

Chinese Hospital at Shanghai: reports

Publication/Creation

1857-1871

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with a Short & Last Report of the hospital at Canton

THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL,
AT
SHANGHAE,
FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1857.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

SHANGHAE,

1858.

Oriental Room
Case 10



5852/50(1)

THE
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1857.

308574..

THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL



SHANGHAI

FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1927

BY THE COMMITTEE

SHANGHAI

1927

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital was held on Wednesday, December 2d, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present:—D. B. Robertson, Esqr. H. B. M. Consul,—Revs. Dr. Bridgman, R. Nelson, W. Muirhead, E. W. Syle, G. John, J. Edkins, and H. Blodget,—Drs. Hobson and Sibbald,—T. Moncreiff, A. A. Ranken, E. Clarke, A. Wylie, G. H. Hollingsworth and W. Lockhart, Esqrs.

D. B. Robertson, Esqr. was requested to take the Chair.

The Treasurer's Account was presented.

The Report of the Hospital and the Account of the Expenditure were also presented.

It was then proposed by T. Moncreiff, Esqr. seconded by A. A. Ranken, Esqr.—“That the Treasurer's Account, with the Account of the Expenditure be passed; and that the Report of the proceedings for the past year, now read, be adopted by this meeting, and printed for general circulation.”

It was proposed by Rev. Dr. Bridgman, seconded by Rev. W. Muirhead,—“That this meeting desire to record the expression of their regret at the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, and T. C. Beale, Esqr. original Trustees of the Hospital; and to supply vacancies in the trust, that E. Webb and T. Moncreiff, Esqrs. and Dr. B. Hobson be elected Trustees.”

It was proposed by Rev. R. Nelson, seconded by Dr. Sibbald,—“That the thanks of this meeting be given to J. H. Winch, Esqr. for his services as Treasurer for the last six years; and that A. Perceval, E. Webb and T. Hanbury, Esqrs. and Dr. B. Hobson, be requested to act as members of the Committee for the next year.”

It was proposed by T. Moncreiff, Esqr. seconded by Dr. Bridgman,—“That this meeting beg to express their sense of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Lockhart, in the cause of humanity and civilization, during a period of almost twenty years residence in China, that they view with regret his

departure from the scene of his labours, and trust he will enjoy in England the rest and relaxation to which his arduous duties so well entitle him."

It was proposed by Rev. E. W. Syle, seconded by E. Clarke, Esqr.—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to D. B. Robertson, Esqr. for presiding over the business of the meeting."

The above resolutions having been severally agreed to, the meeting separated.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,

Chairman.

Shanghai, December 2nd, 1857.

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE,

1858.

TRUSTEES.

A. Perceval, Esqr.

A. A. Ranken, Esqr.

T. Hanbury, Esqr.

W. Lockhart, Esqr.

T. Moncreiff, Esqr.

E. Webb, Esqr.

Dr. B. Hobson

COMMITTEE.

A. Perceval, Esqr.

E. Webb, Esqr. Treasurer

T. Hanbury, Esqr. Auditor

Dr. B. Hobson, Secretary

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

W. Lockhart, F.R.C.S. *Absent*

B. Hobson, M.B. Lond. Univer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE:
From January 1st, to December 31st, 1857.

When the last report was presented to the subscribers of the hospital, Dr. Lockhart supposed that he would shortly afterwards leave Shanghai for a time, but various circumstances continued to detain him here longer than he anticipated, and he prosecuted the work of the hospital till the end of last month (November). The meeting is held this year in December instead of January, in consequence of his intended departure by the next mail.

Early in the year, Dr. Hobson, also a member of the London Mission, and for many years a resident at Canton, where he conducted a large and flourishing hospital, having been driven away from that place at the commencement of the troubles there, kindly consented to come up to Shanghai, and continue the hospital after Dr. Lockhart should leave. For the first few months of his residence here, he was engaged in the study of the local dialect, and has also been enabled during the year, to bring to a satisfactory completion, a work on the Art and Science of Surgery, in the Chinese language, at which he had long laboured, but from want of leisure had never been able to finish. This work is now published, with numerous illustrations, exhibiting not only many surgical diseases, but also giving the form of various instruments used, and the manner of performing several operations, as well as the treatment of dislocations and fractures of the limbs; and it is hoped that

the work will be very useful, both in showing the Chinese what European surgery is, and teaching them how to relieve many diseases for which they have no means of cure. Dr. Hobson has availed himself of numerous opportunities of going into the country, to various distant towns and villages, and giving medicines to those who resorted to him for medical aid. In December, he will take charge of the hospital, and intends to carry on the work there in future.

The Committee take this opportunity of expressing their satisfaction, that the hospital will not be closed for want of a medical officer to take charge of it, as it was feared would be the case.

By reference to the rain table at the end of the report, it will be seen that much more rain has fallen this year, than in the former one. In 1856, the cotton crop failed from want of rain, but this year it was very much injured by wind and rain in the autumn, and in many places was almost destroyed. The rice crop is also from the same cause, much below the average. On the 8th September, there was a very severe typhoon, which occurring at the time of spring tide, and the wind being chiefly from the east, the accumulation of water in the river was so great, that it flooded all the country in this neighbourhood, to the depth of about 2 feet; this and the continued wet weather has caused the autumn to be rather unhealthy, fever and ague, and a form of low nervous fever, have been very prevalent, diarrhæa and dysentery have also been very common, and many of the Europeans, as well as the Chinese have suffered from these affections.

During the spring and summer, an epidemic of catarrhal ophthalmia prevailed throughout all this neighbourhood, and was a very severe affliction to the people, great numbers of persons having lost one or both eyes; though the disease is very amenable to remedies in the beginning of the attack, still unless attended to at once and with regularity, the eyes are soon destroyed in many cases. Many who were afflicted with this disease came to the hospital and were relieved, but it was sad to see, day by day, one after another coming from distant parts of the country, too late for relief, with one or both eyes materially injured or destroyed; so extensive an epidemic of this disease has not been seen at this place since the port was opened.

The following cases have been selected from the register as being in some degree interesting.

A young man was brought in, who had a gun-shot wound of the abdomen, at which a large piece of omentum protruded; the ball was evidently in the abdomen, and it was supposed the patient would die; the omentum could not be reduced, and the sinking was so great, that little hope was entertained of his recovery. He was put to bed, and a large dose of opium was given to him, to relieve the pain from which he suffered, and water dressings applied to the omentum. The bowels acted the following day, and the system had rallied, so that it was clear, the canal of the intestines was not injured. In about three weeks, the ball was felt in the loins and cut down upon, but it was so deep among the lumbar muscles, that considerable difficulty was experienced in extracting it; a large quantity of pus followed the ball, which was a rough iron one of two ounces weight; the discharge of pus was very great for some days, but this gradually diminished, the omentum shrunk up and disappeared, the original wound healed, and notwithstanding the formation of several sinuses in the loins, the man gradually recovered, and in about three months left the hospital almost well, and soon afterwards resumed his work as a sailor on board a trading junk. The opinion formed at the time was, that the ball had passed direct through the abdomen, passing among the bowels, but wounding only the mesentery, and then lodged in the loins.

In the spring, two cases were seen of respectable teamen, who had in the first place a small carbuncle on the lip, succeeded however by violent erysipelas and high fever, the carbuncles became gangrenous and both the patients died; neither of them were seen early enough to be properly treated.

A man came to the hospital one day, with an enormous fatty tumour on the back, pendant from the nape of the neck; it must have weighed at least half a hundred-weight, and was the largest tumour that has been seen here. Frequently vast tumours of the scrotum hanging even below the knees are seen, but this was like a large bag of rice on the man's back, and he complained much of the great weight he had to carry about with him. He did not wish however, to have it operated on, even if it could have been removed with safety, which was doubtful; he only wanted medicine for another complaint.

One day in spring, a child ten years old was left in the hall, whose feet had been frost-bitten some time ago. On examination, the toes only of one foot were found to be affected, but the other foot came off above the ankle, on the removal of the dressings round it; the tibia and fibula separated at the lower epiphyses, leaving a clean stump, which eventually healed over, but the child was never claimed, and is still in the hospital. A child was found in the road and brought to the hospital, who has wasting of the lower limbs, and congenital dislocation of both thighs; she also has never been claimed, both these children remain on the premises, and it is not known what to do with them.

A man came to the hospital with a swelling in the neck, which caused great difficulty in swallowing and breathing, with much agony and pain; the swelling was supposed to be a deep-seated abscess at the side of the esophagus, but the exact seat of the suppuration could not be ascertained, so that it was impossible to cut down upon it, and he died of suffocation in a few hours, without there being a possibility of relieving him at all.

