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Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: first quarterly report, from 4th December 1835 to the 11th February 1836.

Encouraged by the success of the dispensary at Singapore for the benefit of the Chinese, I was from the 1st of January 1835, to the following August, able to treat over one thousand cases received at Canton, to whom a similar relief was extended. The successful experiments made by doctors Cawston, Collidge, and others, both at Canton and Macao, left no doubt of the feelings with which the Chinese would welcome such an attempt. After some delay, the Factory No. 7 in Hungtai Hong was leased by Mr. Hewson, the senior of the Cohong, at $500 per annum.

Its liberal situation, placed in communication with a creek, is that patients could come and go without annoying foreigners by passing through their rings, or to avoid the observation of natives by being seen to resort to a foreigners house, resembling a most suitable place for the purpose. Besides a
a large room in the second story where two hundred may be comfortably treated. I prescribed for, the house can afford temporary lodging for at least forty patients. The decree regulating the establishment made it probable that a single class of diseases would afford accommodation to many applicants as could be treated at once; however, it was designed to admit exceptions in cases of peculiarity interest. In cases of the eye was selected as those most common in China, and being a class in which the native practices were most important, the rules, it was supposed, would be as much appreciated as any other. The anticipation that a single class of disease would furnish full employment for one physician went unregarded, if patients in great numbers were sent away because no man could be received at that time. A case of peculiarity interest, however, detailed, elicited attention to the case. This fact was consigned by many as tacit consent to treat them for maladies of that organ. The decalogue applied to aid.

Regulations of the Ophthalmic Hospital.

The regulations of the hospital are few and simple. The porter's passes with slips of bamboo, which are numbered both in English and Chinese. One of these is a passport to the room above, where the patients are located in the order of their number. The number of each new patient, number, time of admittance, visited, disposition, i.e., are recorded. A card containing these particulars is given to the patient, who, according to the slip of bamboo from the porter. The slip of bamboo is written on a slip of bamboo as the patient goes up or down the stairs. This being filed, the order of admission, patient is aged with another patient's card, is referred to the surgeon's treatment. Seen, and new directions are added. In this way about two hundred patients were sometimes prescribed for in a day. Thursdays were set aside for operations, for cataracts, enophthalmia, myopia, and other surgical cases. Difficulties were anticipated in receiving females as house patients, it being illegal for a female to enter the foreign factories; but this proved more imaginary than real.
whose cases required them to remain, were attended by some relative, either by their husbands, or other by their
first, or other by their brothers or parents; and it has been to their advantage in which these instructions
have been performed. Thus many cases have been attended by two, three, or four females, whom provided for them, and those
who were unable to meet the expenses had not their food gratuitously. At first, new patients were received daily, until they came
in such numbers that they could not all be treated, and it became necessary to fix on certain days for admission.

The total number of patients for the first three months, from the 4th of November 1835 to 4th of February 1836, 2659, nine hundred
and twenty-five, exclusive of females, who, by reducing but a single prescription, were not enrolled, the aggregate of males
and females, one thousand and fifty, of females one thousand and seventy. The general speculations of the disease of each term is depicted
in the course of the report, the following table shews the number of treated during

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Hindi Male</th>
<th>Hindi Female</th>
<th>Marathi Male</th>
<th>Marathi Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Ophthalmia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Chronic Ophthalmia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerperal Ophthalmia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctivitis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmia varied</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataract</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entropia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                        | 59          | 90           | 140          | 14             |
A few of the more important cases may be given in detail. The
method of the order in which they were presented is
ordered at the beginning. Previous to opening the hospital a case of imperfect
of which came to my knowledge, which will be first introduced.

Imperfect Meatus Auditionis external car trunk. A boy,
aged 17, was born with no external car, he had a high bone
a slit in the bone, perpendicularly, which many know that the place
of the ear. No indication whatever indicated the situation of the
Meatus, which was concealed by the common integument.
Though not totally deaf, it was not indisputably he
could hear a sound before. The fact that he could hear at all
by opening his mouth wide, and pestilential evidence
that the internal organ was perfect, I intended to render the hear
ing. It was only necessary to prepare the
integument, in order to admit the air, to the tympanum. At
his own request, that of his parents, it was determined to perform
one car. The author had been the least painful. I made a few
was prevented, but the case of a patient who was operated for
safety, in accordance with the Chinese preparation for
case. At first of the thought from the first application of
the car was removed, the hearing was to be surprisingly im
proved. The same application was often repeated, the attain
soon being much greater than had anticipated. The perfora
ions extended through two layer of cartilage, which appeared to
be that of the external car convulsed upon itself. The artificial
e was made to the depth of an inch, but no car was noticed.
Considerable difficulty existed in keeping it from falling again
with granulations. By means of a silver tube of the size of
the natural meatus and turned there was hope of preserving
the apparatus. After the operation the youth was able to hear
a whisper, I both himself and his relations resumed their usual
state for the benefit. His parents, grandparents, father,
connections applied for medical aid.

