

The arrows employed I obtained from the Pharmacien of Hôtel-Dieu, Paris, who prepares them by dissolving chloride of zinc in a little water, making a saturated solution, and mixing it with sufficient starch to make a stiff paste, which is rolled into a thin cake, cut into shape, and dried at 212 deg. Fahr. Although elsewhere I have claimed priority in the use in this country of carbolic acid as a dressing for wounds, yet I by no means wish to undervalue the great service rendered by Professor Lister to surgery in the systematic employment of it. Having seen its employment in Professor Lister's wards in the Glasgow Infirmary, I may be allowed to bear testimony to the skill, care, and originality, with which his experiments have been carried out.

Although not strictly belonging to the subject of this section, I may be permitted briefly to draw attention to a point alluded to in Case I. I have there stated that the obliteration of the lachrymal passage gave rise to no material inconvenience; and, adopting the ordinarily received doctrine that the tears are secreted by the lachrymal gland and removed by the lachrymal canals, sac, etc., one naturally asks why, in such a case, troublesome epiphora did not follow? But this view of the functions of these parts has been shown to be erroneous by repeated experiments and clinical observations. Magendi and Martini removed the lachrymal gland in animals, but found that the secretion of tears still continued. Cases where, in man, the lachrymal gland has been removed on account of disease, have been reported by Daniel O'Brien, Sir W. Lawrence, Graefe, and Paul Bernard; in all of which the conjunctiva remained moist, and in some even tears were secreted in such quantity, under irritation as to flow down the cheek. It would appear, therefore, that the ordinary secretion is derived from the conjunctiva, and is not formed in larger quantity than can be got rid of by evaporation; while the lachrymal gland, like the salivary gland, to which it approaches in structure, secretes only periodically, and is intended to afford a large supply of fluid under the influence of irritation, when required to rid the ball of foreign bodies, as in cases of mental excitement. Hence, xerosis is not the result of the removal of the lachrymal gland, but is produced when the conjunctiva is extensively destroyed by granulation, removal of the eyelid, and the like.

EXPERIMENTS.—In 1863, I repeated in my class the experiments of Magendi, Martini, and Donders, by removing in the right eyes of two rabbits, both the lachrymal gland and the gland of Harder, connected with the membrana nictitans. In both cases, the right conjunctiva remained as moist as the left, and, when dried by everting the eyelids and applying a dried cloth, became again moist in a few seconds. The ap-