One of the cases of attempted suicide by opium, was that of a man, who not being able to pay a small debt, and being found fault with by his creditor, first took opium and then tried to cut his throat. When brought in, the opium was beginning to affect him; this was speedily removed from his stomach, the wound in the throat was found not to have opened the trachea, only one of the rings of this tube being slightly injured, and after remaining at the hospital a few days he recovered.

A Ningpo man was brought in one night, who in a quarrel had received a stab in the abdomen; about three inches of omentum protruded at the wound; this was reduced with some difficulty, the wound soon healed, but two or three abscesses formed near it, which gave him pain for some time; he recovered completely however in two or three weeks.

An old woman was accidentally struck by a horse, and fell to the ground so violently on her head, that effusion of blood on the brain took place, and she died a few days afterwards.

A Fuh-kéen sailor while working on board a foreign vessel, received a severe injury to his wrist, from his hand becoming entangled in a cable, which was running out at the hawser hole. The

hand was very much lacerated, some of the fingers were torn off, and the bones of the wrist completely destroyed. He was told that the hand must be amputated, but he was quite opposed to its being done, on the ground that if he lost his hand he could not work, and when informed that his arm would mortify, he still would not consent. It was only possible, therefore, to remove some of the broken pieces of bone, and apply bandages over the injury; he was not seen afterwards, but most probably died from the effects of the accident.

A man in a neighbouring village received several stabs in the body, in a quarrel with some foreign sailors, who had gone into his house at night; instant death ensued, and it was found on examination, that one or two of the wounds were in the thorax, and the lung was injured; but the fatal wound was in the liver, which had caused internal hæmorrhage to a large amount. Some of the supposed perpetrators of this outrage have been apprehended, and it is hoped will be punished for their atrocity.

A salt smuggler while engaged in his vocation had a fight with some government cruisers, and received a gun-shot wound of the hand; the palm and two of the fingers were severely lacerated, but as he would not permit amputation, an effort was made to save part of the hand; however after some days tetanus came on, which speedily caused his death.

A man was working in a cargo boat, unloading timber, when a beam fell on his leg, and crushed his ankle; the injury was severe, but as there appeared a prospect of saving the limb, water dressing and splints were applied; for a few days the case went on well, but after some time tetanus came on, and he died in great agony.

A man was working at the unloading of a rice ship, when a bag of rice fell out of the slings upon his back, and drove his face against the cargo; the bones of the lower jaw and nose were fractured, many of his teeth knocked out, and he had several very severe contusions of the body, and especially one on the right knee; his trachea or windpipe was also much bruised, and the man lay in great danger of his life for several days, but gradually recovered, after a long detention in the hospital.

Two gentlemen of the rank of *Han-lin* or Literary Chancellor, one from Hang-chow, the other from the province of Hoo-pih, ap-

plied at the hospital during the past year, being afflicted with partial paralysis. They both attributed the origin of their disease, to the severe long continued mental exertion, required at the examination for the *Keu-jin* degree, which they superintended. They said that the work of examining the literary essays of the candidates, was so great, that many of the chancellors failed utterly under the labour, and in their case, they were compelled to throw up their office, before the examinations were finished. Many of the candidates also fail during the trial, from the labour of composition, and numbers of them have at various times been seen, completely broken down in health, and rendered useless for life from cerebral disease, caused by their exertions to complete their essays. The examinations for the *Keu-jin* degree are much more difficult than for any other, and the success of the essays presented, depends not so much on the genius of the writer, or his power of original composition, but on the power of memory displayed by him in the use of classic allusions, and the adaptation of his intimate remembrance of them to the illustration of his composition; and perhaps there is no faculty of the mind that wearies the body more than that of memory, the strain on which at these examinations is excessive. As the obtaining of the degrees through examinations is the door or stepping stone to official appointments, many students work for their degrees with great assiduity, and as above stated, the effort of memory required of them in their quotations of the classics is something wonderful. Thus both examiners and candidates suffer alike in their eager pursuit of fame and honour.

The Committee have to regret the death of two of the original trustees of the establishment during the year, who ever took a warm interest in its welfare,—the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, who died just after his landing in England in January last, and T. C. Beale, Esqr. who died early in November; the latter gentleman, who has been on the Committee since the commencement of the hospital, materially assisted in its establishment.

The religious services among the patients at the hospital, have been kept up by members of the London Mission as formerly, and from the number and variety of persons present, an excellent opportunity has been afforded day by day for making known the Gospel of Christ. This has always been a most gratifying thing

in connection with the establishment, whose direct object indeed is the alleviation of bodily pain and suffering, yet furnishes occasion for extending the highest and noblest charities of our common Christianity. Many have listened to the truths of our holy religion, and it is to be hoped, that while their minds have been favourably impressed with deeds of kindness and compassion shewn to them, they have also in some instances at least been benefitted by those better things they have thus become acquainted with. As the hospital and its associations become in the course of years more extensively known among the Chinese, and the advantages connected with it more widely diffused, it may yet appear to have aided materially in promoting the spiritual, as well as temporal welfare of many of this people.

1841	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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ABSTRACT OF OBSERVATIONS of the thermometer, in the open air, in a shaded situation, with a southern exposure; the maximum by day, and the minimum by night, taken by a self-registering thermometer.

1857.	Maxm. by day	Minm. by day	Maxm. by night	Minm. by night	Average by day	Average by night	Rainy days	Rain table
January	58	32	44	18	49	30	3	1 in.
February	65	38	45	28	50	36	13	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
March	72	45	56	31	54	43	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
April	78	53	62	36	66	54	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
May	82	65	70	50	71	59	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
June	90	67	78	59	82	70	11	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
July	96	75	80	74	89	78	7	5 "
August	96	76	80	68	89	76	5	2 "
September	88	65	80	60	79	68	17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
October	82	60	75	53	72	60	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
November	78	50	62	39	62	46	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

LIST OF PATIENTS ATTENDED TO,

FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1857.

Intermittent fever	610	Stab in thorax	1
Cough	380	Severe laceration of calf of leg	2
Asthma	82	Fistula in ano	26
Hæmoptysis	20	Prolapsus ani	10
Phthisis	32	Excrescences round anus	104
Dyspepsia	500	Burns and scalds	70
Diarrhæa	400	Tumours of neck and body	20
Dysentery	260	Large tumour on head of child	1
Hæmatemesis	18	Large tumour of lip	1
Hæmaturia	10	Enormous tumour on the back	1
Jaundice	50	Do. do. of scrotum hanging below the knees	1
Anasarca	52	Goitre	10
Ascites	25	Malignant tumours	8
Rheumatism	460	Carcinoma mammae	6
Scrofula	80	Do. eye-ball	2
Paralysis	30	Dislocation of shoulder	8
Epilepsy	20	Do. elbow	1
Opium-smoking	176	Irreducible dislocation of femur	1
Suicide by opium	7	Do. do. elbow	1
Attempted suicide by opium	10	Fracture of lower jaw	2
Surditas	90	Do. humerus	1
Abscess	540	Do. radius and ulna	3
Large carbuncles on body	6	Do. neck of femur	1
Ulcers	920	Do. thigh	1
Hernia	66	Do. fibula	3
Hydrocele	20	Syphilis	160
Contusions	278	Psora	1100
Wounds	230	Psoriasis	610
Gun-shot wound in abdomen, with protrusion of omentum	1	Lepra	160
Injury of head	2	Porrigo	144
Severe laceration of ancle, —tetanus	1	Do. decalvens	46
Severe laceration of hand, —tetanus	1	Leprosy	29
Stabs in thorax and one into liver, internal hæmorrhage and death	1	Elephantiasis	50
Mortification of feet from cold	5	Vaccinations	306
Stab in liver	2	Catarrhal ophthalmia	724
		Chronic conjunctivitis	250
		Granular lids	300
		Opacity	392
		Pannus	164

Leucoma	130	Loss of one eye	120
Ulceration of cornea	232	Hypopion	6
Conical cornea	15	Trichiasis	85
Staphyloma	35	Entropium	54
Cataract	11	Ectropium	12
Amaurosis	20	Pterygium	86
Synechia	36	Lippitudo	98
Hernia iridis	20	Fistula lacrymalis	10
Loss of both eyes	90		

Total number of individual cases, 11,165

Shanghae, December 1st, 1857.