No. 31. November 8th. Chronic ear with deposition of coagulated
lymph. Chang, a female aged 50. Her illness began
under the-involvement of an affection of the breast one
year ago.
The road just tenable of the clear light of the sun when she
entered the hospital: little encouragement was held out to her, but
at the same time the road offered the only chance for recovering
her sight. She commenced immediately with alternate doses of
blue pill, with daily application of belladonna to her eye, and
subsequently with calomel confined to the bowels. Still had no
improvement. After the lapse of a month, she inquired why others
she came after had been restored to sight while she remained
blind? Being assured that her disease was not incurable I
repeated time to effect a cure, the road or content to persuade. With
the 17th November, the patient remarked that a tolerable improve-
ment had taken place in her vision. The mercenial act of slow
kept up, and on the 30th, an ointment was opened in her arm, and
vision was improved as to be able to distinguish colors; on the
2d January, she could tell the number of fingers held before her
and her countenance no longer lost the vacant and downcast look
of the blind, but the lively expression of the concertant lips
external objects. The dense conglutinated lymph in the pupil
has been almost absorbed, so the pupil, before nearly closed,
is now dilated almost to its natural size. Several other
cases of similar nature have been materially benefited by
the same treatment.

Cataracta contracta

N. 59. N. 17th, Alice of the capsule of the crystalline lens. A woman
aged 30, had albumous of both eyes, and a speck, as seen by the
microscope through the centre of the pupil, apparently upon
the capsule of the lens. It resembled a small deep seated ule of the cornea, with its edges well defined. No or few
similar cases have occurred, and in one instance this speck
varied its apparent position at every motion of the eye, in-
dicating that the lens developed in thin layers, at least,
were not fixed in the uveal coats, but permitted par-
tial evolutions. The vision in each case was affected, but not
destroyed. Probably they will terminate in cataract.

N. 75. N. 12th. Staphyloma velebitica. A boy, aged 17. One year
since, after having a whole night at a theatrical exhibition,
was suddenly seized in the morning with a violent pain
in the left eye, which continued through the day. When he
came to the hospital, it appeared at first sight like a tumor of the lid, but on examination, it was found to be a staphycoma of the sclerotic. There was a slight redness on the adjoining portion of the cornea. By repeated precautions, evacuating the aqueous contents, in about 15 weeks the staphycoma was completely cured. At the same inflation there was excised, and the sclerotic of the cornea became firmly united. By the same process of repeated puncturing, external benefit had been gained in cases of common staphycoma, and in one marked case of hydrops ocule."  

No. 198. Dec. 17th. Akiin, a merchant, aged 831, had an effusion of blood into the right eye, with a yellow-decoloration of the aqueous humor, leaving the pupil just attainable. There was also a larger appearance of the left eye. The patient, with his hat, took cold seven months before at the feast of the town. When his eye became affected, he was other wise really cured, the comfort of his purgatory. The following extract from my journal exhibited the severity of his case. Dec. 20th. Today, he had been discharged from the institution as incurable. The came perfectly blind. I gave him but little encouragement such that he bowed over ice again, but expressed the opinion that the effusion of blood might be absorbed if the humour cleared. This had been affected by mercury, blister on the back of his neck and his forehead, an issue in his temple, and believed that the eye is quite diseased. The patient manifest much gratitude for what had been done in the improvement of his health, for the endeavor to restore sight. It was a remark of one of my respected medical friends, Paeplom, that when a man of a number of years finds they might still point the sight that of heaven. I have often heard this satisfaction today, in the case of this young man. His eyes satisfied with tears as I took him by the hand, and with several Chinese listening to him, through my interpreter, of the world in which he may see, through once again on earth, that in heaven were all blind, men clear, none look. Also endeavored to point out the way for him to find admission there."
No. 210, Nov. 20th, Cataract of both eyes. Age, 48, a rice merchant. This patient was a stout & vigorous man, the cataract commenced simultaneaously about one year ago & three months since the loss of right was nearly complete. Ten grains of Calomel & as many of jalap were ordered to be taken at night & an ouch of hysopate of magnesia in the morning. All this was directed to his diet, all stimulants being prohibited. On the 24th he complained of dripping when he was ordered two grains of blue pill at night & a saline purgative for the morning. Next day his discharge having diminished, bellocardine was applied to his lids. The fourth grain of bellocardine continued, was given on the 16th December having applied bellocardine the day before at first conjunct. On removing the cataract he exclaimed "red face, red face," referring to erysipelas in the wound. The patient appeared beautifully clear. Two hours after the operation sixteen ounces of blood were taken from the ear. At 8.00 P.M. bilateral protruding commenced. An opiate of camphor & sunrise of camphor, from allay, but it occurred the next morning when an opiate was repeated, and a windshield was applied to the head; the tumbling was immediately arrested & did not return. But slight inflammation attended the operation, the third day after it, and the patient to his great delight could see objects both near & remote. The change in his appearance and feelings was very marked. The countenance on which the shades of cataract had lain was now kindled with its natural brilliancy. A few days before unable to walk except in he was led, or pressed his way by the heel of the wall, could now go & where he pleased, rejoicing to behold the faces of friends & the light of day.

