Eighth quarterly report, including the period from January 1st to June 30th, 1838.

The whole number of patients is 5600 of whom 1025 have been admitted since the last report. A smaller number than has been admitted in any preceding equal period on account of the impracticability of seeing many. The urgency of patients for admission has exceeded all precedent. It has often been unpleasant to go or from the hospital, in consequence of the impatient applicants, who often fell upon their knees in the street, or in some public place, pleading poverty, and that they have come a long distance to wait many days, and having brought all the money they brought, must return home; they then turn entreated that at least their eyes be examined and a day appointed for their admission. In some instances they have put me even to my last nerve after being told the impracticability of seeing them.

As heretofore official gentlemen have been my patients. One, alluded to in the last report, has been long resident in the hospital. As illustrative of the character of the Chinese in the higher ranks and remote provinces, and as it is our object to give impartial reports, his case is here introduced.

No. 4535. Dec. 18th, 1837. Ching Chungyew, aged 56, is a native of K'engnan. For several years he was a district magistrate in the province of Hoopih. At this date he came to the hospital, having made a journey of six weeks, to reach the provincial city. There was something imposing in the person, and prepossessing in the urbanity, of this gentleman. He came in full dress, and on being introduced, he fell upon his knees, stating his case, and what he had heard of the institution, and entreated with strong feeling that he might be admitted. During his administration as a magistrate, he said, he was often compelled to examine official papers to a late hour of the night, and from a long continuance of this practice his eyes failed him. It was extremely painful to find his case was nearly hopeless. There was adhesion of the iris to the lens in both eyes; and in the right, the irregular pupil was nearly closed, and the lenses were slightly opaque. He was just sensible to light. The little prospect of benefitting him was explained, at the same time a willingness expressed to do the utmost for him. He replied, 'I shall be extremely grateful for the slightest degree of vision that can be restored, and that death was almost preferable to his helpless condition. He remarked, however, that he should be entirely reconciled, if received, whatever might be the result. In this he has verified his promise.
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His habits were full; his pulse, from 90 to 100, was strong and bounding. The first object was to reduce him by chaptartics, and then by leeching. Belladonna immediately detached the adhesion of the iris to the lens in a degree, and the old man was elated at the change in his sense of light. In the course of a week or ten days strychnine was applied to a blistered surface at the external angle of each eye, one eighth of a grain at first, and increased to a grain, when the effect of it was painfully sensible. Subsequently a secon was inserted in his neck, which was attended with a free discharge.

This, the old gentleman seemed to regard as the most barbarous part of the treatment, and in my absence for a fortnight, discontinued it at his own discretion. Belladonna was applied at intervals. In March the strychnine was administered internally in one eighth grain pills three times daily, and increased to one fourth grain. This was continued some weeks when the spasmodic effects of it upon the system

ten years growth. When he came to the hospital a mass half the size of his head, hung loose over his right ear and down upon the back of the neck, being situated principally on the crown, back, and right sides of the head. On the 25th of April the operation was performed. The integuments were considerably thickened, but separate from the unformed mass beneath, which was dissected out, exposing the periosteum beneath. The loss of blood was considerable and the patient fainting rendered it necessary to hasten the operation, so that a small portion of the fatty substance at one or two points was left, which otherwise had been removed. The portion of the scalp taken away was nearly large enough to cover one third of the head. From the loss of blood, the patient lost flesh for a week or fortnight, but from that time he much improved and has now more than regained his former health. The wound healed kindly and perfectly in about eight weeks, and he was discharged on the 19th June.

No. 4696. Gourd-shaped tumor. December 1st, 1837. Kwan Nanking, aged 42, of Nanking, also of a lymphatic temperament, had a tumor pendulous from the left side immediately over the hip joint, precisely resembling a gourd. Its bulbous portion was about one foot circumference, and its neck four or five inches long, and the circular
became manifest. Occasionally the patient thought he experienced a flash of light—for it was momentary—for the eye was not restored to the vision. As a last resort, it was proposed to depress the lens, for in repeated instances of 'black cataract' with less opacity, good sight had been restored. This sensibility of light encouraged the hope that the retina and optic nerve had not entirely lost their function. The case was explained to the patient; that if sight was not restored he would only be as before, and the pain of operation was trifling. It was the only thing that remained to be done, and that were he my parent I could do no more than what had been done for him. His feelings were quite overcome and he shed tears, not less of gratitude, than of sorrow, and desired the operation to be performed. Early in April the lens in his left eye was depressed. No inflammation followed. He slept as quietly the following as the preceding night. The degree of sight remained much the same. In about a fortnight he was discharged, when poor man wept like a child. He was probably as sincere a worshipper of an imaginary deity as the heathen world ever produced. He was a devoted follower of Buddha. Hours were spent daily in his worship, and in extemporary addresses. He was much of the time attended by two or three servants. His personal servant was as old as himself, with a long flowing jet black beard, and was unwearied in his attention to his blind master.