W. LOCKHART.

100	Large tumour on head of child	1
1	Large tumour of lip	1
1	Hamorous tumour on the back	1
1	Do. do. of scrotum hang-	1
1	ing below the knee	1
10		
8	Malignant tumours	8
6	Carcinoma mammae	6
2	Do. testis	2
2	Dislocation of shoulder	2
1	Do. elbow	1
1	Irregular dislocation of femur	1
1	Do. do. elbow	1
2	Fracture of lower jaw	2
1	Do. humerus	1
3	Do. radius and ulna	3
1	Do. neck of femur	1
1	Do. tibia	1
3	Do. radius	3
160	Syphilis	160
1100	Fever	1100
610	Paratyphoid	610
100	Fever	100
104	Do. decalvans	104
48	Do. decalvans	48
20	Leprosy	20
20	Elephantiasis	20
205	Vaccinations	205
724	Central ophthalmia	724
250	Chronic conjunctivitis	250
300	Granular lids	300
292	Opacity	292
164	Lanus	164

CHINESE HOSPITAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST, 1857.

Messrs. George Barnet & Co.	Taels 25
„ Birley, Worthington & Co.	25
„ Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	25
„ James Bowman & Co.	25
„ I. M. Bull & Co.	25
E. Clarke, Esqr.	15
G. W. Coutts, Esqr.	10
Messrs. Dent, Beale & Co.	25
H. B. Gibb, Esqr.	15
Messrs. Gilman & Co.	25
„ Augustine Heard & Co.	25
„ Holliday, Wise & Co.	15
V. P. Jordan, Esqr.	10
James MacDonald, Esqr.	20
Alex. Perceval, Esqr.	25
Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.	15
A. A. Ranken, Esqr.	20
Robert Reid, Esqr.	10
Messrs. Russell & Co.	25
„ G. C. Schwabe & Co.	25
„ Shaw, Bland & Co.	25
„ Smith, Kennedy & Co.	25
C. Thorne, Esqr.	10
Messrs. Turner & Co.	25
Edward Webb, Esqr.	20
A friend per do.	20
	Taels <u>530</u>

E. and O. E.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

P. Pro JOHN H. WINCH.

H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.

Audited by ALEX. PERCEVAL.

DONATIONS TO CHINESE HOSPITAL, 1857.

James Cock, Esqr.	Taels	10
G. W. Coutts, Esqr.		20
D. Burjorjee, Esqr.		10
Miss Webb, Liverpool.		4
James White, Esqr. M. P. per H. B. Gibb, Esqr.		91
Colonel Shadwell.		6
Captain Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart.		20
E. Shellim, Esqr.		25
T. Hanbury, Esqr.		10
A. Connolly, Esqr.		10
	Taels	<u>206</u>

E. and O. E.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

P. Pro JOHN H. WINCH.

H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.

Audited by ALEX. PERCEVAL.

DR. CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE TREASURER. CR.

1857.	
January 15.	To Chinese government, ground-rent for 1857, 9,150 cash @ 1,250 ƒ tael. } 7 32
June 30.	To cash, paid Mr. Lockhart, } 300 "
September 15.	" " Municipal taxes, January 1st to July 1st, 1857. } 2 75
October 9.	To cash, paid Mr. Lockhart, 250 "
November 13.	" " Do. 57 85
December 31.	" " Balance in hand, 578 49
	Tael's 1,196 41

1858.
January 1. By balance brought down, Tael's 578 49

E. and O. E.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

P. Pro JOHN H WINCH.
G. H. HOLLINGWORTH.

Audited by ALEX. PERCEVAL.

TREASURER.

CHINESE HOSPITAL, IN ACCOUNT WITH W. LOCKHART.

DR.	1857.	Dls.	Cts.	CR.	1857.	Dls.	Cts.
March 10.	Printing report,	16	"		May	300	"
"	Hospital sundries,	113	"		October 8.	250	"
"	Medicines,	35	25		Do.	57	85
"	Patients' food,	55	"		November 13.	57	85
"	Wages for servants,	270	"		Do.	57	85
"	Coffins,	10	"		Do.	57	85
"	Repairs,	16	"				
"	Instruments and books,	58	60				
"	Bookcase and shelves,	34	"				
		<u>\$607</u>	<u>85</u>			<u>\$607</u>	<u>85</u>

E. and O. E.

Shanghai, December 2nd, 1857.

W. LOCKHART.

Audited by ALEX. PERCEVAL.

* DR. CHINESE HOSPITAL'S STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH OF

A SHORT REPORT
OF THE
HOSPITAL AT CANTON.

Dr. Hobson embraces the present suitable opportunity to give an account of the monies received, and the disbursements made at the hospital lately under his charge at Canton. The last report was brought down to July 1st, 1856. From that date to the following October, when its operations were suddenly and completely suspended by the unexpected hostilities that then arose, the institution had never been in a more prosperous state. As the premises were in proximity to some large batteries in the western suburbs, it was considered advisable by H. M. Consul that they should be early vacated, as firing from those forts was expected from the commencement. It was not anticipated that the affairs then pending would prove either so long or so difficult of adjustment, hence scarcely anything belonging to the establishment was removed. A little before these events took place, the repairs of the hospital were completed; comfortable accommodation was made for one hundred in-patients, who were increasing in number every year, and with few exceptions, entirely maintained themselves; out-patients averaged each time from 2 to 300, who were prescribed for four times a week; attending to these with the care and attention they demanded,—performing numerous operations,—publishing tracts and books,—and exercising a general superintendance over a native christian church, and several assistants engaged in the hospital or country around, in tract and Bible distribution,—fully occupied all the time and strength of one individual. In this

compact line of buildings, besides wards for numerous in-patients, were an excellent chapel, dispensary, book-stores, rooms for Chinese assistants, and accommodation for the medical missionary and his family. The poor, the maimed, the blind, the deaf and the lame were found there daily, and it proved to them a Bethesda; accidents and casualties were received at any hour; a large selection of tracts and books were put into circulation; the fundamental truths of the Bible were largely made known, and every effort put forth to conciliate the good-will of the people. Considering the prejudiced character of the people, and their strong antipathy to everything foreign, except what was manifestly beneficial to their temporal interests, great success in this department of labour could not reasonably be expected in a short period of time. But it is a great satisfaction on reviewing the past, to be assured that the main objects for which that missionary hospital was commenced and conducted from year to year, were in a great measure fulfilled; 20 to 30,000 tracts and books were widely and carefully distributed in the course of a single year; two editions of the New Testament in large and small type, were through the liberality of the British and Foreign Bible Society always in use, and judiciously bestowed by the colporteurs; the sick were visited in their rooms, read to and prayed with, and without any coercion or temporal inducements, those in health, and those who were sick and dying, were earnestly exhorted to repent and believe the Gospel.

For some time after the premises were vacated, the people in the neighbourhood, who some years before, from the mercenary character of one influential individual, had been adverse, and unfriendly to the renting of a house in that district by a foreigner, now voluntarily took charge of the hospital premises and all that they contained, preserved them from an excited populace, punished two or three persons who were detected pilfering, and intended to hand them over uninjured to the original occupier on his return. But they had little idea then, of the distress and poverty that would be entailed on all classes by the obstinate and senseless conduct of their governor; and thus from the pressure of continued hostilities, and great increase of poor and destitute persons, the protection afforded was gradually withdrawn; and consequently soon nothing

remained but the bare walls.* Such is the report that has been repeatedly made, and it is only mentioned now to afford information to friends, and to evince the good-will such an institution in time gains for itself even among those who were formerly inimical. Feelings of disappointment and regret, at such an unexpected and sudden termination of long cherished hopes, and years of anxious toil, cannot be otherwise than deeply felt. But it will be found probably, when the present troubles are brought to an end, that the labour has not been wholly lost; information even recently has been sent from Macao of several persons, who attribute their religious impressions to the christian instruction imparted in the hospital at Kum-le-fow.

It had long been the intention of Dr. Hobson to follow up the treatise on Physiology, which was published seven years ago, with a practical work on Surgery; but numerous engagements in the management of a large hospital in Canton, afforded insufficient time to carry the project into effect until the present time, when hostilities in that city, rendering a removal to Shanghai desirable, a good opportunity was afforded for the completion of the work. If this shall prove acceptable and useful to the Chinese, it will be succeeded by a treatise on Medicine, including diseases of women and children.

In the preparation of this work, the author has been particularly fortunate, in meeting with a native scholar possessing peculiar qualifications for the task he had to perform. These united with a naturally amiable and industrious disposition, have greatly lessened the difficulties which are usually connected with this department of labour. He is a Nanking refugee, and was kindly recommended by the Rev. J. Edkins, who accidentally met with him at Soo-chow, a few months ago.

To prepare a scientific treatise in Chinese, a new nomenclature has often to be formed; names not existing in the language, must occasionally be transferred in sound as nearly as it can be done; illustrations must be made to elucidate the text; and much care taken to combine perspicuity and accuracy, before it is fitted for publication. A vocabulary or dictionary of terms used in science

* The buildings have received some injury from cannon balls, and the destruction of the large forts just by, but to what extent is not yet known.

and art, for purposes of reference, and for bringing into use a more uniform nomenclature, is still a desideratum.

