[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 professors, 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 shaping 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 in America, i.e., in former years. In an inaugurally 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 governments in prohibiting the use of certain remedies and enjoining 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 has 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 counties." He considered "such institutions, however sanctioned by ancient charters and names, as the banes 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 sacrificed to age, intrigue and favoritism. A 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 devotion to our science." 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 depositaries of exploded opinions.'"

When we remember the barriers that were placed in the way of medical progress from time immemorial, it is no wonder that the good Doctors Rush and Franklin labored incessantly to free themselves from that tenacious 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 authority of the orthodox, they opposed all arbitrary laws and favored the greatest of liberty to extend its 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 Hossack in his introductory lecture to his class in New York November 5th, 1813, said: "It is the possession of medicine it may already say, and 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 fat era of American freedom passed away, and those same lists place and power who knew not 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 existed 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 regulated board or at the request of the friends of those political favorites.

Such was the dawn of intellectual liberty to the progress of medical science in America. After years of persecution and litigation to keep out and suppress "irregulars," and to protect orthodoxy, after volumes upon volumes of proof had been brought against medicine, bleeding, purging, depletion and mercurializing and salivation, the tide 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 stupid nonsense today to hear a honest-to-God "so-called regular physician" denouncing venesection and salivation, when twenty-five years ago this same good, honest doctor was mortified by the evident his society to bend bleeding and salivation to the shoe to show 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 succumb to an substantial wanting 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 users of jurisprudence that were looking 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 vaccination and they will turn on heels to the fact that one would respect 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 fast books and journals. With the increased facility for recording scientific discoveries and clinical observations, the 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 counties remote from a medical college, will afford the earnest and industrious student as much knowledge as may be had in a medical college of the eclectic. Experience has proved a good preceptor's office and sick room to be 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 their diplomas.

The casual observer will note the difference in young men coming from college. One is modest and respective, while another is instant of medical phrases and efficiently assertive. One attentively listens to the old neighborhood physician to whom no college had opened its friendly doors, and gathers in the traits of his long experience, while the other scouts the wisdom of the sage who was, perchance, his own good grandmother's medical service, warmly protesting to an indignant manner, that all such are quacks, deserving indescriptive punishment from the law of practice. This is perhaps the fruit of temperance, the stay of the aged and the thoughtful guide of the young, while the other may be a d. bitterness and a moral leper, scattering the seeds of pain in families he touches in passing. Both of those 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. Long the Swedish scientists, discoverers and developed the wonderful reparative influence of passive and gymnastic movements in the machinery of the human body. He systematized and applied those movements for the cure of innumerable maladies by other means. Priessnitz, the German peasant, led, as was long, by personal suffering and failure of cure by the practice of the day, discovered the wonderful influence of water variously applied for the cure of certain morbific derangements. And still there is not a college family of existing board in the United States that is qualified to examine an applicant in regard to the Swedish movement or the water cure.

I speak of these therapeutics as distinct from our many excellent medical colleges, but simply to show how infantile and narrow are the minds of some of our worthy mother legislators. When I see Florence Nightingale leading all the civilized military surgeons of Europe to compliment and John Howard the jailer by leading sanitary reform and good hospital management in the medical world, I am compelled to recognize the possibility of great discoveries, and to recognize the contracted skill outside the ranks of medical specialists in high places. When I remember Harvey's demonstration of the circulation of the blood and Jenner's advocacy of vaccination, I say, put no legal barriers to human progress, and no barrier of medicine. There are as yet no fixed principles in medicine with which state legislators may enforce conformity.

I could offer many reasons here with which to begin arguments from eminent writers, eminent and modern, showing the want of substantial progress, and the sad state of uncertainty in our generally accepted therapeutics. Anatomy is the only branch taught in medical schools about which medical teachers do not differ more or less. Look into the medical journals just from the press, if you please, and see the variations and contradictions as to the cause of disease and means of relief! Then think of a candidate for a license to practice presenting himself to a board for examination upon technicalities and absurdities that the members of the board themselves are constantly disputing about.

I yield to no one in appreciation of the highest medical education, but I most earnestly object to the assumption that there is only one narrow path for a student to travel and use no of opinions for him to adopt in order to fitness for every-day practice. In the face of these facts, I say, let us have no arbitrary laws that will obstruct freedom and intellectual liberty in neither the sick patronizing the science of medicine.

WM. McCOY.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an valued correspondent of Young Ladies' Journal, Washington, D. C., writes: "Thank God" to Mrs. Paisley for her recovery from a long and severe illness. Her testimony is worth more than all the medicines that were ever proposed by any faculty of professors. Medical colleges cannot guarantee a proper understanding of medicine and surgery to all that consult their diplomas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS

Patient suffering is no virtue if there be a remedy.

Beecham's Pills

positively cure Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache. Why endure continued Martyrdom?

FAT PEOPLE.

WILLARD REMEDY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS

C. A. SNOW & CO.

WALTER L. PRICE & COMPANY

64 S. Main Street.

Fruit and Seed, Dealers in Poultry Fruits and Vegetables. Highest Prices paid for Poultry and Produce. Write for Prices. Money refunded on Receipt of Goods.

PURE California WINES.

H. J. WOOLLACOTT.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

I MAKE A SPECIALTY of Pure California WINES. You can be sure of your order being filled with the genuine article, and it is delivered to any part of the United States by the railroad line nearest the locality of the vineyard. Address

GUNPOWDER.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle."
HAZARD'S "Sporting."
HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Rifle and Blasting."
HAZARD'S "Eagle" are the best.