A few days subsequently to leaving the hospital the servant returned with a card and the following testimonial:

Already it has been said, that there is nothing greater, than to preserve the heart, to benefit men, and to heal their diseases. Hence the saying, 'the excellent physician, the noble statesman,' both are equally extolled. To explain my meaning, the present Dr. Parker, is an American, intimately acquainted with the art of Ko and Kwang.* He embarked upon the ocean and came to Canton and established a hospital, practicing medicine gratuitously; and from his own stores bestowing medicines and other necessary things, endeavoring to heal all, both far and near. Daily he treats several hundred, with skilful hand, causing the emperor to know his merits. He examines them with kindness, and for a long time, without weariness. Therefore the epithet Benevolent ship for affording universal help," is most appropriate to him, even these four characters—

* Celebrated Chinese physician of antiquity.

But as mankind reverence and bless the illustrious Goddess of mercy, so Dr. Parker, with heart of parental tenderness benefiting the aged, will become like the ancient Buddha—it is impossible to limit his greatness.

I held an office in Hoophil more than thirty years, and accidentally, in the eighth month of the 17th year of Taouwang (1837), both my eyes lost their sight. Healing medicines failed to be efficacious. His celebrity reached my ears. I then relinquished my office, came to Canton, and repaired to the hospital to be treated; and although my sight is not yet restored, nevertheless I have received the Doctor's diligent attention, and become inseparably attached to him. Truly it is impossible to forget to feel grateful towards him, and accordingly I have written and present him this testimonial.

He then proceeds to give a brief sketch of his personal history in the following words:

Under the heavenly dynasty, by imperial order and direction, was confirmed on me the honorable office of seitchih (director and controller of affairs). Previously I had held an office in Hauoou kien, in Haouyung foo (in the central province) of Hoophil, and was temporarily, an assistant magistrate in Eihing hein in Seangyang foo; having obtained at the quinquennial examination the honorary title of chioe, I am now waiting for promotion upon the distinguished ocean (the arena of life!). I Ching Chungyew, worshiping have written this testimonial.

Szeo Yang how, aged twenty-three, a labourer at Yang-kwan, a young man of lymphatic temperament, had a singular disease of the hairy scalp, of two years' growth. When he came to the hospital, a month and a half the size of his head, hung loose over his right ear, down upon the back of the neck, being situated principally on the crown, back and right side of the head. On the 24th of March the operation was performed, by making two longitudinal incisions from the middle of the occipital notch and meeting at a point midway from the mastoid process to the occipital protuberance, aiming to drain enough of the scalp to expose the head. The incisions were considerably thickened, but separate from an undefined mass of the ateromatous substance beneath, which was detached and, exposing the pericranium to view. The loss of blood from small and small arteries, from oozing, was considerable, and the patient fainting rendered it necessary to halt the operation, so that at one or two points a small portion of fatty substance was left which otherwise had been removed. The patient was taken away and was in large enough to lower one third of the head. From loss of blood & the shock to the nervous system, the patient lost blood for a week or fortnight, but from that time he much improved & now lives near three years in his former health. The wound healed perfectly in about eight weeks, & he was discharged on the 9th of June.

(E.B. In 1820, the young man remained quite well, the integument adhering to the head.)
No. 4606. Steatomatous tumor. Dec. 1846, 1887. Adult male, aged forty two, of New Hampshire, of a lymphatic temperament, had a tumor pendulous from the left side immediately over the 12th joint, precisely resembling a goitre. Its bulk and protuberance was about one foot circumference, and its neck four or five inches long, and the air column attached to its peduncle about two inches diameter. Its lower part was in an ulcerated state. On the 29th of February it was removed. The patient was perfectly well. Its singular form and situation entitled it to notice.
No. 4847. Case of malpractice, June 1838. S. E.