The drawings used to illustrate this work, upwards of 400 in number, were carefully selected and copied from Liston, Fergusson, Ericksen, Miller, Druitt and Wharton Jones; and though their execution has not been equal to those highly-finished works, yet as first attempts, and at the moderate price of four or five for a dollar, they will probably be considered very creditable to Chinese workmen.

The fact of the treatise on Physiology having been twice republished by persons holding high official situations in Canton, and being much sought after at Shanghai and other places, affords the best evidence of the appreciation of that work, and has encouraged the publication of the present volume. It is hoped that it will convey many useful hints, that may prove serviceable to the sick and wounded, and give also some needed information to its readers, on the theory and practice of Surgery as adopted in the west. It will probably prove a useful hand-book for medical students, and may possibly suggest to the Chinese government, the expediency of doing something in the way of encouraging public schools and examinations in medicine, as it has so long done for the benefit of letters.

To facilitate reference, a table of contents in Chinese and English has been printed, and placed at the end of about 500 copies. Only about twenty of the medicinal agents mentioned are unknown to the Chinese; if these are procured, every prescription in the book can readily be adopted, but (if not procurable) they are not absolutely essential to the treatment recommended.

Thanks are due to Dr. Lockhart for defraying the expenses of the wood engravings,—to Dr. Dickson for some of the drawings,—to Dr. Kenny for the last edition of Druitt's *Vade mecum*,—and to Dr. Harland for *Chelius' System of Surgery*, and other works.

Many thanks are offered for the spontaneous and very liberal donations to the hospital by the residents at Canton in July 1856. It will be seen from the appended list, that the entire sum amounted to \$1,539. Of this \$303. 53 was used to meet contingent expenses; \$200. was given to Dr. Wong in February last to assist in

the purchase of medicines, and to open a dispensary in Hongkong, he being prevented proceeding to Canton as originally designed; and \$355.* have been drawn from the same source, to meet the expenses of preparing and printing 700 copies of the work on Surgery mentioned above, not including the wood-cuts, nor the whole allowances to a native teacher; leaving a balance in hand in care of Messrs. Turner & Co. of \$681. 37, which will remain there at the discretion of Dr. Dickson and W. Walkinshaw, Esqr. To the former special thanks are due, for the valuable aid he has at all times so cheerfully rendered to the hospital.

Owing to Dr. Lockhart's return to Europe, the Chinese hospital which he commenced and presided over so many years, is now transferred to his friend to conduct in his absence; and although it is in many respects beginning anew as it regards the people, the spoken language and the influence to be gained, yet he will to the extent of his ability and strength, endeavour to render the institution as efficient and useful as possible, without pledging himself to continue it, if the way be open and the duty made clear to resume his position in Canton.

CHINESE HOSPITAL.

SHANGHAE,

December, 1857.

* A Mexican dollar in Shanghae suffers the loss of 25 to 30 per cent discount. In copper cash it has varied from 830 to 900 cash per dollar. About one hundred Mexican dollars are on hand from Dr. Lockhart's and Mr. Shellim's donation to print more copies of this work, and also those on Physiology and Natural Philosophy; and donations will be thankfully received for the same object.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE CHINESE HOSPITAL,

UNDER THE CARE OF BENJ. HOBSON :

paid into Messrs. Turner & Co. Canton, by W. G. Dickson, Esq. M. D.

J. A. Gibb,	§ 25	B. Harkort,	§ 25
F. R.	25	Wm. Pustau,	25
G. Urmson,	25	Wm. Probst,	10
J. Whittall,	10	T. C. Piccope,	10
R. H. Chambers,	10	P. S. Forbes,	100
W. G. Dickson,	15	A Friend,	100
G. A. Weiner,	25	F. B. J.	100
J. Coleman,	10	A. Bourjan,	10
W. J. Purdie,	15	C. A. Hisbener,	10
R. Carlowitz,	15	A Parsee freind,	10
J. A. Hoenuely,	10	D. N. Mody & Co.	25
J. C. Baldwin,	20	P. F. Cama & Co.	25
A. Vaucher,	5	R. H. Camajee & Co.	15
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James Purden,	25	B. P. Ramjee,	5
P. L. Everett,	10	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.	10
Henry B. Leman,	10	Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co.	15
John Wise,	25	Cowasjee S. Lungrana,	5
Samuel Gray,	25	David, Sassoon & Co.	25
Robt. Jardine,	25	Cassumbhoy & Co.	10
E. Whittall,	5	Dinshanjee F. Cashna,	10
G. W. Fisher,	10	H. E. Sons & Co.	10
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A. Fletcher,	25	Alladinbhoy Habibhoy,	5
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W. Mackenzie,	25	R. Ruttonjee & Co.	10
F. Porter,	10	Framjee Bomanjee Cama & Co.	10
Sept. Short,	10	Ezra and Judah,	10
Augustine Heard & Co.	25	Framjee Byramjee Metta & Co.	25
Harry S. Parkes, H. M. Consul	20	Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha,	25
Wm. Norton,	10	Kessowjee Sewjee,	5
J. P. Franks,	10	Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy,	5
Wm. Dreyer,	20	Ameeroodeen and Jafferbhoy,	5
W. B. Varco,	25	Cowasjee Pestonjee,	5
W. Walkinshaw,	25	B. C. Bhabha,	5
John Cardno,	10	Jamsetjee Eduljee,	5
H. Rutter,	20	B. S. J. Pestonjee,	5
Henry W. Davis,	10	An. Abdoolally,	5
Arthur Smith,	10	G. Hussunally & Co.	5
Gifford & Co.	15	Abdoolally Ebrehim,	5
Siemssen & Co.	25		
		Total,	<u>§ 1,415</u>

**AN ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE CARE OF DR. HOBSON IN CANTON,
FROM JULY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1856.**

	Dls.	Cts.
1856.		
July 1. Balance of last account,	84	90
August 12. Donation of H. E. Sir John Bowring,	20	00
" 25. Do. of Capt. Bate of H.M.S. Bittern,	10	00
October 16. Do. from Revd. Wm. Beach,	10	00
	\$ 124	90

Total receipts received by Dr. Dickson, } \$1,415 00
and paid into Turner & Co. }

Total paid to me direct, 124 90
Expenditure, \$1,539 90
303 53

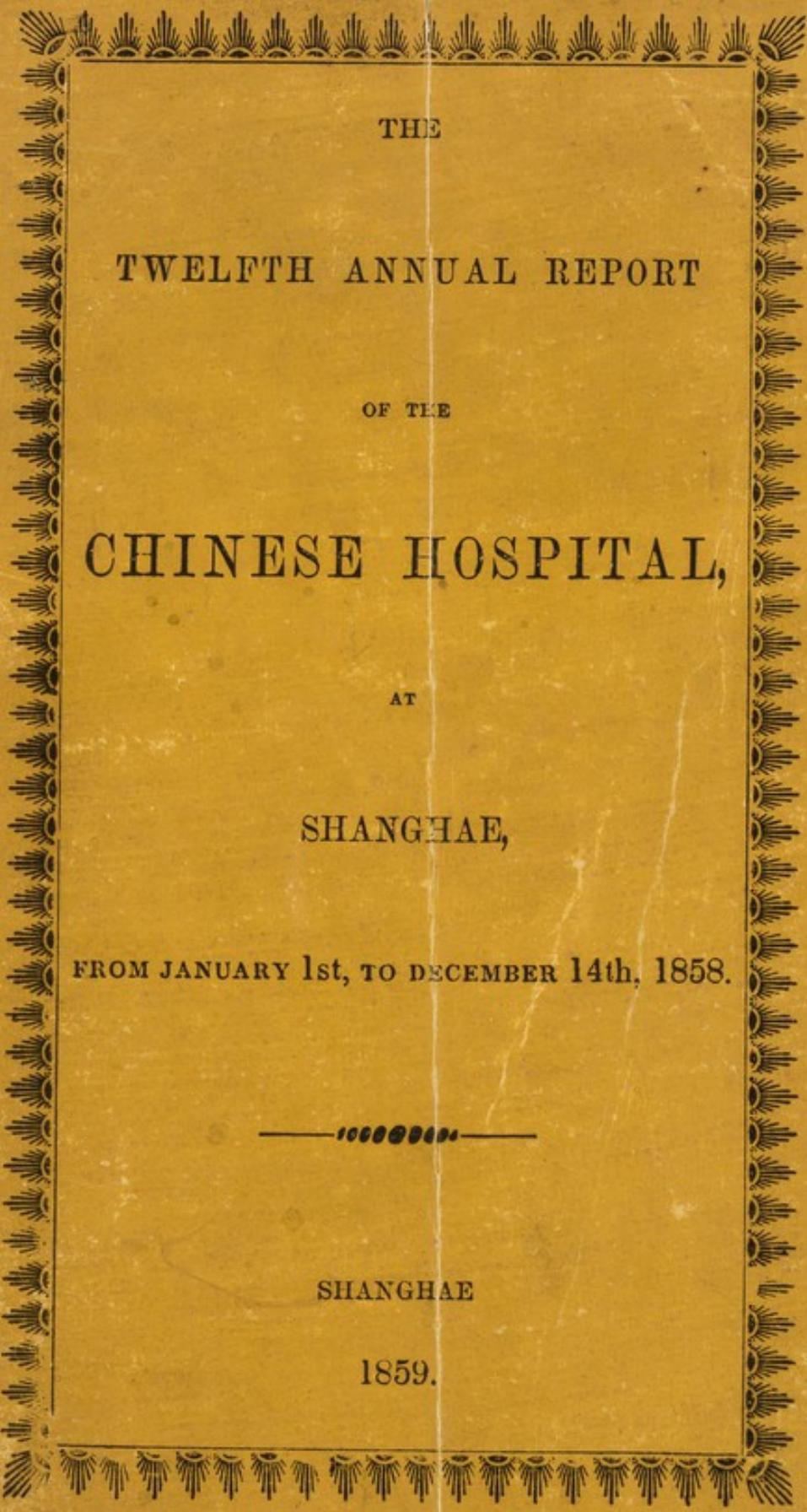
Balance, January 1st 1857, in } \$1,236 37
Messrs. Turner & Co. Hongkong }

