished. While, however, we deplore our deficiencies we would not lose sight of the benefits to the profession that have resulted even in our feebleness and to which we would respectfully bear testimony.

To this Society is due the origin of several articles affecting the interests of the profession and the public it serves, that were incorporated into the Constitution of the State, by the Constitutional Convention, that sat soon after the adjournment of our Society in 1879. Under Article 178, State Con-

stitution, an act for "regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in Louisiana" was prepared and presented by the Committee on State Medicine and Legislation, of which Dr. S. E. Chaillé was the able and efficient chairman, at the session of this Society in 1881. It has since, through the efforts of Dr. T. J. Buffington, a member of the State Senate, and also of this Society, become the law under which the present system of medical registration is operated. In addition to this there are other enactments the offspring of this Society, awaiting legislative action. We do not feel that it would be invidious or out of place, parenthetically, here to state that to Dr. Chaillé is very largely due the success that has thus far attended our efforts in this direction.

We make this brief recapitulation of what has been done under the disadvantages that have hitherto attended our efforts in order to give, in some faint measure, an idea of what might be accomplished by the united action of the entire profession of the State.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary at the last session of this Society in 1881, showed but fifteen local societies within the territory of Louisiana, composed, as it is, of fifty-eight parishes. Of these fifteen, five were reported defunct, probably defunct, or partially disorganized, but six had a regular time of meeting, and the aggregated number of members, *i. e.*, in organization, was but one hundred and seventy-three as against eight hundred and fifty, more or less, in the State. Now it must be admitted that after making due allowance for sparse population, deficient means of transportation and topographical difficulties, and other opposing influences, that this is rather a discreditable showing, especially when we remember that between two and three hundred of the number aboved named reside in the great city of New Orleans.

But let us not further enlarge upon our shortcomings. The business of the hour is not one of fruitless lamentation, but of aggressive action, of courage, of boldness and determination. Let us then gird ourselves for the work before us and bravely enter the arena. Now it is easy to estimate what power for good eight hundred and fifty intelligent men could wield, if

their energies were concentrated, and directed through systematic organization. Our present complete, even elaborate Constitution and By-Laws are framed for a State Society based upon a system of subordinate affiliating societies, which are intended to be tributary to the central organization and nothing can be more plain than the necessity for such sub-organizations, in order to reach the highest efficiency as a State Society.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that this body take some step at this session to secure the prompt organization of affiliating societies, in as many of the parishes of the State as is possible, and as a means to this end, that copies of our State Society Constitution and By-Laws and of the appended form for Parish Societies be printed and discreetly distributed throughout the State.

Second. And in order to secure the permanency of such local societies as may be organized, or rather to prevent the introduction of a destructive element, your Committee would further recommend that it is not advisable for a society even to incorporate into its law any fixed system of charges known as a "fee bill." Experience has demonstrated the utter uselessness of such a provision in the first place, and in the second, its direct harmfulness. We feel bold to say, that the agitation of this subject and the disturbances growing out of it, has proved the entering wedge, that has rent and destroyed more medical societies than all other causes combined. Many good reasons could be adduced in substantiation of the position, but we deem it unnecessary to occupy your time and attention further. Suffice it to say that the fee bill is rapidly becoming a relic of the past. The State association of Alabama, in our judgment the most efficient and best ordered society in the country and in many ways worthy of imitation, has unqualifiedly disapproved fee bills within its jurisdiction, while the medical society of the great State of New York goes still further and prohibits any subordinate society from adopting a fee bill upon penalty of exclusion from the State Society.

Third. There exists a provision in the Constitution of our society that we feel has operated, and still continues to operate,

against its growth. It is the present high charge for annual dues. We would submit that while five dollars does not seem extravagant as an initiation fee, the annual assessment of that sum seems heavy and may in some instances prove burdensome, and tends, in our judgment, to militate against the interests of the society. We would, therefore, recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to make the annual assessment for dues — dollars.

Fourth. Your Committee further recognizes as of the utmost importance, in order to ensure the advancement of this society, that its officers should be men qualified not only as regards administrative ability and professional character, but who possess the requisite zeal and industry to address themselves largely to the work before them. This latter should be decreed a *sine qua non* in the men you elevate to office, and such members as possess these requisites we should select regardless of geographical points or any other minor considerations.

With a fixed and united purpose on our own part to accomplish the work before us, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Louisiana State Medical Society will speedily take and hold the place that properly belongs to her, in the front rank of State medical societies.

## Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

By S. S. HERRICK, M. D.

The main facts of this report are embraced in two tables, one intended to give a classified list of all the medical practitioners in the State by parishes, and the other, some particulars of such medical societies as have been organized within a recent period. Nothing more than an approximation to accuracy is claimed for either table, as they have been made up almost entirely of second-hand information. The regulations of our Society make it the duty of the Vice-Presidents to furnish the Corresponding Secretary with the data for this report, but experience has shown that he can best carry out the work by direct correspondence with physicians in all the parishes, as has been the custom from the beginning of this undertaking.

In the preparation of the present report, I have been aided by physicians in most of the parishes, as I have met them in the course of making the registry of medical practitioners under Act No. 31 of 1882, which imposes this duty upon the Secretary of the State Board of Health. For this reason it has not appeared necessary to send out the usual circulars of inquiry, which have been issued for preparing the previous reports.

The first column of table *A.* is intended to show the actual number of practitioners in each parish on January 1st, 1883, excluding those who have died or removed during 1882. With this explanation the other columns will also be understood.

Table *B.* is intended to give such particulars of the medical societies of the parishes as our regulations require. Its imperfections are owing to want of data, from failure of some of my correspondents to furnish answers; and, besides, it appears that several of the societies are partially or wholly disorganized.

While no one undertakes to deny that effectual organiza-

tion of medical men might be accomplished in all the parishes by united effort, and that such organization could bring all the relief which the profession so much need, yet we witness unanimity in no part of the State, and in most parishes a complete dissociation. In general where our physicians are lacking in action they abound in complaints, though they have no right to complain of any body but themselves. Many amuse themselves with a vague hope, which partakes more of desire than expectation, that the General Assembly or Divine Providence will come to their aid. Providence is said to help those who try to help themselves, and the report of our Legislative Committee shows that the efforts of our organization have not been altogether fruitless with our General Assembly. This should encourage medical men to organize local societies in their own parishes, with a view to command respect and influence in every community, such as no individual efforts, however harmonious, are ever capable of attaining.

TABLE A.

Classified Table of Physicians in the Several Parishes of Louisiana

Names of Parishes	Total Number	Regu- lar.	Unknown or Doubtful.	Ireg- ular.	Came in 1882.	Left in 1882.	Died in 1882.
Ascension.....	13	9	1	3	.....	1	1
Assumption.....	15	12	2	1	1	.....	.....
Avoyelles.....	21	18	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Bienville.....	14	9	.....	5	1	1	.....
Bossier.....	15	13	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Caddo.....	33	31	.....	2	1	2	.....
Calcasieu.....	9	7	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Caldwell.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Cameron.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Catahoula.....	13	8	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Claiborne.....	30	27	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Concordia.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto.....	25	20	4	1	1	.....	.....
East Baton Rouge...	18	15	.....	3	1	1	1
East Carroll.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Feliciana.....	18	17	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Franklin.....	13	8	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	10	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Iberia.....	16	13	1	2	2	.....	2
Iberville.....	12	11	1	.....	.....	1	1
Jackson.....	8	5	1	2	.....	1	.....
Jefferson.....	8	5	1	2	1	1	.....
Lafayette.....	15	12	1	2	1	1	.....
Lafourche.....	11	10	.....	1	1	1	.....
Lincoln.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	9	2	.....	7	.....	1	.....
Madison.....	14	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Morehouse.....	25	23	1	1	2	1	2
Natchitoches.....	29	18	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	278	195	24	59	14	18	7
Ouachita.....	26	22	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Plaquemines.....	10	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Coupee.....	18	17	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Rapides.....	17	14	2	1	1	.....	.....
Red River.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	14	13	.....	1	1	.....	1
Sabine.....	17	11	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
St. Bernard.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Charles.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena.....	10	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....
St. James.....	9	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....
St. John Baptist.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
St. Landry.....	50	43	2	5	1	.....	3
St. Martin.....	9	7	1	1	1	.....	2
St. Mary.....	15	13	.....	2	.....	1	.....
St. Tammany.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Tangipahoa.....	6	4	.....	2	1	1	1
Tensas.....	14	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Terrebonne.....	6	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Union.....	26	11	3	12	.....	.....	.....
Vermillion.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	6	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Washington.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Webster.....	9	7	.....	2	1	1	.....
West Baton Rouge...	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Carroll.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Feliciana.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winn.....	16	5	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1042	792	60	190	42	39	22

Table of the Local Medical Societies in Louisiana.

TABLE B.

