

was healed. Tait's perineorrhaphy with interrupted buried sutures was performed. The deeper tissues had so far retracted that the needle had to be carried close to the ascending pubic rami before sufficiently resistant material could be found for satisfactory reunion. Even when finished the space immediately in front of the sphincter did not seem to be sufficiently firm. The surface was sealed by celloidin. On the 9th urine was passed naturally at 4 a.m. On the 17th the abdominal sutures were removed. On Oct. 6th she returned home well and perfectly sound. There was some little delay after the last operation owing to the presence of pus in the tip of the vaginal flap, and it was feared that one of the buried sutures might be infected, but douches with creolin cleared this up, and no suture was extruded. The temperature throughout the whole stay in hospital never rose beyond 99.4°. The patient was shown at Stockport on Nov. 20th, 1902, and the result was confirmed by examination by three members of the Stockport Medical Society, one of whom was the president, and another the previous medical attendant, who had been present at her confinement, which he described.

Although the number of cases is but small, they are perhaps sufficient to show not only the practicability of the operation but the good results to be expected from it. Its claim to be considered a rational attempt to attack the problem of prolapsus uteri in a scientific manner will rest upon the due consideration by operators of the anatomical conditions present in these cases and their appreciation or otherwise of the various arguments I have endeavored to set forth.—*The Lancet*.

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## THE PROGNOSIS OF CHRONIC OTORRHEA.

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In this paper it is my object to point out the fact that, with proper care and thorough treatment, the cure of chronic suppurative otitis media is nothing like so hopeless a matter as many physicians seem to regard it, and, further, to call attention to some comparative recent work in otology which makes it possible to offer a more satisfactory prognosis than we have heretofore felt warranted in giving.

So much has been written in recent years about the serious

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