BENJ. HOBSON, M.B.
SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL

	Dls.	Cts.
Allowance to medical assistant for 6 months, \$15. per month, \$20. present,	110	00
Dispensary coolie, 5 months, \$5. per month,	25	00
Another dispensary coolie, for 4 months, \$4. per month,	16	00
Door-keeper and assist. coolie for 4 months, \$5. p. month,	25	00
Boatman and assistant coolie for 5 months, \$3. p. month,	15	00
To Superintendent for 4 months, \$8., present of \$4.	12	00
Dispensary account for 4 months,	9	40
Oil for lighting the hospital,	4	00
Scavenger, \$2. for four months; watchman, \$1.50,	3	50
Nine beds for patients,	4	00
Masons' and carpenters' repairs in September, \$7.; white-washing the hospital, \$9.50,	16	50
For Chinese books, \$6.50; table, wash-stand and basin, \$3.50,	10	00
For water buckets, \$1.08; repairing hospital clock, 25c.	1	33
Rental of a piece of ground adjoining the hospital,	18	00
For printing 2,000 copies of the hospital calendar,	90	
Burial expenses of a patient, \$2.	2	00
Ditto. of another, including coffin,	3	00
For attendance upon wounded men in October,	1	50
For repairs of street door, sewerage, &c.	1	90
Expenses of removing a few articles from the dispensary per steamer,	5	00
Presents to persons left in charge of the hospital premises for two months,	12	00
Allowance in cash to poor patients for 4 months,	8	00
Total,	\$ 303	53

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THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL,

AT

SHANGHAE,

FROM JANUARY 1st, TO DECEMBER 14th, 1858.

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SHANGHAE

1859.

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THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL,

AT

SHANGHAE,

FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 14TH, 1858.



SHANGHAE,

1859.

308574

THE

TWENTY ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL



SHANGHAI

FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st 1928

SHANGHAI

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital was held on December 14th, 1858, at 3 P. M.

Present:—Revds. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., J. Hobson, Wm. Muirhead, J. Burdon, G. John, Wm. Aitchison, W. H. Collins, Drs. McGowan, and Hobson, A. A. Ranken and F. H. Grove, Esqrs. and Yung Wing.

A. A. Ranken, Esqr. was called to the chair.

The Report of the Hospital for the past year, was then read and the money accounts presented.

It was proposed by Rev. John Hobson, and seconded by F. H. Grove, Esqr. "That the Treasurer's Account, and the Hospital Expenses be passed, and that the Report be printed for general circulation."

It was proposed by Dr. McGowan, seconded by Rev. J. Burdon, that the following names be added to the list of Trustees and Committee to fill up the vacancies, viz.—J. W. Whittall, Esqr., R. Reid, Esqr., R. M. Olyphant, Esqr. to the Trustees; Rev. Wm. Muirhead, R. Reid, Esqr. and Rev. W. H. Collins, to act as members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

It was proposed by Rev. J. Burdon, seconded by Rev. Wm. Aitchison. "That this meeting records its grateful sense of the service, which Dr. Hobson has rendered to religion and humanity by his labors in the hospitals at Canton and Shanghai, and by the publication of various Medical and Scientific works designed to promote the physical and moral welfare of the Chinese people; and also expresses the hope that his visit to England may, through the blessing of God, prove the means of recruiting his health and prolonging his valuable life."

It was proposed by Rev. Wm. Muirhead, seconded by Rev. G. John. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to A. A. Ranken, Esqr. for presiding over the business of the meeting."

(Signed) A. A. RANKEN,

Chairman.

Shanghai, December 14th, 1858.

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE,

1858.

 TRUSTEES.

A. A. Ranken, Esqr.
 T. Hanbury, Esqr.
 W. Lockhart, Esqr.
 E. Webb, Esqr.
 J. H. Whittall, Esqr.
 R. Reid, Esqr.
 Robt. Olyphant, Esqr.

COMMITTEE.

E. Webb, Esqr. Treasurer
 T. Hanbury, Esqr. Auditor
 Rev. W. Muirhead.
 R. Reid, Esqr.
 Rev. W. H. Collins, Secretary

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

W. Lockhart, F.R.C.S. *Absent*
 Rev. W. H. Collins.

REPORT OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL,
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

In giving some account of the hospital under my charge for the past year to the Committee and subscribers, it is not necessary for me to give any full detail. The hospital has been conducted as formerly, being open from 12 o'clock to 2 to receive out-patients, and casualties at any time. The former have varied from 70 to 100 patients daily, chiefly consisting of the poorer class, affected principally with ophthalmic and aural diseases, cutaneous complaints, ulcers, contusions and wounds of the extremities, abscesses, glandular enlargements, dyspepsia, chronic cough, asthma, diarrhæa, dysentery, ague, neuralgia and rheumatism. Persons injured by falls from buildings, heavy weights, kicks from horses, fire arms, or street quarrels, have frequently been sent to the hospital by individuals in the foreign community, or by the police;—also wretched cases from the effects of starvation and cold, or in the last stages of disease, found in this state by the way side, deserted by their friends, have been brought in, but usually too late to afford them any effectual relief. A few cases of opium suicides have been recovered by the aid of emetic, sulphate of zinc, or stomach pump; which means never fail to resuscitate the dying man, if the opium or the greater part of it is still in the stomach. But it not unfrequently happens, that owing to delay, or the improper use of asafætida and other useless remedies, the opium is entirely absorbed into the blood, producing complete insensibility and apoplexy of the brain. There is scarcely anything more painful to witness, than the case of a man or woman deliberately swallowing a large dose of opium under the influence of evil passions, and brought to the hospital in a comatose and hopeless state. Every case of fracture, whether received as in or out-patients, has done well. A few dislocations of the shoulder and lower jaw, have been successfully

reduced, while others again have come too late to reduce the displaced bone. Two or three cases of persons supposed to be bitten by mad dogs have been cauterised. I have not seen a case of hydrophobia in China, but canine madness is mentioned in Chinese medical books, and is regarded as a highly dangerous and fatal disease. They recommend the part to be cut out, and strong purgatives to be administered.

Cases have frequently occurred where a simple or more formidable operation was essential to save life, or remove extreme suffering, and yet owing to fear and timidity or want of confidence, no persuasion could induce the patient to submit to the treatment recommended, and he has been dismissed in consequence unrelieved.

A few months since, a man was sent from the dock-yard, with his leg crushed by a large piece of timber rolling upon it, producing a bad compound fracture. Nothing but an amputation could possibly save his life, yet such was his dread of pain, that no arguments would induce him to allow of an operation. As his life was ebbing from hæmorrhage, he was ordered as a last resource to be taken away; he then gave an unwilling assent, but now day light was past, and the limb had to be removed by candle light. Being of an irritable and nervous temperament, great care and attention were required for some time. He ultimately made an excellent recovery, but did not appear to realize the necessity or advantages of the operation, until a wooden leg was fitted on by Mr. Reynolds, which enabled him to gain a subsistence in his yard, and then for the first time the poor man manifested both joy and gratitude.

