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Seventh Quarterly Report for the term ending on the 31st of December, 1837.

Two years of this institution are now completed. During this period 4575 patients have been received, 1326 of whom have been admitted during the last term. Besides these, a number of old patients have been treated, who had relapses or new diseases. This report includes the period from the 1st of May to the 31st of December, of which two months were spent in voyage to Japan, and subsequently all this caused a suspension of the operations of the hospital for another month. It was reopened on the 1st of October, when it appeared that a considerable number of patients, who had come a long distance, had taken up their residence in the city, and had found it some fourfortnight, and others a month or more, for the opening of the hospital.

No. 3321. May 1st. Dislocated fracture forming an artificial joint of the forearm. Choy King, aged 27, of Canton, eleven months ago fractured the radius and ulna of his right arm. An artificial joint had been formed, which admitted inward motion to an angle of perhaps 60°; it was without pain or inconvenience. On the 27th of May, the ends of the fractured bones were grater upon each other for some minutes. The arm was then extended and the
bones brought into their proper place, and conformed by splints and roller. The following night the patient complained of much pain, and urged the removal of the splints. They were continued however for thirty days, when to his great relief, the bones were reunited and the arm was straight. Short splints were then substituted, leaving the hand and wrist free. These were worn two months more. The man has now a useful right arm.

No. 3362. May 12th. Injury from torture.

Aching, a gardener, in the vicinity of Canton, was seized by an curious relative to the government, as a smuggler and con-  cealing stolen goods. Accordingly he was seized and kept in the city a fortnight, sitting at the door of an officer as a culprit, and in the mean time was examined by torture, being made to bend on sharp spikes, and lie down upon his face and above his knees and ankles, in a most cruel manner. His foot-tails were knocked out. Twenty persons of his native vil lage coming forward and testifying to his up- right character, and offering their own skins if he could be proved guilty, the innocent and industrious man, by paying $100 was liberated. His ankles and knees were in an ulcerated condition, from the previous ap- plication of the family. The wounds properly healed, and the man is again well.

This case illustrates the severity of his relative, and the cruelty and injustice of the officers of government.

Wm. Reid, aged 46, a shoemaker of Cavanaghy, had been afflicted fourteen years with a large cachectic tumour upon the left side of his neck. It hung pendulous from the inferior maxilla, extending backwards over the external jugular vein and carotid artery, forwards to the right side of the breast, and downwards to the breast. For the last ten years its growth was rapid, and from the magnitude it had become very cumbersome. It was so large as the main head, and so hard as not to yield to the pressure of the thumb. Centrally it was in a state of suppuration, and having been suspected by the surgeons of a Ghans practitioner, it emitted a most offensive discharge. The aperture was half an inch in diameter, and as regular as if formed by a drill. The patient kept it closed with a band of paper, which he renewed every morning, consisting some ounces of offensive fluid. His constitution had begun to suffer. On the 14th of June assisted by Mr. Cox, Callan, and Yarney, the tumour was removed in about five minutes. Several pieces of considerable size were detached. In making the inferior horizontal incision, an inch of the integument, above a large superficial artery, was not regarded as the division of the tumour was nearly completed, and then by compressing the artery, before dividing it, very little blood was lost. The tumour was two feet in circumference, and weighed seven lbs. The patient rose from the table about an hour and a half. He was comfortable in bed. This was about one o'clock P.M. At three o'clock, and at five o'clock,
The symptoms appeared favourable, and there was but little oozing of blood. At nine o'clock he complained of phlegm in his throat, and did not breathe so quickly as usual, yet made no complaint that the bandage was too tight. His brother was depended upon to watch with him, and to call me if any change occurred. At ten o'clock I, by a servant called; on my arrival at the hospital the poor man was apparently passing his last. He was pale, bloody, and had evidently made a desperate struggle without success to burst the bandage. The pulse was instantaneously felt on the right. The pulse was last perceptible. His extremities were already cold; he perspired at the nose, and breathed in a manner, as in sleeping. His mouth was immediately cleared of phlegm and the nose was bled; stimulants were applied, and at once administered internally, and bottles of warm water put to his feet. He soon revived and spoke and his breathing became more easy. The bleeding was loosely applied at first, but the line being zigzag, nearly from ear to ear, the blood that settled from the lower side not escaping, acted as a pledge of caustic infiltration. Probably the brother fell asleep, and another only by the almost dying struggle of the patient. Two or three minutes delay in coming to his relief might have been too late. After supplying the edges he had a comfortable night, and in one month was perfectly recovered. He has re-healthyly returned the hospital since. His constitution has wonderfully recovered from the cascade of the disease, and he has again enjoyed excellent health, and seeing unbounded
gratitude. He came to regard the Jerusalem, as conferring on him full liberty to introduce any and all of his deceased friends. This is very uniformly the case with such as have received any especial benefit.

