

slowly improves. This may, perhaps, be accounted for, from the circumstance, that the polypus has for a long period exercised considerable pressure on the membrana tympani, or, where that structure no longer exists, upon the tympanic ossicles, and that these organs only slowly return to their natural state.

GELATINOUS POLYPUS IN THE LEFT EAR FOR SEVEN YEARS; IN THE RIGHT EAR FOR ONE YEAR—NOISES IN THE RIGHT EAR—GIDDINESS UPON PRESSURE OF THE POLYPUS—CURE BY EXTRACTION, FOLLOWED BY THE APPLICATION OF ALUM AND CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

*Case 4.*—Harriet Wenlock, aged 58, a washerwoman, strong, rather stout, and in good health, with the exception of the symptoms produced by the polypus, consulted me in the commencement of April, 1850. She stated, that seven years previously, without any other symptoms, discharge issued from the left ear, and it has never disappeared; shortly after the appearance of the discharge a rounded body was observed at the orifice of the ear. About a year ago the right ear began to discharge, and there soon appeared a swelling at the outer orifice. She complains of great noises in the right ear; these vary much; sometimes they appear like a humming, at others like a tinkling of a bell, then as if it were loudly ringing. When the surface of the tumour of the left ear is pressed upon she feels giddy, and, if it is continued, she loses her senses and falls. At present, and for a considerable period has been so hard of hearing, that she requires speaking to very loud close to the head. Upon examination of the right ear, a round, pale-coloured polypus, more than half an inch in diameter, was observed to protrude from the orifice of the meatus, and below it was another growth about half the size. At the external meatus of the left ear a rounded body was observable; this was not more than a line in diameter, and it did not extend beyond the orifice. Not finding any symptoms which indicated an affection of the bone, I thought it better at once to remove the polypi, and selected the right ear to commence upon. The diseased growth was removed with the greatest ease by the use of the dressing forceps, in the manner above described; the patient suffered only a slight but momentary pain, and there was a very trifling oozing of blood. Upon examination after its removal, the polypus was found to consist of the two rounded heads already noticed, each having a second mass about half the size, continuous with it, and extending nearly as far as the root; the latter was very narrow, not being more than a line or a line and a half in diameter. The surface of the expanded part of this polypus was found to be covered by flat scales, like those of epidermis, but