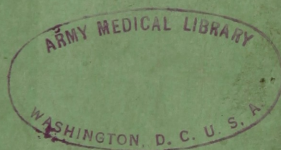
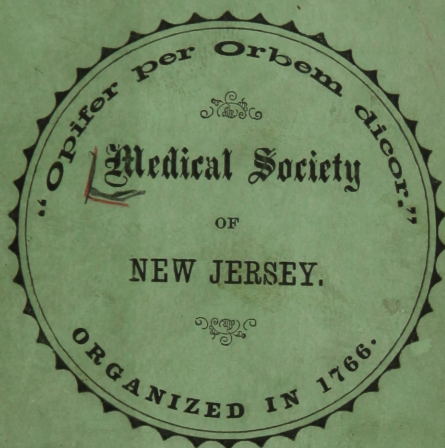


MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY - CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

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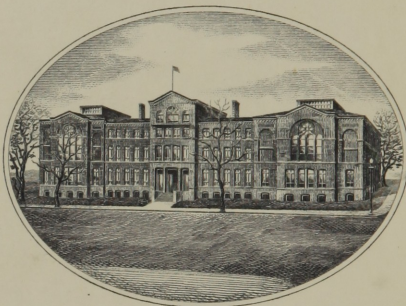
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CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW JERSEY,

AND

TABLE OF FEES.

Adopted 1866; Revised 1873 and 1874.

ORANGE, N. J.:
PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
1874.

Societies, museums, etc. (Rm. 26)
Medical society of New Jersey

Annex
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1874

AN ACT

TO RE-ORGANIZE

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY.

WHEREAS, The Medical Society of New Jersey is approaching its centenary anniversary; and whereas, the Society, by petition, has expressed a desire to surrender all its special privileges and pecuniary immunities, and to re-organize as nearly as possible upon the voluntary basis; therefore,

1. BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, already incorporated by the style and name of "The Medical Society of New Jersey," shall continue to be a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, and shall and may have and use a common seal, and alter the same at their pleasure; and that the said Society shall be composed of delegates (not less than three) chosen by and from each of the district or county societies, which now are, or which under the authority of the said Society may be hereafter instituted; the officers for the time being, shall be *ex-officio* members of the said Society independently of the authority of delegation; and all persons

who shall have been or may hereafter be Presidents of the Society, shall rank as fellows, and be entitled to all privileges of delegated members.

2. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the Society shall have the authority to confer the degree of M. D., under such rules and regulations as they may adopt, which degree shall be deemed sufficient evidence of a regularly educated and qualified practitioner of the healing art; and hereafter no one shall be admitted to membership in any district or county society having connection with this Society, unless he shall have received the said degree of Doctor of Medicine, or been admitted *ad eundem*, from some other medical authorities, which this Society shall deem proper to recognize; *provided*, that this shall not be construed so as to prohibit any person from becoming a member of any district society, who has received the degree of M. D. in any school recognized by, or in affiliation with the "American Medical Association," previous to the passage of this act.

3. AND BE IT ENACTED, That this Society shall have power to prescribe the duties of its officers and members, fix their compensation, assess from time to time an annuity upon the district or county societies in the ratio of their membership respectively, and adopt such rules and regulations for the due management of the concerns of this and the several district societies as may be deemed necessary; *provided*, the same be not contrary to the laws of this State; and may hold any estate, real and personal, the annual income of which shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

4. AND BE IT ENACTED, That this act shall be considered a public act, and shall take effect on the fourth Tuesday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and that the act entitled "An Act to incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State," passed January twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty, and all supplements thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY.

REVISED IN 1873.

CHAPTER I.

TITLE AND MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be known by the name of "THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY;" and it shall be composed of three delegates from each of the district societies which now are, or may hereafter be formed; *provided*, that one additional delegate be allowed for every ten members of said district societies; together with all such persons as now are or may hereafter become fellows. The officers for the time being shall be *ex-officio* members, independently of the authority of delegation. Reporters of the district societies who furnish their reports to the Standing Committee on or before the fifteenth day of May, shall be *ex-officio* delegates of their respective Societies, in addition to the regular delegation of the same.

