ing with dry pledgets of sterile cotton is preferable. Exuberant granulations are easily kept under control by means of silver nitrate solution of 10% to 20% strength.

Otologists are not engaged in a finite science. Much has been accomplished in the past twenty-five years; much is being accomplished at the very present; and he would be a prophet who could foretell to what perfection otology may attain in the future.

Otologists are enthusiasts in their field of work. This is only a natural sequence; and the true aural surgeon, working hand in hand with the pathologist, is gradually and quite surely conquering many difficulties heretofore thought unconquerable.

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PRAIRIE DIETETICS IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.*

By H. M. Speechly, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). Pilot Mound, Man.

As the health of the dwellers on our Western prairies must depend largely on the dietary and methods of diet by which they feed themselves and their children, the problem, what to eat and what to avoid, should bulk largely not only in the preservation of health, but also in the treatment of disease. It is not too much to claim, then, that medical men should pay close attention to this matter, even when handling surgical cases. In fact, it may be laid down that there are few cases, either surgical or medical, in which dietary management can be neglected. It is true that the general public dislike interference with their accustomed diet, but I believe that the unpopularity of dietary control arises out of a want of appreciation of its importance by large numbers of our profession, and therefore of our patients. In such matters, Professor Wm. Osler rightly contended the other day that the medical profession is not the servant of public opinion, but the leader. But how many students of medicine receive a course of instruction in Dietetics? Hence it comes to pass that the question of diet is so often slurred by the profession, and too much dependence is placed upon drugs and surgical methods. Let it not be thought, however.

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