

manipulation was of a most important part of the body and related to a nerve centre. It might have been found that it could have no other aim than a prevention of disease or relief from existing disarrangement of body functions. That which the defendant did and its manifest purpose might have been found to be practising medicine within the meaning of the statute. Medicine relates to the prevention, cure, and alleviation of disease, the repair of injury, or treatment of abnormal or unusual states of the body, and their restoration to a healthful condition. It includes a broad field. It is not confined to the administering of medical substances or the use of surgical or other instruments. It comprehends "a knowledge not only of the functions of the various organs of the human body but also the diseases to which these organs are subject, and the laws of health and the modes of living which tend to avert or overcome disease as well as the specific methods of treatment that are most effective in promoting cures" (Knowlton, C. J. in *Com. vs. Jewelle*, 199 Mass. 558, 560, 85 N. E. 858). In order to practise medicine one need not cover the entire field of the science. If he devotes himself to a very restricted part of it he still may be found to practise medicine. It is matter of common knowledge that there has been great specialization in that profession in recent years. It was held to be of no consequence that the defendant abstained from the use of the words "diagnosis," "treatment," or "disease" in description of what he did, and employed the terms "analysis," "palpation," and "adjustment." The acts which he did and their manifest design were to be examined rather than the words used, in order to ascertain the true nature of the defendant's conduct. A physical examination of the vertebræ, a decision whether or not they were in normal position, and strong manual pressure upon them with the object of changing the position with reference to each other of those found to be irregular, and thereby relieving pressure upon nerves, may be found to have such relation to the cure or prevention of disease or the relief of pain as to constitute the practice of medicine. The statute was held to be constitutional. The protection of the public from those who undertake to treat or manipulate the human body without that degree of education, training and skill which the Legislature has described as necessary to the general safety of the people is within the police power of the State. This general purpose may be effectuated by requiring even of those who profess to confine their practice to a narrow specialty a much broader knowledge of the subject provided such qualification is regarded by the Legislature as necessary for the practice of any branch of medicine. The statute did not impair in any constitutional sense the liberty of the defendant. The protection of the public health is an object of such vital importance to the welfare