

Aug. 10, in the presence of the King of Denmark and Greece and both royal families, was most impressive. The Danish people were most generous and hospitable toward all in attendance, especially to the large number of Americans. Very many of the foreign delegates present expect to visit America in 1887, at the next meeting, which already has the appearance of being very large.

## DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

### MEMBERSHIP IN THE NEBRASKA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ASHLAND, NEB., Sept. 3, 1884.

N. S. DAVIS, M.D., EDITOR.

*Dear Doctor:*—You will oblige me very much if you will insert these lines into your next issue of the JOURNAL, as well as the subjoint resolution, adopted by the Nebraska State Medical Society at its last session, May 14 and 15.

#### MINIMAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE NEBRASKA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

No applicant for membership in the Nebraska State Medical Society shall be received, who is not a graduate of a school the requirements of which embody the following conditions:

1. Creditable certificate of good moral character.
2. Diploma of graduation from a good literary and scientific college or high school; or, lacking this,
3. A thorough examination in the branches of a good English education, including mathematics, English composition and elementary physics or natural philosophy.
4. Branches of medical science to be included in the course of instruction: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, *pathology*, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, and *medical jurisprudence*.
5. The time occupied in the regular courses or sessions from which students are graduated shall not be less than five months, or twenty weeks.
6. Two full courses of lectures not within one and the same year of time shall be required for graduation with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.
7. Regular attendance during the entire lecture courses shall be required, allowance being made only for absences occasioned by the student's sickness, such absences not to exceed twenty per centum of the course.
8. Regular examinations or quizzes to be made by each lecturer or professor daily, or at least twice each week.
10. Each student shall have dissected during two courses.
11. Attendance during at least two terms of clinical hospital instruction shall be required.
12. Time of professional studies before graduation shall not be less than three full years, including the time spent with a preceptor, attendance upon lectures or at clinics and hospitals.

13. The college must show that it has a sufficient and competent corps of instructors and the necessary facilities for teaching, dissections, clinics, etc.

A. S. V. MANSFELDE, M.D.

Permanent Secretary Neb. State Medical Society, Ashland, Neb.

My reasons for thus troubling you for space are: The absence of a professorship on *General Pathology* in most all the annual catalogues of colleges finding their way to my table, especially those of Illinois, the State Board of Health of which has adopted the self-same resolutions for its guidance; in fact, those of the Nebraska State Medical Society are copied from them.

Now, two conclusions are self-evident. 1. Colleges which do not pay attention to these resolutions, *i. e.*, do not have 10 professorships as above indicated (and spicing in of General Pathology in the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine is not to be thought of, as far as the Nebraska State Medical Society is concerned) cannot expect their graduates to receive recognition, *a*, by the Illinois State Board of Health, and *b*, by the Nebraska State Medical Society.

2. The resolutions above referred to are, as so many other good resolutions, the pavement of the road to hades.

Speaking for the Nebraska State Medical Society and not as one of its officers, but as one of its members, who thinks himself capable to voice the society's feeling in this matter, I can avow that no graduate of any college which does not fulfill the above resolutions to the letter, need expect recognition as long as those resolutions are in force. Let students and teachers take notice of this!

But what about the Illinois Board of Health? We, out here in our young State, feel a little strange when we notice that the Illinois colleges pay no attention to the resolutions of their State Board, excepting the Chicago Medical College, perhaps. How is this?

An explanation would please the many readers of the Association's journal in Nebraska very much, and is respectfully solicited, with or without the aid of Dr. J. H. Rauch.

Very truly yours,

A. S. V. MANSFELDE.

### PARASITES.

While physicians are diligently searching, in this latter day, for all sorts of micro-organisms, whether as tubercle bacilli, cholera bacilli, pneumonia micrococci, or what not, there is another form of creature demanding vigorous antiseptic treatment. Though not microscopic of body, it is infinitesimal of soul. We do not need to hunt for it with magnifying lenses, nor to immerse it in staining fluids. In its own natural color, that of unblushing effrontery, it daily makes itself apparent to the eye of the medical man, and, we may add, that of his collector. Do we need to describe this pestiferous vermin further? It is that most odious of all parasites, who feeds on the tender heart of the doctor.