This case has been detailed with some prominence at it may serve to illustrate many others, on which the treatment has been similar. Though a number of fifty cataract patients have presented themselves; yet the case, although of other orders, has not failed to render it independent of anything more than about thirty. On one occasion eight patients were cured at
The same sever, & to make five of whom mention was not immediately leptreci, made after the absorption of the bench. At the expense of patients, in Bodan & in Placed both eyes have been operated on at the same setting & both but little appreared in conveniency. Ordinary bleeding had not been required. Bilious vomiting had by no means been a uniform consequence of enucleating. Indeed instead of it had not occasioned the loss of an hour sleep; and often the inflammation had been so slight that after three or four days the formation of the needle had scarcely been susceptible - a striking argument in favor of the Chinese simple mode of living. There had been two painful exceptions to the practice of these operations, arising from inflammation of the eyes, it was not possible to prevent an arrest. In each case however, the other eye was so injured as to have proved that the patient on the whole was relieved.

No. 445. Malignum Pendulum. A respectable boat-woman 38 years old, belonging to Hong-yew, the mother of several children, was afflicted with this singular disease, so well defined by Mr. Villier, & admirably represented in his plates [Plate IX. fig. 3]. The drawing so caused by [57], (a small portion of it only being figured) is of a case which occurred under his own observation. It is that of Mrs. H--- and also of the poor man of Mookle, whose portrait was given by Prof. Billet, that they appeared to Dr. F---- & in disposition nor material in convenience. Similar remark applied to this patient and also to a second for more convincing, that had fallen under my observation in China. The appearance of this woman was most singular, from infancy, being covered with what appeared to be a small cutaneous tumour. Her face and neck were extended with them. The veins all over her mouth & above the ears. The veins of her mouth being immensely dilated, with their movement they were really resembling itself, the face new larger & other smaller. Among these on her face, not
particularly noticeable which hung pendulous from the left eyebrow an inch and a half in length, resembling the supernumerary tail which sometimes exist upon the male cow. She had a fine 3 pound infant boy at her breast, but served as one of her children, a case as follows. The other case alluded to was a man 50 or 60 years of age, who had the affection in a very exaggerated degree. There was apparently hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissue generally. The integuments of the body were corrugated in circular folds around his wrists, and his person was covered with miliaria. (It is not recollected whether the feet or hands was affected.) A tap of the hand communicated a tumultuous motion to a whole group of the tubercles.