Mrs. Jones, aged twenty-seven, of New Haven, one year previous to her coming to the hospital, had a tumor on the side of her head, about the forehead, the Clinton or natural applied ointment by which it had converted into an ulcer of a blue character. A more quickly object fell upon the patient, whom the tumor covered a surface of three-fourths square inch. Another tumor appeared also, and this one had commenced over the temporal cavity of the right side, near to the ridge of the right side of the skull, the tumor was dull and without anxiety the patient must have died. The ulcer on the head was first exposed by poultice, and afterwards crusted with ointment and India balsam and new ointment applied. Tonics administered, and the whole appeared to be healthy appearance.

The tumor on the cor had been broken, and more fluid has caused a considerable portion of the ulceration to spread on the forehead. Had the tumor been left to itself by the patient physician it might have been entirely

mended, and the young woman would a great deal of suffering. This case is still doubtful.
No. 1703. Glandular tumour of the neck. March 5th.

Geo. Giblings, aged thirty one, a shoemaker of

Newbury, had a tumour on the right side of the
neck, as large as his hand, as it appeared from
a front view. It was situated beneath the hyoid
bone, and in the middle of the neck. It extended
from the ear to the clavicle, and from
the clavicle to the posterior edge of the sternum, and
which was drawn very tense over it. When the patient
entered the hospital it was found firmly fixed, scarcely
admitting a perceptible motion in any direction.

At a point on the surface near the apex, there
existed a slight collection of fluid. The patient was
blacking in health, and positively denied all its existence.

He was admitted to the hospital, and in the course of a
week or ten days, after a partial examination, it
was manifestly movable, - a fact that the patient
also noticed. With the advice of several surgeons
who had seen the patient, it was determined to
operate upon it, though it was possible the external
carotid artery might become divided in the event.

On the 25th of April the operation was performed
assisted by Mr. Cox, Jany. & Holgate. Precautions
were taken for tying the carotid, if necessary. The
patient took his twenty sheets of bandages half
an hour before coming to the table. The preced-
ing day he requested not to be touched, allowing he
would not move a limb, or speak a word. When
the moment arrived instead of thinking from the
edges, he put on board upon the table and stripped
upon it with great agility, as if joyfully in the
first act of being freed of his troublesome companion.

The incisions were made in the direction of the
mass, from the mastoid process to the clavicle.
A small portion of the anterior
edge of the mastoid process was divided, and
to our great satisfaction, soon after the incisions were completed, the tumour readily separ-
ated.
from its midrib, and in four minutes both completely out. A few small arteries were divided but not contracted or gums no further trouble, but the veins continued to discharge their contents to expenses. But further cold water nor mustard would stop them, and ligature became indispensable. One whom the external jugular, apparently for when natural positions are allotted by the surgeon (not positively) when it descends to the subclavian, and another upon a large branch of the same above, just about the pectoral, and pericardial. During the operation the patient was perfectly collected, and did not after a groan: not with natural bise when broken to, and successfully ligatured the operator might not be alarmed. The tumor weighed five pounds and a third. On laying it open it was found to be surrounded by a firm band an inch thick, depending in hardness the full grown cow unborn, and its is taken further from the tree, esp as it affects when it must ultimately have printed; then came another layer of this greatest of an inch of whitish pulp, substane, and centrally there was a general mount of milky fluid, still in- ner and. The larger muscle returned to natural place, the wound healed chiefly by the first intention, and in twenty days the patient, in good health, and with corresponding sentiments of gratitude, returned to his family. Thus the case that was feared formidable in much, but really proved of less trouble than often attends the removal of a tumor, but a small one, took its proper. It had been the more interesting as being the first instance in which I have applied a ligature to a vein. But the result favors the conclusion that unless may be tried with as much impunity as arteries. In the present instance one ligature came away of itself, on the twelfth, the other on the fourteenth day.
No. 5075. April 21. Glandular tumor not malignant. John G. Goodwin, aged thirty, a farmer of Lunacy, had a tumor three inches in diameter beneath his right ear, in an inflamed state, very painful, and fast tending to suppuration. This head as also occurred on the 26th of March in 1835. Rectangular. The addition was rather firm to the integument over it, and to the angle of the jaw. The left maxillary gland was expelled to pain. In fifteen days the patient was discharged quite well.

