

quite recovered. A year ago he became slowly dull of hearing in the right ear; and for eight months the left ear has been gradually losing the power of hearing. Has had pain in the left ear lately, attended by discharge; the latter varies much in quantity, and has a very offensive odour. Upon examination, the hearing distance of the right ear with my watch was only half an inch; the surface of the membrana tympani was dull, and its substance opaque.

*Left Ear.*—Watch only heard when pressed upon the ear. A polypus filled the meatus and extended as far as the orifice of the meatus. This polypus was removed by the forceps in the manner already described, and the power of hearing slowly improved.

GELATINOUS POLYPUS REMOVED BY FORCEPS, AND POTASSA CUM CALCE APPLIED TO THE ROOTS—CURE.

*Case 6.*—Miss E. H., aged 26, consulted me on 4th April, 1851, on account of a discharge from the right ear. The history of the case, as detailed me, was, that, at the age of 16, she had an attack of scarlet fever, accompanied by pain in both ears, but especially in the right. The pain in the right ear was followed by a discharge which has continued up to the present time, with the exception of one occasion, on which it disappeared for a fortnight, when the pain was much increased. Upon examination a polypus of a leaden hue was observed to project from the orifice of the meatus; it was stated that this growth had been seen there during the four months preceding the application for advice, and that pressure upon it always produced giddiness. This polypus was found to be attached to the posterior and inferior part of the meatus, near to the membrana tympani. This growth was removed by means of the dressing forceps, and, as the roots had a tendency to increase in size, the potassa cum calce was applied once, and the growth was effectually destroyed.

(To be Concluded.)

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*De l'oblitération du Sac Lacrymal comme moyen de guérison de la Fistule Lacrymale; par M. STÖBER.*

L'OPINION généralement répandue sur la cause de la fistule lacrymale est que l'inflammation du sac lacrymal provient de ce que les larmes y sont retenues. La conséquence de cette idée est qu'on guérit cette inflammation en détruisant l'obstacle qui arrête le cours naturel du fluide.

Sans vouloir établir l'innocuité de la stase des larmes dans la sac, M.