[Plate]
No 3566. May 22. Drivius beest. Dr She, of Pachow, near Wingham, aged forty eight, an artificial power maker, had been afflicted with a cancerous breast for two years. The diseased gland was about four inches long, six long, and two in three thick. She had long experienced lancinating pain. There was some enlargement of the veins and the part nearest the axilla was soft and just ready to burst. The axillary glands were not affected. The patient complained of pain in the region of the kidneys. The tongue was a little foul and the pulse was natural.

On the 21st of June, the breast was removed. The adhesion of the integument to the gland prevented the operation to twenty minutes, which the patient endured with the fortitude characteristic of her sex. Her husband and son were present, who spoke soothingly to her and commanded her feelings. Her facial muscles were scarcely noticed by the patient, but the most painful sensations were caused by dividing the edges of the face of the gland. Considerable febrile symptoms recurred the following day, but they soon subsided. The patient and perfectly recovered and on the 1st of August was discharged. In October she returned in good health. This is the first instance of the extirpation of the female breast from a Chinese, and few operations could exhibit in a stronger light their confidence in foreign surgery, yet it was submitted to with the utmost cheerfulness, both in this case and another hereafter to be noticed.
No. 3762. June 19th. A woman, aged twenty-three, a peasurer, had had an accumulation of fluid for four years, causing post ascites. Her abdomen was about six feet in circumference. On the 25th of June, in the presence of several medical gentlemen, twelve gallons of fluid were drained off, weighing sixty gallons and eighty pounds.

After the water was discharged, and the walls of the abdomen collapsed, the liver, stomach, intestines, were felt distinctly. The ribs and sternum were brought out of their natural position, forming an immense cavity. This was filled with cotton pledges, and a bandage applied around the thorax and abdomen, which was tightened daily, gradually bringing the ribs to their normal shape.

It seemed incredible that, with such a bulk and weight, the young woman could walk at all, especially as her feet were as much too small as her body was too large. It required some practice, after the operation, to enable her to walk comfortably alone. She was in health, independent of the immense reservoir of fluid. She experienced no inconvenience from the operation, and in one week was discharged. Since my return from Japan, she has visited the hospital, and was in fine health, the loss so slight, I was obliged to refer to the records of the hospital to identify her.

No. 3763. June 19th. F. N., aged twenty, had a tumor external from the shins and thighs. It commenced ten years since, and the last two years has been very erossed. The attachment beneath the skin, including the integuments one inch in circumference. Centrally and horizontally, it measured two feet three inches, and vertically,
three part two inches. It extended below
the axilla, but not far as to reach
in the leg; consequently, the weight was
sustained by the attachment, and the pa-
tient was obliged to sit constantly in a
stationary posture, to prevent its slavering
down her head. The natural features were
distorted, the shape being drawn down by
the weight of the tumor. The muscles of
the back of the neck were consequently
large having been in constant action.
A native practitioner had applied a ligature
around its attachment, which remained
sufficiently long to produce a permanent
circular scar. Probably, while the lig.
ateinterrupted the return of the blood
in the veins, it did not compare the action,
for numerous the nerves: the pain must
have been gust and the result death
ful, and the destruction of the tumor
been effected.