No. 5111. April 11th, 1835. Scarred tumor. Woodmen. Young, aged forty-nine, a fisherman from Skidmore, near the Bogus, ten years since had a small tumor just below the clavicle on the left side. It had now attained a large, great magnitude, resembling in figure a tumor fixed. Suppurating, it extends over the shoulder to the spine of the scapula. From the acromion of the scapula to the thorax, and from the axilla to the sternum, and all over the back. It is pressing the mamma aponeurotic, stretched down below it. The circumference at the base was three feet. New
in this! Its perpendicular length was two feet, and its transverse diameter from the axilla to the thorax one foot eight inches. The tumor, inconstant integument, was very basal, especially upon the upper portion of it, which was inflamed and elevated, and the principal vein that returned the blood of the tumor near the clavicle, when distended with blood from puncture made upon it, was apparently half an inch in diameter. There was a dark, vertical fissure, and closed at several points, from which there was a constant discharge of blood, lymph, and pus. The length of its had become extensively, but diameter, and several times a day, the patient experienced three paroxysms of pain, causing him to groan aloud, at which time he laid his tumor upon the floor and reclined himself upon it. In this position he spent the main part of his time day and night. The countenance and features bore evidence unequivocally the calamity he suffered. His friends were much delighted on hearing that it probably could be removed with safety, but the question had been too long accustomed to expectations of suffering to yield to those of joy, and in his feeble condition was left hanging in the (in the) possibility of separating him from his old companion. The advice to return to his family for a few days previous to visiting in the hospital, he took. Rejected for and went home. On the 23d of April he returned. Having undergone half a month's preparatory treatment, on the 2d of May, at six o'clock, in case of magnitude, by Messrs. Cox and Fortune, and several other friends, the operation was performed.

Thirty days of confinement were given the patient, half an hour previously, and after placing himself upon the table, the tumor was elevated for eight or ten minutes to return the
it close the system at much as practicable. On the surface of the tumor there was extensive and the being large and menacing, it was deemed best not to make the incision the whole length at first, and the un
leot confirmed the judiciousness of the measure.
Two incisions were first made from the mamma extended as high as the clavicle or a little above it.
The part of venous blood was considerable, and
the first step made encouraging then was anticipated,
on account of previous inflammation, and the long
presssure made by the weight of the tumor, and of the
man as he reclined upon it whenever pain caused
him to lay it on the floor, the dissection was
very difficult. Perceiving this, the operation offered
as much formidable, and the result, scarcely
doubtful, but it was too late to use our sharp
and strong, it was not easier. The work of dissection
would be confined to the surface, and it would be
readily relieved at its base, but in this it was
also disappointed. The dissection of the lower por
ions being finished, the first incisions were
extended upward and completely, and then
commencing below the tumor, it was

turned upward, firm ligamentous bands wanting up to the
muscles of the breast, it required division by the
knife as nearly even inch of space at through
its base, and at the clavicle the attachment and
particularly strong. The tumor was extracted
from here upward to a little distance above
the clavicle, when the patient began to feel
and to be convulsed, and his pulse was
near perceptible. Stimulants, breathing
errors of ammonia, were administered by
the gentlemen assisting and the operations con
continued. The room heated and the tumor was
immediately after laid down on the floor, being
just fifteen minutes from the commence
ment. Not a ligature was required. The
No sound was emitted by natural and artificial means, and daylight was at last, and the patient was soon after laid in bed. The tumor consisted of an almost spherical mass, which at points was firmly united by a tendency of marbled structure like marked marble wood, and in other places was partly separated, indeed a few vessels of blood were seen discolored, and the whole tumor was of a very white color. It weighed fifteen pounds above the usual, and it was estimated that there was a loss of about two pounds of blood.

I remained with the patient two hours after, and as his pulse was regularly perceptible, and his extremities cold,4 bottles of hot warm water were applied to his feet and abdomen, and stimulant were administered. The latter caused the patient to excrete what had already received. The pulse gradually became more perceptible, and did not vary much from 100. In the evening he took a little convive but soon ejected it, and was much under the influence of the drugs during the night. The next day he was much better, but complained of pain, probably caused by the castor oil administration, and a decoction of phomumile flowers and musilage of gum arabic was given him to drink, the symptoms were rid of in the course of this day, and the patient gradually revived. On the third day the distention was partly removed, at the inferior portion where the intestines were most distended, one or two of the intestines were giving away with a slight hiccough. These were removed, and undiluted castor oil and a poultice were applied to the back. The lower portion was healing nicely.
The fourth day the horse had not extended and the whole began to assume a healthy aspect. On the fifth day the man had rigor regained his strength in mind as to salute me with a friend and to feel sensible of his good fortune and comfort. That his sufferings were left then in formerly experienced from the physician, the surgeon, earned, and for a week was administered, and a general diet ordered. The first two days he lost a good deal of flesh, but since then the deak has turned in his favor. In twenty days all below the clavicle was firmly healed, and the large cavity above occasioned by the extraction of divided muscles was drained by filling in with granulations. No fear of infection when the operator. On the 12th of June the old gentleman was discharged in perfect health, his whole appearance forming a great contrast with his former enfeebled condition.