Nov. 17th, Dec. 17th, Sarcoma. The tumor connected with Molarian Pendulous. A male aged thirty, the daughter of the woman when case has just been given, had a sarcoma, tumors projecting from her right temple, extending down to the cheek as low as her mouth, to which badly ulceral and her face. They expelled the upper lid cast to exclude light. Apparently the parotid gland, & its accessory gland, were very much enlarged. This principal tumor was surrounded by several smaller & well defined & movable & beneath the common integuments, the largest of which lay over the buccinator muscle. Slight prominence on other parts of her body indicated a predisposition to tumors which the probably inherited from her parent & may be considered a predisposition of the maternal affection. A male is the only one of her four children thus afflicted. (The father had nothing unnatural.) The general health was not much altered, the tongue ulcerous, with frequent 3 female, the heat of the tumor above the natural temperature of the system the blood be well putting over a vein much enlarged. The weight much accelerated. To growth & occasional pain at night in the integuments around it late. The child complained of fatigue, and habitually inclined her head to the left side. According to the statement of the parents, the tumor was expected into growth.
by the small-pox which she had four years before, but with
in the last four months had attained three feet forty of uterine
malignancy. She bad put under medical treatment for a
month, during which her health considerably improved.
From the first, it appeared to me probable to remove the
probability of an unfortunate walk, or even the child
lying under the knife, and the operation of the first led
being thereby interrupted or broken up, did not its alarming
thoughts. On the other hand, however, it was a case for
fingers in divine providence, if it was evident that if left
to itself the tumor might terminate her life, and from
the accompanying symptoms before a great length of
time. The surgical gentlemans who attended me with
their counsel were all agreed as to the expediency of its
removal, yet with all these circumstances the regarded it
a formidable case. Though in a Christian land, and
over in London, yet at all the expense, it was recommended
in both respects to the Great Physician, the operation was
performed there, with the satisfaction of saving providing
a written instrument power and signed by both parties, that
in the case, that the operation was undertaken at their
desire, and they would accept the operation, provided
if the child should become fatal. Even the child of the corpse
was a subject of forethought and agreement with the
father.
On the 19th January, 1838, with the signal blessing of God, the
operation was performed. A few days previous, an
expectorating lotion of the first nostrum was applied to the tumor.
An apoplectic was given, fifteen minutes before and soon after
water during the operation. The patient with her face
as high up as she could, and her hands and feet confined, the
tumor was exteriorized in eight minutes. Another small one
of the size of an almond was also exteriorized from under
the eyebrow. The loss of blood was estimated to be about
10 or 12 ounces. Not an arterial regarded to be taken up. She vomited
But did not prove. The tumor weighed one pound and a quarter. The circumference at the base, was by ten inches and three quarters, and the length of the incision from the top of the head to the cheek, ten inches. On being opened, portions of it were found to be becoming black, and two to three inches deep, of purulent blood. A dark chocolate color, indicated that it had already taken on adhered action. After a nap, the child ate the fleshful at a time, in the evening, her pulse was accelerated, and she complained of nausea; but soon afterwards uniformly said that she had no pain. So inflammation appeared, and the wound healed by the first intention. Three days after the operation, several places of an inch or more in length had completely healed; and in fourteen days the whole except a strip of the front of an inch had entirely healed. In eighteen days the patient was discharged.

Directions for printing. Here introduce the painting of the child, and at the bottom of it insert Appearance before the first operation. A.B.C. & A.B.C. The clearence of the incision, 10 inches.
The sequel of the case of Mr. A. formerly given in a subsequent report will now be introduced here. About three months subsequent to the removal of the original tumor, at the Head of the Yangking the river-side, a coalier, carrying rafting by, brought the end of the bamboo, with which he carried his burden against the Japanse May ridge of the light temple, from which the tumor had been removed. When he came to the hospital about a month after the accident, there was considerable tumefaction above the eye. It being the last of that term the neck objected to remain at home until the first of June, at which time the tumor had attained the magnitude of the former one, though not the former shape, and other principally on the side of her face now enlarged. The new one was all together of a different character from the former. It had the appearance of a sponge, and was round on the left by an extension from the inner angle, above one eighth of an inch deep, and one inch and a half long at the base, forming an irregular perpendicular ridge. The tumor grew rapidly and was first treated by suppuration, the general health was affected, a death seemed probable; and thus insensibly, unless its progress could be arrested by a specific operation, while the heat of midsummer and a little increase the height of such a mass, after repeated consultations with Dr. Fox and Mr. Gardiner Esp. (now M.P.) who had attended in the former instance, it was decided to embrace the first day favorable from its approach for the operation. On the 21st of July, the operation was performed. The first incision a large quantity of greenish fluid pushed from cells of deorganized matter; two superficial incisions from the middle of the forehead down the cheek to a level with the cornea, from the middle of the inner canthus to the inferior canthus, from the inferior canthus to a point five inches above the ear. The whole cyst was completely detached and when the temple, and even portions of the pterigium were removed showing distinctly a bloody appearance of the cranium caused by the contraction of the bamboo. The tumor at one time bore a resemblance to be the parotid gland and its accessory gland, near the cornua...
females occupying the situation of three gladded, these were also removed together with another female lying dead in the temporary fossa. The was a loss of about 500 men amongst them. The elephant was in the eastern quadrant of the hospital. It was necessary to keep the wound clean, on the following day that was found considerable transparency about the eye, which finally appeared. The incision to the most part healed in the same kind manner as before, and in a short time the operation would have healed at a rapid rate. The patient did not advance beyond what it went at the operation. The constitution suffered much more than in the former instance, but she had very much regained the energy of flesh she had lost, and looked to the future with the hope of regaining a happy if not so peacable from the grade. Nothing has been heard from the child for some years, since it may be presumed it has been permanently benefited.

