Fourth quarterly report, for the term ending on the 4th of November, 1838.

During the year that has elapsed since the opening of the City Hospital, in this city, 2152 patients have been received, of whom 662 on their admission the last term. From the public character of the Institution and its principle, a great number of patients have been discharged, and it is impossible to give the names illustrating the same. It is not only the gratification of the patients, and through the exertions of equal interest with any of the preceding terms, that are accepted in the last, they could not be remunerated unless they present some peculiarity.

It has been a delight to many, to be able at the end of the year in humble circumstances, to give the satisfaction of cures, whether the patient was cured in his habits, or with palliation, or without cure of his maladies. The imperfect knowledge of each other, the language, the difficulties of inspecting the patients with the necessity of reporting the result of the treatment, and their wish to comply with the physicians, or the inconvenience of being at a distance, produce much dissatisfaction. The general state of health, however, may be given, that we have many cases of long standing have been permanently cured. Nearly an instance is recollected in which a case presented in its acute stage but passed into a chronic. A gentleman death a week past in which several patients, who have received perfect cures, are not returned to the last in touch with the expectations of many grateful for favors they have enjoyed. The cases not continued to avoid the risk of the institution, and some were not joined in which their presence induced to operations after the fullest declarations that their lives were saved, but that death was inevitable unless they accepted a possible relief.
No. 1598. Obstruction to the lacrimal duct. L. Wm. Rong, aged 25. Of diarrhœa, came to the hospital on the 11th July, with an obstruction of the duct of the left eye. B. J. Grah. the duct, for a few days, dilated, with redness, injected with the n. lacr. cancri, and the infusion of a ichth. which was worn about his neck. The discharge having ceased, it was removed. The aperture from which the passage is completely blocked. Five other sic. glands have since come under the same treatment, for the same effect.

No. 1675. Sarcomata of glandular tumor.

L. G. W. aged 27, an artificial flower maker, came to the hospital August 5th, having an exor. among tumors above the left side of his face, extending from near a line with the zygoma, to two inches below the inferior maxilla, and backward to an inch behind the ear, and totaling about four or five inches from the face. It was 18" in the circumference. It had been growing more than ten years; by the application of country the Moro (commonly used) it had been converted into a hard, dense ulcer on the edge, and was detached centrally. Though dettacted it is permanent. Practicable to remove it. The patient has had the tumor not suffered much, and time appeared no objection to delaying the operation till early the winter should return. In the expectation that more than two months, the men came back, and thought to lay the healthy coun. tenance had given place to the following cadav. era. 40th of Jan. 1815. Of one palm belonging to the guard. The tumor had become exceedingly pitted, and the decayed externally as to admit a probe there or there, in that in different situations. After the system had been bunched up for a week time by a course of tonic treatment, the patient came off, under of his irritation, the certainty of a death.
death of life alone, the possible unfortunate termina-
tion of experiment, and the encouraging pro-
pect that he might live for power of the operation. The letter to his decision.
Their lot had been a writing, attributing
that the operation the removal of the tumor
and if unsuccessful they should be done, but if
otherwise it would be "in the morning" the
will of reason, or fate; and no blame would
befalls the operator. On the 3d of November,
assisted by Drs. R.H. Cox and J. Gullen, and Mr.
Jardine, etc., the tumor was exterminated
successfully in about nine minutes. Some
portion of the buccinator and masseter muscles
were divided, also, muscles, and small arteries
but two of which required ligatures. It might
twelve, five o'clock, and the few
patients tending to separation, or destruction of the
tissue centrally. Some days previous his
vomits had been regulated, and twenty-five
minutes before the operation, twenty-five
daps of brandy were given. During the
injections through the integuments and muscles
and the dissecting out of the tumor, he did
not change a feature of his countenance,
so clear a long wait. It was apparent
were entertained that he was in deadly
but if not to be continued deliberately and
correctly. Subsequently he informed he was
jealous of all that was done, but putting
his arm across each other, he said, "I desire
mind not to move," in putting the future
over the cor, he waited involuntarily a few times
on waiting him up to change his blood clothes.
He began to faint and was threatened with
paralysis, but soon recovered and he was laid
down, and ear, arm, was applied to his
mouth, and here and water were administered.
After being put to bed, he complained of thirst. There was some oozing of blood from the wound.