PARISHES.	NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	WHEN FOUND-ED.	MEETINGS HELD.		No. of Mem-bers.	PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.		REMARKS.
			WHERE.	WHEN.		PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	
Ascension .....	Ascension Medi- cal Society.	1879.		None for aev- eral years.				Hopes of re-organi- zation. Supposed to be extinct.
Avoyelles .....		1878.						No report.
Bienville .....		May, 1878.						No report.
Caddo .....	Shreveport Medi- cal Society.	1866.	Shreveport.	Monthly. Tuesday.	22	T. J. Allen, M. D.	J. W. Allen, M. D.	Organized before the war.
East Baton Rouge ..	Baton Rouge Medi- cal Association	Reorga- nized, 1874.	According to adjournment.	Monthly.	15	Rich'd H. Day, M. D.	J. W. Dupree, M. D.	No report. Supposed to be extinct.
East Feliciana.....								The successor of the Grant Parish Medi- cal Society.
Grant.....	Montgomery Me- dical Club.	1879.	Montgomery.	Monthly.	6	M. A. Dunn, M. D.	N. T. Williams, M. D.	
Attakapas Parishes.	Attakapas Medi- cal Associa- tion.	Reorga- nized 1876.	St. Martinville Grand Coteau, New Iberia, Franklin Morgan City.	First Tuesday in May and December.	26	Frank Thomas, M. D.	I. G. Binchet, M. D.	
Iberville .....	Iberville Medical Association.	1878.		None for three years.				"Supposed to be de- funct." Supposed to be extinct.
Lafayette.....								
Madison .....	Madison Parish Medical Society	1880.	Tulnlah.	At Call of Pre- sident		G. T. Trezevant, M. D.	Wm. Kolly, M. D.	
Orleans.....	Orleans Parish Medical Society	April, 1878.	University Louisiana.	of Monthly. Last Monday.	53	C. J. Bickham, M. D.	Dr. P. B. McCutcheon, Rec. Dr. S. S. Herrick, <i>Correspond'g</i>	Has not adopted Code of Ethics.
Orleans.....	N. O. Med. and Surg. Associa'n	Decem- ber, 1873.	University Louisiana.	of Weekly, Satur- day.	52	D. C. Holliday, M. D.	A. Nolte, M. D.	
Plaquemines.....	Plaquemines Par- ish Med. and Surg. Associa'n	Nov. 15 and 1875.	Pt-a-la-Bache and Buras.	Quarterly.	7	J. B. Wilkinson, M. D.	Geo. A. B. Hays, M. D.	Meetings rare, on ac- count of overflows and bad roads.
Pointe Coupee.....	Medical Assoc'n Pointe Coupee Parish.	May, 1878.	New Texas and New Road.		6	Peter Randolph, M. D.	A. Tircuit, M. D.	
St. Landry.....	St. Landry Medi- cal Society.	Reorga- nized, 1873.	Opelousas.	Monthly.	12	Vincent Boagni, M. D.	James Ray, M. D.	Founded in 1860. In- corporated, 1853.

Roll and Post Office Addresses of Members of the  
Louisiana State Medical Society, brought down to  
the close of the Session of 1883.

## A.

1. Aby, T. Y., Monroe, Ouachita Parish.
2. Alison, H., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
3. Alison, L., Kingston, DeSoto Parish.
4. Allen, J. W., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
5. Allen, T. J., " " "
6. Armstrong, R. L., Sr., Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish.
7. Armstrong, R. L., Jr., " " "
8. Ashton, W. W., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
9. Austin, W. G., 178 Jackson street, New Orleans.

## B.

10. Baird, J. W., Collinsburg, Bossier Parish.
11. Beard, J. C., 146 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
12. Bemiss, S. M., University Building, New Orleans.
13. Benson, R. F., Mansfield, DeSoto Parish.
14. Bezou, H., 169 North Rampart street, New Orleans.
15. Bickham, C. J., 220 Jackson street, New Orleans.
16. Billin, D. H., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
17. Blanchet, L. G., New Iberia, Iberia Parish.
18. Booth, A. R., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
19. Booth, W. B., Buras, Plaquemines Parish.
20. Bramby, G. McD., Delhi, Richland Parish.
21. Buck, W. P., Evergreen, Avoyelles Parish.

## C.

22. Calhoun, T. L., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
23. Carrington, P. S., 297 Chippewa street, New Orleans.
24. Carter, J. H., corner 2nd and Camp streets, New Orleans.
25. Chailié, S. E., 24 South Rampart street, New Orleans.
26. Chastant, A., 180 Common street, New Orleans.
27. Clarke, A. F., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
28. Clay, D. M., " " "
29. Coty, H. C., " " "
30. Courtney, F., Grand Cane, DeSoto Parish.
31. Crain, P., Campte, Natchitoches Parish.

## D.

32. Dabney, T. S., 388 Magazine street, New Orleans.
33. Davidson, J. P., 1 Baronne street, New Orleans.
34. Davis, J. L., Providence, East Carroll Parish.
35. Davis, J. T., ———, Bossier Parish.
36. Day, R. H., Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish.
37. DeRoaldes, A., 415 Decatur street, New Orleans.
38. Dickson, W. L., Dickson's Cross Roads, Bossier Parish.
39. Dillard, H. T., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
40. Driefus, E., 150½ Baronne street, New Orleans.
41. Dunn, J. A., Cotile, Rapides Parish.
42. Dunn, M. A., Montgomery, Grant Parish.
43. Dupree, J. W., Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish.
44. Duval, C. A., Houma, Terrebonne Parish.

## E.

45. Easley, B. A., Cotile, Rapides Parish.
46. Egan, J. C., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
47. Egan, W. L., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.

## F.

48. Faget, C., 281 North Rampart street, New Orleans.
49. Faget, J. C., 281 North Rampart street, New Orleans.
50. Fish, J. S., Alexandria, Rapides Parish.
51. Fisher, J. A. G., 168 Felicity street, New Orleans.
52. Fisher, L. H., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
53. Ford, J. S., New Orleans.
54. Ford, T. G., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
55. Formento, F., 81 Esplanade street, New Orleans.
56. Fox, D. R., Jesuit's Bend, Plaquemine Parish.
57. Francez, J. P., Vermillionville, Lafayette Parish.
58. Freidrichs, A. G., 155 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
59. Freison, W. F., Keachi, DeSoto Parish.

## G.

60. Gates, A. S., Franklin, St. Mary Parish.
61. Gazzo, J. B. C., Sr., Thibodeaux, Lafourche Parish.
62. Gazzo, J. C. B., Jr., Thibodeaux, Lafourche Parish.
63. Gibbs, R. T., Mansfield, DeSoto Parish.

- 64. Griffin, J. F., Cloutierville, Natchitoches Parish.
- 65. Givens, Alonzo, Mandeville, St. Tammany Parish.
- 66. Gourier, A. R., Bayou Goula, Iberville Parish.
- 67. Gray, R. A., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
- 68. Guilbean, F., Grand Coteau, St. Landry Parish.

## H.

- 69. Hammonds, J. D., Lindgrove, Morehouse Parish.
- 70. Harrison, T. J., Montgomery, Grant Parish.
- 71. Hays, G. A. B., Happy Jack P. O., Plaquemine Parish.
- 72. Hebert, N. M., Point a-la-Hache, Plaquemine Parish.
- 73. Henderson, J. B., 505 Magazine street, New Orleans.
- 74. Henry, S. L., Carrollton, New Orleans.
- 75. Herrick, S. S., 427 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
- 76. Herring, A. H., Redland, Bossier Parish.
- 77. Hilliard, W., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
- 78. Hines, C. T., Summerfield, Claiborne Parish.
- 79. Holliday, D. C., 27 Camp street, New Orleans.
- 80. Holt, Joseph, 107 Prytania street, New Orleans.

## J.

- 81. Jamison, David, 250 Baronne street, New Orleans.
- 82. January, D. P., St. Joseph, Tensas Parish.
- 83. Jones, Joseph, corner of Washington and Camp streets,  
New Orleans.
- 84. Johnson, John, Chemist, Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

## K.

- 85. Kelly, Wm., Tallulah, Madison Parish.

## L.

- 86. Langenbecker, O. O., corner Napoleon Avenue and Jersey street, New Orleans.
- 87. Langworthy, O. P., Clinton, East Feliciana Parish.
- 88. Larcade, J. A., St. Gabriel P. O., Iberville Parish.
- \*89. Layton, Thomas, 67 Chartres street, New Orleans.
- 90. LeMonnier, Y. R., 59 St. Louis street, New Orleans.
- 91. Lewis, E. S., 61 Esplanade street, New Orleans.
- 92. Loeber, F., 161 Baronne street, New Orleans.

93. Logan, S., 42 Baronne street, New Orleans.
94. Love, A. C., Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish.
95. Lyon, A. A., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
96. Lyons, J. J., 219 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

## M.

97. Maguire, A., Jeannerette, Iberia Parish.
98. Matas, R., 19 Baronne street, New Orleans.
99. McCullough, R. C., Waterproof, Tensas Parish.
100. McCutchon, P. B., 973 Magazine street, New Orleans.
101. Mercier C. S., Carrollton, New Orleans.
102. Miles, A. B., Charity Hospital, New Orleans.
103. Milling, J. S., Dickson's Cross Roads, Bossier Parish.
104. Milner, U. R., Marengo, near Camp street, New Orleans.
105. Minvielle, G. P., Jeannerette, Iberia Parish.
106. Mitchell, W. S., 193 Louisiana Avenue, New Orleans.
107. Mosely, W. X., Keachi, DeSoto Parish.
108. Moss, J. R., Robson, Caddo Parish.