Being in her fifth months, her case was
the more critical. It was at this time
determined to take a voyage to Lisbon,
but whether she was spared of this
or not, and feared the physician might
not return, she and her family were
unwont to hear the tumor removed;
thus the objection to it was dis-
tively closed.
Perceiving the confidence
of the patient and anxiety of the family,
with the approbation of several medical
gentlemen, her wishes were complied
with; and on the 21st June, the
tumor was removed in three
seconds, and the patient cheered and
in bed in twenty-four minutes. Two
arteries of considerable size required by
atmos: the veins upon the lower side were
very large, exceeding the natural size of
the jugulars; the skin passive, adipose substance
wind and arteries formed the principal at
lachment. And effusion of these, with
the exception of a puncture an inch in
diameter, at the symphysis of the upper
maxilla bone, the tumor was as distinct from
the surrounding parts as an egg from its
shell. He from his feet has been less apparent
suffering from to decide an operation, as
there was manifested by the young eom-
man. The wound healed kindly without
any unpleasant symptoms. Her first at-
ttempts to walk were awkward, having
lost so much balance. In one week the heal-
ing process had progressed so far; when at my
departure from Canton for Japan, excesses
and Anderson, resident physicians, most
appropriately took charge of her and the her
several cases and such others as were in
the hospital, and required attention. They
have also continued their assistance on
each day for operations weekly. In seven-
teen days she was discharged quite well.
December 17: she returned, in excellent health
and spirits, bringing her robust little son,
two months old. Her features have assumed
very much their natural form.
On the 11th of October her granddaughter
returned to inform me of her health, bring-
ing some trifling present with the fol-
lowing note:
"The autumnal orange with
its fragrance and its soft thistles
while I bring some trifling articles to
alleviate my kindness for having, by your
departure, restored my granddaughters
to health. May your name, sir, be treasured
unto posterity for a thousand years, and
may the beneficence beloved last ten thou-
sand years! My whole family joins
with me in wishing you the enjoyment
of happiness, and that you may be per-
instruct by your extraordinary practice, to assist and protect mankind. I hop
you will receive this present with a
smile, "Being Gute 4 Ara-bönn, knoxx
tis head and says his respeckts.

" (Plate 4) "

In 1816, Extraction of scirrhus breast. Mrs. Th.,
aged forty-three, of Wvamson, was introduced
by Mr. X. to be treated of the same affection
of which she herself had been treated. Mrs. Th.
had a scirrhus breast enlargement of the
left breast for three years. It was about
the natural size of a full breast of milk.
The tumor was well defined and strictly a
local affection. Her constitution was perfect.
On the 11th December the breast was removed
in eight minutes, and the patient in bed in
twenty. Her pertinacity was remarkable. She
seemed without a groan during the extrac-
tion, and before she was removed from
the table clasped her hands; and with an
unexpected smile, cordially thanked the
gentlemen who assisted on the occasion.
The breast consisted of masses of gelatinous matter, surrounded by dense cartilaginous substance, which, at the base was nearly one foot quite beyond the power of medicine, and not expected to remove. The experimental complications little inconvenience during her recovery. The edges of the wound healed chiefly by the first intention, but there was some suppuration of the parts beneath. An attack of dysentery upon the tenth day impeded the healing a little, but she soon recovered from it, and in about four weeks was discharged perfectly well.

The natural amiability and cheerfulness of this woman and her little daughter, two years old, attracted the attention of many who visited the hospital during her stay. Curedly, natural sweetness of temper

in China.

Is 4142. October 23. Dare lips. Lord, of being born, aged eight, a poor interesting and intelligent girl, the idol of her wealthy parents who would not have withheld any

moderate sum, had it been necessary, to remedy the unpleasant malformation.

The division of the lip and roof of the mouth extended up into the nostril. The operation was successful. The second and third days, she had considerable fever; as this subsided, the wound healed rapidly, and perfectly in ten days. Her friends were greatly delighted, and sent presents of tea and refreshments of various kinds, and a valuable cape insulated. These were declined in vain. "You are not for pay, but an expression of gratitude." Four persons were in constant attendance upon this little girl. She was composed by a pack of rich, material cards, with red and black dots on them, by which she learned to add and subtract. She answered
any question upon their cause, almost instantly. Four operations for the same defect have been successfully performed during the term. In two instances severance of the teeth, and a portion of the palate, were removed. In one case the patient was discharged quite well in one week.

