Second Quarterly Report, from the 1st February to the 31st of May 1838.

The total number of Patients treated on the record of the Hospital is 1,192. 528 males, 1,176 females. In this number, there were admitted during the year 358 of whom 282 were male, 76 females. Of this number, those who remained on the list at the end of the last term, with those who, having been cured and discharged, have had relapses or a new attack of disease, though remitted, are not included. Had the object been to record the catalogue of Patients received, and from the strength of an individual sufficient for an adequate attendance, the aggregate might have been several times the difficulty has been in avoiding applications, rather than in obtaining new patients. For nearly a month, the doors were nominally closed against new applicants, and at least one third of the new patients were gainfully addicted by insolvency, and the combined influence of their friends, when their case was alarming in the hospital as could be faithfully attended. The young men of the Chinese, born in Malacca and educated at the Anglo-Chinese college, who rendered essential service during the first term, having returned to Singapore, and a European, who had been employed in his place having returned to England, the double task of preparing, compounding and administering medicines devolved upon an individual, excepting the assistance of untrained Chinese. Thus the Co. has been more or less than during the first term. Though the number of patients admitted to the Hospital has been less, it would have much added to the efficiency of the institution if the patients had a few well educated native youths.
... anxious to become masters of the healing art, and prepared to go through a thorough course of instruction, could be secured, and the benefits which would accrue to such young men would be no mean to be inconsiderable.

The means, too, of the second term calls equally with that of the first, for gratitude to him who had given it; and equally inures pride courage to enter upon the future. The following details will show that the institutions had attracted men to make the attention of those who might be expected to be most infirmly to it. Officers of government, in several instances, have personally countersigned it by application for medical aid, and in their grateful acknowledgments of benefits received have exhibited no lack of warmth than their countrymen in the humble walks of life, whom they have met in large numbers on the same street. Ten officers of government with near three times that number of attendants (private pecuniary subscriptions in the public officer's office) have visited the hospital at patients. On one occasion, five of these gentlemen were seated around me at one time, with twenty-five or a hundred other patients. An elderly man, who had filled the stations of provincial judge, in one of the northern provinces, the chief of which it is in oriental by an illustrated map, had been enfeoffed among the patients of the hospital. Another gentleman assigned for a time his office as district magistrate, for the same purpose, and the magistrate of Nankein, or the Western district of Canton, sent his card with a request that an afflicted child of his relative might be treated.

The arrangement adopted in the first report is followed in this; the cases detailed, though...
The case, now serious at the commencement of the whole.

M. 34th. February 18th. Another with an abscess of the liver, a member, 13 years, 14 years. This little girl came to the hospital a few times last term, and was then absent till March. When her entered the hospital, she appeared very like a man. Her face, a girl of thirteen. Her abdomen had greatly distended her legs thin, or four times their normal size, and her face very much bloated, pulse from 120 to 130, respiration difficult, some & expectoration cough and melena, alron. The diet was mould, making a good progress, into much that a doubtful band of the members, and by the next case was told they must either have her removed, or be satisfied, if after the last had been kind for the trouble, die in the hospital. They used her by preparing to make no difficulty.

Colonel, general + administered for a few days & knives been applied to her liver extremity, meth. I was not accelerated. Afterwards a bill of Colonel, general, and a bill of was taken every night. By the bill of a bill, with other, would then be removed, & another patient to be dealt with daily. This treatment was continued till the first of April, when absorption was removed a disease, and much rapidly. Half a glass of fluid each evacuated daily, the abdomen and lower extremities on return to their natural size, the palpe the circumference of the cheek disappeared, palate, and the child, cheerful and light, could walk about the hospital. The same treatment was still continued, for she seemed nearly to have nearly recovered her normal habits. It then had a change if she might be serviceable. She was permit it to go home for a week, receiving this charge of to the diet of medical treatment.
in the mean time. The day after her return, she came back to the hospital dressed in fine clothes and painted like a doll, bringing with her a box of tea and other presents from her master. There was reason to think that the little child, instead of being recovered from a premature birth, to be useless and respectable in life and happy beyond the tomb, was spared to be a source of graces to her master when of a suitable age to be sold for a concubine.

And to add to this on consequence of not adhering strictly to the directions given at her leaving, she returned in about ten days with a partial relapse, and has been put upon the same treatment again.

No. 926. Skew shot wound. February 17th.