At 3 o'clock P.M., pulse was 120, its average for some days before. Treatment: in the evening the patient took a tumbler of aperient water. Ten grains of blue pill and five of boric powder were also given.

At 9 o'clock P.M., his pulse was 96. Patient complained of a swelling on the side of the neck, there was no oppression, a blackish fluid had settled beneath the platysma myoides. Applied a Vinita lotion over the neck.

Nov. 4th. P.M., patient was comfortable. Borax was freely used by the written and administered in the morning. During the night a fistula noticed the preceding evening had nearly disappeared. Pulse ranged from 90 to 96. Borax powder repeated in the evening. Nov. 5th. But did not wound. No CS had united in touch. Blood by the first intention. All appeared well. Borax powder in the morning. Nov. 6th. Pulse 90, all the symptoms improved and the same treatment continued. Nov. 7th., on dressing the wound found considerable suture like that of the former, and a thin un

healthy discharge. The escharated blood thrown off was very black. Apparently, there was want of vitality in the part, cleaned the wound with solution of chloride of lime applied in simple dressing, with a poultice over it, gave a glass of port wine in the morning and afternoon, and two grains of sulphate of quinine in the evening. Nov. 8th. P.M., dressed as usual, and injected a solution of nitrate, and laid a pledge of lint saturated with laudanum. Over the whole, P.M. decided improvement. More vitality in the body, fire discharge of pus and more healthy character.

Nov. 9th. Pulse 96. Port wine and quinine continued.
and a generous diet allowed. The above treatment was continued daily. The application of the cautery was not decided beneficial. On the twenty-day from the operations, the discharge had ceased & the whole was healed. This is Partial Paralysis of the buccinator muscle, and of the inner eyelid; and the lips are drawn a little askew. General health is much improved. The second filling to apiece the tumor behind, and is being ready to tell to others what had been done for him. [The continued perfectly well in 1840]
No. 1700. Adhesions of the lids to the cornea: Scanty
Purulence, and the eye of Sansbury. In consequence of
former inflammation, adhesion took place between
the lid and cornea, to as to render the eye at least
A probe was passed under the upper lid, with an
extreme knife, The conjunctiva being detached
from the cornea to more than half of which
it adhered. A clear right portion of the conjunc
tiva remained, and that was torn at length,
and he had a good eye again. A Patient
of a little girl of twelve years, affected in both eyes
but occurred. In her right eye there was also
No bright light, in the left the patient was not
successful, and the cornea engorged good sight.
No. 1716. Synchiae Posteriori, with opacity of
Cornea; Two weeks after, Fifty-five of H. H.,
private secretary to the governor of Enlinton, came
to the hospital Aug. 14th. From former inflam-
ation of the right eye, the cornea had become
opaque, and this adhered to the lens, was as
be a part irregular and inflammation
ally small. This gentleman had not wholly
visits for some time. Under the application of
Cath, (rumph enetine) and extraction of Cyn.
Jakt to the cornea. The opacity was in a consid-
berable degree removed. By means of billowing,
the adhesion of the lid was detached, except
on one side, the fluid enlarged of the right
much improved.
No. 1751. Perforating Patient. Disease of the bubble
Chang the, aged fifty, of Hankeing. Her
case is introduced, and so much so account
of the death of the Patient. On the 10th of
October, an officer sent his compliments and
desired me to see his wife who had an
affection of the face, interesting it would
be most agreeable to meet me in a boat
the hour was appointed, and the next
morning a vessel of the-hope came
As I went on, a splendid boat had been provided in front of the foreign factories, with carpets and a brilliant chandelier, tea, dishes, etc., in every thing in due order for the occasion. An officer of high rank stood at the prow of the boat. Stepping upon the boat, a servant took the umbrella from my hand and held it over my head. The officer of his highness each accompanied by their or four personal servants, men, and women, who seemed to be regarded as friends and members of their own families. 

Hearing the Empress's name mention, inquiry was made to know why, so it was stated that my patient was of imperial blood.

Her female attendants were all of tall and graceful figure. It immediately occurred that her face and form resembled a likeness I had previously seen of Leon Thong. Her dress was elegant, her head was decorated with flowers, and a abundance of gold. Ornaments of various kinds were fastened about her person, among which were scarlet and crimson. 