No. 4156. November 21st. Sphymoma, Tumor. On the 1st. of November, aged thirty-five, had a tumor on the left side of his neck, originating near the mandible, and passing out between the temporal muscles, it was partially covered by the trapezius. It had attained a tumid tumor magnitude, nearly spherical, and six inches diameter, and very slowly increasing. November 27, the tumor has entirely ceased. A portion of the entire edge of the trapezius was necessarily removed, and also of the temporal muscles. The tumor lay between successive layers of muscular fiber, and fascia, which became more indistinct as they approached the centre, several of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae were exposed, covered only by the tendons of muscles of their respective muscles, when the tumor was removed. The wound rapidly healed by granulations in five weeks. There was much suppuration from the opening of the muscles. The removing of the tumor affected slightly the raising of the tip of the shoulder, and the bringing the hand over the head. The patient became quite robust, and left a few days since with manifestations of the most unqualified gratitude.

No. 4370, Sphymoma. Mr. Harvich, a youth of sixteen, had lost his right eye entirely, and had also a Sphymoma of the left. A part of the bones protruded so far as not to be concealed by the lids, yet
a patient was clear and admitted light. He was introduced by a long merchant with a particular request that if it were possible to benefit him he might be treated. He was encouraged to expect the eye might be reduced to its natural size and the degree of sight he retained. With this, he and his friends were satisfied to have the operation performed. The ophthalmomata's part was performed, the aqueous humor only escaped. The wound soon healed, the eye came to its proper size, and the vision was improved rather than diminished.

This made a literate gentleman, remained with him until he was nearly well, and, on leaving, presented two scrolls, on which he had written some account of the case, with a drawing of his eye. The scrolls are about four feet long, and ten inches wide, and the parts to written in large characters in the middle, perpendicularly, of which the following is a reproduction, which may be interesting as a specimen of Chinese taste and custom.

The comparison between the celestial luminae, appearing from behind the clouds that had concealed them and the blind restored gradually to light, is striking. On each side of the patient is written in small characters, "As Parker, of the flowering flag, returns, sails over the ocean and came to Canton with healing medicines. He gave the people gratefully towards him. His nephews, the Manchun, had been blind for two years. With a metallic instrument, he opened his eyes, and gradually restored vision. Therefore I have prepared these scrolls to record this deed."
Debat from Epilepsy. Being 78 years of age, the patient was found nearly dead on the floor. He had been in an epileptic fit three hours. Many hundreds of his countrymen had seen him; but all passed by on the other side. After expounding to the bystanders and one of the police, the nature of the case, and the uncertainty of his recovery, urging from his symptoms, the offer was made to take him to the hospital; provided his body should be removed without trouble in the event of his death. This was attended to. The usual treatment in similar cases was adopted. The secretary of the hospital was soon notified, and in the fullest hopes he had to far recovered his senses that he was able to give intelligent answers. In a short time, some of his friends came and expressed grateful feel-ings for the care taken of him, but soon left the request to remain with the sick man. The next day a brother came, who said he had been subjected to these attacks for about a year, and they usually lasted about twelve hours.

Upon the second and third days he had some fever; on the fourth and fifth, he was able to walk about the house, and to take congee, and his recovery was expected, but a few hours after pronouncing the hospital on the fifth day, he had a relapse and died suddenly. His brother and friends came the next morning, and expressed gratitude for the care bestowed on the disease. A rude coffin was soon provided, and with out charge of apparel he was born to rest in his grave.

In 1866, a second instance of death occurred, in the case of a young woman aged twenty-seven. Her own account of herself was briefly as follows:

She had not enjoyed good health since the birth of her first child two years since. About a year ago she had a severe coughing of the lungs of a duchess egg, just beneath the false ribs, on the
night side, and at the same time commenced a
excruciation of the spine. In May last an attack
occurred in the lumbar region, which burst of
itself. The discharge was great at the time
and since. When she came to the hospital the
case appeared hopeless, but the eminent
surgeon and the affecting nature of the suffer-
ing, early developed her father's intense
earnestness, sympathy, and it was difficult to
be One to extinguish her last hope of recovery.
She was told that the night remained a
few days, when the case should be fully ex-
plained. Shortly, the high fever, which she
had had daily, subsided, the disease was attended to
and burned more extensively, and she was
gradually improving. But about ten days
afterwards she died suddenly, in the arms
of her mother. The parent was put aware
of the fact, and was told that she should
be better be laid on the bed. After
reminding him that the issues die, and that
his time was at hand, he was prepared to have
his daughter be dead, and not to grieve or
exert grief. He commanded her feelings
remarkably, and calmly said, 'Her destiny
is fixed.'

