been justly laid against him. Members of these committees of investigation should not only be men of acknowledged high standing in the profession, but they should also be men of mature judgment, capable of sifting evidence and of giving an unbiased opinion. Any case that has been carefully inquired into by a committee such as we have indicated, and in which the committee reports that the practitioner has exercised ordinary care and skill, may be safely taken up by the Association and the action defended.

So far as we understand the objects of the Association and the proposed method of accomplishing these objects we have no hesitation in recommending any practitioner to join the Association. None of us can tell how soon it may be our ill fortune to be the defendant in a case of malpractice. In such a strait, it would be very comforting to feel that we had such an Association of our fellow practitioners pledged to stand by us financially in defending our reputation. We wish the proposed Association every success.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

PROBABLY no question affecting the public health is receiving more attention both from the profession and the general public than is tuberculosis. We have an Anti-Tuberculosis Association with the Governor General at its head and members of the medical profession from all over the Dominion as members. We find doctors, clergymen and sanitarians in various sections of our country advocating the establishment of Sanatoria for the care of tuberculous patients. All seem to be agreed that tuberculosis is a contagious, a preventable and a curable disease. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that the proper treatment for patients suffering from tuberculosis is isolation. With these views we perfectly agree. We are, however, of opinion that there is a danger of both the profession and the public running to extremes in this matter. Unfortunately such seems to be the tendency of the Medical profession. Not many years ago bleeding which had