No. 639. Jan. 5th, 1832. Cataracts of both eyes. Age 54 years. 35 years old. He is a native of the province of Chefoo, born religious in the city, and for a long time employed as a writer in the government. His eyes after the operation has been a little blind in his left eye of five years, and in his right eye of ten years. Both cataracts caused in white giving the patient the appearance of being not with beautiful ideals. The operation in both eyes went very well and the operation had great convenience to the patient. When he left the hospital the right hand clear, and it was barely perceptible that his eyes had been affected. The contrast in the appearance of his countenance changed from the darkness of the starting to the animated glow of intelligence and friendliness that lay in his black. On returning the same day after the operation, he involuntarily exclaimed, "Here the doctor!" and this being manifested much great trade. He had knocked his head at the fright, and to when he left the hospital, had he not been forcibly prevented.
A translation of four lines composed by Macleay is introduced here, as they will serve to illustrate the idea and feeling which this officer, at his own expense, entertains of the hospital. The translation is by J. R. Mahan Esq. to whose kind act I am under many obligations. It had been put into my hands by a friend. The stiffness of the style is a necessary consequence of faithfulness to the original. The old saw, "Demand a grateful heart," is here very appropriate. The author appeared ungrateful, but when detached from the hospital, he expressed a desire to send a painter and take my likeness, that he might have them done before it was too late. He had previously intimated his intention of "leaving a book." The painting of course was effected, but his book containing an ode had some months after, forwarded with some formality, fell into a servant's hands with a great many "trifling" presents; then a friend who was engaged for the occasion, presented a book and a practical gift fro a quotation from one of the best Chinese poets, elegant, elegant, transcended upon it be a relation of Macleay, relating to the same subject. The ode proceeded by an introduction of his own, as follows:

Doctor Parker is a native of America, one of the nations of the western ocean. He is of a good and wealthy family, loves virtue, and takes pleasure in distributing to the necessities of others; he is moreover very skilful in the medical art. In the ninth month of the year Yihe, he crossed the seas, and came to Canton, where he opened an institution in which to exercise gratuitously his medical talents. Hundreds of patients daily sought relief from his hands. Sparing neither expense nor toil, from morning to evening, he exercised the tenderest compassion towards the sick and miserable.

I had then lost the right of my left eye, seven years, and the right eye had sympathized with it nearly half that period. No means used proved beneficial; no physician had been able to bring me relief. In the eleventh month of the year above named, my friend Muh Kesashaou introduced me to doctor Parker, by whom I was directed to convey my address to his hospital. There I made my dormitory in a third story, where he visited me night and morning. First he administered a medicine in powder, the effects of which, as a cathartic, continued three days. He then performed an operation on the eye with a silver needle, after which he closed up the eye with a piece of cloth. In five days, when this was removed, a few rays of light found entrance, and in ten days I was able to distinguish perfectly. He then operated on the right eye, in like manner. I had been with him nearly a month when, the year drawing to a close, business compelled me to take leave. On
leaving, I wished to present an offering of thanks; but he peremptorily refused it, saying, "return, and give thanks to heaven and earth: what merit have I?" So devoid was he of boasting. Compare this his conduct, with that of many physicians of celebrity. How often do they demand heavy fees, and doze you for months together, and after all fail to benefit. Or how often, if they afford even a partial benefit, do they trumpet forth their own merits, and demand costly acknowledgments! But this doctor, heals men at his own cost, and though perfectly successful, ascribes all to heaven, and absolutely refuses to receive any acknowledgment. How far beyond those of the common order of physicians are his character and rank! Ah, such men are difficult to find. The following hasty lines I have penned, and dedicate them to him.

A fluid, darl'some and opaque, long time had dimmed my sight,
For seven revolving weary years one eye was lost to light;
The other, darkened by a film, during three years saw no day.
[ray.]
High heaven's bright and gladd'ning light could not pierce it with its
Long, long, I sought the hoped relief, but still I sought in vain,
My treasures, lavished in the search, bought no relief from pain;
Till, at length, I thought my garments I must either pawn or sell,
And plenty in my house I feared was never more to dwell.

Then loudly did I ask, for what cause such pain I bore,—
For transgressions in a former life unatoned for before!
But again came the reflection, how, of yore, oft, men of worth,
For slight errors had borne suffering great as drew my sorrow forth.

"And shall not one," said I then, "whose worth is but as nought,
"Bear patiently, as heaven's gift, what it ordains!" The thought
Was scarce completely formed, when of a friend the footprint fell
On my threshold, and I breathed a hope he had words of joy to tell.

"I have heard," the friend who enter'd said, "there is come to us of late
"A native of the flower'd flag's far off and foreign state;
"O'er tens of thousand miles of sea to the inner land he's come;
"His hope and aim to heal man's pain, he leaves his native home."

I quick went forth, this man I sought, this gen'rous doctor found;
He gained my heart, he's kind and good; for, high up from the ground,
He gave a room, to which he came, at morn, at eve, at night,—
Words were but vain were I to try his kindness to recite.

