

**Requisitions for graduation in the various medical colleges; and
requisitions for license to practice physic and surgery, in the various
states and territories of the Union.**

Contributors

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ART. IV. REQUISITIONS *for GRADUATION in the various Medical Colleges ; and REQUISITIONS for LICENSE to practice Physic and Surgery, in the various States and Territories of the Union.*

The subsequent papers were reported to the society, by a committee consisting of Drs. T. R. Beck, Wendell and Ludlow, in February, 1832. (See page 5 of the Appendix.)

In the American Almanack, for 1832, p. 167, a list of the Medical Schools in the United States is given, amounting to seventeen. The only one not included in the succeeding list, is WATERVILLE MEDICAL SCHOOL, in the state of Maine. It is stated to have four professors.

Requisitions for Graduation.

<i>Name of the University or College.</i>	<i>Number of Courses of Lectures to be attended.</i>	<i>Time of study.</i>	<i>Length of the Course.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1. BOWDOIN COLLEGE, (Maine.)	Two full courses—the last in it.	Three years, including the time devoted to lectures.	3 MONTHS. Commences the middle of February.	No regulation, but no one under 21 yrs. has ever received a degree.
2. DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, (New-Hampshire.)	Two full courses, one at least in it.	Three full years—Including the time of attending lectures.	14 WEEKS. Commences 1 week after the College Commencement (which is on Wednesday preceding last Tues. in August.)	No regulation.
3. HARVARD UNIVERSITY, (Massachusetts.)	Two full courses.	Three years, under some respectable practitioner, including the time devoted to lectures.	4 MONTHS. Commences 3d Wednesday in October.	21 years.
4. BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION, (Massachusetts.)	Two full courses—one at least in it.	Three years, including the time devoted to lectures.	15 WEEKS. Commences first Thursday in September.	21 years.
5. YALE COLLEGE, (Connecticut.)	Two full courses. N. B. Only one is required by statute, but the practice is as above.	3 years, if he has graduated, and four years if he has not.—The time devoted to lectures, in either case, inclusive.	18 WEEKS. Commences about the middle of October.	21 years.

<i>Further Regulations.</i>	<i>Number of Professorships.</i>	<i>Authority.</i>
Thesis.—Examinations. Those who have not received a collegiate education, to satisfy the Faculty of their knowledge of Latin, and Natural Philosophy.—The Censors of the State Medical Society are joint examiners with the Professors.	4 Professorships. 1. Chemistry and Materia Medica. 2. Theory and Practice of Physic. 3. Anatomy and Surgery. 4. Midwifery.	Prof. Cleaveland, of said institution. Statutes of do.
Thesis.—Examinations before the Professors and Delegates of the New-Hampshire Medical Society. An acquaintance with Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Latin Language.	3 Professorships. 1. Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics. 2. Physiology, Theory and Practice of Physic and Materia Medica. 3. Chemistry and Pharmacy. Medical Jurisprudence is divided among the Professors.	Statutes of the Medical Institution of Dartmouth College 1831. Professor Mussey, of said College.
Thesis.—Examinations. Those who have not an academical education, to satisfy the Faculty of their knowledge of Latin and Experimental Philosophy.	5 Professorships. 1. Theory and Practice of Medicine. 2. Anatomy and Surgery. 3. Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. 4. Materia Medica. 5. Chemistry.	Statutes of the University relative to the degree of M. D. Prof. Channing, of said University.
Thesis.—Examinations before the Professors and two Delegates of the Massachusetts Medical Society. An adequate knowledge of the Latin language.	6 Professorships. 1. Theory and Practice of Medicine. 2. Medical Jurisprudence. 3. Theoretical & Operative Surgery. 4. Materia Medica and Obstetrics. 5. Anatomy & Physiology. 6. Chemistry, Botany, and Natural Philosophy.	Prof. Childs, of said institution.
Thesis. A competent knowledge of Latin and Natural Philosophy. Examinations before the Professors and an equal number of Delegates from the State Medical Society.	6 Professorships. 1. Chemistry & Pharmacy. 2. Anatomy & Physiology. 3. Theory and Practice of Medicine. 4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 5. Principles and Practice of Surgery. 6. Obstetrics.	Baldwin's Annals of Yale College, pages 180 and 223. Prof. Tully, of said College.

Requisitions for Graduation.

<i>Name of the University or College.</i>	<i>Number of Courses of Lectures to be attended.</i>	<i>Time of study.</i>	<i>Length of the Course.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
6. BROWN UNIVERSITY, (Rhode-Island.)	"A regular course of Medical Lectures is not at present delivered in it. Its terms of Graduation were precisely similar to those of Yale and Dartmouth."			
7. UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.	Two full courses.—the last in it.	3 years, including lecture terms, with a regular practitioner.	14 WEEKS. Commences August 8.	
8. VERMONT ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.	Two full courses.—the last in it.	3 yrs. including lecture terms, in some med. school or with some respectable practitioner	15 WEEKS. Commences on the third Thursday in August.	21 years.
9. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.	Two full courses, "and one course of clinical instruction in the Phil. Almshouse Infirmary, or the Penn. Hospital, or some other institution approved of, by the Faculty of Medicine. Students who attended one complete course in a respectable Med. School, where the attendance on two complete courses is necessary for a degree, & where the same branches are taught as here, are admitted as candidates by an attendance on one full course only."	3 years, "and during that period must have been the private pupil for two years at least of a respectable practitioner."	4 MONTHS. Commences 1st Monday in November	21 years.
10. JEFFERSON COLLEGE, (Pennsylvania.)	Two full courses—one at least in it.	Three years, including the time of attendance on lectures.	4 MONTHS. Commences 1st Monday in November.	21 years.