SEC. 2. The Medical Society of New Jersey shall hold its annual meetings on the fourth Tuesday of May, at such hour and place as shall have been designated at the previous annual meeting; and delegates from four

district societies shall constitute a quorum for business. If the President and Vice-Presidents be absent, the Society may choose a President *pro tempore*.

SEC. 3. The delegates composing this Society shall at every annual meeting produce a certificate of delegation, signed by the President or Secretary of the district society of which they are respectively members; and no delegate can be considered a member without such certificate, nor unless the society of which he is a delegate shall have paid its annual assessments; the *ex-officio* delegates shall furnish a certificate from the Standing Committee that they have fulfilled the conditions of their appointment; and it shall be the duty of each district society to furnish annually a list of its regularly attending members, with their respective post-office address, which lists shall govern in determining the number of delegates to which each district is entitled, under the provisions of Sec. 1, Chap. 1st.

SEC. 4. *Order of Business*.—1st. At the opening of each annual meeting, the delegates shall present their certificates to the Recording Secretary, who, together with the Treasurer and a member, designated by the President, shall examine the same; and if found to be in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, the Secretary shall report their names, together with those of the officers, the fellows present, and delegates from corresponding societies.

2d. The minutes of the last annual and special meetings shall be read, corrected and approved.

3d. The address of the President

4th. Announcement of Committees on the Treasurer's accounts, on unfinished business of the preceding year, and on nominating officers for the ensuing year.

5th. Reports of the Standing and other Committees.

6th. Reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer.

7th. Reports of delegates to, and reception of delegates from other societies.

8th. Receiving and acting upon applications for the degree of M. D., and the nomination of honorary members.

9th. Reading of Essays.

10th. Investigation of the By-laws and proceedings had at the first meetings of newly organized districts societies, and such alterations made as may be judged expedient.

11th. Communications or propositions from any district society, and other miscellaneous business.

12th. The appointment of one or more Essayists, in addition to the third Vice-President, for next annual meeting.

13th. Election of officers.

14th. Adjournment.

SEC. 5. The President, or in case of his absence or inability, the first, second or third Vice-President, in numerical order, is authorized to call special meetings, when applied to by any four of the members, two of whom shall be members of different district societies, and cause notice thereof to be given by the Secretary at least twenty days previous to the meeting.

SEC. 6. A vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel any member; and the accused member shall first have notice and time given for defence.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, first, second and third Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and Standing Committee.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Society, preserve order, state and put questions, appoint committees, except when otherwise provided for, call for reports of committees, enforce the observance of the By-laws, regulate the business of the Society, and perform such other duties appropriate to his office as the Society shall assign him. At the annual meetings, he shall deliver an address on some suitable subject. He shall have the custody of, and, on proper occasions, use the seal of the Society. He shall grant with his signature and the seal of the Society, all diplomas ordered by the Society; receive the fees, and pay the same to the Treasurer.

SEC. 3. In the absence or disability of the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, in his numerical order, shall preside at the meetings of the Society; and in case of a vacancy in the office of President, caused by death, resignation or removal, all the duties pertaining to it shall devolve on one of the Vice-Presidents; the third Vice-President shall read an essay upon some appropriate subject at the first annual meeting, subsequent to his election.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall have the charge and custody of all letters and communications transmitted to the Society, and shall read and transcribe in a book such of them as may be considered worthy of preservation ; it shall be his duty, agreeably to the directions of the Society, to write and answer letters, and in general to manage all matters of correspondence. He shall keep regular and fair copies of all the answers returned, and shall lay them, together with all communications, before the Society at every succeeding meeting. He shall transmit to the Secretaries of the several district societies, information of such subjects as may have been acted upon in this Society relative to their interest or well being. He shall, as soon as convenient, notify all persons that may be elected honorary members of this Society, and, at the same time, transmit them a copy of the By-laws; and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