[Plate No. 5111]
May 7th. Dermoid tumor. Wang Waaka, of Hauyawoc, aged forty-five. A doubtful character had numerous small tumors of the skin of a light flesh color. On removing the thick, firm, hard, it united with the arms, breast, neck, and head. In the latter position, one had attained a great size, hanging pendulous from his left ear, to which it was partly attached by a peduncle of two inches in diameter, and partially from an almost movable base formed by a similar disease of the skin, an inch elevation extending over the muscle, process of abandonment and backround over five or six inches in the body. The base of the pendulous portion was a small cyst which when cut across exposed a whitish, fleshy part. The subject expressed a wish to have the large mass removed, but was impatient if the others were touched. Considering the age of the man it seemed inexpedient to remove the broad portion on the head, but it would be easy to excise the excised cyst that would clung to his breast, including his labor. This further case completed with. On the 23d of May, the operation was performed in a big house, 72. It was more like cutting off body than removal flesh. In the center of the mass of the tumor was a cluster of small cuticles, eight of which, that bent the blood in every direction, extended ligatures, the last of blood and white tubing. The tumor weighed over four pounds, being lighter than a horse's tooth of the same magnitude, partly in consequence of its cancerous tissue. On being laid open, the ducts above noticed, were found to travel the whole mass, chiefly longitudinally like the bronchi of the lungs, sending of branches in all
directions, lined with a fine calcifying surface.  

N.B. The genus of the stamens is obvious, but  
the needle is easy to detect.  

Mine. The smallest and nearest resemble the  
true Bodine of Helvet, as quoted by D. G.  
Martin (Syl. Obs. on Tubers, p. 41, 46) but  
the one named was the genetis. The genus  
had suggested itself to the rest there might not be  
some analogy between this genus and Sciposa,  
but modified by the structure of the pack  
of the body on which it occurred. For the existence  
of Sciposa in other situations being that of the  
note we have the high authority of Dr. Woll,  
(Vita. New York Grav. Vol. 1, p. 17) and the case of  
strongly confirmed the  

opinion.

The singular appearance of this men  
excited strong suspicions, particularly with  
his countrymen, that he might belong to a  
band of robbers. His right hand was usually  
jointed upon the ground, his movements were  
most forbidding, and his answer to ques-  
tions brief and pointed. He bore with great  
patience the necessity of remaining upon  
the ground, and repeatedly removed them  
at his option against the strictest injunctions.  
and was daily obliged to be away, the he  
was provided with things necessary for his comfort.  
On the 27th day the vagabond came away, and  
from after the patient disappeared. It has not been  
heard of since. This is an appreciation of danger  
from the wound as it is small but just healing the  
membrane of his abscessed wound. Thence they  
suspected that he was a bad man, and bad  
citizens are accustomed to the civilities he witnessed  
and received at the hospital.
No. 5331. May 14th. Plenomenous tumor. Chin Joke, a boomer of Kanchow, thirty-two years old, had a tumor situated upon the inside of his right thigh, beneath the inner condyle of the femur of the left extremity, extending from the front of the thigh to within two or three inches of the knee. The tumor was covered and of its natural position, four or five inches above the tumor. It measured 4 ft. to make two feet and a half. It had been ten years in attaining its enormous size, greatly impeding the movement in walking or in his labor. On the 13th of June, attended by Dr. Cox, gardiner, the tumor was removed in forty and a half seconds from the first incision. It weighed eight catties or ten pounds and a half. One artery of considerable size near the popliteal, apparently the artery an atternat was required a ligature. The substance of the tumor was very yellow, and being divided, fully expelled an oily fluid. June 14th, 1829. The patient had some fever with an irregular jerking pulse of 112. Posture evil, palpable mag. and feeble.
Mere green, and one after the other, were rejected at once at tents. P.M. Colonel W. Hunt. Mere given and not vomited. At 6 a.m. his bowels moved. Mere given again to his great relief. June 13th. No motion. Febr. 25, but little fever and not much pain in the leg. He was in good cheer and wished to exchange his congeg for leather food. June 16th. Highly feverish, chills, and fits in different. June 17th. Bladder the wound and found it filled. Healing at early in July he was able with General other patients to accompany me to Macao where he remained an inmate of the new hospital, from which he was discharged perfectly well in a few weeks.

