

had the advice of the "leaders of the profession" appointed by the various medical associations. Thus the original objectionable pamphlet would have been avoided, as well as the resulting distrust that still exists in the minds of the public and the profession as to the real motive underlying the scheme—a distrust that will take months to remove—yes, it will even remain when the scheme has been abandoned and is a thing of the past. This reflection brings sadness when one thinks of what might have been.

It is natural now for one to ask, what are some of the "might have beens?" With a fund like the one proposed, the debt could probably have been wiped off most, if not all, of the existing hospitals, thus making free beds a real possibility without making a drain upon the provincial and municipal treasury.

"Houses of peace" might have been established for the reception of poor, but respectable people, who are suffering from wasting diseases, where they could be taken during the last few weeks of life to receive tender care and luxuries that their means would not permit.

A fund might have been placed under the control of two or three responsible trustees from which nurses, employed by people of moderate means, could obtain the balance of what is considered reasonable remuneration, upon proper representation to these trustees. This would give more employment to the nurses and would enable a deserving class in the community to avail themselves of the advantages of trained nursing. Neither would it interfere with existing charities, nor cause an influx of nurses from across the border, or tend to pauperize any class of people.

There are many nasty things that one might say about the proposed scheme, for even in its present shape it has many objectionable features, and some questionable things are still doing to promote its progress. But perhaps it is better to leave these things unsaid, in the hope that those engaged in its promotion will rise to a sense of their responsibility and do what is right toward the poor, the needy, the hospital, the nurse and the physician.

S.

YELLOW FEVER IN JAMAICA.

THE Government of Jamaica are taking steps to deal effectually by preventive measures with the occurrence of yellow fever in this island. On October 12th a proclamation was issued declaring Law XV. of 1897 to be in force in certain parishes. Kingston has