Further Regulations.	Number of Professorships.	Authority.
		Prof. Parsons, of said University.
Thesis.—Examinations.	4 Professorships. 1. Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry and Pharmacy. 2. Anatomy, Botany and Materia Medica. 3. Physiology, Pathology & Practice of Medicine. 4. Surgery and Obstetrics.	Circular of the Faculty, May 1831.
Thesis.—Examinations before the Faculty and the Delegates of the State Medical Society.	5 Professorships. 1. Theory and Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica. 2. Surgery and Obstetrics. 3. Anatomy & Physiology. 4. Chemistry & Nat. History. 5. Natural Philosophy.	Circular of the Faculty.
Thesis.—Examinations.	6 Professorships. 1. Anatomy. 2. Institutes and Practice of Medicine & Clinical Medicine. 3. Surgery. 4. Materia Medica & Pharmacy. 5. Chemistry. 6. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Official catalogue of the officers & students of the University of Pennsylvania, 1830-31.
Thesis.—Examinations.	7 Professorships. 1. Anatomy. 2. Surgery. 3. Practice of Medicine. 4. Chemistry. 5. Materia Medica. 6. Obstetrics and Pharmacy. 7. Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.	Professor Green, of said College.

Requisitions for Graduation.

<i>Name of the University or College.</i>	<i>Number of Courses of Lectures to be attended.</i>	<i>Time of study.</i>	<i>Length of the Course.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
11. UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.	To attend two winters, and take during that time all the tickets at least once.	Not noticed.	4 MONTHS. Commences on the last Monday in October.	Not noticed.
12. WASHINGTON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Baltimore.*	To attend two winters, and to take during that time all the tickets at least once.	Not noticed.	4 MONTHS. Commencing first Monday in October.	No rule—but none have been graduated under 21 yrs. and will not be.
13. COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, District of Columbia.	Two full courses—one at least in it.	Three years, including the time devoted to lectures.	4 MONTHS. Commences 1st Monday in November.	21 years.
14. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.	Three courses—one at least in it.	Three years.	10 MONTHS. Commences September 10.	21 years.
15. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.	Two full courses—one at least in it.	Three years, including the time devoted to lectures.	5 MONTHS. Commences 2d Monday in November.	21 years.
16. TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, (Kentucky.)	Two full courses—one at least in it. If the candidate shall have practised medicine creditably for four years, then one course shall be sufficient.	Not noticed.	4 MONTHS. Commences 1st Monday in November.	21 years.

* The degrees in this institution are conferred by Washington College, Pennsylvania.—
 "The degrees so granted are respected and placed by the State Faculty of Maryland, upon an equality with diplomas from all other respectable Colleges."—*Professor Jameson.*

<i>Further Regulations.</i>	<i>Number of Professorships.</i>	<i>Authority.</i>
Thesis.—Examinations.	7 Professorships. 1. Theory & Practice of Med. 2. Materia Medica. 3. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. 4. Institutes of Medicine. 5. Surgery. 6. Anatomy. 7. Chemistry.	Prof. N. R. Smith, of said College.
Thesis.—Examinations.	6 Professorships. 1. Surgery. 2. Therapeutics and Materia Medica. 3. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. 4. Theory and Practice of Medicine. 5. Anatomy & Physiology. 6. Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.	Professor Jameson, of said College.
Thesis.—Examinations.	6 Professorships. 1. Anatomy and Physiology. 2. Theory and Practice of Medicine & Clinical Medicine. 3. Materia Medica & Med. Bot. 4. Obstetrics. 5. Chemistry. 6. Surgery.	Professor Sewall, of said College.
Examinations.	3 Professorships. 1. Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. 2. Anatomy and Surgery. 3. Chemistry and Mat. Medica.	Professor J. A. Smith, of New-York.
Thesis.—Examinations.	7 Professorships. 1. Anatomy. 2. Surgery. 3. Institutes & Prac. of Physic. 4. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. 5. Chemistry and Pharmacy. 6. Materia Medica. 7. Pathological & Sur. Anatomy.	Professor Wagner, of said College.
Thesis.—Examinations.	6 Professorships. 1. Theory & Practice of Med. 2. Institutes of Medicine, Clin. Med. & Med. Jurisprudence. 3. Anatomy and Surgery. 4. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. 5. Mat. Med. and Med. Botany. 6. Chemistry and Pharmacy.	Professor Caldwell, of said University.

Requisitions for Graduation.

<i>Name of the University or College.</i>	<i>Number of Courses of Lectures to be attended.</i>	<i>Time of study.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Length of the Course.</i>
17. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.	1. Satisfactory certificates of having studied medicine with some respectable practitioner three years, and of having attended two full courses of lectures—or, 2. of having attended three full courses of lectures, and studied as before, all the time between them—or, 3. of having been in regular and reputable practice four years, and of having attended one full course of lectures. In all these cases, the last course, at least, in this institution.			4 MONTHS. Commences last Monday in October.
18. MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.	The "Medical Academy of Georgia," was incorporated Decem. 20, 1828, with powers to grant the degree of BACHELOR OF MEDICINE, after one year's attendance in said institution and due examination. These graduates were allowed to practice medicine and surgery within the state,—the same as if licensed by the Board of Physicians. By an act passed Dec. 19, 1829, the Medical Academy of Georgia had its title changed to that of the "MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA." The trustees and professors and teachers of said institute, to constitute a board, which is empowered to grant the degree of M. D. to all applicants, according to the regulations that			
19 & 20. UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.	Two full courses.—the last in it.	Three years.	21 years.	4 MONTHS.
1. College of Physicians & Surgeons, New-York.				Commences 1st Monday in November.
2. College of Physicians & Surgeons, Fairfield.	Two full courses.—the last in it.	Three years.	21 years.	16 WEEKS.
				Commences 1st Tuesday in October.