The Empress was upon her face, and her head was of natural rose. It seemed that attending her was not much inferior to her in the kindness and elegance of her person and dress. For my months this lady had suffered much pain in the inferior nose. Her face was Wrinkled, and an object of the alabaster receive was formed. Several of the teeth were loose, two of the inferior molars were extracted with astonishment in her immediate practical training. She complained of diabetes. The acrid fluid flowed out in several streams from her mouth.
but soon after had a relapse. She is still under treatment, the nature of her disease being explained, and the application from my first seeing her that it would require time to effect a cure.

[MB: This patient continued to repeat her visits, till she considered herself quite well. Then he sent a paper to her, by an attack of the hoarse, that it were not as she used in her own family, a discovery of which I might not be informed for its intrinsic value, but for the motion with which it were presented, conveying an expression of gratitude. She also requested it might be appropriated to personal use. When it was sent, a case of tea was prepared from it, on pouring it over it appeared quite excellent. The doctor was asked why he omitted to put in the tea? The patient replied, "Better taste it hot." The perfectly brewed, a more delicious case of tea I can never drink. It is called Tyee Soen Cha, rain before tea, i.e., tea gathered before the rains when the leaf is young and delicate.]

No. 1492. Li-yeus, Wang Lo-chi, age forty-nine, a native of Chihli, a wife of the 5th son of A. Li, and her husband, is a member of the National College at Peking. She came to the hospital on the 8th of October. Once a beautiful woman, she is now a hideous looking object from the operation of a Chinese physician. She used to be originally. She had an inflammation of the eye. The physician applied a small piece of bandage, tying up a portion of the lid, and letting it remain till the portion flushed off. When in a flaking condition, he a...
piled a medicine which acted as a poison and
the next disease, thus started, extended to the nose
over the whole face, from the top of the head to the
left ear, and under the chin, and was still in
progress when the came to the hospital.
This was next lodged in the hair
with the face, and its duration continued, with
the teeth mortified; in one it is no
longer able to accept her teeth. The crown of
the hair was covered with one large
feast, and also the left ear. The tongue was
also affected, and without crying, the
expectorations constantly. The teeth were quite
obliterated, and the half-bare attached to
the balls of the eye, and then were made after
practically for the ball. The discharge from
the nostril gave rise to a dryness upon the
eyeworm and came off like flax; still
the was dispensable to sight. The patient
could open her eyes as for all the conjunct.
Dexin of the half would allow. The treat
ment commenced with a drop of cumin
in water and after that, fine grains of
the compound extract of balsam were
given daily for some time. Ennulient
powders were applied to the head, ears,
and chin; powder made of quinine
were also applied over the eyes at night.
On changing the powder, the patient
well cleansed with warm water & gentle
wash; after that gave a solution of sulfide
ate of copper (4 yrs. to the age), and the best pre
reflectable & shining ointments were interchanger
ably applied. Under this treatment on the 5th
of December the disease went quite adv. from
melting over more infected, the head and
cool them off the face, and left the mouth
of cutting skin lesions, characteristic of this
affliction.
Histories have been repeatedly applied on the lungs, sinuses, digitalis, purgation of phlegm, and
more of medicine have been administered.
He expectorated little, and formed his urine, and
appearance is much improved. He has
remained in the hospital during the whole
Treatment, but submits to have the con-
lines detached by an operation from the
of the eyes, and if the patient
be lectured, there is a prospect of con-
siderable improvement of vision. A teen-
twenty, year old, who accompanied her, had
been afflicted with an extirpation clear
in the hollow of his foot. By this he has a
footstool at a pretty sufficient ever.