SEC. 5. The Recording Secretary shall have charge of the laws and records of the Society ; attend all meetings, and record the proceedings in a suitable book, after they shall have been approved by the Society ; give timely notice in such manner as shall be directed of all the regular as well as special meetings, which the President may deem expedient to call ; he shall receive and lay before the Society all nominations and applications not connected with the duties of the Corresponding Secretary ; and shall transcribe in the book of minutes the names of all persons who shall receive diplomas. He shall notify the chairman of every committee of his appointment, with the names of his associates and the subject referred to them, and furnish necessary papers ; furnish credentials to delegates to other medical societies ; demand and receive from the district

medical societies a copy of all the proceedings had at their first meeting, and file the same among the archives of this Society, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him. He may call upon any member of the Society to assist him during its session.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall take charge and keep a correct account of all moneys belonging to the Society, together with the receipts and disbursements, and exhibit a statement of funds, once in every year, and deliver to his successor all books and papers, with the balance of cash or other property of the Society in his hands. He shall demand and receive all money due to the Society; shall preserve for the benefit of the Society, all donations and other movable property committed to his charge, and keep an exact list of the same, together with the names of the respective donors. He shall not pay any money out of the treasury, nor make any investment of the funds of the Society, or change the same, but by order of the Society.

SEC. 7. The Standing Committee shall consist of three, and be considered members *ex-officio* of the Society, to be elected annually by ballot, the first named to be chairman, whose duty it shall be, at every annual meeting, to report the general state of health of the citizens of New Jersey during the preceding year, the causes, nature and cure of epidemics (if any have prevailed) in any part of the State—curious medical facts, discoveries, and remarkable cases that may have come to their knowledge. Also to report all irregularities, neglect and contempt of the laws, rules and regulations of the Medical Society of New Jersey; to examine the By-laws and proceedings had at the first meeting of the several district societies, to see that they

are not contrary "to any law or regulation of this Society, or the act of incorporation." It shall be a Committee on Medical Ethics and Judicial Business, to whom the Society may refer all appeals from district medical societies requiring adjudication, and their report, after examination in any case, shall be considered final, unless at its regular meeting, two-thirds of the Society resolve to take up the case for general discussion, and for the action of the Society as a whole. It shall be their duty to prepare for publication, in such manner as shall be directed, all cases, facts, circumstances and observations on medical and philosophical subjects, either of a general or local nature, as may be considered by the Society worthy either to promote its own respectability or the well-being of their fellow-citizens, and report deaths of members of the Society. And that these several objects may be promoted, it shall be the duty of each of the several district medical societies, at its annual meeting, to appoint one of its members as a reporter, who shall be required to furnish the Standing Committee, on or before the first day of May of every year, with all the information which may present relative to these subjects within the bounds of the district society to which he belongs. The Committee shall have the privilege of attending the regular meetings of every district society.

SEC. 8. Every officer of this Society may, for sufficient reasons, resign his office, or may be removed by order of the Society for neglect, inattention, or mal-conduct; in either of which cases, or on the death of any officer, the Society shall supply his place as soon as may be convenient.

SEC. 9. All the officers of this Society may be elected

from among the members, in good standing, of the district medical societies, except the President, who must be chosen from the members of the Medical Society of New Jersey.

SEC. 10. The expenses of the Recording Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman of the Standing Committee, shall be paid.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRICT SOCIETIES.

SEC. 1. The Medical Society of New Jersey, whenever applied to for that purpose, may establish district medical societies, if expedient, in any of the counties of this State; five licensed physicians or surgeons, practitioners and residents of the county, are necessary to organize any district society.

SEC. 2. Nothing in these By-Laws shall be construed to prevent any recognized physician resident in a county having no district society connected with this, from being a member of such society in an adjacent county. Whenever three-fourths of the members present concur in an application, they shall forthwith cause a commission to be issued, in the following form:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

By the Medical Society of New Jersey, to A. B., C. D., E. F., G. H., and M. D., Physicians and Surgeons, Greeting:

Your application, requesting that a DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY might be instituted, consisting of A. B., C. D., E. F., G. H., and M. D., in the County of———, was duly considered at a meeting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, held at———, the———day of———Anno Domini 18—, and it was thereupon voted that your request be granted; provided that this grant is not to be extended beyond the period of one year.