Another case more recent and still more serious, occurred in the person of a street coolie, on whom several rice bags fell, and crushed both his legs in a fearful manner attended with loss of blood. There was nothing to rescue the man from speedy death, but amputation of both legs. This was recommended to him as his only hope of life, and yet attended with many risks; his wife was blind and two or three children were dependent upon him. It was natural that he and his friends should raise objections, but as he saw at length there could be no desire but that of doing the best for him, that could be done under the circumstances, every objection was removed; and assisted by Dr. Sibbald the operation was successfully performed below both knees. Up to the present time the patient is doing well, but there is still some doubt as to his

teria Medica, together with a Medical Vocabulary in English and Chinese, to explain and fix the terms used. The illustrations (except in the last volume), will shew at once the subjects they respectively treat upon. I need only farther state that I have spared no pains, by the aid of an intelligent native, to make these works accurate, perspicuous and useful.

Although attended with difficulties it is still quite practicable to

Healing the sick with a benevolent object in view, has been my chief occupation since the commencement of 1830 at Macao, Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai. But relieving suffering humanity is not the only object of a medical missionary,—it is to place Christianity also in an attractive form, and facilitate its diffusion among a people singularly suspicious of and averse to foreign influence. The above remark applies with chief force to Canton, where institutions of this character are more needed, and probably more appreciated than elsewhere.

In the new state of things under the present treaty, the chief merit of Medical missions will be in their humane and benevolent character, and less in their influence to open up the way for a more favorable and general intercourse with the people.

Medical science in China is at a low ebb. It does not equal the state of the medical art in the time of Hippocrates and Celsus. The knowledge of Anatomy and Surgical treatment in ancient Greece and Rome was much superior to any thing now in India and China. The excellent Medical colleges in the Indian presidencies are doing much for that country. They have both men and means at their command, and they send out native practitioners fully competent for their work. I have been endeavouring to contribute my mite to this good object in China, and have just completed the last of a series of volumes on medicine and the collateral branches, both for the instruction of native practitioners, and to diffuse general information on these subjects, with the hope also that ere long the Chinese government will do something to encourage the study of the Medical art. At present there are no colleges or schools in the country, excepting the Imperial college at Peking for the use of His Majesty and high officers. Anatomy is totally interdicted both by law and public opinion. Any man, however, may practise medicine, and thousands do so with the slender knowledge which books afford, or by the exercise of their

1839

reduced, while others again have come too late to reduce the displaced bone. Two or three cases of persons supposed to be bitten by mad dogs have been cauterised. I have not seen a case of hydrophobia in China, but canine madness is mentioned in Chinese medical books, and is regarded as a highly dangerous and fatal disease. They recommend the part to be cut out, and strong purgatives to be administered.

per function, nor the necessary changes the blood undergoes in the lungs and capillary system.

The Chinese know nothing of the nervous system,—its functions and diseases. They have names for the brain and spinal marrow, but nothing more. They have a pulse for every organ but the brain. The true position, form and uses of the viscera are not understood. They profess to be so, but a glance at their drawings manifests the most palpable errors. There is no lack of books and observations upon them, for every thing even the most mysterious and inscrutable are explained by the *yin* and the *yang*, the hot and the cold, the dry and the moist, the superior and inferior influences! Almost every symptom is a disease, and every prescription, (of which the books contain thousands) are for every imaginable symptom, indicating a miserable acquaintance with the nature and causes of disease;—and so long as the Chinese are content to follow the old paths, there is little hope of improvement. In this condition of things, it seemed very desirable to attempt to introduce the well established principles and facts of Western medical science, to prepare the way for changes in the effete system of China. But knowing the character of the national mind, it would be folly to expect these to take place immediately, yet a commencement must be made by some one at some time; and under this conviction a work was prepared in Canton eight years ago, on the interesting subject of Physiology and general anatomy, avoiding all theoretical opinions. This has been extensively read and very favourably received, and has proved a good foundation for what was to follow. The next treatise was on the properties of air, light, heat, electricity, and the elements of astronomy and natural history, designed as an introduction to these varied and interesting branches of natural phenomena. These have been succeeded more recently by a work on the principles and practice of Surgery, another on Midwifery and diseases of children, and a fifth on Practice of medicine and Ma-

teria Medica, together with a Medical Vocabulary in English and Chinese, to explain and fix the terms used. The illustrations (except in the last volume), will shew at once the subjects they respectively treat upon. I need only farther state that I have spared no pains, by the aid of an intelligent native, to make these works accurate, perspicuous and useful.

Although attended with difficulties it is still quite practicable to make every subject, with which we are ourselves acquainted, as clear and as expressive in Chinese as in English. Both religious and scientific works should however only be made by persons who have been some time in the country, and conversant with Chinese authors. The great desideration for a translator, is a good and fixed nomenclature on every branch of science. The language admits of a satisfactory and distinct explanation of most new terms;—if not, these must be transferred. But this, owing to the few vocable sounds, proves a clumsy and exuberant appendage to a work, and is ever liable to uncertainty according to the dialect spoken and other contingencies. Still as this is occasionally unavoidable in works treating on chemistry, geography &c., in order to avoid inextricable confusion, the names should be transferred according to the standard of Dr. Morrison's syllabic dictionary, which I pronounce without any hesitation as best adapted for the purpose. It is however safer and better when practicable to transfer the chief or most distinguishing property or idea, rather than its mere name, unless it is significant and easily expressed. In the case of oxygen for *ex*. (which is not known in Chinese, nor can it be transferred without much circumlocution,) it is better to designate its chief property, that of nourishing or vivifying, and call it the nourishing gas; and so also with hydrogen—the light gas; artery—the pulsating blood-vessel; vein—the returning blood-vessel, and the like. Medicines or chemicals that are entirely unknown, and yet require a distinct name to identify them, must necessarily be transferred as near as the sound will admit.

I embrace the present suitable opportunity for expressing my thanks to the Shanghai community, who are distinguished for their liberality, for the sum of 1,500 taels, which they have contributed to aid the publication of a large edition of my works. The monies that have been kindly collected by Drs. Sibbald and Bell, have been placed in the hands of Edward Webb, Esqr. Of this

sum, 81 Mexican dollars have been used in cutting on blocks the last work; 85 Mexican dollars for printing 800 copies of the Medical Vocabulary; and about 800 Mexican dollars for printing 5,600 volumes, one-third on white paper. These have been put up in a wrapper, five volumes each, and in that way should be given or sold to the Chinese as may be considered desirable.* There will be a balance to print more copies of about 1,000 Mexican dollars, which will remain at the disposal of Dr. Sibbald and Mr. Webb. Copies of the work can be had on application to them, or Mr. Wylie. Measures have been taken to send numerous copies to the different ports.

I come now to speak again, on closing this report, concerning the hospital. In prospect of my soon leaving Shanghai, I have made arrangements, with the concurrence of the Committee, for the hospital to be carried on under the superintendance of Rev. Mr. Collins, Medical Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, who has kindly consented to do so for the ensuing year. Dr. Sibbald also has kindly offered his services, whenever his assistance may be required. I have to thank him for his assistance already given. Dr. Lockhart's return to China is still uncertain. I am still hopeful, he may be able to do so the following year, but it is as yet doubtful.

The religious instruction of the patients has been chiefly entrusted to an intelligent native Christian, who has always been on the spot during hospital hours to speak with the patients, and distribute books. He has been attentive to his duties.

The Medical assistant, his brother, has also proved himself a steady and useful young man. He performs all the minor operations of Surgery very well, and can prescribe for the ordinary cases that come before him in the hospital. He has given me much satisfaction. The account current is here presented duly examined by the Treasurer. I am glad to report a balance at credit of the hospital of 636. 53 taels.

* The cost for paper and ink is about 1,000 cash, for an entire set on white paper, and 700 cash on commoner paper.

BENJAMIN HOBSON.

Graduate of the London University and College of Surgeons.

SHANGHAE, December 14th, 1858.

DONATIONS FOR PRINTING DR. HOBSON'S WORKS.