The deceased was a woman of extraordinary
intelligence, and unlike the majority of
women in China, had read much. She was a
brave and stout child, and said that her desire
of life was chiefly that she might preserve
her parents. The following is a selection
of the following, one a selection of in-
fallible cures, which have been presented
at the institution.

No. 3438. May 22d. Anemia. Chou Shou, a
young man twenty years of age, of Manchow in
Kangy, has an anemia of the posterior co-
nicc (arteria cervicis posterior transverse), and
subclavian artery. It commenced five or six years since. At first a slight tumefaction, indurated, diffused over the scapula of the left shoulder, was perceived. The aneurismal tumor is now two feet in circumference, at the base, and eight inches in its smallest transverse diameter. The pulsation is distinct in every part of it. In regard to its character, the patient physicians had applied ointments and poultices but the great thickness of the skin over the back, preserved the man from the fatal consequences of so rash an expedient. The rush of blood from under the clavicle and along the course of arteries is perceptible, especially when heard through the stethoscope. The passage of the blood is also very distinct to the touch. Pressure above the clavicle interrupts the pulsation of the tumor, which becomes insensibly smaller when continued a few minutes. It is impossible to determine the extent of the disease. Apparently, it extends along the subclavian artery to its origin of the thoracic aorta. It appears as though the artery were dilated to the diameter of an inch or more. Under these circumstances it has been judicious and humane not to interfere. The patient is of a slender constitution, his pulse is about its natural frequency but irregular, as is also the action of his heart.

[Plate and explanations]
In 1899, October 23. Elephantiasis. Young Carke, aged twenty-five, had elephantiasis of the left leg, which from the knee to the ankle, is nearly of a uniform size, and its average circumference about two feet. The young man enjoys good health, and his only suffering is from its great weight. It is but a few years since it began.

In 1878, December 18, a similar case of elephantiasis presented. Wang Benjow, a student from Yunnan, aged twenty-six years, came a journey of 100 miles by one day's sick advice. He had been troubled, some years, with an enlargement of the left leg, which, from the knee to the ankle, rose from the pubis to halfway to the knee in circumference. The disease in this case seemed to be confined to the integument, and formed a large capsule, fully movable about the muscles and parts beneath. The motions of the leg were perfect.

Several patients with enlarged spleens, of a very aggravated character, have appeared. Affections of this class seem to be numerous in this country, China. In some instances the spleen seems to extend completely over the anterior surface of the abdomen. Often benefit has been conferred in a few cases, but the long treatment required under the most favorable circumstances much exceeds the perseverance of the patient.

Hematoma tumors. As the benefit of autotoxins cannot be had in China, we cannot speak definitely of this class of diseases, which is most frequent in females. Some of these also extend over the abdominal portion and muchシリボン the fascia.

Tournia, as might be expected from the filthy habits, and improper diet of some of the Chinese, is common, and sometimes exhibits itself here in its most frightful forms affecting the glands of the head, and indeed, the whole system, particularly the joints.
December 18, 1872.

Hong Kong Hospital. Mrs. Ching, so a patient of the house, aged fifty-one, has a tumor on the cheek, below the left eye, and jaw. The left ear is stye, and now to prevent the closing of the lids. The tumor over the face now forms a sick six inches by four. There is a similar tumor, starting from the cheek, beneath it, just over the outer canthus, coronal. Then, there
not get through the infections, are starting one of the left cheek, and a small one from the nose.

A few minor operations may be briefly noted. Two young women had tumors pendulous from each ear, in one case half an inch in diameter, and in the other an inch and a half. They were occasioned by heavy metallic earrings. From a fine similar case has occurred, and the tumors have been removed without disturbing the natural shape of the ear.

A respectable young lady from the city, eighty years of age, had a small tumor in the olecranon, the elbow of the left arm. Mention, at her age, for the lady, to come to the hospital, he rather-requested me to meet her at the house of a friend, just without the city. She was prevailed upon to have it removed at the hospital. In one week the wound was quite愈合.

A second encysted tumor, of the size of a hen's egg, upon the patient's head, just above the mastoid process, has been removed; and a tumor from a man, forty-six years old, situated below the left ear, rather deep seated. There was a fourth case also a lady, sixteen years old, who had a tumor continuous tumor, from on the journey and twice missed, started by a loose pendulum of an inch in diameter, which was excised, just below the left ear. These cases all removed, and the patient discharged.