## N.

109. Newell, D. S.——, Tensas Parish.
110. Newton, I. J., Jr., Bastrop, Morehouse Parish.

## O.

111. Owens, C. D., Holmesville, Avoyelles Parish.
112. Parham, F. W., Hotel Dieu, New Orleans.
113. Patton, G. F., 13 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
114. Perkins, L. G. Clinton, East Feliciana Parish.
115. Pope, B. A., 152 Canal street, New Orleans.
116. Postell, P. S., Plaquemine, Iberville Parish.
117. Powell, M. B., Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish.
118. Pratt, G. K., Chartres, street near Canal street, N. O.
119. Pugh, T. B., Napoleonville, Assumption Parish.

## R.

120. Randolph, P.,——Pointe Coupee Parish.
121. Richardson, T. G., University Building, New Orleans.
122. Richards, M. R., 19 Baronne street, New Orleans.
123. Roberts, A. V., Mansfield, DeSoto Parish.

## S.

124. Sampson,——, Madison Parish.
125. Sandell, Wm., Monroe, Ouachita Parish.
126. Salomon, L. F., 19 Baronne street, New Orleans.
127. Sauvage, R., 223 Canal street, New Orleans.
128. Schmidt, H. D., Charity Hospital, New Orleans.
129. Schuppert, M., 179 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
130. Schuppert, W. E., 179 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
131. Schwing, S. D., Plaquemine, Iberville Parish.
132. Scott, J. J., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.
133. Scruggs, S. O., Cloutierville, Natchitoches Parish.
134. Shepard, E. T., cor. Napoleon Avenue, & St. Charles sts.,  
New Orleans.
135. Sigur, N. L., Morgan City, St Mary Parish.
136. Smith, C. M., Franklin, St. Mary Parish.
137. Smith, Howard, cor. Josephine and St. Charles sts., N. O.
138. Snell, A. B., Bayou Goula, Iberville Parish.
139. Sutherlin, W. K., Mansfield, DeSoto Parish.

## T.

140. Tebault, C. H., 7 North street, New Orleans.
141. Tillinghast, E. S., Mooringsport, Caddo Parish.
142. Turner, W. M., Shreveport, Caddo Parish.

## U.

133. Underhill, G. B., 1 Baronne street, New Orleans.

## V.

144. Vance, Thos. J., Minden, Webster Parish.
145. Veazie, H. A., 159 Baronne street, New Orleans.
146. Von Seydewitz, P., 377 Customhouse street, New Orleans.

## W.

147. Walker, S. F., Mansfield, DeSoto Parish.
148. Watkins, J. M., 57 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
149. Watkins, W. H., cr. Franklin and Josephine sts., N. O.
150. Watters, G. W., Collinsburg, Bossier Parish.
151. Whitworth, W. T., Greenwood, Caddo Parish.
152. Wilie, J. D., Centennial, Texas.

153. Wilkinson, J. B., Buras, Plaquemines Parish.  
 154. Wilkinson, C. P., Buras, Plaquemines Parish.  
 155. Williams, A. B., Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish.  
 156. Wise, B., Greenwood, Caddo Parish.  
 157. Wise, G. A., Benton, Bossier Parish.  
 158. Wise, J. H. P., Morgan City, St. Mary Parish.  
 159. Woolf, T. J., New Iberia, Iberia Parish.

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**Alphabetical List of Parishes Represented in the Louisiana  
 State Medical Society, the Membership of each  
 Parish being also Alphabetically arranged.**

No.	PARISHES.	DOCTORS.	No.
1.	Ascension	Love, A. C.	1
2.	Assumption	Pugh, T. B.	1
3.	Avoyelles.	Buck, W. P.; Owens, C. D.	2
4.	Bossier.	Baird, J. W.; Davis, J. T.; Dickson, W. L.; Herring, A. H.; Milling, J. S.; Watters, J. W.; Wise, G. A.	7
5.	Caddo	Alison, H.; Allen, J. W.; Allen, T. J.; Ashton, W. W.; Booth, A. R.; Billiu, D. H.; Calhoun, T. L.; Clarke, A. F.; Clay, D. M.; Coty, H. C.; Dillard, H. T.; Egan, J. C.; Egan, W. L.; Fisher, L. H.; Ford, T. G.; Gray, R. A.; Hilliard, W.; Lyon, A. A.; Moss, J. R.; Scott, J. J.; Tillinghast, E. S.; Tur- ner, W. M.; Whitworth, W. T.; Wilie, J. D.; Wise, B.	25
6.	Claiborne.	Hines, C. T.	1
7.	East Carroll.	Davis, J. L.	1
8.	DeSoto.	Alison, L.; Armstrong, R. L., Sr.; Armstrong, R. L., Jr.;	

No.	PARISHES.	DOCTORS.	No.
		Benson, R. F.; Courtney, F.; Frieson, W. S.; Gibbs, R. T.; Mosely, W. X.; Roberts, A. V.; Sutherlin, W. K.; Walker, S. F.	11
9.	East Baton Rouge.	Day, R. H.; Dupree, J. W.; Wil- liams, A. B.	3
10.	East Feliciana.	Langworthy, O. P.; Perkins, L. G.	2
11.	Grant.	Dunn, M. A.; Harrison, T. J.	2
12.	Iberia	Blanchet, L. G.; Minvielle, G. P.; Woolf, T. J.	3
13.	Iberville	Gourrier, A. R.; Larcade, J. A.; Postell, P. S.; Snell, A. B.; Schwing, S. D.	5
14.	Lafayette	Francez, J. P.	1
15.	Lafourche.	Gazzo, J. B. C., Sr.; Gazzo, J. B. C., Jr.	2
16.	Madison	Kelly, Wm., Sampson	2
17.	Morehouse.	Hammonds, J. D.; Newton, I. J., Jr	2
18.	Natchitoches	Crain, P.; Griffin J. F.; Powell, M. B.; Scruggs, S. O.	4
19.	Orleans	Austin, W. G.; Beard, J. C.; Be- miss, S. M.; Bezou, H.; Bickham, C. J.; Carrington, P. S.; Car- ter, J. H.; Chaillé, S. E.; Chas- tant, A.; Dabney, T. S.; Da- vidson, J. P.; DeRoaldes, A.; Driefus, E.; Faget, C.; Faget, J. C.; Fisher, J. A. G.; Ford, J. S.; Formento, F.; Friedrichs, A. G.; Henderson, J. B.; Hen- ry S. L.; Herrick, S. S.; Hol- liday, D. C.; Holt, Joseph; Jamison, D.; Jones, Joseph; Johnson, J.; Langenbecker, C. O.; Layton, T.; LeMonnier, Y. R.; Lewis, E. S.; Loeber, F.;	

No.	PARISHES.	DOCTORS.	No.
		Logan, S.; Lyons, J. J.; McCutchon, P. B.; Mercier, C. S.; Miles, A. B.; Mitchell, W. S.; Matas, R.; Milner, U. R.; Parham, F. W.; Patton, G. F.; Pope, B. A.; Pratt, G. K.; Richardson, T. G.; Richards, M. R.; Salomon, L. F., Sauvage, R.; Schuppert, M.; Schuppert, W. E.; Schmidt, H. D.; Shepard, E. T.; Smith, Howard; Tebault, C. H.; Uderhill, G. B.; Veazie, H. A.; VonSegdewitz, P., Watkins, J. M.; Watkins, W. H.....	59
20.	Ouachita .....	Aby, T. Y.; Sandel, W.....	2
21.	Plaquemines.....	Booth, W. B.; Fox, D. R.; Hays, G. A. B.; Hebert, N. M.; Wilkinson, J. B.; Wilkinson, C. P.	6
22.	Point Coupee .....	Randolph, P .....	1
23.	Rapides .....	Dunn, J. A.; Easley, B. A.; Fish, J. S.....	3
24.	Richland .....	Brumby, G. McD.....	1
25.	St. Landry .....	Guilbeau, F.....	1
26.	St. Mary.....	Gates, A. S.; Maguire, A.; Smith C. M.; Sigur, N. L.; Wise, J. H. P.....	5
27.	St. Tammany .....	Givens, A.....	1
28.	Tensas .....	January, D. P.; Newell, D. S.; McCullough, R. C.....	3
29.	Terrebonne .....	Duval, C. A.....	1
30.	Webster.....	Vance, P. J.....	1
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30	Parishes represented.	Total number of Doctors.....	159

REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

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CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE, TITLE AND OBJECTS.

The Louisiana State Medical Society, reorganized January 15, 1878, shall have for its objects :

(1) The union in this Society of all the reputable members of the regular medical profession in the State, and co-operation with the medical profession throughout the United States, in sustaining the American Medical Association;

(2) The advancement of State Medicine, *i. e.*, of Public Hygiene (or Preventive Medicine), of Medical Education, of Medical Jurisprudence, and of Public Institutions for the sick, and the infirm ;

(3) The cultivation of medical knowledge, and particularly of such parts thereof as may be of special importance to this State ;

(4) The elevation of professional character and attainments, and the promotion of the welfare, in all matters relating to medical science, of the profession, and of the public.

ARTICLE I.