Further Regulations.	Number of Professorships.	Authority.
Thesis.—Examinations.	8 Professorships. 1. Anatomy. 2. Chemistry and Pharmacy. 3. Surgery. 4. Materia Medica and Botany. 5. Obstetrics & Dis. of W. & C. 6. Theory & Practice of Med. 7. Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. 8. Clinical Medicine.	Western Journal Med. and Phys. Sciences, for July, 1831.
they may adopt—Provided however that said degree shall in no case be conferred on any person who has not attended two full courses of lectures in the institute, or one course in some respectable Medical College or University and one in the institute, in addition to the usual term of private instruction, required by other institutions of a similar kind. N. B. The committee have not noticed the appointment of Professors in said institution.		
Thesis.—Examinations.	7 Professorships. 1. Anatomy and Physiology. 2. Principles and Practice of Surgery. 3. Theory & Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine. 4. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. 5. Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence. 6. Chemistry and Botany. 7. Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery.	Session Laws for 1828 and for 1829 (in the State Library.)
Thesis.—Examinations.	5 Professorships. 1. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. 2. Chemistry and Mat. Medica. 3. Theory & Practice of Physic and Med. Jurisprudence. 4. Anatomy and Physiology. 5. Surgery.	

REQUISITIONS FOR LICENSE.

MAINE.—The Medical Society of Maine was incorporated in 1821, with powers to make by-laws, and it was required to choose Censors for examining and licensing students in medicine. The by-laws require that the time of study shall not be less than three years.

The examiners in case both of the degree of M. D., from Bowdoin College, and of license, consist of the Medical Faculty of said College, and of the Censors of the State Medical Society.—*Professor Cleaveland of Bowdoin College.*

By an act passed in January 1831, it is ordained, that “no person shall be entitled to recover a compensation for services rendered as a physician or surgeon, unless he shall have received a medical degree, or shall have been licensed by the Censors of the Maine Medical Society.”—*American Jurist*, 6, p. 441.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—There is no state law regulating the practice of physic and surgery. The charter of the New-Hampshire State Medical Society, granted in 1791, gives full powers to its members to enact such by-laws for the regulation of its concerns, as shall not be repugnant to the laws of the state. The requisitions for a license are, to have arrived at the age of 21 years; to have a competent knowledge of the English and Latin languages, and a general acquaintance with the principles of geometry and natural philosophy; to have studied three full years with some respectable practitioner, and to have attended a full course of lectures at some incorporated medical institution. The degree of M. D. from any regular institution where medicine is publicly taught in all its branches, is an adequate license to practice; and a license from one of the sister state societies, whose by-laws require as full a course of preparatory study, is recognized by the New-Hampshire Medical Society.—*Communication from Professor Mussey, of Dartmouth College.*

VERMONT.—By an act passed November 14, 1820, no person who has not heretofore been in practise, and who shall be employed in the practice of physic and surgery, or administering medicines, or performing surgical operations within this state, shall hereafter have a right to receive fees, unless he be a member of some legally constituted medical society within the state; hath obtained the degrees of bachelor or doctor of physic in some academy, college or university within this state, or elsewhere, having authority to confer such degrees; or be licensed to practise as herein after prescribed.

Each of the supreme court Judges on application and finding the applicant qualified, shall have power to grant license to any person who is an inhabitant of this state, and of good moral character, to practice physic and surgery within the same, having first examined the applicant, calling to his assistance, two or more physicians who are members of some legally constituted medical society in this state.—*Laws of Vermont, compiled by Wm. Slade, Windsor, 1825, p. 606, in the State Library.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—By an act of the legislature passed February 19, 1819, no person entering the practice of physic and surgery after the first of July, 1819, shall be entitled to receive any debt or fee for professional services, unless he shall have previously graduated as doctor in medicine in Harvard University, or have been licensed by the officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society as herein after designated.

The counsellors of said society, are annually to appoint five Censors for each of the districts of the commonwealth. These, or a majority of them, shall constitute a separate board of examiners or Censors, with powers to grant licenses, “and when any person who has been educated to the practice of physic and surgery out of this commonwealth, or who has come into this commonwealth to pursue the practice of the same, shall present himself to either of the boards of Censors as above, for examination, the said Censors may exam-

ine any documents which such candidate may offer; and if they are satisfied by the same, that such candidate has received an education agreeably to the regulations which have been, or may be provided by said society, and has been duly examined and approved by some competent authority, they may thereupon license such candidate to practise physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, without subjecting him to a new examination."

By the act regulating the practice of physic and surgery, passed February 19, 1818, it is ordained that the Censors shall be governed by the laws and regulations of the Massachusetts Medical Society. This clause is confirmed in the act first quoted.

The regulations of the M. M. Society, are as follows: 1st. *As regards such as are educated within this commonwealth.*

1. The candidate shall be of sound mind, and shall have such an acquaintance with the Latin language as is necessary for a medical and surgical education, and with the principles of geometry and natural philosophy. 2. He shall have studied three full years under the direction, and attended the practice of some one or more of the fellows or honorary members of the society, and shall have studied all the authors which the counsellors shall from time to time specify, as constituting a proper course of medical education. 2. *As to the persons educated without this commonwealth.* These may be admitted to an examination either by the Censors of the society, or by those of any medical district society, if they possess the qualifications specified in the first article, and if instead of those in the second, they shall have studied three full years under the direction, and attended the practice of some reputable physician and surgeon, or physicians and surgeons.

When persons come from another state or foreign country, they shall present to the Censors, evidence of their right to practise; and if upon examination, it shall appear that the person presenting the testimonials is of a sound mind, and that he has received an education equal to that required of candidates for examination before the said Censors, they shall consider

him properly qualified and license him as a practitioner of physic and surgery.