In testimony whereof, the President, pursuant to the aforesaid vote of the Society, has hereunto subscribed his name, and affixed the seal of the Corporation at———this———day of———Anno Domini 18—.

PRESIDENT.

[L. S.] Attested:———, RECORDING SECRETARY.

SEC. 3. The By-laws, rules and regulations of each district society, cannot in any instance be contrary to any law of this State, or of the Medical Society of New Jersey; and it is the duty of the district medical societies, at the annual meeting immediately succeeding their first meeting, to present to the Standing Committee a copy of all the proceedings had at their first meeting.

SEC. 4. Each district society shall select and appoint its members of delegation, and send a certificate thereof to the Recording Secretary, with a list of its members, on or before the third Tuesday of May, yearly and every year, and they shall be considered members of this Society for one year, and until others shall be appointed.

SEC. 5. Each district society shall, when required, give evidence that it is regularly organized, holds meetings at stated periods, has at least five attending members, and has complied with the By-Laws, rules and regulations of this Society.

SEC. 6. Each district society shall compel the attendance of its delegation at every stated and special meeting of this Society; and if any district shall fail to be represented, without due reason assigned, an investigation and report of the causes of such failure shall be required from the district medical society thus unrepresented; and upon a failure of representation for three successive years, the said society shall be suspended until restored by a vote of this Society.

CHAPTER IV.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF
MEDICINE AND HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. Candidates for the Degree of Medicinæ Doctor, may apply to any district society of this State, and shall be admitted to examination under the following rules and regulations:

1st. Each district society shall appoint annually, or *pro re nata*, a committee of not less than five members, who shall conduct the examinations.

2d. All examinations shall be in the presence of the Society at a regular meeting; and no candidate shall be examined until he has given satisfactory evidence of having reached the age of twenty one years, is of good moral character, and has pursued his medical studies under the care of some regular practitioner for the term of three years, including two courses of lectures in some medical institution in affiliation with the American Medical Association. If he has not graduated at some academic college, then the Society shall be satisfied that his preliminary education has been such as to qualify him for the study and practice of medicine.

3d. The examination shall extend to all the branches taught in the medical schools recognized as aforesaid; and the candidate shall then be balloted for by the Society; and if he shall receive the approving votes of two-thirds of all the members present, the presiding officer shall give a certificate to that effect to the candidate.

4th. This certificate may be presented at the next or any subsequent regular meeting of this Society, not extending beyond the period of three years, with a written thesis upon some medical subject; and if upon a ballot they shall be approved by a majority of the members present, the candidate, upon the payment of fifteen dollars, shall be entitled to receive a diploma in the following form :

Form of Diploma for the degree of Doctor of Medicine when conferred on examination.

Societas Medica Reipublicæ Neo-Cæsariensis.

Legibus constituta, omnibus has Literas lecturis.

SALUTEM:

Quoniam A. B. vir ornatus et moribus inculpatus, qui omnibus studiis ad Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ usum scientiamque spectantibus animum fideliter intendit, et opinionibus hominum faventibus, nobis commendatus est ut ad gradum Doctoris Medicinæ Chirurgiæque proveheretur :

Notum sit quod placet nobis, auctoritate hacce societate collata, inquisitione ejus peritiæ dilligentissima coram viris selectis et eruditis, secundum leges hujusce societatis, imprimis habita, supradictum A. B. titulo graduque Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ Doctoris adornare, eique omnia jura, privilegia et honores ad istum gradum pertinentia, dedere et concedere.

Cujus rei, hocce Diploma sigillo societatis nostræ, Præsidisque Sociorum et Scribæ chirographis ratum, testimonium sit.

Datum _____, die _____ anno
Domini _____ et Societatis

PRÆSES.

} SOCH.



SCRIBA.

5th The honorary degree of M. D. may be conferred by this Society, by a vote by ballot of three-fourths of the members present, provided the nomination shall have been made at a preceding meeting, and provided the candidate has been a regular practitioner for the period of seven years, in the following form :

Form of Diploma for the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Societas Medica Reipublicæ Neo-Cæsariensis.

