

people) if they did not pull down their shingle.

The next or 4th clause is so glaring and so self-evident of the same design and purpose, that comment is almost superfluous. Here they have it entirely within their power to make a clean sweep of everything in their way. Now it is a known fact and acknowledged by all practitioners that one year of actual experience in the sick room is worth two years of college life. According to the claim, however, the applicant for a license to practice must have two years experience, in addition to which he must present a petition, signed by twenty-five legal voters of the district where he has been practicing, and pay the modest little sum of \$25 before he even dare present himself before this august body for examination.

The effect of this law is keenly felt in several sections of our Territory where medical practice has been limited to just such talent. [An incident brought to the attention of the author of this article will serve to illustrate: A family residing in a town from which such a person had been dismissed from practice, had one of its members afflicted with disease. The M. D. remaining, being a person of questionable character in whom the public had no confidence, the family were compelled to send to a neighboring city about 18 miles distant, for medical aid. The licensed M. D. made three trips by rail, going with the 9 o'clock train a.m., and coming with the 2 p.m. After the burial the small doctor's bill of \$125 was presented for payment besides the medicine. Such charges will be common if this law be permitted to remain upon our statute books.

But there is another feature connected with this law which demands additional notice. It has been observed that this bill was engendered through the Legislature by a certain school seeking control of the Territory in the exclusion of all others and who form the majority of the present examining board. Now the question is, have the gentlemen from this school anything that is worthy of the protection of the strong arm of the law? It is a well known fact, that the people are getting tired of drugs, the principal agents which form the materia medica of this very school and which also has very high run its course, hence the different schools which are springing up and threatening to drive it from the field through just and fair competition. Let us see what confidence some of the leading physicians of the world and graduates of this particular school have in this subject.

Dr. Cogswell, of Boston, says: "It is my firm opinion that the prevailing mode of practice is productive of vastly more evil than good and were it absolutely abolished mankind would be infinitely the gainer by it."

Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, in Harvard University, says: "I am sick of learned quackery."

D. R. R. Noyes, M. D., in his history of medicine, declares: "A drug or substance can never be called a healer of disease, there can be no reason or justice or necessity in the use of drugs in disease. I believe that this pro-

fession, this art, this misnamed knowledge of medicine, is none other than a practice of fundamentally fallacious principles, impotent of good, morally wrong and bodily hurtful."

Dr. Evans, fellow of the Royal College of London, says: "It will be a great blessing to the world if heaven ever reveals to earth any substitute for the nauseous and noxious drugs that are now employed in the practice of medicine. It has neither philosophy nor common sense to commend it to confidence."

But according to the present statute and especially under the interpretation of the present incumbents, there never will be a chance for heaven to introduce a new system in our Territory, for the moment it would make its appearance these gentlemen would be prosecuting and persecuting it with the strong arm of the law.

Numerous other testimonies as strong as these and from men just as able might be added, but space and valuable time forbids.

Now, we candidly ask our honorable Governor who, we fully believe, has the welfare of our people at heart, and also the members of our present Legislature, if, with such a record before them as this school has, it will be wise and just to the people whom they represent and whose rights they have sworn to protect, to permit such a law to remain on the statute books; a law which is unconstitutional and unjust and under which as complete a medical trust there is today being formed as any hydrahead monster that ever reared its head in our Territory for selfish purpose. If there is to be a law, let it be against the administration of poisonous drugs so severely condemned by the authorities above quoted; and the wholesale butchery so commonly carried on in the sick room. Similar attempts have been made by these same gentlemen with previous legislatures but the wise and far seeing minds have invariably forestalled them in their attempts.

A member of the last Legislature on being approached about the law observed: "We were all opposed to it in our minds, but these gentlemen clamored and urged us so hard that we finally consented just to see what they would do. I am not surprised for I expected just such results." We were also informed that the law was forced through at the close of the session when the members did not have sufficient time to thoroughly consider the nature of its hearings.

An effort of a like character was made in the Idaho legislature last year, but that honorable body, we it said to its credit, saw through the scheme and with an overwhelming majority rejected the miserable scheme. In this Idaho does not stand alone, for similar attempts have been made in Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Massachusetts and many more of the older and leading states, by this same school, but their attempts in every instance have signally failed, and those states stand as free and untrammelled from this law today as did our Territory before our last legislature convened.

Let us hope before the next adjourns that the people will have their rights restored again, and that this medical trust will be a thing of the past.

JUSTICE.

ELIZABETH DANIELS.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, Jan 12th, 1894.

I have just received a letter from Elder Thomas L. Cox, of the New Zealand mission. The letter is dated Owaka, Catlin River, Otago, New Zealand, November 23, 1893. He asks for information which he hopes can be obtained through the columns of the DESERET NEWS. He says: "In my travels lately I met with a man who said he had a sister, a Latter-day Saint, who left England for America about September, 1845. He had in his possession a few letters which his sister had written to the family since leaving her home. He has handed them to me to read, with a request that I would try to find out something of her or his family, as he has entirely lost track of them. The first letter was dated Liverpool, England, Sept. 11th, 1845; the next was dated St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1846, in which she spoke of her marriage to a man named Samuel Smith.

The next letter was dated at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on June 8, 1852. At that time she was preparing to cross the plains to Utah. It is supposed that Samuel Smith was at that time dead, for she had been married again to a man named Casto—she signed herself as Elizabeth Matthew Casto (her maiden name was Elizabeth Daniels). The last letter received from her was dated Salt Lake City, April 1, 1853. She was then well and happy, though not rich. It appears the family address in England was: Mr. Daniels, No. 22, West Easton street, Clerkenwell, London. Her brother's name is James Daniels; he is in New Zealand, and is very anxious to learn, if possible, the whereabouts of his long lost sister.

Elder Cox is president of the Otago conference, and speaking of his labors in the ministry there, he says: "Elder Peterson and I have been, since I last wrote, laboring in Balclutha, Milton, and the surrounding country. We have been very successful in getting the people to open their school houses and churches for us to preach in. In some other places where we were unable to obtain such places free we hire halls to hold services in, and in nearly all cases the people come out in large numbers to hear us. Since being in this vicinity we have, within the last few months, held from four to five meetings each week. These meetings are always held in the evening, and we have to walk all distances from six to twelve miles to attend them.

"After the services are over we retrace our steps homeward, arriving there at all hours of the night. We feel happy in doing this because it is apparent that we are doing some good; and whereas the people had previously been filled with prejudice towards us on account of evil rumors spread abroad concerning us, after they have heard us preach they become very much changed in their views, and we are now treated with great respect by the people in this vicinity. We anticipate good results from our labors in the near future. Within the last three months we have held fifty meetings among those who do not belong to the Church. We live like Paul did—in our own rented house, and expect to do so for several months to come."

JOSEPH HALL.