Before proceeding to the examination of a candidate, "it shall be especially enquired, whether any portion of his time which he has professed to devote to his medical education, has been employed in keeping school, or in any other occupation, and whenever it appears that a candidate has employed a part of his time in keeping school, or any other occupation, and at the same time has been studying medicine and surgery; and it is certified by his medical preceptor, that he has diligently and assiduously employed the hours not devoted to this school in his professional studies; a part of the time so employed shall be allowed towards the making up the time of such candidate's pupillage, that is to say, if the pupil has been engaged in a day school for five or six hours in a day, one half the time so spent, shall be allowed towards the time of the pupillage; and if a smaller portion of time has been so employed, an allowance shall be made in proportion, only, that in all cases, the last year of pupillage shall be entirely devoted to professional pursuits."

In cases of persons educated and licensed without the commonwealth, the Censors shall enquire "whether the practice of the body, before whom the candidate has been examined, has been such as to entitle their approbation to full respect." If not satisfactory, they shall re-examine the candidate.—*Acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts, regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery, and by-laws of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 8vo. Boston, 1826, from Professor Channing, of Harvard University.*

RHODE-ISLAND—A State Medical Society was incorporated during the February session of 1812, consisting of a large body of regular practitioners. These have power to elect members. Censors appointed by them, have power to examine all candidates for the practice of physic and surgery, who shall offer themselves for examination—and if approved, they shall receive letters testimonial from the society. The by-laws of the society (which the charter authorises them to make) di-

rect the following requisites for examination: 1. Such an acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages as is necessary for a medical and surgical education. 2. Three years' study under some reputable practitioner. The Censors are also to examine and approve the testimonials of persons coming from another state or country; and if approved, they shall be entitled to all the privileges granted by a license.

"There is no law preventing irregular practitioners from recovering their bills."—*Professor Parsons, of Providence. By-laws of Rhode-Island Medical Society, received from Dr. Parsons.*

CONNECTICUT.—By an act passed June 4, 1829, it is declared, that "every candidate for a license to practise physic and surgery, who shall hereafter commence the study of the medical profession, shall exhibit to the committee of examination, satisfactory evidence, that in addition to a good English education, he had acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin language, and some acquaintance with the principles of natural philosophy, previous to the commencement of his professional studies. Every such candidate, provided he shall have graduated at some college, shall be required to study *three years* with some respectable physician and surgeon, and if not a graduate, *four years*, and to have attended one full course of lectures on the several branches of medical science, and to have arrived at the age of 21 years. He shall also be required to produce evidence of his good moral character and of his having pursued professional studies the requisite period of time, and of his having attended the requisite courses of medical lectures."—*Baldwin's Annals of Yale College, page 180.*

"No person unless legally authorised to practise, can collect professional debts."—*Dr. Tully.*

"There is but one legal board of Censors in the state of Connecticut for the examination of candidates, either for the degree of M. D. or for a license. This board consists of the president of the Connecticut Medical Society, the Medical Professors of Yale College *ex-officiis*, with the addition of

such a number of physicians (chosen by a board of the Connecticut Medical Society, styled the President and Fellows,) as with the president of the society, shall equal the number of the professors of the College.”—*Dr. Tully*. The present number of examiners is 12.

NEW-JERSEY.—The Medical Society of the state of New-Jersey, which is a chartered body, is empowered to examine students and to grant licenses to practise physic or surgery or both, within the state. Three or more Censors (four is the actual number appointed by the state society) are to be appointed from each of three districts; four of whom, at least, shall examine the applicant or applicants carefully and impartially on the subjects of *Materia Medica*, Pharmacy, Chemistry, Anatomy, Surgery and the Practice of Physic, and three approving signatures shall be necessary to render their certificate of recommendation valid. No person to be deemed qualified for an examination, unless he has studied under a regular practitioner in New-Jersey, four years, and attended at least one course of medical lectures, but if he shall have obtained a diploma from any college, then three years study, including a course of lectures, shall be sufficient. He must also give satisfactory evidence of being 21 years of age. Any person coming from another state with the aforesaid certificate and qualifications, may be examined and licensed by the Censors. A certificate of the commencement of the time of study to be filed with the secretary of the state society, or one of the district secretaries, and the day of filing the same is to be the commencement of the time of study.

No person shall commence the practice of physic or surgery within this state, until he shall have passed an examination and received a diploma as above, (unless he was a respectable practitioner previous to the passage of the act of February 15, 1816,) under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every prescription. “It is hereby made the duty of the district society, in any county where such penalty shall be incurred, to prosecute for the same.” *Further*, “Any person practising

contrary to the provisions of this act, is disqualified from collecting any debt incurred by such practise. All persons hereafter licensed, to deposit a copy of such license with the clerk of the county in which they reside, and those who neglect this, shall be as liable as if they had no license.

“*This act shall be so construed as to prevent all irregular bred pretenders to the healing art, under the names or titles of Practical Botanist, Root or Indian Doctor, or any other name or title, involving quackery of any species, from practising their deceptions, and imposing upon the ignorance and credulity of their fellow-citizens.*” It is made the duty of the overseers of the poor and the district societies, to prosecute to conviction, all such offences against the laws and well being of the people of this state.

Prescriptions and advice upon emergencies are excepted, “nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any licensed physician or surgeon living in an adjoining state, from practising in this state occasionally, when consulted for that purpose.”

N. B. In the by-laws of the society, the following (among others) direction is given to the Censors. “Inquiry shall be made of the candidate whether any part of his time has been occupied in other avocations, and if so, it shall be discretionary with the board to allow the whole or any part of the time of such candidate’s pupillage.”—*Communication from Dr. Augustus R. Taylor, of New-Brunswick, (New-Jersey.)*

PENNSYLVANIA.—None.—*Transylvania Journal of Medicine, vol. 3, p. 439. Dr. Green.*

DELAWARE.—The Medical Society of this state, which by a previous act had been constituted a corporation, was by an act passed January 4, 1822, empowered to appoint a medical board of examiners for the state of Delaware, which board shall have power to grant licenses for the practice of physic and surgery in this state, and “they are required to grant such license to any person applying therefor, who shall produce a

diploma from a respectable medical college, or shall upon full and impartial examination, be found qualified for the practice of physic and surgery. The sum of ten dollars is required to be paid to the society for each license.