No. 2152. Amputation at the Shoulder joint:
Absorption of the arm, hand, and clavicle of the arm. Dr. Asling, aged twenty-three un-
ter the hospital on the 3d of November. Six
years since, he fell from a height and
fractured the humerus of the left arm.
Half way from the elbow to the shoulder
the lower portion putrefied arnoids and
burned away. Upon so for two weeks to
render the arm intelligible, till six months
since, as a crowd at a "Ping pong" or Chinese
Theatrical exhibitions, appeared again broken.
From that time, according to his statement, the
arm gradually became larger till it had
attained its present enormous size. Besides
being painful, the weight of it drew him quite
one side, at first place it was just
ready to burst, the skin was bright and
glistening, and the pains putting one to
numinosus and much enlarged, there
was no doubt of its containing fluid,
and though no pulsation could be felt.
Much impressed were entertained that the tumor might be additional, Nov. 14th, assisted by friends Mrs. Cox, Fuller, Gardine, the wound was performed, supposing that possibly it might contain pus, and that the necessity of amputation might be avoided, yet prepared, if disappointed in this, to remove the corpus. On opening the abscess, a dark fluid escaped, with considerable force, but from became darker and more bloodly. If the wound were first discharged, but the character of the fluid was not decisive. In the hope that the blood went from some small vein divided by the puncture, and that there was not deadness in the wound was immersed nearly its whole length, but the same condition continued with a greater proportion of blood and blood. Thirty to four in all were discharged, and for appearance closed. It was agreed that the only chance for life was in the removal of the wound; but the extremities of the patient and absence of the further incision a few fragments of the afterwards till the next day, unless subsequent symptoms forbid it. At the 1 P.M., it appeared that the tumor which had been diminished by the fluid abstracted, but obtained more than its former size, and supposing the vein that had been opened must emptying it fully into the tumor and that there could be no delay, the operation had been performed immediately but for the absence of the patient's friends. The next morning (Nov. 15th) the circumvention was still had both in that, the integument however, located its maximum of distention, it appeared as though the fluid must incriminatingly benefit the integument about the gluteal joint, including the distal part and hollow of the operation. It proved however, that
be more transaction. The further friends of the patient knew, and gave the agreement usual in cases liable to prove fatal, and the patient and the patient had become very much from his previous exhaustion.

At 11 a.m. the gentlemen present the preceding day were ready, and all things were prepared for the consultation. The patient was placed in a chair overturned above the waist by a flex; the town-mart beef application, also the Billarian artick, handled by my friend Dr. Box by means of a strong key; a single flat head forceps as recommended by Leitner, the extent of the disease. Not admitting the use of the calottin as practiced by Cooper. With a large scalpel, two incisions were made commencing on either side the aorta, urine nipple, and meeting at the origin of the deltoid muscle, which was immedi-

ately divided up: the capitular ligament divided, the head of the humeral turned out of the socket, and another stroke of the knife from the aorta where we did not touch the artery from the bone. At first of blood direct out the artery which burst slightly. Occurred. The time did not exceed a minute from the applications of the scalpel till the arm was laid on the floor, the patient after reaching the artery was cut off, a bed, and the patient when the artery bled much, and the patient when the artery bled much, an excellent flap was formed, and like in place by a few sutures, and dressing were applied as usual. Afterwards the patient flour and the surgery. A number of other medicines he had taken.

The best representation of the arm after consultation, is for us to make in accordance is that of a large bone or bone. It might
tween called equal to twenty-one pounds, out. Opening the arm at the elbow when it was prolonged the preceding day in dark, coffee-colored fluid yielded and then were eight or ten ounces of evacuated blood in the cavity filled with a red fluid bounded by a clot that formed the wall of the cavities. The parts then resembled corn. Opening the cavities, there was a similar discharge and a quantity of matter resembling putrid ferruginous miasma, of a light yellowish bread, or like the disorganized lump of putrid matter; some of the clot contained nearly half a pint of fluid. Traced the arterial artery from the axilla to the femur, and to the heart, the artery was diminished in size at the point of its entry. The blood was dark. The radial pulse was considerably enlarged, the pneumoventricle entirely absorbed, except a few inches of its extremities. From their fragments a few minutes of blood projected. At the head of the humerus it appeared, still, to be divided by the absorption of the periosteum bone, as if nature had formed a new joint. The burnished cavity contains the head of the humerus. Two large points of ashen matter distinguished throughout the bone, but the cavity collectively was surrounded on the inside, and back of the bone by a firm earthy brownish substance, wall-like, like the thickness of an ox, with tendinous fibers passing in every direction like early maple. The muscles then much dilated, the tendons lost in the flesh of eart's edge which were the usual seat there for four inches, this in thickness. The surface of the forearm bone, perfect, forann and sedentary, a considerable as the base of the bone. Most found under the
interments. All who were present were
impressed by the sight of the most terrifyable
thing they had ever witnessed. The patient is for
an appeal. The first operation that has ever
Voluntarily submitted to amputation of
a limb.
At 5 o'clock, the patient being awake from sleep, asked what he might eat. Mrs. Cook must give him. The expectoration of his cough was very good; he spoke with a natural voice, complained of cold. The loss of blood was of a good turn here. The pulse, the skin feeling natural, with a gentle respiration through the forehead, I did not hear any coughing from the wounds, but little pain, and he was quiet. His pulse was 100. With my friend, Mr. W., I remained with the patient all night.