Earl of Elgin,	Taels 50
The Bishop of Victoria,	„ 20
Edward Webb,	„ 50
H. A. Ince,	„ 50
J. H. Whittall,	„ 50
A. Percival,	„ 50
J. Walsh,	„ 50
W. Comstock, jr.	„ 50
Robt. Olyphant & Co.	„ 50
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F. Reiche,	„ 25
R. Heinsen,	„ 25
C. D. Nye,	„ 25
P. Loureiro,	„ 25
Charles. S. Compton,	„ 25
J. F. H. Trautmann,	„ 25
James MacDonald & Co.	„ 25
Geo. Griswold Gray,	„ 25
Fredk. Bower,	„ 25
R. H. Camajee & Co.	„ 20
J. F. Carter,	„ 25
V. P. Jordan,	„ 25
F. C. Sibbald,	„ 25

J. Bland,	Taels 25
F. R. Gamwell,	„ 25
H. G. Hollingworth,	„ 25
N. Weisman,	„ 25
James Cock,	„ 25
Edward Schmidt,	„ 25
P. F. Cama & Co.	„ 30
F. B. Metta & Co.	„ 30
P. and D. N. Camajee & Co.	„ 35
F. D. Williams,	„ 25
W. Probst,	„ 30
E. Thorne,	„ 30
J. Priestly Tate,	„ 25
James Whitlow,	„ 15
William Hargreaves,	„ 25
Dr. Barton,	„ 15
J. Bell,	„ 15
J. Thorne,	„ 25
J. F. Franks,	„ 15

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CHINESE HOSPITAL, 1858.

Messrs. Geo. Barnett & Co.	Taels 25
„ Birley, Worthington & Co.	„ 25
„ Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	„ 25
„ James Bowman & Co.	„ 25
„ I. M. Bull & Co.	„ 25
G. W. Coutts, Esqr.	„ 10
Messrs. Dent & Co.	„ 25
H. B. Gibb, Esqr.	„ 15
Messrs. Gilman & Co.	„ 25
„ Augustine Heard & Co.	„ 25
„ Holliday, Wise & Co.	„ 15
V. P. Jordan, Esqr.	„ 10
Messrs. James MacDonald & Co.	„ 20
Alex. Percival, Esqr.	„ 25
Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.	„ 15
A. A. Ranken, Esqr.	„ 20
Robert Reid, Esqr.	„ 10
Messrs. Russell & Co.	„ 25
„ G. C. Schwabe & Co.	„ 25
„ Shaw, Bland & Co.	„ 25
„ Smith, Kennedy & Co.	„ 25
C. Thorne, Esqr.	„ 10
Messrs. Turner & Co.	„ 25
Edward Webb, Esqr.	„ 20
A friend per do.	„ 20
J. H. Evans, Esqr.	„ 10
Messrs. Reiss & Co.	„ 25
J. Thorne, Esqr.	„ 10
Total,	<u>Taels 560</u>

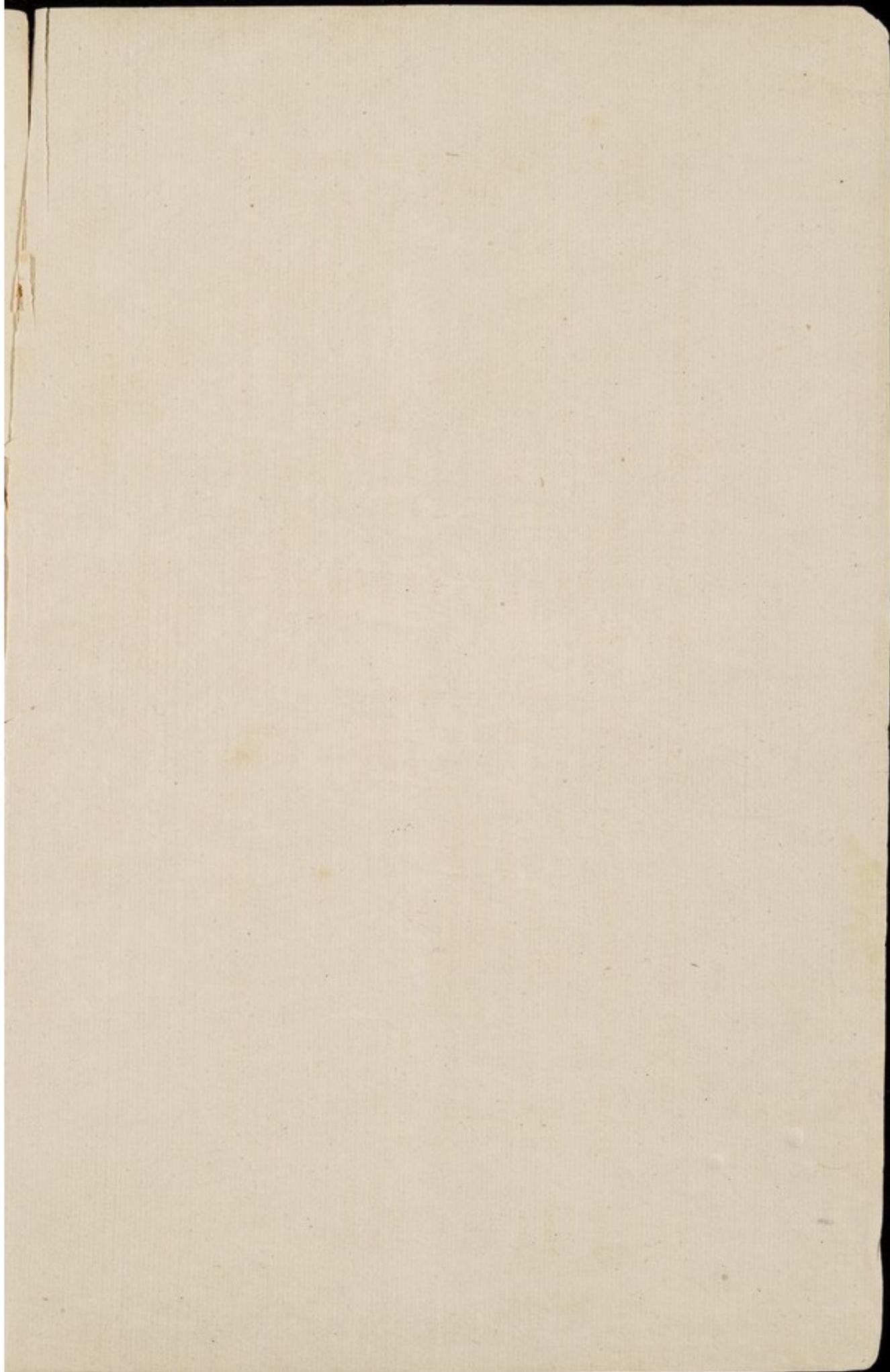
DONATIONS RECEIVED BY DR. HOBSON, 1858.

George Dent, Esqr.	\$ 10.
C. S. Compton, Esqr.	24.
Col ^d . Shadwell.	9.
Miss Webb, Liverpool.	2.25
Rev. G. Cullen, Leith.	21.50
Miss Boothroyd, Huddersfield.	13.
	<hr/>
Total,	Mex. \$ 79.75
	<hr/> <hr/>

DR. THE CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH E. WEBB TREASURER. CR.

1858.		Taels.
March 23.	To cash paid Dr. Hobson, Mex. \$ 200. @ 80.	160 "
April 13.	" Government ground-rent for 1858,	7 "
August "	" paid Dr. Hobson, Mex. \$ 200. @ 76.	152 "
Sept. 3.	" Do. " \$ 100. " 76 "	76 "
Dec. 13.	" Do. " 162.45 @ 72.	116 96
	" Donations received by Dr. Hobson, } 60 61	
	Mex. \$ 79.75 @ 76.	
To balance at credit of the hospital carried forward,		626 53
		<u>Taels 1,199 10</u>

February 12.	By cash, balance of last account received from Mr. J. H. Winch, late Treasurer.	578 49
December 13.	Do. Subscriptions per list,	560 "
	Do. Donations per list received by Dr. Hobson, Mex. \$ 79.75 @ 76.	60 61
		<u>Taels 1,199 10</u>
By balance brought down,.....		Taels 626 53
E. E.		
Shanghai, December 14th, 1858.		
EDWARD WEBB.		
TREASURER.		





THE
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL,

AT
SHANGHAI,

UNDER THE CARE OF
JAMES HENDERSON, M. D., M. R. C. S.

FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1862, TO DEC. 31ST, 1862.

—:0:—

SHANGHAI:
PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1863.

THE
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

CHINESE HOSPITAL

SHANGHAI

JAMES FRIDDERSON, M.D. R. C. S.

SHANGHAI

PROPERTY OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL

1881

5852/52

THE
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL,

AT

SHANGHAI,

UNDER THE CARE OF

JAMES HENDERSON, M. D., M. R. C. S.

FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1862, TO DEC. 31ST, 1862.

—:0:—

SHANGHAI:

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1863.

308574.



ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Office-bearers and friends of the Chinese Hospital, Shanghai, was held in Dr. Henderson's house, on Wednesday, February 4th, 1863.

