

enucleation possible by dividing the posterior wall of the palate. It proved to be a *hematolymphangioma*. The microscopic appearances are described in detail.

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INFLUENZA.

DR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON (*Brit. Med. Journal*, No. 1722) extols the early use of benzole, five minims every two hours or so, in mucilage, with a few drops of alcohol and spirit of chloroform, and given in lemonade to render it palatable. In this way, it is claimed, gastric irritation such as attends the use of the drug in capsules is avoided. The results, as shown by some cited cases, are prompt and effectual.

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NEURALGIA OF THE NOSE.

DR. CHARLES GORIS, of Brussels, reports (*Revue Internat. de Rhin., Otol. et Laryng.*, No. 14) a case of rebellious neuralgia of the right wing of the nose cured by elongation and resection of the suborbital nerve.

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LUPUS OF THE NOSE. RHINOPLASTY.

In a case of extensive lupus of the dorsum of the nose DR. CHARLES GORIS (*Revue Internat. de Rhin., Otol. et Laryng.*, No. 14) removed the diseased skin and replaced it with a flap from the forehead.

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OTOLOGY.

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UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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THE OSSEOUS AURAL CANAL OF THE FACIAL NERVE AND ITS LESIONS.

GELLÉ shows that the facial canal on its way from the drum cavity to the styloid foramen, crosses the posterior border of the annulus tympanicus. The point of the intersection is nearly in the horizontal plane passing through the umbo and the posterior wall of the external auditory canal. At this point the facial canal is not more than 3 mm., and often only 2 mm. from the surface of the auditory canal. This is a very important surgical consideration, as rough treatment in the canal at this point might wound the facial nerve if there were necrosis at that point.—*Annales des Maladies de l'Oreille, etc.*, Tome xx. pp. 1-43.

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A CASE OF ATRESIA AURIS ACQUISITA.

DR. A. KUHN, of Strassburg (*Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1894, No. 27), gives an account of the above-named disease, caused by the long-con-