M. this patient two years subsequent to the operations visited the hospital at Canton. He was then a colonel in war, able able to do labors as ever in his life, and at his family, including aged parents, was dependent upon the fruits of his industry. His sense of obligation was only equalled by the previous calamity over which fortune had triumphed.

[Plate 531]
No. 5583. June 14th. Sore breast. (Tumourous, non-malignant?) Kewan Minch, of Habooning. Forty-five years old, a silk embroiderer, had a maternal natural or morbid development of the breast mamma, which commenced two years ago. Six months before she came to this hospital, the called a Chinese physician who applied to it a succession of plasters. Soon after the integument ulcerated and the gland protruded. The healthy skin retracted around it. The wound seemed much encrusted. The mamma, one third as large as her hand, came down as low as the ventricle when the head up and lay upon her elbow when in the recumbent posture. It presented a large raw surface, exuding blood. The natural actions of the gland had been obliterated by the clothes. At first all points. The central ducts were greatly enlarged: those on the left offensive, faster. The globule of 1.0 cent. globule; the discharge was strongly local and confined to the mamma and integument. The patient, justly remarking, “The sooner it is removed the better” after grains of chlorate of silver, some gauze for six or seven days, on the 10th June, the breast was removed. In the morning before the operation the patient being asked if she felt faint, replied to the negation, saying “Now if I turn to the right side or to the left, incline forward or backward I can in pain, if it is all pain, but your knife Mr. is but a single pang.” The operation was conducted in a manner in which the coming to the operation could not create the notice of gentlemen present, apparently mobile even lay in the arm of its patient with much confidence of safety. Then this mammology when the operation table under the knife of a foreigner. In two to a half minutes the breast made a short cut, including the muscle of the skin as well incised in the dissection. No artistry required a ligature. The patient just moved her...
ips in a small portion of the gland was dissected out, but regained the natural expression of her countenance before she was carried from the table. No fever followed: next day the pulse was 102. On the 21st removal the stuffing in front union by first intention was taking place. The third day the patient was able to walk from room to room, and in her disappearance from to glowing a present and much suffering as the disease and maltreatment had and received, occasioned.

Mr. Three years subsequent to the operation, the patient was reported as having regained her health and remaining perfectly free from any recurrence of the disease, proving the benign & local character of the affection.

[Plate 5380.]

624. 4200 and 1501 eye cataract
Patients have presented since the opening of the hospital, eighty four of which have been received the last term. In the usual course it occurred on one occasion the past quarter that fourteen were operated upon for the affection at the same sitting. Several instances are recollected of momentous and restoration of the cataract, but in only two cases did the patients in any degree regain their sight. One of them was tolerable vision, but the wrong intelli...
case of the disease, the following one of a brother and sister is particularly deserving of notice.
No. 4714. Lue Reënsing, aged nineteen, and
No. 4747. Lue Ahing, aged twenty-one, a farm
maid, were both blind from Cataract, the brother,
and the sister, twenty years. When they came to the
hospital accompanied by their parents, they
were terribly sensible of light. Their countenance
was pale andcorpse-like, and their face and
another left eye were put with milt, which cast
acry on their cheeks. The head was sensible to the
light as in its natural state, and leading dulness
contracted. The cataract was conduced, or acerated
at the case required; a slight inflammation fol-
lowered the irritation in one eye of the young
a woman affecting the chin, and causing irregular
ity of the pupil. Otherwise the operations were
perfectly satisfactory. The brother and sister were discharged
ed in about a month, enabled to behold
each other face for the first time, for year, though
dwelling in the same house. An expection of an
improvement and intelligence beheld upon their
countenances in lieu of that of the marble
table which helped characterized them. With
sentiments of deep gratitude the happy son and daughter,
and equally ingrate parents, returned home together.
One month subsequently they visited the hospital,
drinking in health, and with right to fair to
sit up to enable them to seek to lead.

It is with gratitude to heaven, to whose blessing it is to be as
indebted, that we once more repeat the fact that, in fatal acci-
dent has not attended an operation at the hospital, though in
two or three instances of great intensity there had been
the health reaped from death. The circumstances doubtless
but has an important influence in producing the
unbounded confidence of all who apply for
help, among patients have been, the past
time, present of beneficial ranks, and from

nmost part of the empire, from St. Lawrence on the east, and Bering on the north, to the borders of Tartary on the west. The generous presents of medicines, surgical instruments, and a Skeleton, from friends in New York and Philadelphia, demand therescia our most grateful acknowledgments.