*Mode of Government.*

SECTION 1. This society shall be governed by such regulations as shall be specified in its Constitution, By-Laws and Ordinances (or Resolutions) ; and, as to matters not so specified, it adopts the Common Parliamentary Law and the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association.

SEC. 2. Any suspension or alteration of the Constitution shall require a unanimous vote, unless proposed in writing at a preceding annual session, in which case a vote of two-thirds of the voting members present shall be required ; provided that an amendment, germane to the subject, shall be in order, and may be adopted, though not submitted, at a preceding annual session.

The By-Laws may be suspended or altered by a vote of two-thirds, and the ordinances by the vote of a majority at any regular meeting.

## ARTICLE II.

*Members.*

SECTION 1. (Qualifications.) Every physician to be a member of this Society, must be (1) a graduate of a reputable medical college, (2) socially and professionally in good repute, (3) obedient to the Code of Ethics, and (4) a subscriber to the regulations of this society.

SEC. 2. Men of worth and culture, occupied in pursuits calculated to directly promote the objects of this society, may, though not graduates in medicine, be elected members of this Society.

SEC. 3. There may be five classes of members, viz.: (1) Delegates, (2) Permanent members, (3) Associate Members, (4) Honorary Members, and (5) Members by Invitation; provided that whenever more than one-half of the parishes of this State shall each have an Affiliated Medical Society, and shall be represented in this society by not less than one hundred delegates present at the annual session, a majority of said delegates shall have the power to prohibit the election of any additional permanent members.

SEC. 4. All members shall have the right to take part in the proceedings, but only delegates and permanent members shall have the right to vote.

Honorary members and members by invitation shall not be assessed.

SEC. 5. (Delegates.) Every Affiliated Medical Society, State Medical College, and State Medical Institution—in this State and in good standing—shall have the privilege of appointing one delegate, and one additional delegate for every five physicians, regular members of said society, or of the medical staff of said public institutions.

No delegate shall be received unless the dues, of his Society or institution, to this society shall have been paid; and the sum total to be paid for a delegate shall be equal to the amount annually assessed on each permanent member.

SEC. 6. (Permanent members.) (1) Delegates and such other persons as possess fully the qualifications for membership in this society, may be elected permanent members.

(2) Permanent members, resident in parishes having no affiliated medical society, are charged with the paramount duty of aiding to organize such a society; and, no physician shall be a permanent member, who has been refused membership in the affiliated society of his parish, unless there be satisfactory evidence that such refusal has not been due to his disqualification to be a member of this society.

SEC. 7. A delegate, who may be a permanent member, or *vice versa*, shall cast but one vote.

SEC. 8. (Associate Members.) Every member of an affiliated medical society, which has paid its dues to this Society, shall be an associate member thereof.

SEC. 9. (Honorary Members.) Honorary Members shall never exceed twenty in number, and shall require the ballots of three-fourths of the voting members present at an annual session.

SEC. 10. (Members by Invitation.) Members by Invitation may be elected, to hold connection with this society only during the session at which they were elected, on the recommendation of the Committee of Arrangements.

### ARTICLE III.

#### *Officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers of this Society shall be, one President, a Vice-President for each Congressional District of Louisiana, provided that each of such districts be represented by a delegate, or a permanent member, whom this society may deem it advisable to elect to the office, one Recording Secretary, one Corresponding Secretary, and one Treasurer, who shall also be Librarian, until such time as the society, by a vote of two-thirds of the voting members present at an annual session, may determine to elect a Librarian, as well as a Treasurer.

SEC. 2. Only physicians who are delegates or permanent members shall be elected officers; and the President, the Secretaries, and the Treasurer must be chosen from those in attendance at the annual session.

SEC. 3. The President and Vice-President shall serve for the term of one year; the Secretaries, and the Treasurer and the Librarian shall serve for the term of three years. But every officer shall continue in office until his successor is duly elected and installed.

SEC. 4. The election of officers shall be on a day preceding the last day of each annual session, but their term of office shall not begin until the close of the last day, except, so far as the coöperative action of the President elect may be required for the transaction of business at the ensuing annual session, such as in the appointment of the committees.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### *Committees.*

SECTION 1. Such Standing and Special Committees may be appointed as this society may deem necessary, for the purpose of preparing and arranging business for the annual sessions, and for carrying into effect the orders of the society not otherwise assigned.

SEC. 2. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at each annual session, viz.:

1. Committee of Arrangements.
2. Committee on the Organization of the Medical Profession.
3. Committee on Necrology.

4. Committee on State Medicine and Legislation.
5. Committee on Scientific Essays, Reports, Original Papers.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Judiciary Committee.

SEC. 3. Committees shall be appointed as follows :

The Chairman, by the President with the approval of the President elect or of the society ; and the remaining members by the President, the President elect, and the Chairman; except in the cases following, viz :

(1) The Committee on Organization shall consist of the President (as chairman), the Vice-Presidents, and the Corresponding Secretary ;

(2) The Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer and Librarian, shall be members of the Committee on Publication ;

(3) And said committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees of experts ;

(4) The President shall have power to appoint members on sub-committees of the Judiciary Committee, and to fill all vacancies on committees.

SEC. 4. Members of a committee shall be responsible for the work assigned it in the order each name on the list is announced ; and inaction of the chairman shall not justify the inaction of other members of the committee.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### *Annual Orator.*

SECTION 1. The society shall select annually an orator, whose duty it shall be to deliver at the ensuing annual session a public address designed to interest a non-professional audience in the objects of this society.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### *Delegates from this Society.*

SECTION 1. Delegates to the American Medical Association, and those State Medical Societies and other scientific bodies in which this society may deem it advisable to be represented, shall be elected annually : or, otherwise, shall be appointed by the President.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### *Funds and Appropriations.*

SECTION 1. Funds shall be raised by the society for meeting its current expenses and awards. These funds may be obtained by an equal assessment upon each of the permanent members, and by assessment of a like sum upon every affiliated society and medical institution for each delegate to which said society and institution is entitled, by an equal assessment on all the members of affiliated societies ; by fines ; by the sale of its publications ; and by voluntary contributions.

SEC. 2. The funds may be appropriated (1) for defraying the expenses of the meetings, (2) for enabling the officers and the committees to fulfill their respective duties, conduct their correspondence, and procure the materials necessary for their correspondence and reports; (3) for publishing the proceedings, memoirs and transactions of the society; (4) for the salaries of officers; (5) for the establishment and support of a library; (6) for the encouragement of scientific investigation by prizes and awards; and (7) for defraying the expenses incidental to scientific investigations under the instruction of the society, where such investigation have been accompanied with an order on the Treasurer to supply the funds necessary for carrying them into effect.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### *Affiliated Societies.*

SECTION 1. While it is deemed advisable that there should be only one Parish Medical Society, for the purpose of uniting in a single organization, all reputable physicians resident in each parish; there may, none the less, be established several societies in one parish, each society to be composed of members residing in a political subdivision of the parish; and there may be established one society for physicians resident in several adjacent parishes (*i. e.*, district societies), or in subdivisions of two or more adjacent parishes.

SEC. 2. (1) No physicians shall be members of affiliated societies, except those qualified to be members of this society.

(2) Any physician refused admission to, suspended or expelled from an affiliated society of his parish, shall have the right to appeal to the State Medical Society, but he shall neither become nor continue to be a member of said society, unless the facts in the case have been duly investigated by the Judiciary Committee of said society, and favorably decided by said society.

SEC. 3. An affiliated society may adopt any regulations which contain the provisions required by the State Medical Society, and do not contravene any of its regulations.

SEC. 4. Every affiliated society and institution shall pay to the State Medical Society its assessment, which shall not exceed for each delegate, to which said affiliated society or institution is entitled, the amount assessed on each permanent member of the State Medical Society.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### *Meetings.*

SECTION 1. A regular annual session shall be held at such time and place as the society may select, and the president may call a special meeting for the transaction of business of paramount importance.

SEC. 2. This society shall adopt an "Order of Business" and such "Rules" as may be necessary to conduct the proceedings of the meetings.

## BY-LAWS.

## ARTICLE I.

*Mode of Government.*

## SECTION 1. (Quorum.)

Twelve members entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum. \*

## SEC. 2. (Mode of voting.)

Permanent members, members by invitation and officers, shall be elected by the ballots of a majority of the voting members present. The mode of voting in all other cases—except where differently specified in the constitution—shall be by the *viva voce* vote of a majority; provided that one-third of the voting members present shall have the right to demand the record of the yeas and nays.

## ARTICLE II.

*Members.*

SECTION 1. Every member, in attendance at the annual sessions, shall, prior to the permanent organization of the session, or before taking part in the proceedings after the session has been organized, sign the regulations of the society, inscribing his name and address in full, the title of the medical institution by which and the year when graduated; and, if a delegate, the title of the affiliated society or institution from which he received his appointment, and shall pay all sums due to this society.

SEC. 2. Every delegate must present a written appointment from the affiliated society or institution which he represents.

SEC. 3. No person shall be elected a member of this Society unless recommended by two members as possessing fully the qualifications for membership; and, at the request of two members, a recommendation to membership shall be submitted to the Judiciary Committee for investigation and report, before action shall be taken thereon by the Society.

