

heal; he lost his appetite, and could not sleep; aphthæ appeared on the tongue; and he passed away at last, without pain.

For the analysis of the calculi given in the table I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Cameron, the accomplished Chemist and Analyst to the City of Dublin, who most kindly undertook the labour of determining for me the composition of the stones which I had brought home.

And thus I bring to a close my personal experience of lithotomy in India.—*Dublin Quarterly*, May, 1870.

A SIMPLE METHOD FOR REMOVING CYSTIC TUMORS FROM THE EYELIDS.

By Prof. J. J. CHISOLM, M.D., Baltimore.

It is a modification in the use of the nitrate of silver that I have found so effective in the treatment of sebaceous cysts of the lid, and which has enabled me to discard for many years the tedious, painful and sometimes dangerous cutting out of such tumors. If the tumor be a sebaceous cyst, located between the upper portion of the tarsal cartilage and the skin, a Desmarres's ring forceps is used as a clamp upon the lid, to shield the ball of the eye from injury, to fix the tumor, and prevent annoying oozing of the blood. Under this ring-pressure a small opening is made into the cyst, through which its contents are squeezed out. The end of a small silver probe, dipped in nitric acid, is then passed into the cavity, is made to pass over the epithelial lining surface, and is withdrawn. Usually, in its passage into the cavity of the tumor, it cauterizes sufficiently the lips of the incision to prevent any oozing of blood when the clamp forceps is removed. When the cyst is formed by the closure of a Meibomian duct, the better plan is to evert the lid and make the puncture from the conjunctival surface, the caustic being applied as directed. The advantage gained by this modification is in the more certain, thorough, and yet restricted application of the caustic, confining its cauterizing influences only to those portions in which action is desired. The results are in every case satisfactory. No after-treatment is needed.—*Baltimore Med. Journal*, p. 261.