With needle argentine, he pierced the cradle of the tear;
What fears I felt! Soo Tungo's words rung threat'ning in my ear:
"Glass hung in mist," the poet says, "take heed you do not shake;"
(The words of fear rung in my ear) "how if it chance to break."

The fragile lens his needle pierced: the dread, the sting, the pain,
I thought on these, and that the cup of sorrow I must drain:
But then my mem'ry faithful showed the work of hell disease,
How long the orbs of sight were dark, and I deprived of ease.

And thus I thought: if now, indeed, I were to find relief:
'If' were not too much to bear the pain, to bear the present grief.
Then the words of kindness, which I heard, sunk deep into my soul,
And free from fear I gave myself to the foreigner's control.
Thanks are due to my friend Dr. C. Gutzlaff for the following translation of the quotation from Soo Tungpo, transcribed upon a fan as above stated by a relation of Mr. Ficzag. It is interesting to implying that the operation for cataract was performed by the Chinese, before it was known in Europe.

The character "c†" which occurs four times in the original, and is rendered cataract, apparently does not refer to this disease of the lens, but to a film upon the eye, and probably is identical with pterygium, which is derived from the Greek, and signifies a wing, the very definition given by Kanghe; according to whom, "c" signifies a screen of a door or window, obscure, to shade, a cing, to close, shut up, &c. In the Shu King, he says, it is applied to a dead tree, still standing without leaves or bark: We have yet to learn that the Chinese have ever introduced an instrument into the eye; and the possibility of the fact suggested by this poet, has led to inquiry and investigation of their books. It is quite incredible, if the couching of cataract was as recently as Soo Tungpo (A. D. 1170), that the art should ever have been lost, especially as the true cataract is so remarkably common in China. The following is Mr. Gutzlaff's translation:

"The point of the needle is like the beard of wheat, and steam issues as from a wheel's axle. The attention is directed to the very veins and arteries, and life depends upon the mere beard of corn. Behold within the clear eye, heaven's light is contained, like the spangled hoary frost concreted on glass. It is so fragile that it cannot endure the least touch. But, you sir, move the pointed instrument within, back and forward, whilst you are laughing and talking and quite at your ease. Those who behold it start backward, because you turn the needle like a hatchet. You destroy the cataract, as if you were breaking down a house. I always surmised, that you used some clever trick, and were versed in applying spells. But you said, it is the art, and did you never behold its application? The human body is but dust, and high and low together, are grass and wood. Yet mankind look only at the outside, and do not distinguish a file from a precious stone. At first I did not know, that it was the same to pierce the eye as to prick the flesh. You, sir, examined the eye and cataract, and that cataract was not like the eye; both are as easily to be distinguished as wheat from peas. Did you ever hear, that the husbandman by removing the tares did injure the corn? Is there any extra space on the tip of the nose, or are gall and liver distinctly separate? All I beheld (formerly) with my eyes was indistinct and vague, I walked as in a road full of wheel-rudders, where the chariot was propelled without jostling. Who opened the empty flower (the cataract) and made it fall off, so that the clear moon may rise and go down? I presume to ask whether amidst the rejoicings of the whole family, they will forget to talk about your honourable dwelling!

"The above I have transcribed from Soo Tungpo, who presented the original in pentameter verse to the ouist Mr. Wang Yenyö. With the desire that it may dispel from him the intense heat, this fan is presented to Dr. Parker, by Ping Shan, Ma Pingkéen."

N.B. On the opposite side of the fan is a drawing of the tung shoo or bamboo tree, and this note. "Tsing Mei (a friend of Mä) copies the tung shoo and presents his compliments, and desires Dr. Parker to refresh himself with its breath."

No. 1668. Morrison's Dictionary, Part ii, vol. i, p. 133; where it is defined, a kind of umbrella, parasol, or fan; to cover; to screen.
N°. 564. Jan. 44. 1833. Encanther, Age, aged 17 years.