SEC. 4. Any member may resign, provided that he has paid all dues, and that there be no charges against him. Any member neglecting two successive years official notifications to pay his dues, shall forfeit membership, and shall not be re-elected until said dues shall have been paid.

SEC. 5. No voting member present shall be excused from voting, except by a majority of those present.

SEC. 6. No member shall be required to read his own manu-

\* As amended from fifteen at Annual Session of 1881.

script; provided that a member known to be a good reader, be ready to act as his substitute.

SEC. 7. Medical men, or men learned in the collateral branches of science, on a visit to the place of the Annual Session, may be permitted to attend meetings, on being introduced by a member of this society.

SEC. 8. Any person desiring to become a member, during the interval between the Annual Sessions, shall forward his application, endorsed with the recommendation of two members, and accompanied with the annual fee, to the Recording Secretary, who shall record the name on a special list for "temporary members." All privileges of the society shall be granted to such temporary members until the first meeting of the society, when the Constitution and sections 1 and 3, Article II, of these By-Laws shall be enforced.

#### ARTICLE III.—DUTIES OF

##### *President.*

SECTION 1. (1) The President shall *a*, preside (assisted by the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings; *b*, appoint all committees as provided in sec. 3, Art. IV, of the Constitution; *c*, suspend until the next meeting any officer guilty of flagrant malfeasance or neglect of duty, and fill *ad interim* any such, and all other, vacancies that may occur; *d*, call special meetings; *e*, approve or disapprove all requisitions on the funds of the treasury; *f*, give a casting vote when necessary; *g*, act as chairman on the committee for the efficient organization of the medical profession of the State in this society; *h*, direct and control, during the intervals between the Annual Sessions, the general policy and business of this Society, transmitting to officers and members such information and documents in his possession as may be needful for the discharge of the duties of each, and requiring reports of progress from all those appointed to do any special work for the ensuing session, to the end that he may, if needful, take such action that the Society shall not be deprived of this special work because of the inaction of any member; *i*, deliver at the Annual Session an address designed to promote the objects of this society and report what has been, and is likely to be, accomplished during his presidency to promote these objects; and, *k*, perform all such other duties as this society, custom and parliamentary usage may require.

(2) The President shall have power to delegate his authority in whole or in part to one of the Vice-Presidents.

##### *Vice-Presidents.*

SEC. 2. (1) Such Vice-President, as the President or the society may select, shall in the absence of the President from the meeting or from the chair, discharge his duties; but, in the

event of his death, resignation or disability, the Vice-Presidents in their order of number by congressional districts shall discharge all the duties of the President. In the event of the absence of the President and of the Vice-Presidents, the society shall elect a President *pro tempore*.

(2) Each Vice-President shall be a member of the committee on the efficient organization of the medical profession in this State, charged with the special duty of aiding in the organization and in promoting the efficiency of an affiliated medical society in every parish of his district; and also a member of the Committee on Necrology.

(3) Each Vice-President shall report to the President annually in the month of February, the following facts as they existed on the last day of December, as to every affiliated society in his district, viz.: the title; regulations; place of meeting; name of officers and members, alphabetically arranged, together with the postoffice address of each, the title of the medical institution in which and the year when graduated.

(4) Each Vice-President shall also report to the President at the same time and for the same date, a register of all the practitioners of medicine in his district, recording in said register, as to each one of said practitioners, the name (alphabetically arranged); the post office; the place and date of graduation (if a graduate); and shall arrange the names of said practitioners in three classes, viz.: 1st, practitioners of unquestionable good standing; 2d, practitioners of doubtful or of unknown repute, stating which; 3d, irregular practitioners, specifying whether homœopathic, eclectic, Thompsonian, etc., and to this register shall be added a list of all practitioners who, during the year, may have died, removed from their previous postoffice addresses, or come to reside in the congressional district reported upon.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Vice-President of the Congressional District in which the records, archives, etc., of the society may be kept by the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer and Librarian to inspect said records, archives, etc., and to report annually any inaccuracies and delinquencies therein.

#### *Recording Secretary.*

SEC. 3. (1) The Recording Secretary shall keep not less than three books of record (A) for the regulations of this society and any future changes thereof arranged for ready reference thereto, together with the inscription of the names of members to said regulations as required in Section 1, Article II of the By-Laws, and with a register of the members of this society alphabetically arranged, (B) for the minutes of the proceedings of this society, and (C) for the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee on Publication, of which he shall be a member.

(2) For two days prior to and during each day of the annual session he shall have notified office hours, during which he, or the Corresponding Secretary, or the Treasurer, acting as his assistants, shall register members and collect for the Treasurer, the assessment on each member as registered.

He shall refuse to register any person whose status or credentials are unknown or questionable, and shall refer all doubtful questions of this nature to the Judiciary Committee.

(3) He shall notify all members individually of the time and place of each annual meeting. The notification shall be mailed not more than six weeks nor less than one month prior to the date of said meeting. He shall notify members of any special duty imposed, and shall give notice to applicants of their election to membership, with the fee required.

[As amended at Annual Session of 1881.]

(4) He shall distribute the annual volume of Transactions, (a) to all members who, by the Treasurer's report, have paid their fees, (b) to such State Medical and other societies as exchanges with would be desirable, and (c) to Medical Journals and Libraries.

#### *Corresponding Secretary.*

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall keep not less than three books of record, viz.: (d) for the copy or for the minutes of all the correspondence of the society; (e) for the record of the regulations, of the names, etc., of the officers and members of every affiliated society and institution as directed in (3) Sec 2, Art. III, of the By-Laws; and (f) for the registration of all practitioners of medicine in this State, as directed in (4) of Sec. 2, Art. III, of these By-Laws. The facts for the two last books of record, (e) and (f) should be furnished by affiliated societies to the Vice-Presidents, and by these to the President, who should transmit them to the Corresponding Secretary; but the Corresponding Secretary is required, independently of these societies and of these officers, to render these records as complete as may be in his power; and shall recommend to the Vice-President a blank form for the uniform registration in each district of practitioners of medicine.

(2) The Corresponding Secretary shall be a member of the Committees on Organization and on Publication.

(3) He shall present an annual report.

#### *Treasurer and Librarian.*

SEC. 5. (1) This officer shall have custody of all moneys, books, and other property not assigned to the charge of any other officer; and he shall keep two books of record; one (g) for receipts, expenses, debts and credits, and one (h) for the catalogue of all books and other property of the society.

(2) He shall collect all fees and other sums due to the society, notify delinquents, within thirty days after each annual session, of the necessity of prompt payment, and shall report the names of persistent delinquents to the society.

(3) He shall within sixty days after each annual session furnish the Recording Secretary with a list of the names of all members, affiliated societies, and institutions which have paid their dues, as a guide to said officer in the distribution of the Transactions.

(4) He shall disburse no money except on the written order of a member, approved either by the President, or by a Vice-President to whom the President has delegated this authority.

(5) He shall lend no books or other property for more than one month, and to no one except a member who has given a written receipt for the same and such other reasonable security as may be required.

(6) He shall permanently retain in the library not less than five copies of the Transactions of each year, and shall take possession of \_\_\_\_\_ copies for exchange and for sale.

(7) He shall be a member of the Committee on Publication.

(8) He shall give security for the property in his custody, and for the faithful discharge of his duties, whenever the society shall judge this requisite.

(9) He shall at each annual session report the condition of the library, and of the finances of the Society, stating its receipts, expenses and debts due to and by it, and the number of deceased and delinquent members as well as of those who have paid their dues; and he shall add to his report and estimate of the receipts and expenses of the society for the ensuing year, and recommend such measures as he may deem necessary to raise the funds needed to meet the estimated expenses.

#### ARTICLE IV—COMMITTEES.

##### *Committee of Arrangements.*

SECTION 1. (1) This committee shall consist of not less than three members, who shall, if no sufficient reasons prevent, be residents in the place where the annual session is to be held.

(2) It shall provide suitable accommodation, and make all necessary arrangements for the annual session. It shall provide a suitable hall for the delivery of the President's address, and of the annual oration, and invite thereto the public and especially those learned and interested in medical science.

It shall supervise the introduction of all business, and prepare, in accord with the order of business, Sec. 2, Art. IX, By-Laws, a programme of the proceedings. For this purpose, it shall require from each officer, committee and member having business for the society's attention, the nature of said business and the probable time required for its transaction.

(3) It shall, at the opening of the session, report its action and a programme of the proceedings as arranged by it, subject to the pleasure of the society. It shall post, in the hall, where the meetings are held, a notice of any arrangements important for the information of the members.

(4) It shall have the privilege of inviting any distinguished medical or scientific men to attend the session, and of recommending them to the society as members by invitation.

#### *Committee on Organization.*

SEC. 2. (1) This committee shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Corresponding Secretary, and three members shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

(2) It shall be its duty to use all practical means to organize the medical profession in local societies throughout this State, and to increase the efficiency of this society; and it shall be guided in its action by these regulations as specified in Art. VIII, of the Constitution, and in (3), (4), Sec. 2, Art. III; (1) Sec. 4, Art. III, By-Laws.

(3) It shall present an annual report of what has been done during the year, and recommend such measures as it may deem necessary, to promote the more efficient organization of the medical profession throughout this State.