The medical board of examiners consists of fifteen members, who continue in office five years. (*Constitution of the State Medical Society.*)

No person, who was not at the time of passing this act a practitioner of medicine and surgery in this state, or who is not residing in and regularly admitted to practise medicine and surgery in some other state, shall hereafter practise within this state, or receive, or demand any fee or reward therefor, without having first obtained a license as above. Any offenders may be indicted and fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be adjudged to pay the costs of the prosecution.

“In the case of the graduates of any respectable college, the license is granted on the exhibition of the diploma. In the case of those who are not graduates, the requisites are, having studied three years with some respectable practitioner, (a certificate of which is required) having attended at least one full course of lectures in some respectable college, and being twenty-one years of age.”—*Dr. J. Franklin Vaughan. Laws of the State of Delaware (in the State Library)—Constitution and By-Laws of the Medical Society of Delaware—Communication from J. Franklin Vaughan, M. D. of Wilmington.*

MARYLAND.—By an act passed January 20, 1799, a number of physicians in this state were incorporated under the title of the *Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland*, with the usual powers. They are authorised “to elect into their body such medical and surgical practitioners within the state as they may deem qualified to become members of the faculty.” They are authorised to elect, by ballot, twelve persons of the greatest medical and chirurgical abilities in the state, who shall be styled the *Medical Board of Examiners* for the

state of Maryland, seven of whom shall be residents of the western and five of the eastern shore of Maryland, whose duty it shall be to grant licenses to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen, as they, either upon a full examination, or upon the production of diplomas from some respectable college, may judge adequate to commence the practice of the medical and chirurgical arts." Any five of the examiners for the western, or any three of those for the eastern shore to be a quorum.— After the appointment of this medical board, no person not already a practitioner of medicine or surgery, shall be allowed to practise in either of the said branches and receive payment for his services, without having first obtained a license, certified as by this law directed, under the penalty of *fifty* dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the county court where he may reside, by bill of presentment and indictment. By a supplementary act passed in 1801, it is enacted, "that from and after the passage of this act, no person who is not already a practitioner of medicine and surgery within this state, shall be allowed to practise in either of the said branches and receive payment for the same, without first having obtained a license agreeably to the original act to which this is a supplement, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence." Under the provisions of this act, the examiners require *all graduates* to apply for and obtain a license. A supplementary act passed in 1819, declares that no person residing out of this state, shall be permitted to practise physic or surgery within it, without being subject to the same regulations, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed on residents. Another supplementary act, passed February 19, 1822, enacts, that no firm, or company, associated for the purpose of practising physic or surgery, or both within this state, when one or more of the persons, partners of said firm or company, is or are not authorised to practise medicine and surgery, shall have power to recover remuneration for medicines or services rendered. No person or persons not authorised to practise, shall be permitted to practise in the name or as the partners of others; and no person permitted to practise, shall be allowed to associate him-

self with an unauthorised person for this purpose. Bona-fide students, however, actually attached to the office of authorised practitioners, are exempted from this prohibition, and their preceptors may recover for their services. The judges of the county courts and the Baltimore city court, are directed to give this act, and the others already analyzed, in charge to their respective grand juries.

The by-laws of "the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland" authorise the Boards of Examiners to grant special licenses to dentists and oculists to practise in their respective branches, "subjecting them to an examination only on the branches they profess."

"All persons, graduates and licentiates, are entitled to a seat in the faculty, and to membership, so soon as they have received the requisite license to practise physic and surgery in the state of Maryland."—*By-Laws, article xv. The acts of incorporation and supplementary acts, with the By-Laws of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 18mo. Baltimore, 1822. (Communicated by John J. Graves, M. D.)*

VIRGINIA.—None. Any one may practise and recover for the same at the discretion of a jury. There is no incorporated Medical Society in this state.—*Professor John A. Smith, of New-York.*

NORTH CAROLINA.—"There is no law in this state regulating the practise of physic, and no license is required to enable any one to practise in the profession."—*Hon. W. L. Marcy, on the information of one of the U. S. Senators from N. Carolina.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—By an act of the legislature, passed Dec. 18, 1817, two boards of physicians are established for the examination of all applicants—one at Charleston, consisting of the Medical Society of South Carolina, incorporated in 1794, and another at Columbia, consisting of various physicians named in the act. Three members of each board constitute a quorum, and they are required to grant licenses, provided they

find the applicant qualified, and also that he prove to their satisfaction that he has studied medicine and surgery under the direction of some regular bred practising physician for at least two years. If an applicant has studied and received a diploma from any medical college, the boards are directed to grant a license without any examination. In case any one practises after the date of this act, (excepting such as are *now* practising medicine and surgery within the state) without a license as above, he may be indicted, and if convicted fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding the term of two months.—*Professor Wagner, of Charleston. S. C.*

ALABAMA.—By a law passed December 22, 1823, no person shall be allowed to practise physic or surgery, or *any other branches thereof*, or in any case to prescribe for the cure of diseases, for fee or reward, after the 1st of April, 1824, unless a license has been obtained as follows. Five Boards of Physicians are by this law established, to consist of three members each, and to be elected by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly. These boards (two members a quorum) shall meet annually to examine all applicants, and if upon such examination, they are found competent, shall grant licenses. A single member may examine an applicant during the interval, and grant permission to practise until the next annual meeting.

This act is not to affect those who have been in practice previous to the passage of this act, if they apply to one of said boards, and have their names enrolled within nine months after the passage of this act.