Fourteen months previous to coming to the hospital, he observed a slight enlargement of the caruncula bursiformis, which bifurcating, gradually extended along the globe, both above and below, till it reached the external angle. So that the patient could not close the eyelid. When he first presented himself, the dilated gland, like a fleshy tumor, protruded out between the lid, one quarter of an inch, and was a little inflated at the apex from external irritation. Slightly lobulated, the two branches closed fast upon the eye, like the unexpanded petals of the rose, concealed the cornea, and excluded all light. A corneal ulcer had commenced in the right eye. The patient was immediately treated constitutionally, and on the 14th day, the tumor was removed. With a sharp point, all history, the tumor was divided at the external union, and the tumor separated down to the globe. The lower branch was first detached, and then the upper, which adhered to the lid and inner angle quite firmly. The eye ball was unaffected, and the sight restored. The secretions were not great. The upper lid was much thicker, and the palpebral sulcus were prominent. In the evening twelve ounces of blood were taken from the arm, after which he had a comfortable night. He was treated care philosophically, and a scopolium pulse daily around to prevent adhesion of the lid to the ball. Evaporating lotions were applied.
to the lid, and hoped were excised that the delicate would
not return. But when the patient left the hospital
about four weeks after to spend the New Year's
festivals at home, the tumor had again attained a
considerable size, notwithstanding the frequent
application of corn or Acetic in solution and
in Instillation to prevent it.
No. 921. Feb. 2d. Injury of the ear. Chang Shum, a soldier
aged 48, had an accident at Peking, afflicted with a
defect of his left ear. It was a very abundant
deposit of cornum or firm corn etc. In it, the tonsil
of which half a dozen small pieces of bone
were extracted. Ulcers were had advanced so far
that they could not be identified with the natural
tissue of the ear, but from their situation there could
be no doubt of their identity. The patient stated that the
pain & tenderness commenced with the flooding of the
ear, by a barber's cleaning it. He had quite lost the use
of it. Though this is an extreme case, many similar
cases come under treatment which have been occasioned
by this peculiar practice. The custom of the
Chinese barbers is, after shaving the head, to commence upon
the ear by first knocking out the cornum of in a moist
condition, or if dry and adherent to the meatus, to instill
water, or a thin flat probe, to detach it on all sides & then
to remove it entire, or otherwise, with forceps. The next step
is to introduce a long hook, cutting instrument, to shake out
the fluid, by a rapid rotary motion of the instrument
then a little tuft of down attached to the end of a piece of
a whole bone is introduced and quickly turned around a
suddenly withdrawn with a jerk. In deepposure in its perfora-
- a practice that defies to be severely reproved.

No. 578. Feb. 10. Atelier. Pangshe, an interesting young
woman aged 21, of a delicate slender frame, had been af-
flicted with abdominal dropping for three years, during
which she had been once gravid, but the child did not live. At first they lost education, swelling of the
abdomen and lower extremities, which after a few months
increased, with effusion into the pericranial cavity, and the
abdomen became much distended. Their constipation and
vomiting were very bad, delirium, ascites, fever, pulse
130, small typhoid; she had coughed, there was distinct
fluctuation of the fluid; indeed all the symptoms left
no doubt as to the nature of the case. As there had been
no apparent increase of the fluid for a long time it was
inferred that the active cause of the elevation had sub-
side, but if the abdomen was still excited, and
then the fluid removed, there would hope the health might
be restored. The treatment commenced with a saline
pergametum, three days after the treatment adopted was
essentially that recommended by Dr. Kitty Cooper, viz.
Dr. Heberden, hydrarg. 10j. P. sulfate, guna, qzj. j. sulfate, soda,
qzj. j. made into a pill and taken at night. It is a mixture
of hyd. nit. ether, and Dr. Cor. Sub. pr. lb. tinct. Digitally, to be
to be taken twice a day. This treatment was continued till the 16th, when the tongue was slightly affected with the mucous action. On the 16th, paracentesis was performed in the linea alba, an inch and a half below the umbilicus. Three gallons of a coffee colored fluid, with a slight deposit of lymph, were abstracted. The fluid was slowly drawn off, and a uniform pleuritic band made by flannel bandages. She thinned once at the trochar entered, but during the whole time complained of no syncope, on the contrary her head was excited and cheerful, and carried on her usual occupations of great state. At 9 p.m. hr pulse was 80, the head pain worse, and her breath was more laboured. A mixture of paracrine ointment, trituration of sulphur, and one of antimony, was given in small doses during the night. On the second day after the operation, the same treatment as before was resumed, omitting the Carbonate. The third day the fibrous symptoms had much increased, the pulse 120, and not a little latitude was entertained for the benefit. An ounce of castor oil and ten grains of flour powder, taken in the evening, operated kindly. In the morning, the pulse was 108, the usual treatment was continued, and with the addition of a decoction of Sichuan Pepper and 1/2 mile of gum Arabic, taken ad libitum. No alarming symptoms subsequently appeared. The wound healed without inflammation, the cough subsided, the patient returned her work, her countenance improved.
attained the appearance of health.

This interesting patient returned to work the day after entering the hospital. I did not lay it aside till the time for the operation. When all the preparations were made for the operation. When all the preparations were made, the possible fatal consequences were stated to her husband. The next particular cause of apprehension could be feared. The next day satisfied with the methods of danger, and urged that the least truth be recorded, and but for the decision of the patient herself, the worst have gone away to attend the consequence. A month in the meantime. After some embarrassing delay, she had and devolved on her the responsibility. The settled the question instantly. His sentiments had only become quite change when he witnessed the result.