At one o'clock the next morning he wished to know if he might eat chicken. He occasioneally started in his sleep, and when awake, moved a little of his arm as if it was stiff. From four till five o'clock he remained quiet, and made no complaint of pain. The fever was gone. The skin was warm and dry; the pulse was 110. At six o'clock moved his body and gave an ounce of castor oil. Pus from four o'clock 110; wound clean, moved during the day and all the symptoms became much favorable. On the 19th the wound was dealt with and found to be united, by the field instruments, nearly the whole length of the incision. Most of the detached parts removed. On the 21st, the dressings were changed again, and the remaining sutures pulled and the wound had the multi-health of Bealland. Patient now walks his wound, his general health is good, and his strength fast returning. This gratitude, and that of his father, remnants deep & sincere.

This patient perfectly recovered. In about one year after he married, and by selling fields, he is able to obtain a lady.
In this place I desire to express my own obligations to Dr. R. H. Cox, J. O. Ellis, and Mr. J. F. Ward, who have often afforded me their able counsel and assistance.

I should be unjust to my own feelings not to acknowledge the kindness intended which Dr. Cox has shown in the operations of the hospital during the past year, lending his assistance upon each case for operations, &c., with no other reward than that of doing good.

In a situation in which it is possible to become the occasion of altering a fortune being to the invariable world and that in a moment, is one which nothing had a fair hope of but only by wishing himself to that uncalled country, could receive an unwillingly to take and which is the unavoidable punctuation of the physician's life, whilst the successful result of foreseeing where all in his power for the good of his patient may mitigate the print of his feelings when the moment he may have to stretch like become the occasion of shortening it. When successful, he experiences a pleasure, which can be purchased only at the price he has paid, the satisfaction of having in futurity blessed a husband or wife, a parent or child, from the iron grasp of disaster and death, and of receiving the blessing of the French captives and his equally grateful circle of relatives and friends. In the absence of the Berk age health, several instances of the latter character, of all patient who have been treated, not a trite instance is unrecalled of a patient receiving any advantage by the means employed.

It is gratifying to know that many hundreds have been materially benefitted from their being brought under the treatment of which before
they were deprived, with acting a long night, but been exceed by the blessed light of day, and after I list, whose diseases, uncontrollable, would have terminated in total blindness, have been timely averted. All which demand a return of thankfulness, not to the kind and liberal friends, who have furnished this amount, or a devout gratitude & praise to God, who has so abundantly blessed them. This number of Chinese, including the patients who have been visited the institution, is not less than 6000 or 7000. They have authorized the observations, it has been the cause. They are from nearly all parts of the empire throughout which they convey the intelligence of what they have seen and heard. Consequently, from remote to more remote applications are made, and new and unexampled cures obsolete are presented, and the desirable result is daily increasing. Not only can this save the institutions commenced, but also of establishing other departments, and of supplying them with men of requisite qualifications.

The most unexpected liberality of friends and benevolents, in China, amounting to about $180,000, exceeds the hope that they will continue their assistance without which the institution must have been conducted on a much more limited scale; but to the beneficent & humane in Europe & America the work looks for the professional men. Besides the fact, that the strength of an individual is inconceivable to sustain many years the labor & exertion, this is the existing institution it is invaluable, intended to extend the power of his professional
To all who have witnessed the presence of the Patients, it has been obvi-
ous that mere and little accommoda-
tions are insufficiently demanded. The
number of the lighter classes is doubtless
much less than it would be were their
visiters looked to receive them, when they
would not be exposed to the gaze of
the crowd: and the wants of the hospita-
ted, have often been filled better than
the comfort of the inmates would allow.
The facts are not mentioned by way
of complaint, but to show the true
situation of the case to those whished
an interest in promoting the welfare
of the Patients.