No debts are recoverable by persons not licensed as above, and a fine of five hundred dollars is imposed for the violation of any of the provisions of this act—provided however, that nothing in this act is to be so construed as to prevent persons from practising as Doctors of Medicine, who may have received a diploma from any regularly constituted medical institution within the United States, and provided further, that such per-

sons shall have been engaged in the practise of medicine within two years previous.

By a supplementary act passed Jan. 12, 1826, any physician or surgeon who may have graduated at any medical university, shall be allowed to enrol his name with any of the medical boards of the state, on producing his diploma, *without examination*.—*Session laws of Alabama of 1823-4. Page 45. Do. of 1825-6, p. 48. Do. of 1829-30, p. 11. (in the State Library.) American Jurist, vol. 5, p. 396. Communication from Dr. Heustis, of Cahawba, Alabama.*

MISSISSIPPI.—By “an act to amend the several acts relative to the admission of physicians and surgeons to the practice of medicine and surgery” in this state, passed January 27, 1827, (the earliest act we have access to) all licensed practitioners are directed, within six months, to record their licenses in the county clerk’s office, and such shall also be the duty of all persons hereafter licensed. A neglect of this, subjects to the same penalty as for practising without a license. The clerk to make a list of such licenses, and furnish it to the grand jury of each county, who shall present all such persons “as of their own knowledge, or from information, practise physic or surgery without license.” All persons thus offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding six months. The license of either of the boards of medical Censors shall be sufficient authority to practise within the state, provided the licentiate, at the time of obtaining his license, resided within the limits of the district where such license was granted. There appear to be three boards of medical Censors.

By an act passed Feb. 4, 1829, on an application to the governor from ten or more persons “who have received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from any university, or who is at the time a licentiate of one of the medical boards of this state,” he is authorised to grant a charter of incorporation under the title of the “Medical Society of the state of Mississippi,” with the usual powers.

Sect. 2. The present laws on the admission of physicians and surgeons to practice, "shall not be so construed as to operate upon any other persons than such as set themselves up as physicians and surgeons, and who are so practising without a license, as directed by the several laws in relation thereto."—*Laws of Mississippi, tenth session, chap. 25. Do. do. twelfth session, chap. 71, (in the State Library.)*

LOUISIANA.—There have been four acts passed in this state relative to the right of practising physic and surgery, and the profession of apothecary, (in 1808-'16-'17 and —'20.) The following are the leading enactments. Two Medical Boards are established, one for each supreme judicial district, eastern and western. Each to consist of six members, including in the first, one apothecary. These are all appointed annually by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. Three of each board are a quorum. The apothecary is only to examine for the admission of apothecaries, and they are subject to the same penalties and requirements of the laws as physicians. The attorney general is directed to prosecute for infraction of the laws. The penalties for practising without due authority, are, for the first offence, one hundred dollars, and for the second, at the discretion of the judge, not to exceed a fine of two hundred dollars, and imprisonment for one year. The licenses of the above board entitle a person to practise in any part of the state. The licenses are to be recorded in the clerk's office of the parish, (county) where they intend practising. Any Doctor of Medicine from any of the colleges or universities in the United States, shall on producing the same, together with satisfactory evidence of good moral character, be admitted to practise medicine in this state.

"Nothing in these acts to be construed so as to prevent any person residing out of the county of Orleans from selling medicine which shall have been plainly labelled by a legal apothecary and sold by him.—*Communication from Edward H. Barton, M. D. of St. Francisville, Louisiana.*

TENNESSEE.—A State Medical Society was incorporated by an act of the legislature, passed Jan. 9, 1830. A board of Censors is constituted by this act, “to examine any person or persons who may present themselves for such examination, touching their skill in the practice of medicine and surgery, and if on such examination the board of Censors shall deem such candidate sufficiently skilled in the science and practice of medicine and surgery, they shall grant to such candidate a license to practise the same in the state of Tennessee.

Sect. 9, enacts, that no qualification shall be deemed necessary to entitle a candidate to examination, except that he shall be *twenty-one* years of age, and of good moral character.

No penalties are mentioned for practising without a license. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*, vol. 3, p. 441.

KENTUCKY.—None.—*Transylvania Journal of Medicine*, vol. 3, p. 439.

OHIO.—This state is by law divided into District Medical Societies, under the government of a State Medical Society. The district societies have the usual officers annexed to them. It is the duty of the Censors to examine and recommend any student who may offer himself for license, if found duly qualified. The other requisites are satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having studied three years with a regular physician. If he has received a collegiate education, two years only are required.

Any physician or surgeon residing in this state, who shall have received a license, or diploma, or honorary degree from some regularly organized Med. Society or college in this state, or elsewhere, or who can produce satisfactory evidence of having attended one course of medical lectures, at some reputable institution, or who shall exhibit to any of the above Medical Societies, satisfactory evidence of his having been reputably engaged in this state, in the practice of physic and surgery for three years previous to the period of this act taking effect, may

on application become a member of any Medical Society in this state in the district wherein he resides. All persons licensed in this state, to deposit a copy of their license in the county clerk's office, and until they do so, are subject to the same penalties as if they had neglected to obtain a diploma.