#### *Committee on Necrology.*

SEC. 3. This committee shall consist of the Vice-Presidents. It shall report annually brief biographical notices of deceased members of this society. Each member of the committee shall report to the chairman at least thirty days prior to the annual session.

#### *Committee on State Medicine and Legislation.*

SEC. 4. (1) This committee shall consist of not less than five members. The chairman shall assign not less than one member to investigate, and report to him upon the condition, needs and prospects in this State of each one of the four branches of State Medicine; and the chairman shall present an annual report to the society on all of these branches.

(2) It shall consider propositions to repeal, modify or enact any law relating to medical interests, provided that such propositions be presented in proper language and form for legislative action.

(3) It shall be its duty to recommend to this society its influence in behalf of the enactment of such laws as it may deem desirable, and shall accompany its recommendations with the words and form of the law proposed to be enacted; for this purpose, this committee shall have authority, with the

President's written approval, to employ, if this be indispensable, a competent lawyer.

*Committee on Scientific Essays, Reports, etc.*

SECTION 5. (1) This committee shall consist of not less than five members. It shall be its duty to appoint from the members of the society a list of essayists and reporters, and to recommend subjects for their consideration.

(2) It shall particularly encourage scientific essays, reports, and original papers upon the following subjects, and if practicable limit them thereto, viz :

- a. Subjects peculiar to, or of special importance to this State ;
- b. Positively new facts, modes of practice, or principles of real value ;
- c. The results of well devised original experimental researches ;
- d. Reviews, so complete, of the facts on any particular subject, as to enable the writer to deduce therefrom legitimate conclusions of importance.

(3) All scientific essays, reports and original papers, whether from appointees of this committee, from affiliated societies, or from volunteers, shall be presented to the society through this committee, which shall have authority to require that all such manuscripts shall be submitted to it at a definite date prior to the annual session.

(4) All manuscripts submitted to this committee shall be disposed of as follows: Those which the committee does not deem it desirable to submit to the consideration of the society, shall be returned to the author, provided the attending expense be paid by him. Those deemed suitable for the consideration of the society, shall be assigned the order in which they shall be read; provided that none requiring over thirty minutes for the reading, shall be so assigned, unless recommended as particularly meritorious, or unless summaries of, or abstracts from, manuscripts exceeding thirty minutes for the reading shall be so prepared that these summaries or extracts can be read in thirty minutes. All manuscripts deemed suitable for the consideration of the society shall, whether assigned for reading or not, be finally referred in full to the Committee on Publication.

(5) This committee, as also the Committee on Publication, is prohibited from giving publicity to the names of authors of rejected papers.

*Committee on Publication.*

SEC. 6. (1) This committee shall consist of not less than three members, and the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary, and the Treasurer and Librarian, shall be members thereof.

(2) It shall supervise all publications of this society, and shall publish an annual volume of Transactions, which, so far

as the funds of the society may permit, shall consist of the following contents, viz.:

*a* A disclaimer of the society's responsibility for the opinions, theories, criticisms, and alleged facts contained in the published papers of its members.

[“The society, in publishing papers, does not thereby endorse their contents.”]

*b* A table of contents, and an alphabetical index.

*c* Regulations of this society, and the Code of Ethics.

*d* A list of the officers and members of this society and of all affiliated societies.

*e* A register or list of all practitioners of medicine in Louisiana on the preceding 31st of December, arranged as directed in (4) Sec. 2, Art III, of the By-Laws.

*f* The minutes of the daily proceedings of the annual session, or a summary thereof.

*g* The annual official reports, or summaries thereof.

*h* All such scientific essays, reports, and original papers referred to it by the Committee on Scientific Essays and Reports, as a Committee of Experts may decide should be published.

*i* Advertisements admitted at the discretion of the committee.

*k* The permanent address of the society, with request to exchange, to occupy a prominent place on the cover.

(3) The Committee on Publication is authorized, at its discretion, to appoint a Committee of Experts on the subject matter of any scientific address, essay, report or paper; and of these, it shall publish only such as a Committee of Experts—whose names shall not be disclosed—shall recommend for publication.

(4) The society may order the publication of any such papers, provided that a *two-thirds vote by ballot* be cast in its favor.

(5) All papers which are not placed by their authors complete in the hands of the Committee on Publication within thirty days after the close of the annual session, may be excluded from the annual volume of Transactions.

(6) No paper printed by the society shall be otherwise published, unless the author obtains the consent of the Committee on Publication.

(7) This committee shall report annually, through the Treasurer and Librarian, and shall present an estimate of expenses for the ensuing year.

#### *Judiciary Committee.*

SEC. 7. (1) This committee shall consist of not less than as many members as there may be Congressional Districts in this State. It may apportion itself in sub-committees, one for each Congressional District, and the President may, at any time, appoint additional members on any sub-committee which may be called upon to investigate a case of serious importance.

(2) It shall take cognizance of and report upon all questions of an ethical or judicial character that may arise in connection with this society; it shall, when desired by the society, investigate the status of any member, or of any person proposed for membership, and it shall consider all questions of a personal character, including complaints, protests and questions on credentials.

(3) A charge against a member of this society must be made in writing (and may be made and investigated while the society is not in session), to the President, or to the Vice-President of the Congressional District in which the accused member resides. This officer shall refer the charge to the Corresponding Secretary, who shall forthwith notify thereof the accused member, and the members of the Judiciary Committee. This committee, or with the President's approval a sub-committee thereof, shall then proceed, after due notice to the accused member, to investigate the charge; shall keep an accurate written record of the facts and evidence in the case; and shall prepare a written summary of the chief facts—agreed to by both parties—and of those in dispute with the evidence pro and con thereon, adding thereto the recommendation of each member of the committee or of the sub-committee, which recommendation shall be to dismiss the charge against, to exonerate, to fine, to censure, to suspend, or to expel the accused member. All the proceedings of a sub-committee shall be referred to the Judiciary Committee for its action thereon, and this committee shall refer all the proceedings to this society for final action at the annual session. A vote of two-thirds (by ballot or by yeas and nays) of all members present shall be required to expel a member; and the vote of a majority by recorded yeas and nays shall effect the decision, if expulsion be not the question for decision.

(4) Three members of this committee, or of a sub-committee thereof, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

(5) If, after due notification, an accused member fail to appear at the time and place of trial, he shall, unless satisfactory excuse be rendered at the time, be considered as admitting the truth of the charges against him, and shall be liable to sentence accordingly.

(6) Any member convicted of crime by a court of law may be sentenced, without trial, by this society.

#### ARTICLE V.

#### *Annual Orator.*

SECTION 1. The Annual Orator may be chosen from any one of the five classes of members.

## ARTICLE VI.

*Delegates from the Society.*

SECTION 1. Any Delegate from this society shall, if unable to discharge the duty, give the President prompt notice thereof, and otherwise aid the President to appoint a substitute.

## ARTICLE VII.

*Funds and Appropriations.*

SECTION 1. The annual assessment on each permanent member, shall be, until otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote at an annual session, five (\$5) dollars; and on each member of an affiliated society one (\$1) dollar, provided that the sum due for each delegate to which an affiliated society or institution is entitled shall not be less than five (\$5) dollars. See section 4, Article II, By-Laws.

SEC. 2. Funds may be disbursed by the Treasurer, upon a requisition signed by a member and approved by the President or by a Vice-President duly authorized, for the necessary expenses (1) of the meetings; (2) of officers and committees; (3) of publication. Funds shall not be disbursed for other purposes unless ordered by a vote of the Society.

## ARTICLE VIII.

*Affiliated Societies.*

SECTION 1. Three physicians shall suffice to organize an affiliated society, provided that all qualified physicians (see Art. II, sec. 1, Const.) residents of the same parish, or of the same neighborhood, shall have been invited to unite in said organization.

SEC. 2. A medical society seeking affiliation with this society must submit to the Vice-President of the congressional district in which it is located for reference to the President, or if there be no such Vice-President, then directly to the President of this society, two copies of its regulations with a list of its officers and members; and when one of these copies is returned approved by the President and Corresponding Secretary of this society, thereupon the aforesaid society shall be affiliated to the Louisiana State Medical Society, and entitled to delegates, to the Transactions, and all other privileges, so long as said affiliated society conforms to the regulations of this society.

SEC. 3 An affiliated society, failing for two successive years to pay the fees due this society, shall after due official notification be denied all the privileges of this society until said fees have been paid.

SEC. 4. Every affiliated society shall meet at least once annually, and whenever notified by the President of this society, or by the Vice-President of its congressional district.

Every affiliated society is recommended to hold an annual meeting in January to choose delegates to, and otherwise aid this society; and to appoint one standing committee on State Medicine and Legislation, and one on the efficient organization of the medical profession.

SEC. 5. Every affiliated society shall report annually in January to the Vice-President of its district (or if there be no such officer then directly to the President of this society), the following facts as they existed on the preceding last day of December, viz: 1st, any changes in its regulations, its general condition, the names alphabetically arranged, of its officers and members, their postoffice addresses, institution, where and year when graduated, and cessation and refusal of membership during the year with the causes thereof; and 2d, a register of all practitioners of medicine of the parish or of the political sub-division in which said affiliated society is located, in accordance with the directions in (4) sec. 2, Art. III, of these By-Laws. These reports shall be forwarded by Vice-Presidents to the President, and by him to the Corresponding Secretary.