Schemer, aged twenty one. This young man was unfortunatelyk list a matchlock in his hand. The thumb was blown off from about the middle of the first bone. The portion that remained showed the fracture and because back to the wrist, and kept in, that portion by tendon and skin with the muscles forming the bade of the thumb been put to the wrist. Preparation for fitting the wound in a proper state was commenced by preserving safe of the knife the displaced bone the stumps of skin, also the cartilage of the metacarpal bone, then cleaning the wound, the edge of which were surrouted with adhesive plaster strips, and over these large gauze were applied in a few days. Healthy granulations came on, and at the end of three weeks, the wound was quite healed. The patient was able to make considerable use of the preserved portion of the thumb.
On the 24th February 24th. Enucleated tumor.

A negro, a young woman aged thirty-five, from Virginia, had had for many years an enucleated tumor upon the head, situated posteriorly and superiorly to the mastoid process of an oral form, a little flattened; its length about three inches and transverse diameter two and a half inches. It was successfully removed. The contents, after vomiting a wine glass of fluid, were the consistency of thick dough, and of a brownish color. In about twenty days the incision was entirely healed, and the patient discharged.

On the 26th February 26th. First death in the hospital. Dyspnea and opium mania. Dickey, aged 44, father of Mrs. D., the last with imperfect date and address mentioned in the last report. The man had been afflicted with scrofula from youth and had long addicted himself to excessive use of opium. On account of his father’s illness and expected death the lad was unwilling to remain in the hospital, and after being permitted to return home became very irregular in his attendance. He father was brought in a sort of cot, the factors for me to see. He was very lean and withered, both joint stiffy, and had general weakness throughout the system. Being unwilling to prescribe without seeing him daily, and because he had said that his son should remain long or under my care, he was received into the hospital, his health began in a few days to improve, and strong
lopes were entertained for his recovery. But guilt was my surmise in visiting him one morning, having been sent for as he was thought to be worse, to find he had been some time dead. It probably there had been an effusion into the tho. rug. One other patient was immediately removed from the room and the door closed. Patients were received during the day, the friends opposed the visit and requested to come in the evening and remove the corpse.

The occurrence, which the sad prospec tions to conceal, was regarded as an ordinary event in Providence, and the corpse was removed and no difficulty ensued. A few days after Thieu was required to attend the funeral ceremonies, and could come no more for the present. Consequently the son was neglected, and the corpse nearly healed up, leaving a depression in the situation of the parents.

1862 March 17. Disease of the Anterior maxillary. Nieuw y Koting, aged 34, a carpenter. The disease commenced a little more than a year ago. Formerly it communicated both with the mouth and nose, and discharged a yellowish fluid. On several occasions he performed an operation upon himself, and with the aid of his knife and a looking glass evacuated the contents, but the disease returned, and having heard of the foreigner, proposed a three days journey to the performance of a second operation by his own hand.

When he came, the face was much swollen
and painful, and the mouth was the appearance of a tumor from the gum. It was evident that there was a deposition of fluid. It was lance in the mouth, and two ounces of fluid resembling gall were evacuated. A probe was afterwards passed into the antrum three or four inches in different directions without pain to the patient. Opposite to it was a tooth slightly deformed which appeared to be an effect rather than a cause. The patient was encouraged to expect only temporary relief. He returned the same night with a promise to return come again in three days. His business did not allow him to remain for further treatment, but he has not since been heard from; it is presumed that the fluid has not again collected.

No.971 March 18. Hypertrophy of the right eye with deep opacity of the cornea. fiancee, age thirty-two, of the province of Sf. Mangung, daughter of Chou Lou, a district under magistrate in this province, who had sent his cask a few days previously with a representation of her case, of which a translation by Mrs. Morrison is subjoined.

"I present a statement reflecting the affection of the eye of my daughter, requesting assistance. My young daughter is a widow of twenty years old. In her right eye a comedo has grown up, interfering with the sight, which April from a disease of the cornea, when the wind between first November, A cornea of the right eye has grown so large that the cornea has become cloudy, and although the best means under medical treatment, the sight has not been improved, but the cornea remains cloudy on a bright day.
Probably the patient is not injured, but only annoyed over by the white chase. I have heard Mr. Parker, a second handkerchief, and physician that he will look at the eyes, and take her under his care. I request him to conclude the catchafe, & though I should not be able to see, I shall be satisfied. I particularly entreat him to adopt a quick & easy mode of care. If he can indeed cure her, I shall go on the 20th instant to prosecute his care of her, and urge that he will give her medicine, or adopt some other mode of treating her, permitting her to come the next day. If the necessity arises to remain from home, it will be inconvenient. I trust he will inform me whether that be light or not, and that he is equally grateful.