No person, other than the members of the said Medical Society, shall, after the 1st of July 1824, be permitted to practice physic and surgery in this state, and if he does, he shall not be entitled to the aid of the law in the collection of his debts, and moreover, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every violation of this act of which he may be convicted. If he practises without demanding or receiving a fee or reward, he shall be exempt from the penalties of this act.—*Letter from Dr. E. P. Banning, of Canfield, Ohio, March, 1832. Act to incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this state, passed Feb. 26, 1824, received through R. Granger, Esq.*

INDIANA.—In an act of the legislature passed Jan. 30, 1830, the preamble states that owing to defects in the law regulating the practise of physic in this state (in 1825) the Medical Societies which now exist, have never been legally organized, and the provisions of that act are such as not to induce a large portion of qualified physicians to become members of any Medical Society, or sufficiently to guard against licensing unqualified men to practise medicine; to remedy which evils, **IT IS ENACTED**, that the State Medical Society, and the several district societies, shall, on causing the name of the society and of their officers to be recorded in the recorder's office of the county, be considered as legally existing, and all licenses heretofore granted by either of them to practise medicine, shall be considered as legally granted. The state society is empowered to organize societies in those districts, where it has not yet been done, by the appointment of a president, secretary, and three Censors, who are to continue in office until the next annual meeting of the district society, and until their successors are elected. The

state society is to meet annually at Indianapolis, on the Wednesday next succeeding the meeting of the legislature. The district societies are to meet on the first Monday in May, and such other times as they may appoint. The district society is composed of all persons of good moral character, resident in the district, regularly licensed to practice medicine, or who have been reputable practitioners in the state for two years next preceding the passage of this act, or who have graduated at any medical college in the United States. The societies are empowered to make by-laws and impose fines.

Persons not regularly licensed in this or some adjoining state, or not at the passage of this act resident practitioners in this state, shall not be entitled after one year from the passage of this act to recover any thing by law for their services. Nor shall any person not a member of a district Medical Society, or practising physician, after the above period, recover any thing for medical services. Exceptions are made, as to females practising midwifery, and apothecaries. The last may recover for the sale of medicines.—*Session Laws of Indiana, for 1829-30, chap. 49, (State Library.)*

ILLINOIS.—In order to form a board of Censors to grant licenses to practising physicians in the state, five districts are formed (consisting of adjacent counties.) The practising physicians in each district are to meet and elect one Censor for each district, and the five Censors so elected shall meet at the seat of government on the first Monday in November, 1825, and they or a majority of them, shall form a board for the purpose of examining and ascertaining the qualifications of those who may practise physic in this state, and grant a license to such as they may find properly qualified. It shall not be necessary, however, for any one to make personal application who may heretofore have obtained the diploma of any respectable Medical College, or the license of any respectable Medical Society, and upon sending such diploma or certificate to the said board of Censors, they, upon being satisfied

of the authenticity thereof, shall issue their license to such person to practise physic in this state.

Sect. 2. After this meeting, when the resident practitioners of each district have obtained the certificate of such board, they shall meet at such time and place as the Censors may appoint, at which meeting they, or a majority of them, may authorise one or more of the body to examine physicians emigrating to this state, or those wishing to commence the practice of physician, and to grant them a license, if they deem them qualified.

Sect. 3. If any person shall practise physic without obtaining a license as aforesaid, he shall be deemed an illegal practitioner, and shall be debarred from recovering debts for such practise, and if he charge for it, he may be fined for such offence twenty dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace. *Provided*, however, that students practising under the direction of legal practising physicians, shall not be subject to such penalty.—*Session laws of Illinois for 1824-5. The above law approved, January 15, 1825. (State Library.)*

MISSOURI.—“The practise of physic in this state has not yet been the subject of any legislative action whatever. You may depend upon the accuracy of my information, as I have been a practitioner myself, in this town, for the last thirteen years.”—*Letter from the Hon. William Carr Lane, of St. Louis, Missouri.*

NEW-YORK.—1. No student shall be admitted to an examination by any Medical Society, until he shall have completed, with some physician and surgeon, duly authorised by law to practise his profession, the term of medical study, prescribed in the following sections of this title.

2. The regular term of the study of medical science shall be four years, but a deduction from such term, in no case to exceed one year, shall be made in either of the following cases : 1. If the student, after the age of sixteen, shall have pursued any of the studies usual in the colleges of this state,

the period, during which he shall have pursued such studies, shall be deducted. 2. If the student, after the age of sixteen, shall have attended a complete course of all the lectures delivered in an incorporated Medical College in this state, or elsewhere, one year shall be deducted.

3. The physician and surgeon with whom a student shall commence his studies, shall file a certificate with the president of the county Medical Society to which he belongs, certifying that such person has so commenced his studies; and the term of study shall be considered as commencing, from the day on which such certificate is filed.

4. If the term of study shall be intended to be for less than four years, upon either of the grounds mentioned in the ninth section of this title, the president with whom the certificate shall be filed, upon satisfactory proof that a deduction ought to be allowed, shall annex to such certificate, an order specifying the period, not exceeding one year, which, according to the proof exhibited to him, ought to be deducted from the term of four years, and directing that the term of study of the student shall be for the period that shall remain.

5. No student shall be admitted to an examination by any county Medical Society, except of the county in which he shall have pursued his medical studies for four months immediately preceding his examination; but if the student, during that period, shall have attended the lectures in either of the incorporated Medical Colleges of this state, he may be examined and licensed, either by the Medical Society of the county in which such college is situated, or by that of the county in which he shall have resided, previous to such attendance.

6. No person shall practise physic or surgery, unless he shall have received a license or diploma, for that purpose, from one of the incorporated Medical Societies in this state, or the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Regents of the University; or shall have been duly authorised to practise by the laws of some other state or country, and have a diploma

from some incorporated college of medicine, or legally incorporated Medical Society, in such state or country.

7. No person coming from another state or country, shall practise physic or surgery in this state, until he shall have filed a copy of his diploma, with the clerk of the county where he resides, and until he shall have exhibited to the Medical Society of that county, satisfactory evidence that he has regularly studied physic and surgery, according to the requisitions of the ninth section of this title.

8. No diploma, granted by any authority out of this state, to an individual who shall have pursued his studies in any medical school within this state, not incorporated and organized under its laws, shall confer on such individual, the right of practising physic or surgery within this state.

9. Every person licensed to practise physic or surgery, or both, shall deposit a copy of such license with the clerk of the county where he resides, who shall file the same in his office; and until such license is so deposited, such person shall be liable to all the penalties provided by law, in the same manner as if he had no license.