SEC. 6. Every affiliated society shall forward to the Recording Secretary (for reference to the Committee on Scientific Essays and Reports), thirty days before the Annual Session, any such original papers as it may deem worthy of the consideration of this society, and of publication in its annual Transactions, and shall also forward to the Recording Secretary, prior to the annual session, a list of its Delegates to this society.

SEC. 7. Affiliated societies, through their Delegates, or otherwise, shall have the privilege of nominating the Vice-President of this society for the Congressional District in which said affiliated societies are located.

N. B.—Recommend Constitution for Parish Societies, and form for Annual Reports.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### *Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The annual session shall begin on the \_\_\_\_\_, and shall continue from day to day, until all of its business be transacted. During the session there shall be two meetings daily, one at 11 A. M., and one at 7½ P. M.

##### *Order of Business.*

SEC. 2. The Order of Business shall at all times be subject to the vote of two-thirds of all the voting members present;

and until permanently altered, except when for a time suspended, it shall be as follows :

- (1) Call to order.
- (2) Announcement of the members in attendance by the Recording Secretary.
- (3) Reading and correction of the daily minutes.
- (4) Reading the notes of absentees, provided these contain any facts of importance.
- (5) Election and registration of new members.
- (6) Report of the Committee of Arrangements.
- (7) Any business, requiring early attention, may, by permission, be introduced.
- (8) Address of the President, and the annual oration at the time and place recommended by the Committee of Arrangements.
- (9) Reading and consideration of, with action on, the reports of officers; of Standing and of Special Committees; of Affiliated Societies, and of delegates from this society.
- (10) Election of officers, delegates, etc., and selection of the next place of meeting.
- (11) Appointment of the chairmen of committees.
- (12) Reading and consideration of scientific essays, reports and original papers.
- (13) Unfinished business.
- (14) New business.
- (15) Announcement of committees.
- (16) Reading rough minutes of the session about to close.
- (17) Adjournment.

#### *Rules.*

SEC. 3. (1) The reading of no report, original paper, etc., shall, in its delivery, exceed thirty minutes, unless by special permission of the society; provided that summaries of, and abstracts from such manuscripts as would exceed thirty minutes in the reading, may be read, and that such manuscripts shall be referred in whole to the Committee on Publication. The opportunity for debate shall be furnished immediately after the reading of every paper, but the time for debate shall be limited to thirty minutes, unless extended by vote of the society.

(2) No member shall be permitted to address the society until his name and residence have been distinctly announced, and any such member may be required to speak from the stand. No speaker in the debate of any one subject, shall, unless by permission of the society, exceed ten minutes, nor speak more than once, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken, nor shall he speak more than twice without the permission of the society.

(3) A member shall not interrupt another while speaking, unless to call him to order or to correct a mistake; and such

interruption shall not be considered as speaking in debate, to the violation of the above rule (2).

(4) A vote shall not be reconsidered at the same meeting by a smaller number than was present at its passing.

(5) When a question is before the society no other motion shall be received ; except, (a) to adjourn, (b) to lay on the table, (c) to postpone indefinitely, (d) the previous question, (e) to postpone to a definite time, (f) to commit, (g) to amend, or (h) the main question ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they are arranged. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and to postpone indefinitely are not debatable.

(6) When the previous question is demanded, it shall take five members to second it ; and when the main question is put, under the force of the previous question, and negatived, the question shall remain under consideration the same as if the previous question had not been enforced.

(7) When a report is read, it is thereby *received* ; and when *received*, it may at any time be considered, and in whole or in part, may by vote of the society be *accepted*, and it is thereby *adopted*.

REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
..... PARISH MEDICAL SOCIETY.  
—  
CONSTITUTION.  
—

PREAMBLE, TITLE AND OBJECT.

The ..... Parish Medical Society, organized..... shall have for its objects :

(1) The union in this society of all the reputable members of the regular medical profession, residing in this parish, and co-operation with the medical profession throughout the State in sustaining the Louisiana State Medical Society.

(2) The advancement of State Medicine—*i. e.*, of Public Hygiene (or Preventive Medicine), of Medical Education, of Medical Jurisprudence, and of Public Institutions for the sick and the infirm ;

(3) The cultivation of medical knowledge, and particularly of such parts thereof as may be of special importance to this parish and State ;

(4) The elevation of professional character and attainments, and the promotion of the welfare in all matters relating to medical science of the profession and of the public.

ARTICLE I.

*Mode of Government.*

SECTION 1. This society shall be governed by such Regulations as may be specified in its Constitution, By-Laws and Ordinances (or Resolutions ;) and, as to matters not so specified, it adopts the Common Parliamentary Law and the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association.

SEC. 2. Any suspension or alteration of the Constitution shall require a unanimous vote unless proposed in writing at a preceding regular meeting, in which case a vote of two-thirds of the voting members present shall be required ; provided that an amendment german to the subject shall be in order, and may be adopted, though not submitted, at a previous meeting. The By-Laws may be suspended or altered by a vote of two-thirds, and the Ordinances by a majority at any regular meeting.

## ARTICLE II.

*Members.*

SECTION 1. (Qualifications.) Every physician to be a member of this society, must be (1) a graduate of reputable medical college, (2) socially and professionally in good repute, (3) obedient to the Code of Ethics, and (4) a subscriber to the Regulations of this society.

SEC. 2. Men of worth and culture, occupied in pursuits calculated to directly promote the objects of this society, may, though not graduates in medicine, be elected members.

SEC. 3. There may be two classes of members, (1) Regular Members, and (2) Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be assessed, shall not have the right to vote, and shall require, for election, the ballots of three-fourths of the members present at a regular meeting, succeeding a regular meeting at which they have been proposed for Honorary Membership.

## ARTICLE III.

*Officers.*

SECTION 1. The Officers of this society shall be, one President; . . . . . Vice-Presidents, one Recording Secretary who shall also be Treasurer, and one Corresponding Secretary who shall also be Librarian.

SEC. 2. Only physicians, who are regular members, shall be elected officers.

SEC. 3. The President and Vice-Presidents shall serve for the term of one year, and the Secretaries for three years, said term to expire at the annual meeting; but in no case shall an officer vacate his place until his successor has been chosen.

## ARTICLE IV.

*Committees.*

SECTION 1. Standing Committees shall be appointed on (1) The Efficient Organization of this society; (2) Judiciary; (3) State Medicine and Legislation; (4) Scientific Essays, Reports and Discussions; (5) Publication.

SEC. 2. Special Committees, and additional Standing Committees may be appointed at the discretion of the society.

SEC. 3. The chairman of any committee shall be appointed by the President, and the remaining members by the President, with the consent of the chairman, or of the society; except, as to the Committee on Efficient Organization, which shall be composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Corresponding Secretary; and as to the Judiciary Committee, the members of which may be increased at the discretion of the society, by the election of additional members.

## ARTICLE V.

*Annual Orator.*

SECTION 1. The society shall elect annually an orator, whose duty it shall be to deliver a public address designed to interest, in the objects of this society, a non-professionally audience.

## ARTICLE VI.

*Delegates.*

SECTION 1. Delegates to the Louisiana State Medical Society, to the American Medical Association, and to such other scientific bodies, as this society may deem advisable that it should be represented in, shall be elected annually, or in default thereof, be appointed by the President.

## ARTICLE VII.

*Funds and Appropriations.*

SECTION 1. Funds shall be raised by this society for meeting its current expenses and awards, by an equal assessment on each of its regular members.

SEC. 2. Funds may be appropriated, (1) for defraying the expenses of the meetings, (2) for enabling the officers and the committees to fulfill their respective duties, conduct their correspondence, and procure the materials necessary for their records and reports, (3) for the payment of such equal assessments as may be imposed on affiliated societies by the State Medical Society for its support, (4) for publishing the proceedings and transactions of this society, (5) for establishing a library, and (6) for the encouragement of scientific investigations.

## ARTICLE VIII.

*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. There shall be not less than one regular meeting monthly, one of which shall be the annual meeting, for the election of officers, the presentation of annual reports, the annual oration, and for such other proceedings as may be directed.

SEC. 2. The President shall call a special meeting whenever he may deem proper.

SEC. 3. The society shall adopt an "Order of Business" and such other "Rules" as it may deem necessary to conduct properly the proceedings of the meetings.

## BY-LAWS.

## ARTICLE I.

*Mode of Government.*

SECTION 1. (Quorum.) . . . regular members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. (Mode of Voting.) Regular members and officers shall be elected by the ballots of a majority of the regular members present. The mode of voting in all other cases, except when otherwise specified in the Constitution, or when otherwise determined by the society, shall be by *viva voce* vote of a majority; *provided*, that one-third of the regular members present shall have the right to demand the record of the yeas and nays.

## ARTICLE II.

*Members.*

SECTION 1. Every member must, before taking part in the proceedings, sign the regulations of this society, inscribing his name and address in full, and the title of the institution by which, with the year when, graduated; and must pay all sums due by him to the society.

SEC. 2. No person shall be elected a member of this society at the same meeting when his name may be proposed, or unless recommended by two members as possessing fully the qualifications for membership. In any case, at the request of two members present, such proposal for membership shall be submitted to the Judiciary Committee for report at the following meeting.

