Galaxy clusters are the largest gravitationally bound objects in the Universe and are remarkable cosmological probes. Measuring their abundances as a function of mass and redshift can reveal great deal of information about the parameters that influence the geometry and structure growth in the Universe like neutrinos and dark energy. The biases present in the measurement of cluster masses, however, limit their potential as cosmological probes. In this talk, I will discuss an unbiased method of estimating cluster masses using the weak-gravitational lensing of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) and present the first detection of the polarised CMB-cluster lensing signal using SPTpol and DES datasets. I will also explain how lensed CMB can be used to measure the weight of emptiness — cosmic voids — and show recent results using data from Planck satellite and SDSS.