Legibus constituta, omnibus et singulis ad quos hæ Literæ pervenirint.

SALUTEM :

Quoniam vir probus et ornatissimus quem fama promit scientiarum Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ cultorem, liberalium honoribus artium propectumque, secundum leges Reipublicæ Neo-Cæsariensis et hujusce Societatis, nobis commendatus est ut ad gradum honorarium Doctoris Medicinæ Chirurgiæque proveheretur : nos, igitur, Præses, ceterique Socii Societatis Medicæ Reipublicæ Neo-Cæsariensis illum ad gradum honorarium Medicinæ Chirurgiæque Doctoris libentissime proveximus, eique omnia jura privilegia et honores ad istum gradum quoquomodo pertinentia, dedimus et concessimus.

In cujus rei majorem fidem et plenius testimonium, sigillo hujusce Societatis, Præsidisque et Scribæ chirographis hocce Diploma munientum curavimus.

Datum , die _____ anno
Domini _____ et Societatis

PRÆSES.

} SOCII.



SCRIBA.

SEC. 2. Practitioners of medicine of this or any other State may be admitted as honorary members by a vote by ballot of the Society, provided that the nominations be made at a previous meeting. The nomination shall be referred to a Special Committee of three, appointed by the President, and the nominee shall be considered as eligible to election till the Committee report. The privilege of honorary membership shall not confer the right to vote.

CHAPTER V.

ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. All elections for officers shall be at the annual meetings of the Society, and by ballot; and a majority of votes shall be required to determine a choice.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Nominations shall consist of a delegate from each district society represented, who shall be chosen by his own delegation. The announcement of the committee shall be made by the President.

SEC. 3. Before the Society proceed to ballot, the Committee on Nominations shall present a list of candidates for the several offices, provided for in the second chapter of these By-Laws, and an opportunity having been given to the members to make other nominations, the Society shall then be called to ballot; if no election is obtained on the first canvass, the two highest shall be considered the candidates for the succeeding balloting, and when a choice shall have been made, the persons chosen shall hold their office during the term of one year, and until others shall be elected.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Nominations shall also report names of delegates to the American Medical Association and to corresponding societies.

CHAPTER VI.

ETHICS.

ART. 1.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

SEC. 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members; should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty, as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

SEC. 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty every physician owes, alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things; for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and,

on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, an unclouded head, may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow creature.

SEC. 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements or private cards or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

SEC. 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it, for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine, or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such *nostrum* be of any efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and, if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

SEC. 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives and their children, while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the fac-

ulty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired, A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child or any one, who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices*

SEC. 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligation for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent

and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties. In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

SEC. 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practice from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by this association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered a regular practitioner, or fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

SEC. 2. In consultations, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect, should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

SEC. 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and with their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberations and concurrence.

SEC. 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

SEC. 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society

has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in cases of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing* and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

SEC. 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time; for there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

SEC. 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate, that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants,—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

SEC. 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on both sides, then the decision should rest with the attending physician.

It may, moreover, sometimes happen that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But, in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in a minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

SEC. 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

SEC. 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities which are too often practiced

by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

SEC. 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, and not on intrigue or artifice.

SEC. 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made — no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

SEC. 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

SEC. 4. A physician ought not to take charge of, or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified

that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

SEC. 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

SEC. 6. It often happens, in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

SEC. 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

SEC. 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient

who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future directions, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

SEC. 9 A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

SEC. 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery, is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

SEC. 1. Diversity of opinion, and opposition of interests, may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *court-medical*.

SEC. 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical

ethics and etiquette through which the feeling of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

ART. VIII. This Society adopts the code of ethics established, or that may be hereafter established by the American Medical Association.

CHAPTER VII.

ORDERS.

1st. At the meetings of the Society, the President shall not leave the chair unless on some urgent occasion, nor speak to any question without first obtaining permission.

2nd. Every member in speaking shall rise in his place and address the chair, and shall not be interrupted while speaking, unless he be declared out of order—an appeal being made to the President.

