

This unfairness is a blot on the escutcheon of the Province; the legal admission of homœopaths is a stain on progressive civilization; both blot and stain must be erased by prompt and unmistakable action on the part of the legislators. "See ye to it." After this exposition of the subject, there can be no longer the plea of ignorance as a shield; nor can the matter be thought of small import, since the action of the majority of governments shows that it is almost unanimously considered worthy of grave attention.

Such a physician as Judge Barrett describes in the last sentence of the second paragraph, and the first of the concluding one, is the every-day modern doctor. No one now dreams of calling himself an 'allopath'; those who use that termination 'path' as a designation of a special method or system of practice, are neither more nor less than common charlatans. The modern medical man recognizes no rule of thumb system; any remedy, of whatever nature or source, that is found to meet the exigencies of a case, is used as a therapeutic measure by him. Every drug used has a certain definite action on the tissues and organs of the human body; possessing a knowledge of these actions, the practitioner prescribes intelligently; without a knowledge of them the doctor is working in the dark and by guess work; or, by a rule of thumb method, as the homœopath doses his patients. One of the benefits of the 1886 act was that by the medical council it would be discovered whether the applicant for a license possessed this and other necessary learning.

I have endeavored to show that the necessity for legislation regulating the practice of medicine, is demonstrated by its universality among civilized peoples: that the British Columbia Medical Act of 1886 was a benefit to the people of this province: that Clause 30 of Medical Act, Consolidated Statutes, and the "Homœopath Act of '89 are unfair and unjust to all medical practitioners: that those members who voted for the "Homœopath" Bill were culpable of neglecting the best interests of their constituents and the welfare of the Province, and evinced a lack of common sense and good judgment: that the present medical laws need revision: that two methods of procedure are available to correct the injustice, one being to do away with all existing regulations, the other being the upholding and strengthening of the original Medical Act of 1886. Having done this, I prepare to lay aside my men, expressing the hope, as I do so, that those members who were intelligent