My friend forbid any further details of particular cases, but with a few miscellaneous observations this report will be concluded.

Remarks upon the prostration of Entropia, and the mode of treating it. The oblique curvature of the upper eyelid, or "the rounded internal angle of the field," characteristic of the phenogony of the Mongol family, particularly of the Chinese branch of it. Rended the inversion of the lid a very common afflication, in the lining of the lids of many eyes, and the opacity of the cornea in a still greater number.

As seen by the table of dates, Riddle St. Mrinal.
The above affection has been presented to me very often. The cilia turning in upon the eye produce itching and irritation, and the patient immediately commence rubbing the eye. This only increase inflammation, till it end with a chronic state, and finally the blood will flow from across the cornea, opacity succeeds, and ulceration & destruction of the eye is the frequent result! The mode of treatment adapted is essentially that of Dr. Stone, viz., the removal of the edge of the lid above the root of the cilia. First a perfunctorial incision is made with a pair of sharp scissors, avoiding the fornix, then made, about the eighth of an inch deep; then a similar incision at the outer angle where the edge of the lid is taken hold of with a tenaculum, & with one or two threads of the point at the base is removed. The remnant where is usually cutting, & in cases attended with inflammation is beneficent. In the words of Fludd quoted by Drury, "nothing can be made of him like this piece of destruction." The wound from heals, the opaque cornea becomes clear, vision is improved & the patient but slightly affected.

Subsequent experience caused this operation to be entirely abandoned. No difficulty had been experienced from fungus following the operation as mentioned by Rome, though performed upon patients upward of thirty years old; in only two instances had fungus
experience appeared from the wound, I then requisite but a single application of linseed caustic. Sheer practice in Europe, by means of a wooden box, or a copper instrument resembling the former, they nip up a fold of the inner skin of the upper lid of the eye, and then the eye lashed. The instrument is continued on a few days till the portion taken off has healed from the wound. A few cases report the portion removed remains adherent but the principal portion still lies on the cornea. Reports instances of this figuration in the result of this mode of operating, but seldom of any real benefit. With the adding exception of temporary relief by extracting the cilia, we have not yet been able to learn long one thing that the Chinese practice in their performances which is of any service in affections of the eye. On the contrary, patients often state that their eyes became red, and the Chinese doctor gave them some "strong medicine" which aggravated the disease. In a case of pseudopodia, or interposition caused by a fall from a house, the patient states that he had, according to the prescription, of his physician, eaten one half of a chicken that died by a dropper accident, and the other half he had applied at a cautelation to the eye inside of the head. A few facts will illustrate the eagerness of the people to obtain themselves of the benefits of the best health.
it was the practice to admit patients daily. It was very common to observe some of them, with comforts with which they left their homes at two or three o'clock in the morning, in order that they might be in Peking when the class of admissions were limited; they sometimes came the preceding morning, and remained all night outside at the door in the open air, that they might secure a ticket in the morning. There have been applicants from other parts of the province as well as from the vicinity. Numbers from other provinces, from Kao-Ping to Peking, who were residents in Canton, have also called. Several ten merchants from the interior, their friends have been treated. Persons from the office of the Huang-Chow-fu (Customs, Gov.) & from the Hop-fu (Customs, head office) have been among my patients. When obliged to close the doors against new admis

sions, persons from a distant reached Shanghai at the influence of some foreign gentleman, or king, or merchant, interested for them. No opposition has been excited, but on the contrary a constriction has often been made that the best medical treatment was known to approved by the official government. With little or no exception unlimited confidence has been manifested by the patients. A woman of the Mac-Pherson family, sixty-five years of age, who had calculus of both kidneys, when doubts were expressed whether she
could bear to have a knife put into her eye replied, if you like, you may take them both out and put them in again.

Another patient had been blind with a cataract in his left eye forty years, but on occasioning the return he found it still sensible to the light. A few days after he seemed affected by the kindness shown him, and sitting down his long white beard, that reached to his bosom, he said, "I am now old and my heart is long and heavy, but never before have I seen or heard of such a man," and enumerating the favours which had been done for him, added, "you must be a divine portion." This gave an opportunity to point him to our divine Saviour, and to the works which he performed, the sufferings he endured for our ruined race. Many patient lovers knocked head in the floor, true only prevented by the assurance that if they did they would not be punished for. The inquiry has often arisen on witnessing the eagerness of this people to avoid the effects of a foreign aid for the relief of their temporal and bodily wants, whether they be equally inclined to be healed of their moral maladies, or when will they evenly desire to see the perfections of their Creator, and be
annoyed for his presence? If true, precepts, prayer, by day and by night, shall through the divine blessing avail to this end, they will not have been in vain.