3rd. If a member has spoken once in any debate, he shall not speak to the prevention of another who has not spoken and manifests a desire to speak; and no member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without permission from the chair.

4th. A member shall not speak on any subject after the question is put, unless to move a reconsideration.

5th. A motion shall not be considered unless seconded, and shall, if required, be committed to writing before any discussion or question can be taken, and in case of an equality of votes, the presiding officer shall decide.

6th. The table of fees and rates of charging, as fixed and established by this Society, shall be the criterion (whenever a standard is required) for regulating and determining pecuniary considerations, for professional services rendered by the members of this and the several district societies throughout the State of New Jersey, in their respective locations. The table is subject to such alterations as each district society may deem expedient for its own locality.

7th. This Society shall have control over the conduct of its own members ; and, in reference to the members of district societies, shall exercise only appellate jurisdiction.

8th. It shall be the duty of the President and of all other officers who, in the discharge of their official duties, deliver addresses or present reports upon subjects referred to them, either by the rules or by a vote of the Society, to furnish the Secretary on the same or the next succeeding meeting, with a copy thereof, to be by him preserved among the archives of the Society, or to be published in the transactions of the Society.

9th. No alteration of these By-Laws shall be made, except the subject proposed shall have been submitted in writing to the consideration of the Society at a previous stated meeting, and the concurrence of three-fourths of the members present shall be necessary to ratify and confirm any amendment.

APPENDIX TO LAWS, ETC.

NEW TABLE OF FEES,

AND RATES OF CHARGING FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SERVICES, ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN MAY, 1874, FOR THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF ITS MEMBERS.

OFFICE BUSINESS.

Advice,.....	\$ 1 00 to 5 00
“ by letter,.....	5 00 “ 15 00
“ at night, double.	
“ in venereal diseases (payable in advance),.....	5 00 “ 25 00
In cases requiring the applications of remedies the charge to be doubled.	
Application of galvanic battery,.....	1 00 “ 3 00
Leeching, cupping, opening abscesses and other minor surgical operations,.....	1 00 “ 10 00
Vaccination,.....	2 00 “ 5 00
Catheterization.....	3 00 “ 5 00
Excising Uvula,.....	3 00 “ 5 00
“ Tonsil,.....	10 00 “ 15 00
Extracting tooth or cutting child's gums,..	50 “ 1 00
Examinations with instruments as speculum, laryngoscope, ophtholmoscope, sphygmograph, etc.,	3 00 “ 20 00
Certificate in case of illness or for a Life Insurance Policy,.....	3 00 “ 5 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chemical and microscopical examinations of Urine,.....	\$5 00 to 30 00
Chemical analysis in case of poison or sus- pected poison,.....	50 00 " 300 00
Other chemical or microscopical examina- tions to be charged according to the trouble and expense involved.	
Post Mortem,.....	10 00 " 30 00
" if subject is exhumed,.....	30 00 " 100 00
Each assistant is entitled to a fee.	
Opinion as an expert,.....	30 00 " 200 00
Efforts for the restoration of the poisoned,.	5 00 " 50 00
" if stomach-pump is used,.....	20 00 " 100 00
Efforts for the restoration of the drowned,..	10 00 " 100 00
Administration of anæsthetics,.....	10 00 " 100 00

GENERAL PRACTICE.

Ordinary visits,.....	\$2 00 to 5 00
(If the distance exceeds one mile, a half- dollar for each mile may be added.)	
Advice given to other patients at the same visit to be charged as office business.	
Visits after 9 o'clock P. M. or before 7 A. M., or in haste, or in extraordinary cir- cumstances, to be charged double.	
Remaining in attendance all night,....	10 00 " 20 00
Detention, in addition to visit, per hour,.	1 00 " 2 00
Visits in contagious diseases to be charged according to the trouble and exposure involved,.....	
Consultation visit (mileage to be added),...	4 00 " 10 00
Attending physician entitled to consulta- tion fees.	5 00 " 50 00
Administering enema, in addition to charges for visit,.....	
Administering hypodermic injection,.....	1 00 " 3 00
Other special services to be charged as in office business.	1 00 " 2 00

MIDWIFERY.

