

## REGULATION OF PRACTICE—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Public Health Law (Consol. Laws, c. 45) sec. 160, subd. 7, declares that a person practises medicine who holds himself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate, or prescribe for any human disease, etc., and who undrstakee to diagnose, treat, or prescribe for any human disease, etc.; section 161 provides that no one shall practise medicine unless legally authorized prior to Sept. 1, 1891, "unless licensed by the regents and registered under article 8 of chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893 and acts amendatory thereto"; section 173 excepts the practise of the religious tenets of any church, and Const. art. 1, sec. 3, provides that the free enjoyment of religious professions and worship shall be allowed to all. Defendant, indicted for practising medicine without registration, was a member of the Christian Science Church and a recognized practitioner within its rules, and at his office, and for a charge, gave a "treatment" by interposing with God by prayer that the disease, or inharmony between the Divine Being and the sufferer, might be adjusted, it being a tenet of the Christian Science Church that such prayer would completely cure disease. *Held*, that the purpose of the statute was to protect persons from being treated for diseases by those without adequate training or education; that defendant did "treat" the investigator by "any means or method," but that if he was in good faith practising the "tenets of a church," which are the beliefs, doctrines, and creeds of the church as an organization, as distinguished from an individual, he would not be guilty. In such prosecution, whether defendant, claiming to be practising the tenets of the Christian Science Church and accepting compensation therefor at his office, was within the exception of the practice of the religious tenets of any church was a question for a jury.—*People v. Cole*, New York Court of Appeals, 113 N. E. 780.—*Medical Record*, February 1917.

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MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

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## THE RECOVERY FROM TYPHOID.

In spite of the improvements in general sanitation, typhoid fever still continues to exist, and is especially prevalent during the fall and early winter months. It is more than probable that most cases occurring in the larger cities are the results of infections contracted at the