INTELLIGENCE.

THE editors have recently received a number of valuable works, on the diseases of the eye, among which are the late publications of Mr. Gibson, Mr. Muter, Dr. Read, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Saunders. When their limits shall admit, they will endeavour to present a view of the most important parts of these treatises. At present, they can only give the following case, which exemplifies the method of Mr. Gibson, for curing the secondary cataract.

*Case of Operation for Secondary Cataract. Communicated by
Dr. John C. Warren.*

On the 24th day of January, I performed the operation for secondary cataract, agreeably to the mode proposed by Mr. Gibson, in presence of the students of the medical school of Harvard University. The patient had been couched by different gentlemen, four times in the right eye, and twice in the left; yet he saw very little with the right, and not at all with the left. On examining him, we could not discover any distinct opacity in the right eye, but in the left appeared a large opaque mass behind the pupil, which seemed to change its situation occasionally, but never so much as to admit of his seeing any object with that eye. The pupils were both moveable. The left was slightly irregular. The patient was placed in the usual position for removing the cataract. The eye-lids were separated by the thumb and finger of the left hand, and then, a broad cornea knife was pushed through the cornea at the outer angle of the eye, till its point approached the opposite side of the cornea. The knife was then withdrawn, and the aqueous humour being discharged, was immediately followed by a protrusion of the iris. The forceps, made by Mr. Beath of Boston, agreeably to the plate of Mr. Gibson, were then introduced, and carried the iris gently into its place; from which it did not afterwards re-

move. The opaque body eluding the grasp of the forceps, a fine hook was passed through the pupil, and fixed in the thickened capsule, which was immediately drawn out entire. This substance was quite firm, about half a line in thickness, a line in diameter, and had a pearly whiteness. A light bandage was placed on the eye, and the patient directed to wash it occasionally with warm water. On the fourth day, we examined the eye closely and found the cornea healed, the aqueous humour secreted anew, and the eye plump and fair as before the operation, without opacity, and nearly free from inflammation. No inconvenience followed, till about two months after the operation, when a slight inflammation was brought on by some accident. Two or three bleedings removed this disorder. The patient is now well, and sees to distinguish every object with the left eye, while the right, which is equally clear, has a very imperfect vision.

The event of this operation shows the superiority of the new method, to the frequent repetition of couching.

Oil of Turpentine in Burns.

SINCE the publication of some remarks on injuries by fire, in the first number of this Journal, additional grounds have occurred to confirm the preference of other remedies before the oil of turpentine in ordinary cases of burns. In the instance of a patient who was violently burnt over the whole of the back and both arms, I applied the terebithinate liniment of Mr. Kentish to the left arm, and simple olive oil to the right. The patient complained of severe pain in the left arm during a great part of the subsequent night, although an hundred drops of laudanum were administered. The next morning nearly all the suffering was referred to this arm. The other parts were comparatively easy, although some of them to appearance had suffered more by the fire. On exchanging the dressings for the liniment of lime water and oil, the patient expressed the utmost satisfaction from the comparative ease which the exchange afforded. Every subsequent dressing with the lime water and oil