Ordinary case,.....	\$15 00 to 100 00
(With visits the first week.)	
Case requiring version or forceps,.....	20 00 " 150 00
Craniotomy or cæsarean section,.....	50 00 " 200 00
Induction of premature Labor,.....	30 00 " 100 00
Attendance in case of Abortion,.....	10 00 " 40 00

Visits after the first week, or extra visits during the first week, to be charged as in general practice.

In any case when detained in constant attendance longer than six hours, an additional charge per hour may be made as in general practice.

SURGERY.

Visits and consultation same as in general practice.

Wounds, each dressing,.....	\$2 00 to 10 00
" requiring ligaturing of vessels,....	10 00 " 100 00
Simple fractures, first dressing:	
Bones of Hand,.....	5 00 " 10 00
" Forearm, Arm or Shoulder,.....	10 00 " 40 00
" Foot,.....	5 00 " 15 00
" Leg,.....	20 00 " 50 00
" Thigh or Hip,.....	30 00 " 100 00
" Spine, Ribs or Sternum,.....	10 00 " 50 00

Compound fracture to be charged one-half more.

Dislocations, reduction of:

Bones of Thumb or Fingers,.....	5 00 " 20 00
" Wrist or Elbow,.....	15 00 " 50 00
" Shoulder,	15 00 " 50 00
" Toes,	5 00 " 10 00
" Ankle,.....	10 00 " 30 00
" Knee,.....	30 00 " 75 00
" Hip,.....	50 00 " 150 00
" Clavicle,.....	10 00 " 30 00
" Lower Jaw,	10 00 " 30 00

Amputation or resection (of extremities),...	\$10 00 to 200 00
Trephining,.....	20 00 " 75 00
Paracentesis abdominis or thoracis.....	10 00 " 30 00

If the aspirator is used the charge is to be doubled.

Removal of Tumors from external surface of body by incision, ligature, electricity or cautery:

Small, non-malignant,.....	5 00 " 30 00
Large or malignant,.....	50 00 " 200 00
Aneurism by ligature, or compression,.....	50 00 " 150 00
Ovariectomy, or removal of tumors from uterus,.....	100 00 " 500 00
Lithotomy, or Lithrotomy,.....	100 00 " 300 00
Tracheotomy, œsophagotomy, or pharyngotomy,.....	30 00 " 100 00
Herniotomy,.....	50 00 " 150 00
Reduction of hernia by taxis,.....	5 00 " 30 00
Extraction of foreign bodies from nasal or aural passages,...	5 00 " 15 00
Extraction of foreign bodies from trachea or œsophagus,	10 00 " 50 00
Operations for the relief of congenital deformities as hare lip, etc.,.....	20 00 " 100 00
Operations for Fistula,.....	30 00 " 200 00
" upon the Eye and Ear,.....	10 00 " 200 00
" " Genito-Urinary Organs,...	30 00 " 100 00
" " Rectum,.....	30 00 " 100 00
" Auto plastic,.....	50 00 " 200 00
" Orthopedic,.....	20 00 " 75 00

The Assistant Surgeon is entitled to charge half fees.

MEDICINES.

A single dose, from.....	\$25 to 50
Mixtures, solutions, and tinctures, per oz.,..	25 " 1 00
Blisters.....	25 " 1 00
Ointments	25 " 1 00
Pills, per doz.,.....	25 " 1 00
Quinine, per grain.....	6 " 12

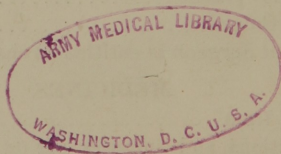
All other medical services not specified to be charged accordingly.

It is earnestly recommended by the Society, that bills for professional services be rendered as often as once in six months.

Any number of visits made in a single day should be charged at not less than the usual rate, since cases requiring such frequent visits must involve more than ordinary responsibility; and many of the visits must be paid at inconvenient hours.

Professional services are entitled to compensation at the time the same are rendered.

In the cities and towns in the State contiguous to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, the rates of charging for medical and surgical services may reasonably correspond with the rates of those cities.



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