Seriously, why should the medical man be compelled to suffer at the hands of "dead-beats" in a manner and to a degree that would be tolerated by

no other professional or business man? The medical profession does an enormous amount of charitable work, publicly and privately. Its services at dispensaries and hospitals are purely gratuitous, and in addition to all this there are few medical practitioners who do not attend clients in limited circumstances, either gratuitously or for an insignificant remuneration. Yet these public benefactors are daily imposed upon by worthless scamps, who employ every means possible of beating the doctor out of his justly-earned fees. It is proverbial that the doctor's bill is the last to be paid, even by those who have no intention of evading it ultimately. Furthermore, the medical man is expected to give credit to persons whom a merchant would never think of trusting. It is mean and uncourteous for him to present his bill under several months, and, if he insists on the payment of it, he is reviled. Now, why should these things be? The average practitioner of medicine, even if he do not enter the profession for the sole purpose of earning a livelihood (and if such be his motives he had better look elsewhere), is, nevertheless, compelled to support his family by his practice. If so, then, why should he not conduct it on strictly business principles, having due regard, of course, to professional ethics and those moral considerations that should actuate the honest, high-minded gentleman. Above all, why should he be forced to attend patients who have no intention of remunerating him? If people be really impecunious, let them go to the dispensaries, and if they are "dead-beats" let them be published as such. Can there not be a black list prepared, to which all physicians can have access? So soon as a doctor is defrauded of his fee by one of these parasites, he might publish the name and address in some local journal with which arrangements had been made to have space allotted to such a black list. We feel convinced that if physicians would form some such plan for mutual protection, the evil of which we complain would be greatly lessened. This is but a suggestion, and we trust some philanthropic mind will concoct an effective parasiticide of the kind required.

R. H. B.

## NECROLOGY.

TYLER, GRAFTON, M.D., of Georgetown, D. C., was born in Prince George Co., Md., Nov. 21, 1811; died at his residence, corner Washington and Gay Sts., Aug. 26, 1884. He is descended from a family of Tylers who came from England and settled in Maryland in 1660.

The doctor was the second son of Grafton and Ann H. (Plummer) Tyler, and was born on the ancestral estate. The late Prof. Samuel Tyler, of the Law Department of Columbia College, was an older brother. Dr. John Tyler, of Frederick, Maryland, was an uncle of his father, a physician of note in his day; was a fellow student of the celebrated Abernethy in London and Edinburgh. Dr. Wm. B. Tyler was his son, and fully sustained the reputation of his father in Western

Maryland. Dr. Grafton Tyler received a good classical education at Rev. James Carnochan and Rev. James McVean's school in Georgetown before the former became President of Princeton College, N. J.

Dr. Tyler began the study of medicine with Dr. Richard Duckett, a physician of ability and large practice, who lived on the adjoining plantation to Dr. Tyler's father.

Dr. Tyler attended lectures at the University of Maryland, and became an office student during the winters with Prof. Samuel Baker, Sr., of Baltimore.

Dr. Tyler received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1833. On leaving college, his preceptor was so attached to his pupil that he at once took him into partnership, though each retained their separate residence. Early in his professional life he had a predilection in favor of surgery, and did some good work in that department. But he gradually gave that up, and devoted himself almost exclusively to general family practice and consultations with brother physicians.

The labor of a large country practice told so seriously upon his health that, by the advice of physicians, he gave up professional business, which was beyond his physical powers to discharge. In 1843, he removed to his late residence in Georgetown, where the labor would be less than in his former field of duty. He speedily acquired a good practice, and shortly after settling here he was selected as Physician to Georgetown College, a position in which he gave eminent satisfaction, and retained to the time of his death.

In 1846, Dr. Tyler was elected to the Chair of Pathology and Practice in the Medical Department of Columbia University, and a few years later of Clinical Medicine in the Washington Infirmary. His duties to a large clientage induced him to resign these positions in 1859, but he was elected to and retained the position of Emeritus Professor. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane, but after six years' faithful service resigned.

The active temperament of the doctor and his popularity with the people of Georgetown led him to be elected to the Council of Corporation of Georgetown, and was made President of the Board.

He was also for years President of the Board of Health of Georgetown. Dr. Tyler early identified himself with medical organizations, becoming a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1833. He was a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia since 1846, and served in all its offices, including that of president in 1872. He was also a member of the Medical Association of the District since 1848, and has held most of its offices. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1848 and attended meetings in 1852 and 1855, when he was elected one of the vice-presidents. He also attended in 1858-'66-'68-'70-'72, and 1884.

He was one of the consulting physicians of Providence Hospital and president of its medical board from its opening in 1863. He was one of the original incorporators and a director of the Children's