By repeated punctures the affected eye, and decreasing the conjunctival humor, it had been reduced to nearly its natural size. In that the lid cover it, which went off all that she or her friends had encouraged to expect, & with which she was well satisfied. Of the affection to which her father attributed the loss of two eyes, she had also been relieved. Naturally amiable, and good looking, neatly dressed, with her range and artificial plants, from many of our countrywomen employed to improve their beauty. She seemed only to wish intellectual and moral culture to render her an agreeable member of any good society. With father, two brothers, and a little sister, an interesting family, & her all came my patients during your visit.

At No. 1017, March 12th, I converted a tumor. Altogether, aged fourteen, at Pekah. This tumor commenced two years since. It is beneath the right eye, one palm extended upward upon the forehead two inches to the right downwards to 1/2 in to conceal the eye. It is entirely covered with a pleasant contour, and readily to have it extinguished. This was done on the 17th, when it was found to originate...
in the orbit of the eye, that had been injured. It was attached at its base near the orbital foramen by a peduncle, into which passed an artery that had furnished it with full nourishment. It attached itself to the tip of an eyelash. The eyeball was not much disturbed by being divided. The parts were united by sutures, the brow of the lid and forehead, and the conjunctiva, which before was useless, was again equally valuable at the other. Judging from the size it had attained in two years, and the thickness of the wall it was creating from the cavity it must have become a great evil. The wound healed kindly by granulations, and in three weeks the patient was discharged.

N. 1077. March 25th. Sarcomatous tumor. Mr. B. P. was a young man who had a tumor protruding from the side of each ear, both about three fourths of an inch in diameter. March 30th, the tumor was removed by a double incision, in the form of the letter V, and the ends of the wound were brought together by sutures. The first evening after the operation, the sore again could not be seen. The wound healed by the first intention, and in a little more than a week the patient was quite well, and the natural shape of the ear perfectly restored. One patient with a tumor affecting one ear but from a different cause, his tumor was originated by secreting lots of great weight and being metal. There may be doubt whether this kind of tumor should be closed, for this may give texture from fibrous to cartilaginous substance.

N. 1114. Nervous affliction of the left side of the face, with formation of the Meatus Auris. Examined April 17th. Being the sixtieth year of his age, Mr. F. was a medical judge or organist, and before allowed to come to the last pitch, on the 3rd of April, desiring treatment for an affection of his ear. The complaint of deafness and a noise in his ears. The Meatus Auris...
was very irritable, putrification enlarged at the
serous nerves in the tympanicum, but too small
centrally. Externally the orifice went more than
grater. Pulse 84. Good tongue, cold cheeks. The man
informed that the mal-formations were diminu-
dible, that his general health might be improv-
ed, when probably the voice in complained
of would improve, and his hearing he also
benefitted but not completely restored. He was put
sprayed, and cotton in the external, and a ton
of Calomel was taken every six hours, and an
ounce of nitrate of magnumia in the morn-
ing. Blister was applied behind each ear. April
9th. Left ear much better, the other very much
better. Four pills of extract of colchicin to be
found to be taken at night for a few days. Sprayed
the ears, dressed the blisters with bull's-eye ointment
and directed him to come again in two days. April
19th, evident improvement in his hearing and
general health, and the old gentleman expressed him-
self much pleased with the treatment received. A
little tarenth by that dilated and intussusception
was the sound treatment was continued.

No. 1248. April 20th. Jubal J. Kingsley,
age fifty-five, a native of Florida, and
partner of one of the Senior Bank merchants, had
been affected for five years with Mutual Pal-
gyri in both nostrils. The first was entirely
removed in half an hour, with little loss of blood.
The old gentleman proposed the other also
would be removed, which was affected in
fifteen minutes. This polypus came en orbital,
bringing with it a piece of hair, one third
of an inch long and one eight wide. Apparently the
middle turbinate bone. The patient endured the
operations as if insensible to pain. With one
 nostril, he can breathe as easily as ever. The nose
will require a further operation. Previously to Nov.
operating upon Turgis, I had been called to his house to visit his wife, who had long been afflicted with chronic blinding cataract. The sight is now feebly improved, but she is still under treatment. The particulars of her case are difficult. There have been several other patients also from the same family.

