

they got hold of each other's coat tail and started. When one asked what that was for, another spoke up and said "This is the Pacific circus leaving town." After Bartholemew wandered about for a long time he came to Utah. Here you saw them!

As I said, many will remember George Bartholemew's circus with "Young America," that beautiful little bay horse, that did so many tricks. He was the first trick horse you ever saw, and the only "Young America" that ever lived. Bartholemew said himself, after having trained many, that he never trained his equal since. He was poisoned by his Bartholemew's own brother-in-law, who went crazy. George was a phenomenal horse trainer. He had ten trained horses, with his fine car that had been fitted like a palanquin, burned up last year east.

H. J. FAUST.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

The influence of legislative enactments upon the practice of medicine is a matter of interest to the laity as well as the profession, to the subjects as well as the practitioners of the art of healing, and hence the propriety of its general discussion.

The first American school for the education of medical men was organized in the city of Philadelphia over 125 years ago, and the second in New York City about six years later. When it is remembered that Dr. Benjamin Franklin was president of the board of trustees snapping and controlling the Philadelphia college, and that Dr. Benjamin Rush was its brightest and most influential professor for more than forty years, it will not seem a matter of surprise when it is said that to that institution is chiefly due the credit of having made the practice of medicine a liberal profession, a free and progressive calling to America, i. e., in former years. In an introductory lecture to his class, nearly a century ago, Dr. Rush, while enumerating the obstacles to the progress of scientific medicine, mentioned as one of the chief: "The interference of government in prohibiting the use of certain remedies and enforcing the use of others by law." The effect of this mistaken policy he considered "as hurtful to medicine as a similar practice with respect to opinions had been to the Christian religion." And as another obstacle, he mentioned: "Conferring exclusive privileges upon bodies of physicians and forbidding men of equal talent and knowledge, under severe penalties, from practicing medicine within certain districts of cities and countries." He considered "such institutions, however sanctioned by ancient charters and names, as the basis of medical science."

In speaking of these obstacles Dr. Rush had in mind the laws made in older countries to check the introduction of new methods and new remedies and so to prevent innovation and infringement upon what was then honored and orthodox. He remembered the arbitrary and unjust discriminations made in favor of certain schools of medical men and against others, whereby excellence was sacrific-

ed to age, intrigue and favoritism. As another obstacle to medical progress the doctor mentioned, "the refusal in universities to tolerate any opinions in the private or public exercises of candidates for degrees in medicine, which were not taught or believed by their professors, thus restraining a spirit of inquiry in that period of life which is most distinguished for order and invention in our sciences." And he went on to say: "It was from the prevalence of this conduct that Dr. Adam Smith has so justly called universities 'the dull depositories of exploded opinions.'"

When we remember the barriers that were placed in the way of medical progress from times immemorial, it is no wonder that the good Doctors Rush and Franklin labored incessantly to free themselves from that ironclad oligarchy which had reigned supreme for centuries. Actuated by a sense of love and truth, which is always characteristic of a true American, and having little veneration for the simply antique or the orthodox, they opposed all arbitrary laws and favored the greatest of liberty in scientific pursuits.

Such was the progress of medical teaching inspired by liberal American sentiments that, not only Pennsylvania and New York but also Massachusetts and Maryland had in a few years their medical university, to the great dismay of European institutions of a similar character. And such was the progress in those days of intellectual liberty, that Dr. Daniel Henshaw in his introductory lecture to his class in New York November 3rd, 1813, said: "In the profession of medicine it may already be said that in the United States of America we possess all the necessary resources for the most finished system that can be obtained in any part of the world, not excepting the justly celebrated schools of Edinburgh, London and Paris."

But, as the fathers of American freedom passed away, and those came into place and power who knew less of the evils of enforced conformity, and of the advantages of a liberal policy, and were more susceptible to political influence, the spirit of pride and pomp grew apace, and medical schools and medical societies began to claim prerogatives, and seek a control such as exercised in the old world. State enactments were called for compelling every practitioner to possess himself of a diploma or license, and the diploma or license could be had only at the pleasure of the dominant politically legalized board or at the request of the friends of those political tricksters.

Such was the dawn of intellectual liberty in the progress of medical science in America. After years of persecution and litigation to keep out and suppress "irregulars," and to protect orthodoxy, their volume upon volume of proof had been brought against leeching, bleeding, purging, depletion and mercurial poisoning, and salvation, the states began to recognize the "irregulars" by giving them a minority membership on boards of examination, which was simply a matter of form without force! It is simply amazing today to hear a hoary-headed "scientific regular physician" denouncing venesection and salivation,

when twenty-five years ago this same good, honest doctor was compelled by the ethics of his society to laud bleeding and salivation to the skies in order to be regular and scientific, although as long as it is to his advantage to be scientific and regular he will stay with it if he is compelled to consent to an ephemeral warping of his judgment.

It is, in the opinion of the writer of this article, dangerous to place the practice of medicine in the hands of any particular school or sect. I have talked with scores of physicians that were howling for medical legislation to protect the dear people against quacks. Just speak to one of those gentlemen about the enactment of a good substantial law in regard to malpractice and they will turn so black in the face that one would suspect heart failure.

Medical colleges are convenient and useful to the student of medicine, but they are not altogether indispensable. Nothing is taught in a medical school that may not be taught elsewhere, especially in this age of text books and journals. With the increased facility for recording scientific discoveries and clinical observations, the diligent student may become familiar with all that is taught by medical professors, without ever entering the lecture room. Private dissecting rooms and a good preceptor's office, coupled with the sick room, in countries remote from a medical college, will afford the earnest and industrious student as much information as may be had in a medical college of the metropolis. Experience under a good preceptor in actual service is worth more than all the theories that were ever propounded by any faculty of professors. Medical colleges cannot guarantee a proper understanding of medicine and surgery to all that receive diplomas.

The casual observer will note the difference in young men coming from college. One is modest and respectful, while another is blatant in medical phrases and offensively obtrusive. One attentively listens to the old neighborhood physician to whom no college had opened its friendly doors, and gathers in the fruits of his long experience, while the other scouts the wisdom of the sage who was, perchance, his own good grandmother's medical adviser, warmly protesting in an indignant manner, that all such are quacks, deserving immediate banishment from the field of practice. One is perhaps the friend of temperance, the stay of the aged and the thoughtful guide of the young, while the other may be a dabbler and a moral leper, scattering the seeds of ruin in families where he is trusted. Both of these young Drs. have diplomas from a "regular scientific" medical college and sanctioned by their political board as qualified to go before the public as M. D.s. Were I now writing for medical men alone, I would not consider it necessary to say that all the qualifications necessary for a skillful physician and surgeon, are not imparted in the curriculum of any one medical school on earth. Ling, the Swedish ecclesiastic, discovered and developed the wonderful reparative influences of passive and gymnastic movements in the machinery of the human body. He systematized and applied those move-