10. No person under the age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to practise physic or surgery in this state.

11. The degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by any college in this state, shall not be a license to practise physic or surgery; nor shall any college have, or institute, a Medical Faculty, to teach the science of medicine, in any other place than where the charter locates the college.—*Revised Statutes, vol. 1.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The "Medical Society of the District of Columbia" was incorporated by Congress, February 16, 1819. The society may elect five persons, who shall be styled "the Medical Board of Examiners of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to grant licenses to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen as they may, upon a full

examination, judge adequate to commence the practice of the medical and chirurgical arts, or as may produce diplomas from some respectable college or society." After the appointment of said board, no person not heretofore a practitioner of medicine and surgery within the District of Columbia, shall be allowed to practise within the said District, in either of the said branches, and receive payment for his services, without first having obtained a license as above, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

Persons regularly licensed in any of the United States, may practise when specially sent for into the District.—*Act of Congress. Communication from Dr. Sewall.*

MICHIGAN.—"The Medical Society of the territory of Michigan" already incorporated, shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, &c. Physicians authorised to practise may meet and form county Medical Societies, if commissioned by the territorial society for that purpose.

These societies may examine students and grant diplomas, which shall be a license to practise. If they reject any one he is not to be examined again within six months, nor shall any other county society examine him, but he may at any time appeal to the territorial society. Any person commencing practice, without examination and diploma as before, is disqualified from collecting debts for such practice. All persons, except those resident and practising since 1819, until this time, to forfeit and pay twenty-five dollars for every such offence of which he may be convicted, before a justice. Exceptions as to the United States army surgeons at the various military stations, as long as they are destitute of citizen physicians at those places.

The requisites for examination are, four years study with a regular practitioner after the age of 16, but one year after that age, passed in classical studies, may be allowed as part of that time; so also attendance on one or more complete courses of medical lectures in any medical college, or institution, may

be taken as equivalent to one year's study, and twenty-one years of age.

The certificate of the commencement of the time of study to be filed. Physicians coming from another state or country to exhibit satisfactory testimony to the Censors of either of the societies, that the course of instruction which they have received has been as full and complete as is required by the laws of this territory. They may examine such—and if found competent, license them.

Licenses are in all cases to be filed with the county clerk, and its neglect renders the offender liable, as if he had no license.—*Revised Laws of Michigan, Detroit, 1827, p. 530, (in the State Library.)*

FLORIDA.—By an act passed Dec. 30, 1824, every person who may hereafter be desirous of practising as a physician or surgeon within this territory, shall before he enters upon such practice, or either of them, file in the office of the clerk of the county court wherein such practice may be intended to be pursued, a diploma granted to such intended practitioner by some college or university, together with a certificate of his moral character; and if he has no such diploma, then he shall file a certificate of his having studied the science of physic and surgery for the term of two years, either at a college or under the auspices of a reputable physician or surgeon; and any two of the judges of the county court, may, at their discretion, grant a license to such applicant to practise, as aforesaid.

The penalty for contravening this act is a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.—*Acts of the Legislative Council of the territory of Florida, passed at their third session, p. 288, (in the State Library.)*

[✍ The Committee regret that they have not been able to procure the requisitions for license in the state of Georgia.]

Provisions for conferring the Honorary Degree of M. D.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Medical Society of New-Jersey consists of four delegates from each of the district (or county) societies and of fellows, (who are all the previous, present and future presidents of the society.)

This body has the power by statute to institute regulations, "which shall again be approved by a majority of the whole number of fellows acting separately," and according to these regulations, the Medical Society of New-Jersey may confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The following are the regulations as adopted May 11, 1830.

1. An applicant for the degree of Medicinæ Doctor shall be a member of the Medical Society of the county in which he resides, and shall have practised physic for seven successive years, with reputation, within the state of New-Jersey.

2. He shall produce satisfactory testimonials of good moral character.

3. He shall read before the society, a dissertation on some medical or philosophical subject, and if after a competent examination before the society by a committee appointed for that purpose, he shall be approved, they shall recommend him to the society for a degree.

4. The candidate shall then be balloted for by the society, and admitted to a degree, provided he shall receive the approving votes of three-fourths of all the members present.

5. A diploma is to be granted, signed by the president, and all the fellows present.

6. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred without the above mentioned formalities, when recommended by the standing committee of the Medical Society of New-Jersey, and approved by three-fourths of the members present.

7. All applications for a degree shall be made at a previous meeting of the society, but the degree shall be conferred only

at the anniversary meeting.—*By-Laws of the New-Jersey Medical Society.*

CONNECTICUT.

“The honorary degree of M. D. is granted by Yale College, only on the recommendation of a standing committee chosen for that purpose by the president and fellows of the Connecticut Medical Society, though the college has the right of granting this degree without such recommendation.”—*Professor Tully.*

NEW-YORK.

The Regents of the University, in reply to an application of the state Medical Society, resolved on the 31st of Jan. 1827, that “they would receive with respectful attention, any recommendations that the state Medical Society might make to them for conferring honorary degrees of Doctor of Medicine,” and accordingly the Regents have, during each succeeding year, conferred the degree on the recommendation of the society.

The society, by various resolutions, have agreed that they will not nominate more than six in any one year—that the respective candidates shall possess moral and professional standing, shall be of the age of forty-five years, or upwards, and shall receive more than two-thirds of the votes of the members present. By a resolution passed Feb. 7, 1828, the specific mode of nomination was directed to be as follows :

“The society shall, by open nomination, present the names of any number of physicians, and afterwards the names of the candidates, or such of them as each member shall please to vote, not to exceed six, shall be voted for on one ballot, and that so many as on this ballot shall appear to have received two-thirds of all the votes of all the members present, and those only, be the persons presented.”