Among the several cases of nasal polypi presented, another may now be mentioned. This patient, a Parsee, had also a polypt in each nostril. My views were of a malignant character, as they seemed inflamed. The least violence excited hemorrhage, and in a kind not to be in the first degree, of the Bower's那种 way. But his unfortunate condition still remained in my mind. In a few days he was sent for, and a second examination was made. A small portion of one of the polypi was abraded. This was found hemorrhagic, but in a few days it healed kindly and inquiring from a point what might be done in the whole, it was proposed to excise them. They all had firmly around many the whole six constrained of the anterior media, but now for lest the adhesion extended could not be determined beforehand. With a small scalpel, as the forcep was applicable, but to none directed well. Fortunately they were limited to the anterior media. Their base adhered more than usual but had 

During the greater, a large proportion of cataracts have been treated thus in England. Upon a child five years old, who had been partially blind from cataract in both eyes for three years, successful operation had been performed. This difficulty of confining the little fellow is as to correct it in the ordinary way, endorse
It necessary to introduce the needle in front through the cornea and break up the lens (Keratoplasty). The next day it could not be perceived when the incision had been made. The wound healed and the absorption went off well. The other eye had been operated upon in the same way without similar success.

Within the last twenty-five years children (the eldest thirteen years old) have been operated upon for strabismus. In two of these, the eye protruded so far as to render it impossible to cover it with the lid. In each case the removal of the protruding portion was attended with no unpleasant consequences. In one case the excision left the lid so thin it covered only a new deposit over it. In the second, the appearance of a new cornea, the patient being insensible to light, much improved in appearance and reduced of a tendency to protrusion in consequence of pain.

In 1879, compound fracture of clavicle & perforation of chest by a fall, leaving the aged twenty-four. A few weeks later, on the approach of a very fierce thunder storm that occurred on the 2d instant, this woman went to take in some clothes from the first loft of the house. The defendant, my servant, a lad, in her haste to obtain his first help on the loft leaped of the ladder in the yard, and fell the distance of 32 feet upon a perpendicular piece of barnwood. The shoulder of this milk chulk which stood in the room below. This was inserted into a square piece of plank. And then put right on, one inch diameter, at the top, while it went toward the shoulder, the board being hollow. It entered right in the right axilla, came out above the shoulder, fractured the clavicle near the humeral extremity, entered the side of the neck and passed apparently...
Through the larynx and aeotophagus, near the
violent hemorrhage palate, it was arrested only by
the palatal process of the inferior maxillary bone
on the upper side. About eighteen months had
elapsed from the time of the accident. The wound
had been closed up with chinchilla, moss, and
other apparatus had been employed as a NG tube.
The patient had a high fever as indicated by a
red 2 day bench, 2 a pulse of 120. At the
fifth day fever, the heat local inflammations about
the wound, fluids taken in at the mouth came
out at the side of the neck, and the air also came
out at respiration. Reddened! Burst! The wound
applied poultice to the inflamed parts, abstracted
at about fourteen ounces of blood, gone for
a colonel & Rhubarb on the 3rd, and from about
a dozen pounds to be endured hourly, and in the
evening of the 6th one dozen wrapped about the
common along the course of the wound. After
the patient was as comfortable as could be
expected, Peter 108. The medicine had induced
two aline convulsions containing a large quantity
of blood that had been removed. The fever
of the system as well as the local inflammation
had much abated. The head is protected very
frequently during the night, nearly half a pint of
thick plasma. Directing attention to this, it was said
in had a persistent cataract. The poultice
powder was continued at night, and
fifteen grains of carb. Armen. were taken during
the day.