Manufactured by

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

Hazardville, Conn.

Represented in this by

SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

The Temple Spoon.

Sold by jewelers at 50 cents each. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, THE ALPHA MFG. CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.

A Souvenir of Utah, Designed and Copyrighted BY THE

J. H. LEYSON COMPANY,

109 MAIN ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

PRICE, $2. WITH GILT BOWL, $2.50.

Hackmeier's Hotel,

123 to 129 EDDY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

RATES: $1, $1.25 & $1.50 PER DAY.

THOMAS WEBB,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

DESERET BAKERY,

Deseret News Publishing Co.

Pioneer

Bookbindery

of the West.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

BOOKBINDING and PAPER RULING

In all its Branches.

Abstracts, County Work, Blank Books Are Specialties.

County Blanks.

Prices furnished on application. Heavy Tar Board and best grade of materials used to make our work durable. All work guaranteed.

CHURCH BLANKS

Printed and for Sale at

THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE,

SALT LAKE CITY.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,

Salt Lake City.

Capital, $200,000.

Surplus, $40,000.

DIRECTORS:

Sam Bo Powe

Millions of Homes—40 Years the St

BANKS.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

Nos. 2 and 4 East Temple Street,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ESTABLISHED 1873. INCORPORATED 1889.

DIRECTORS:

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Frank Knox, President.
L. U. Hardy, Vice-President.
J. A. Earle, Cashier.

CAPITAL PAID IN $500,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Capital, - $200,000.
Surplus, - $40,000.

General Banking Business.

Deseret National BANK

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Paid-up Capital, - $500,000.00
Surplus, - - - $500,000.00

Directors.

E. S. Hills, President.
Moses Thatcher, Vice-President.
W. W. Riter, J. R. Barnes,
J. T. Little, J. G. Cutler,
James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey,
D. R. Peery, E. W. Jennings,
George Romney, J. E. Wander,
E. R. Eldredge,
H. S. Young, Cashier.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

Established, 1853.

B. H. Schettler,

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

No. 60 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op, and PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,

Of Salt Lake City.

TEASDEL & SONS

Apologize for not changing advertisement oftener, but have been so busy with customers and order trade. We again let you know that we are doing.

Black and Colored Cashmeres at 50c. wide
50c, reduced from 65c.
65c, reduced from 75c.
47½c, reduced from 65c.
45c, reduced from 65c.
75c, reduced from $1.00.
75c, reduced from $1.25.

Black and Colored Henrietas, 40 inch wide
50c, reduced from 65c.
75c, reduced from 85c.
75c, reduced from $1.25-40.

Black and Colored Jerseys.
75c, reduced from 100.
50c, reduced from 65c.

Grenade and Fancy Dolmans.
75c, reduced from 100.
$15.00, reduced from $25.

Novelty and Other Silks at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fancy Dress Trimmings in Great Variety Regardless of Cost.

Royal Velveteens
50c., reduced from 65c.
40c., reduced from 65c.

Ladies' Fleeces (Jerseys)
$1.75, reduced from $2.25.
$1.50, reduced from $1.75.

Ladies' Jersey Waists.
50c., reduced from 75c.
75c., reduced from 100.
85c., reduced from $1.00.

Ladies' Cashmere Waists
$1.00, reduced from $1.25.
$1.50, reduced from $2.00.
$2.25, reduced from $2.75.

Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Hats in all the Latest Styles and New Designs.
Prices, 50c to $1.75.

Covered Pompon Large Assortments from
10c to $1.25 per spray.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

in Thousands of Items. Figures Talk at

TEASDEL'S.

David Eccles. G. Ernest Rainey.

ALL KINDS OF

Coal,

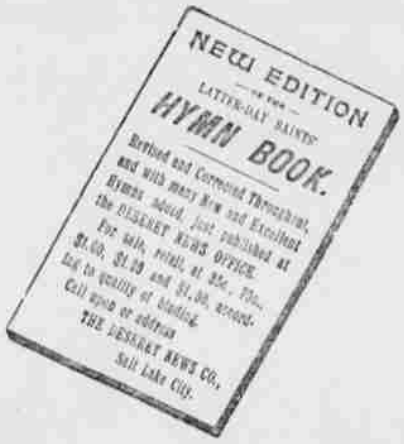
LUMBER

AND BUILDING MATERIALS

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY,

Telephone 506. Cor. 11th East and 13th South. G. Ernest Rainey, Mgr.



AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK,

OF SALT LAKE CITY.

Capital $200,000. Surplus $50,000. Organized October, 1890.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS AND TIME DEPOSITS.

RUPTURE

PERMANENTLY CURED OR NO PAY.

EXAMINATION FREE.

The O. E. Miller Co.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.'S BEER

Has been selected by the Management of Saltair Beach Co. as the only home produced article. Price 20c. per Bottle.

Family Trade a Specialty.

TO LIVE WELL

Is the aim of everyone. What is more essential to attain than health and happiness, comfortably warmed homes and properly cooked food? "Garland" Stoves and Ranges accomplish these results and are guaranteed to be the best that money and ingenuity can make. To see a "Garland" Bass Burner is to admire—to admire, to buy—to buy, to make all happy that are connected with you.

Salt Lake Hardware Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

Also Headquarters for the Majestic Steel Range.