

peutic means proper to this kind of disease, and in which several inconvenient results are shown to arise from the use of needles, injections, setons, and other means practised in this country.

4. The third kind of erectile tumour arising from the simultaneous dilatation of all the arterial branches of a region, M. Berard reserves for a separate essay. —*Lancet*, from *Gazette Médicale de Paris*.

35. *Extirpation of the Parotid Gland*.—M. LARREY communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Aug. 9, 1841, the case of a girl 19 years of age, in whom the lymphatic ganglions of the neck formed a tumour, which occupied the whole space between the left clavicle and the jaw, extending in front of the ear, into the parotid gland, and into the cheek of the same side. After effecting the resolution of the tumour by the actual cautery, moxas, mercurial frictions, &c. a treatment which continued for two years, M. Larrey then removed the parotid gland, which exhibited all the signs of the cancerous degeneration, and the patient was perfectly cured.—*L'Examineur Médical*, 15th Aug. 1841.

## OPHTHALMOLOGY.

36. *Green Cataract*.—M. H. CUNIER, in a report of the diseases treated at the Ophthalmic Dispensary of Brussels, invites attention to this form of Cataract, which is often confounded with Glaucoma and the unfortunate patients thus abandoned to darkness. Dr. C. says, that he has met with eight cases of this kind. The individuals laboured under green cataract, which had been mistaken for incurable glaucoma. Seven of these patients were operated on and were restored to sight.—*L'Examineur Médical*, 12th September, 1841.

37. *Galvanism in some Organic Diseases of the Eye*.—In our last No. (p. 237,) we gave an account of this method of treatment, and expressed our distrust of its value; and this opinion appears to be fully confirmed by the following account of the subsequent experiments of MM. Lerche and Kabat, which we extract from our cotemporary the *Brit. and For. Med. Review*, Jan. 1841.

"The two papers before us contain notices of seven more cases of cataract in which it (galvanism) has been tried. The result appears on the whole unsatisfactory. The common effect of the electro-galvanic action is to produce during the operation considerable pain, and subsequently severe and sometimes very obstinate inflammation of all the tissues of the eye. In the course of this the cataract has been in some cases partially absorbed, and the sight in a measure improved: but the attainment of these, the most favourable of its results, cannot be relied on, and in some of the cases the operation manifestly did harm. Dr. Lerche's conclusion, which is of course drawn with some partiality for the plan, is, 'that it is an important remedy in some organic diseases of the eye, but that its application requires great caution, and must be confined to those cases of cataract in which a favourable result is scarcely to be hoped for from the common modes of operation.'"—*Medicinische Zeitung*, September 1 & 8, 1841.

38. *Kreasote in Affections of the Eye*.—Mr. G. T. BLACK, of Bristol, states that he has employed a lotion of kreasote in inflammation of the conjunctiva, and also an ointment of the same in ophthalmia tarsi, with great advantage. The following is his formula for the lotion: R.—Kreasote ℥ij.; Tinct. lavend. comp. ℥xx.; Aq. destil. ℥ss.—M.—*Lancet*, Aug. 7, 1841.

We have employed this lotion and the ointment in a few cases, but without any very striking results. Mr. B. does not point out the particular conditions to which the remedy is suited.