On the 7th, symptoms of the district as favorable
as on the preceding day. It appeared that the
internal jugular & primaeve carotid had just
exposed the bumpy in the Hughes, & the former
was exposed to view. Then was NG tube from
the wound, though the edges appeared well.
The patient could swallow food easily, had some appetite, and lost thirst. Dressed the wounds, injected them with a solution of Perchloride of Silver, and continued the same treatment with the addition of an ounce of Sulphate of Magnesia, which was immediately injected. May 6th. No material change. Some treatment continued. The wounds were cleansed with a solution of the Chloric of Lime. I then administered the mixture of Mercurius borivs. May 7th. Dose 10; original 7. The wounds appeared healthy. The patient could swallow more easily than on any preceding day, but complained more than ever of debility. Considerable coma, with restless breathing. Per- ceived some discharge from the fractured end of the clavicles examined it more particularly, and traced, the fracture with directing to flex the shoulder, the bandage from its exit above the shoulder to its entrance at the axilla. Dressed the wounds as usual, 2 of them had been in concretions, gave four grains of Calomel to be followed with half an ounce of Tincture of Mercurius, and ordered thirty drops of Landenman to be taken at night. The patient was directed to lay upon the affected side as much as possible to as to prevent infection of pus into the frame. The discharge from the mouth being similar to that externally, it appeared probable that there was a communication with the lungs. I had little expectation of his recovery had entertained. May 8th. Dose 10; dark evagula of blood near the nostril, 2 from also limited by forake from the wound in the neck. The patient in much better spirits, had kept little thing long and convalesce. He had no convulsion, 3 the mouth burst slightly had affected with Mercury. Bade the wounds, and gave a gargle of Landenman.
one dram to four ounces of water. A decoction of the herb in sixty fluidrams of the spirit of ammonia was ordered to be taken alternate every hour. Also to inhale the fumes and libations, to apply the spirit of ammonia to the temples. May 9th. Much better. Pulse 60, and many natural Bumol fumes. Appetite very good. Countenance much better. Bound is healing and the patient explicates easily, less than before. Swelling tendency former about the prettee and with much better. Bound the chest, and draw the boots together, placed a cushion under the arm. The orifice of the wound was closed with adhesive plaster, and another applied around. Carbonate of ammonia was before. May 10th much better; pulse 60, and better Pulse. Lesions in the face, a quick flesh. In several days the patient was allowed to take broth in milk. May 14th, pulse 60, and all her symptoms favorable. Proposed that the patient be removed to the best hotel. May 16th, she was able to be brought, it was not much fatigue, the patient continued to do well. In this month the wound quite out of danger. The orifice in the neck is also in the axilla has turned in healing. Several portions of bone exposed from the roof of the mouth. The ultimate prospect looked good when the last report was held. He himself went as hearty a woman as any in China.

The case of Ping, living in Canton, claims a female in this place. Some time in March one of the linguists came and informed me that she had something the matter with her eyes, and as he expelling did not like to come to the first hotel, the linguist wished to know if he could not be seen at the Company's Factor. Having no light there, I sent for Dr...
I should come to the physician's residence or receive him at his own, at his calling, should decide. The next day the Carpenter returned, stating the horse had looked in his book, and found that the 12th day of the moon was an authorized day, and that he would then come to the physician. Before the day arrived, information was sent that it would be inconvenient on account of extra professional engagements presenting, but he would embrace an opportunity before he returned to Peking. This however, he has not done. As he was to come to present him by a fine natural course, it might not have been unimportant to have been instrumental in affording him an obvious benefit; but from the nature of the disease, there was but little chance of rendering much assistance by much seeing him once or twice.

I cannot close this report without advertsing to the encouragement afforded by the general donation of friends and the kind sentiments that have uniformly accompanied them. The amount of donations received now exceeds $1400, of which a particular account. statement will be given at the expiration of the year. In the mean time, thanks are expressed in behalf of the hundreds who are the beneficiaries of this unselfishness. It is a generosity, an unselfishness, the most nobly appreciated as it has been unselfish.

In this hasty letter, prepared amid pressing avocations, it is impossible to convey to the mind of the distant reader an adequate idea of the interesting record of the last three months. To do this he must imagine an assembly assembling from twenty-five to a hundred of the unfortunate in my house. The rich and the poor, or child barely groaning in darkness, now rejoicing
to behold the light; see the bond mother, her energies overspread with grace at the apparition that her darling child must soon from the Recently waiting years to express the fulness of her joy as the Redeemer child gathering round her inseparable to the danger from which it had been lifted; and again to think witness the gratitude of those whose afflictions they had experienced would turn in at only with life, in a few days restored to health; and at this belief considerable remembrance who ever knew again the light, think of a still larger economy, who had for truly liberal affluence would have become unlike unfortunate. Were it all of life to live; were there no labor, the condition of man being as it is, there would exist no higher privilege than to be a physician, rendering all price and assistance and old friends medicine gratuitously. But the affection felt naturally leads it is not all of life to live, beyond the limits of man's routine being, the work existent is eternal, and at the salvation of the latter exceeds that of the former. In its fulness more in mortal hand desirably; and the duration of reality felicity would be to labor directly, to labor long and mercifully for the benefit of the toils and mercifully among themselves whose spiritual and immortal happiness has so long been neglected. But since this is a matter is impracticable, and by the Churiss as an empire unapproachable, it is just we act of the Hebrews to God that those心得 even now the employment, which, in husbandry highly available are chiefly in prospect as preparing to their reception of the most valuable gifts to men, the spiritual is destined ultimately to bring into the fold of the Redeemer an innumerable multitude from the inhabitants of this unique and wonderful empire.