SEC. 3. Any member may resign, provided that he has paid all dues, and that there be no charges against him. Any member neglecting two official notifications to pay his dues, shall forfeit membership and shall not be re-elected until said dues shall have been paid.

SEC. 4. No member present shall be excused from voting, except by a majority of those present.

SEC. 5. No member shall be required to read his own address, report, essay, or other paper; provided that a member, well known to be a good reader, be ready to act as his substitute.

SEC. 6. Medical men or men learned in the collateral branches of science, on a visit to . . . Parish, may be permitted to attend meetings on being introduced by a member of this society.

## ARTICLE III—OFFICERS, DUTIES OF—

*President.*

SECTION 1. The President shall (a) preside, with the assistance of the Vice-Presidents, at all meetings; (b) appoint all committees, as provided in Section 3, Article 10, of the Constitution; (c) fill *ad interim* all vacancies that may occur (d) call special meetings; (e) inspect the records and archives of the society and report any inaccuracies and delinquencies in reference thereto; (f) approve or disapprove all requisitions on the funds of the treasury; (g) give a casting vote when necessary; (h) act as chairman of the Committee on the efficient organization of this society; (i) report, at the close of his term of office, what has been accomplished to promote the objects of this society, recommending such measures as he may deem necessary to promote these objects more effectively; (j) and perform all such other duties as this society, custom and parliamentary usage may require.

*Vice-Presidents.*

SEC. 2. (a) Such Vice President as the President or the society may elect shall in the absence of the President from the meeting or from the chair, discharge his duties, and if all these officers be absent, the society shall elect a President *pro tem*; (b) each Vice-President is charged with the special duty of promoting the efficient organization of the society, and shall be a member of the committee for this purpose.

*Recording Secretary and Treasurer.*

SEC. 3. (a) This officer shall keep one or more books for the record of (1) the regulations of this society (with any further changes thereof arranged for ready reference), the names of members subscribed thereto (see Section 1, Article II, By-Laws), and a list of officers and members alphabetically arranged; (2) the minutes of the proceedings; (3) the receipts, expenses, debts, credits, and property of the society. (b) He shall give notice, when necessary, of meetings, of any special duty imposed on a member, of the fees due by each, and of election to membership in the society. (c) He shall collect all fees and other sums due, notify delinquents of the necessity for prompt payment, and report the names of persistent delinquents to the society. (d) He shall report annually the financial condition of the society, recommending such measures as he may deem necessary.

*Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.*

SEC. 4. (a) This officer shall keep one or more books for the record of (1) the correspondence of the society; (2) the cata-

logue of its books and scientific property, and (3) the alphabetical registration of all practitioners of medicine in . . . . . Parish, on December 31st, of every year. The alphabetical list shall, as far as practicable, record the names, residence, institution by which, and year when graduated, of every practitioner in . . . . . Parish, dividing these into three classes, viz.: Practitioners of unquestionable good standing; practitioners of unknown or doubtful repute, designating which; and irregular practitioners, designating whether homœopaths, eclectic, Thompsonians, etc.

(b) He shall be a member of the Committee on the Efficient Organization of this society.

(c) He shall present an annual report, which shall contain, among other things, a list of deaths, removals and arrivals (for permanent residence) of practitioners in . . . . . Parish during the year, closing with the last day of the year.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### COMMITTEES—DUTIES, ETC.

##### *Standing Committee on the Efficient Organization of this Society.*

SECTION 1. This committee composed of the President (as chairman,) of the Vice-Presidents, and of the Corresponding Secretary, shall devise and recommend measures to promote the efficiency of this society; and shall report annually all measures necessary to be adopted, in order to support the State Medical Society, and to maintain affiliation therewith.

##### *Judiciary Committee.*

SEC. 2. (a) This committee shall consist of not less than . . . . members.

(b) It shall take cognizance of, and report upon, questions of an ethical or judicial character that may arise in connection with this society; shall investigate the status, if questionable, of any member, or of any person proposed for membership, and shall consider all questions of a personal character, such as complaints, protests, etc.

(c.) A charge against a member of this society, must be made in writing to the President, who shall report the charge to the society, as also to the accused member, and refer it to the Judiciary Committee—the members of which may be increased at the discretion of the society. The Judiciary Committee shall, after due notice to the accused member, investigate the charge; shall keep an accurate written record of the facts and evidence in the case; shall prepare a summary of the chief facts agreed to by both parties, and of those in dispute with the evidence pro and con thereon, adding thereto the recommendation of each member of the committee; which

recommenda-tion shall be to dismiss the charge, to exonerate, to fine, to reprimand, to suspend, or to expel the accused member. All the proceedings of the committee shall be referred to the society for final action thereon, at a meeting to which all the members have been summoned, with notice of the special business to be disposed of. A vote of two-thirds by ballot, of all members present, shall be required to expel a member; a majority, by recorded yeas and nays, shall effect the decision of any issue involved, other than expulsion.

(d.) If, after due notification, an accused member fail to appear at the time and place of trial, he shall, unless satisfactory excuse be rendered at the time, be considered as admitting the truth of the charges against him, and shall be liable to sentence accordingly.

#### *Committee on State Medicine and Legislation.*

SEC. 3. (a) This committee shall consist of not less than . . . . . members, and shall, from time to time, report to the society upon the condition, needs and prospects in . . . . . parish of each one of the four branches of State Medicine.

(b) It shall recommend the enactment, repeal, or modification of such State laws and parish ordinances, relating to medical interests as it may deem advisable, presenting these recommendations in the form and words, which it is proposed shall be enacted.

#### *Committee on Scientific Essays, Reports, Discussions.*

SEC. 4. (a) This committee shall consist of not less than . . . . . members. (b) It shall make provision for and have general supervision over the scientific proceedings of the meetings; select a list of essayists, and reporters, and of subjects for discussion, to the end that each meeting of the society may be made instructive and attractive to the members. (c.) It shall particularly encourage the consideration of all medical subjects of special importance to the parish, and to this State.

#### *Committee on Publication.*

SEC. 5. This committee shall consist of not less than . . . . . members, and the Chairman of the Committee on Scientific Essays, etc., the Recording Secretary and Treasurer, and the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian shall be members of said committee, with the Recording Secretary and Treasurer, as Chairman thereof. It shall discharge the duties usually assigned such a committee; and in the discharge of these duties it shall require that there shall be attached to the published reports and original papers belonging to this society the following: "The . . . . . Parish Medical Society, although publishing or recommending for publication the reports of com-

mittees, original papers of its members, etc., holds itself irresponsible for the opinions, theories, and criticisms therein contained, except when otherwise decided by special resolution." It may refer to the Louisiana State Medical Society any specially meritorious report, essay, or paper.

ARTICLE V.

*Annual Orator.*

SECTION 1. An orator shall be elected at a regular meeting to deliver an address at the succeeding annual meeting. He need not be a member of this society.

ARTICLE VI.

*Delegates.*

SECTION 1. The Committee on Organization shall recommend to the society at appropriate times members for election or appointment as delegates; notifying the society of the number, which this society is entitled to, of delegates to the State Medical Society, and to the American Medical Association.

ARTICLE VII.

*Funds and Appropriations.*

SECTION 1. The annual fee due by each regular member shall be, until otherwise ordered by the society,.....

SEC. 2. Funds may be disbursed by the Treasurer for the payment of (1) the necessary expenses of the meetings; (2) the necessary expenses of officers and committees; and (3) the assessment of the State Medical Society—upon a requisition signed by a member and approved by the President. Funds shall not be disbursed for other purposes unless approved by vote of the society.

ARTICLE VIII.

*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The regular meetings shall be held, until otherwise ordered by a majority of the society, in....., on the..... The annual meeting shall be the regular meeting in the month of.....

*Order of Business.*

SEC. 2. The order of business shall at all times be subject to the vote of two-thirds of all the members present; and until permanently altered, except when for a time suspended, it shall be as follows:

(1) Call to order; (2) reading and consideration of the minutes; (3) reading of communications; (4) proposals for membership; (5) report of officers and of committees and action thereon; (6) election of members; (7) unfinished business; (8) new business; (9) reading of original papers and discussion thereof; (10) debate on a subject selected by the Committee on Scientific Essays, etc., and announced at a previous meeting, to be opened by a member appointed by the President; (11) relation of cases and of medical news; (12) arrangement and announcement of scientific work for the following meeting; (13) adjournment.

#### *Rules.*

SEC. 3. (1) The reading of no report, essay, or original paper shall in its delivery exceed thirty minutes, unless by special permission of the society, and no speaker shall, in debate on any one subject, exceed ten minutes, nor speak more than once, until every member, choosing to speak, shall have spoken—nor shall he speak more than twice without leave of the society.

(2) A member shall not interrupt another, while speaking, unless to call him to order or to correct a mistake, and interruptions for these purposes shall not be considered as speaking in debate.

(3) A vote shall not be reconsidered at the same meeting by a smaller number than was present at its passing.

(4) When a report is read it is thereby *received*: and when *received* it may at any time be considered, and in whole or in part may, by vote of the society, be *accepted*, and thereby is *adopted*.