An unusual number of cases of abscess have presented. Besides the one above named, the following may be noticed.
No 4173. Leading now, a Mentor, who is conversant with the Hoppe's office, was relieved of breaking but rather, equal to thirty, five pounds of limpid fluid. No 4274. Lew Ayres, aged sixty, on of Walla, had between five and five gallons of chocolate colloid fluid in the abdomen. After this charging it, a large and hard tumor was found, apparently originating from the liver. It was not very tender to the touch.

Now I close with a review of the institution during its two years existence. Of the 4674 patients that have been received, many are remembered, as well as their data, relative, and that of their friends as they passed to Showa's peripeteia, and then joy when they have been relieved. The recollection of men who will never come into sight, to record the sorrowful sensation previously felt, they grew too late. Some of the latter class have just entered a new life, they now in perfect health, but for want of financial assistance, the out of light has been to their care and to help, entering together. There is some indication however, in the reflection that, whilst many surgical operations have been performed, though the divine blessing, were never proved fatal,

and many young persons have been saved from a life of Valhalla, and that others have regained the reason actually and (without some kind intervention) forever lost. It has often been delightful to witness parents again enjoying the sight of their children, whose faces and blooming countenances had near pure, girlish eyes, and put the deathly fear thing from their eyes. From many, their joyous beaming, and common sense which rendered their presence mone, and life a burden, have been forever removed. The cancer, threatening the victim with death, has been one and again expunged from the a mother's breast. The
relished, and in some instances large portions of useless and even decomposed flesh, have been
shaken off, and health has again returned upon the formerly despondent voter in person. To these
results, the friends and benefactors, who have so promptly responded to the institution, are
owed as their best reward, whilst the
most grateful acknowledgment is tendered to them in behalf of the thousands whom their
charity has here helped. Especially thank are
due to the medical gentlemen who have
repeatedly, and so cheerfully, lent their im-
portant aid, particularly Messrs. C. Morey
and T. Anderson, who have continued their
valuable assistance each week upon the day
devoted to practical work. And also to William
Leavitt, Esq., who periodically visits, in his long
capacity from practice, retains all his interest
in his former profession, and even in the pres-
cence of business in one of the largest commer-
cial houses in Boston, has ever found leisure
to the calls of suffering humanity. Acts
are constantly securing, which show the
increasing confidence of the Chinese in foreign
wages, and the widening extent to which
the knowledge of the operation has spread.
As illustrations of the former, fourteen, the leading
merchant, has presented $150 to the institution,
and in proof of the latter, numbers have come
journeys of several weeks to avail themselves of
the benefit. A district magistrate from the
province of Hupeh, in the interior of China, has
taken a journey of five weeks to be treated for
blindness, and is now an inmate of the hospi-
tal.

The importance of training young men for the
medical profession in China has early felt, and
three youths, of good promise, of the ages of
sixteen, seventeen, and nineteen, are now connected
with the hospital. They have already made
fertile proficiency in the English language, and one of invaluable assistance in compounding
problems and administering presentations. The object
is to prepare young and active youth, and be
side his tuition, receive 30 for his monthly wages. Some
minor operations upon the eye, as for entropia,
and pterygium, he has diligently performed;
he has served now more than a year. The
second is the farthest advanced of the three,
in his own language, having been designed for
a literary life like the death of his father (who
held out office in government, more than a year
since deprived him of the means of pursuing
his studies). He is partly sustained by the
Missionary Education Society. The third, who is a
young man of good talent, is wholly supported
by that same, and is to remain at least five
years.
It is difficult to close this report, without
adverting to another circumstance, not the
least interesting to those who have at
least the least. Welfare of China this sum-
mer. Opportunities are constantly presented
of exhibiting the principles of our most holy
religion, of frequent pointing out the conse-
guences of vice, and of inculcating principles
of beneficence and propriety. Scenes peculiarly
favorable occur of showing the purity and
sacred of idols, and of making the Chinese
acquainted with the true God. And these
advantages will increase, as our knowledge
of the language and religion increases, and we
are so advanced in their confidence and oth-
gation.