Present:—H. W. Dent, P. Loureiro, W. G. Cuthbertson, T. Moncreiff, and F. R. Gamwell Esqrs, Revs. W. Muirhead, J. Macgowan, and R. Stanley, Drs. Lamprey and Henderson. H. W. Dent Esq. was called to the Chair.

The Treasurer's Account and the Account of expenditure were presented. The Report of the Hospital was also read, when it was proposed by T. Moncreiff Esq. "That the Treasurer's account with the account of expenditure be passed, and that the Report of the proceedings for the past year now read, be adopted by this Meeting, & printed for general circulation".

It was proposed by F. R. Gamwell Esq. "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Office-bearers, especially to the Treasurer and Medical-Officer in charge, for their services during the past year, and that the same Gentlemen be severally re-elected for the current year."

It was proposed by Rev. Wm. Muirhead. "That the thanks of the Committee be specially given to E. Webb Esq. for his past services as Hospital Treasurer, and that H. W. Dent Esq. be appointed Treasurer in Mr. Webb's place."

It was proposed by P. Loureiro Esq. "That Messrs. H. W. Dent, W. G. Cuthbertson, and T. Moncreiff be elected as Trustees, to supply the places vacated by Messrs Webb, Whittall and Howell, about to leave China, and that F. R. Gamwell Esq. take the place of the late Rev. J. Hobson on the Hospital Committee."

It was proposed by W. G. Cuthbertson Esq. "That the Hospital and Surgeon's house be insured according to their full value, and that T. Hanbury Esq. be requested to effect an insurance of the same, as early as convenient.

There being no other business before the meeting it was proposed by Dr. Lamprey. "That the thanks of the meeting be given to H. W. Dent Esq. for presiding over the business of the meeting". The above resolutions being severally and unanimously agreed to, the meeting separated.

(Signed) H. W. DENT.

Chairman

SHANGHAI, February 4th, 1863.

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAI.

1863.

—:0:—

TRUSTEES.

T. Hanbury, Esq.
 W. Lockhart, Esq.
 R. Reid, Esq.
 R. R. Tyers, Esq.
 H. W. Dent, Esq.
 T. Moncreiff, Esq.
 W. G. Cuthbertson Esq.

COMMITTEE.

H. W. Dent, Esq., Treasurer.
 T. Hanbury, Esq., Auditor.
 R. Reid, Esq.
 F. R. Gamwell Esq.
 Rev. W. Muirhead.
 Rev. W. H. Collins.
 Dr. Henderson, Secretary.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. Henderson, M. D. Surgeon.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAI.

For the Year.

1862.

The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Chinese Hospital, announces the removal and re-erection of the building on a new and more convenient site, and in a better locality than formerly. The Hospital itself has undergone no essential change, either in appearance or extent, but numerous minor improvements have been made, such as elevating the floors, flooring the large hall with wood instead of brick, and substituting glass for oyster-shell windows. Moreover, having the Surgeon's house in close proximity to the Hospital is a matter of great convenience, as his attendance is often required at all hours, both day and night.

The removal of the Hospital was commenced in December 1861, and was finished in April last. Thirty in-door patients with their attendants can be accommodated with ease in the six wards. There is a ward for women, one for domestic servants, one for soldiers, one for beggars, and two for other patients. My chief assistant Chin-foo, and the hospital native preacher have rooms for themselves and their families, over the wards at the east wing of the building, and the dispensary and hospital coolies, have small rooms off the east end of the hall. This hall is exceedingly comfortable, and will contain about three hundred out-door patients.

The surgery is at the west end of it, and here all the medicines are prepared, and the minor surgical operations performed; while the larger operations, amputations &c. are performed in the centre of the hall.

The work of the Hospital is carried on as formerly. At 8 A. M. there is a short religious service in the hall, for the assistants and all the in-door patients who are able to attend. Out-door patients begin to assemble about 10 o'clock, and at 12 the native preacher, and a member of the London Mission begin to read the Scriptures and preach. At one o'clock I begin to examine and prescribe for the sick. Ten patients are admitted into the surgery at a time, and each of these is taken aside, examined and prescribed for, while the others wait; thus ten women and ten men are admitted alternately until all are attended to. Cases requiring tedious or difficult surgical operations are put aside till the others are prescribed for, and remain for a time as in-door patients. Cases of accident or serious disease are admitted, and attended to at all hours. The in-patients are all examined, prescribed for, and have their wounds dressed, immediately after attending to the out-patients. This is the daily work of the Hospital for 6 days every week. Some might think the work uninteresting and monotonous, but to a man who is fond of his profession it is the very reverse. For apart altogether from the higher motive of healing the sick, and helping the poor and wretched according to Christ's command, and after His example, to me there is a deep interest in the work as a whole, and something interesting and new may be gathered from almost every individual case. A better field for watching the progress of different diseases and the effects of remedies could not be found: while the patients on the whole are docile, putting themselves entirely into the hands of the doctor, and submitting as a rule to whatever he says is necessary to be done.

It has often been said that the treatment of out-door patients is always unsatisfactory, and that therapeutical experiments are useless on account of the unfavourable hygienic conditions under which such patients are placed. But this so called unfavourable condition of the out-door patients seems to me most favourable, in order to shew the utility or the worthlessness of any remedy. For example, when a medicine is given to an in-door patient, with his diet regulated, and quietness

and warmth enjoined, it is not easy to decide whether the cure is due to the medicine or to his improved hygienic condition, or to both combined. But when a medicine cures the disease of an out-door patient, no doubt remains in ascribing the cure to the therapeutic agent; because the disease was cured in spite of the unfavourable hygienic condition of the patient, and even in the very circumstances under which it was contracted. Thus there seem to me three very great advantages in treating large numbers of out-door patients at a public hospital; 1st, particular diseases can readily be classified; 2nd, broad and valuable therapeutic facts can be acquired; and 3rd, the comparative value of different remedies can be studied, and accurately ascertained.

On my return from England early last September, I found Chin-foo my assistant ill of jaundice, and all Hospital work suspended. From April to the beginning of August, however, there had been a good attendance. Two days after I arrived, the Hospital work was begun, and in two or three days the number of patients was as large as in former years, from 100 to 200 daily. I found cholera and dysentery prevailing to a great extent and proving very fatal. Soon after the middle of September, I became much struck with the rather unusual type which dysentery in most cases assumed. A few days after the disease commenced, typhoid symptoms usually appeared, great prostration supervened, frequent pulse with a dry brown tongue, and sometimes slight delirium. The whole nervous system seemed prostrated, plainly indicating stimulant treatment, and yet, the ordinary stimulants produced no beneficial or decided effect. Wine, brandy, ammonia, camphor, mercury, and opium, seemed in many cases useless, either to modify the bowel complaint, or rouse the nervous system; indeed, mercury and ammonia seemed to do mischief. Quinine when retained, appeared to do good, but only in some cases would it remain on the stomach, the mortality was great, and decomposition of the body unusually rapid. On examining the blood of such patients, and comparing it with blood taken from a healthy individual, the former gave a much more decided alkaline reaction than the latter. Even the urine of patients with typhoid symptoms gave in many cases an alkaline reaction, thus indicating a condition of super-alkalinity in the body, or at least, a deficiency of acid.

This led me to adopt an acid mode of treatment, which proved decidedly beneficial and successful; and as hydrochloric acid enters so largely into the composition of the tissues of the body, I preferred it to the other acids. It is best to give it with some bitter tonic and a little laudanum, if necessary, every three or four hours, and after the second or third dose, a change for the better is in most cases visible. After adopting this method of treatment at the end of September, very few died, if the treatment was commenced, before complete prostration of the nervous system ensued. The patients themselves seemed to feel the good effects of the acid, one man who was admitted in a very weak and prostrate state, with frequent and painful stools, used to call out for more medicine, declaring that it put new life into his body. In about two thirds of all the cases of dysentery which presented themselves, between the beginning of September and the middle of December, symptoms more or less of a typhoid character were present, and, in a large number, they were very marked and decided.

Some cases of pure typhoid fever occurred during the months of November and December, and in the treatment of this disease, the beneficial effects of hydrochloric acid were strikingly manifest. In the treatment of typhoid fever they seem to me as decidedly beneficial and *specific*, as the effects of quinine in ague. Through the "London Medical Times and Gazette," I have recommended a *full* trial of this remedy, in typhoid fever, and in dysentery, with typhoid symptoms, to be made in the London hospitals. The good effects of hydrochloric acid in typhoid fever, are easily explained. Ammonia in large quantities is constantly formed and emitted from the body of a patient with typhoid, and indeed in all cases of low fever. In all cases and conditions, where the destructive metamorphosis of the tissues of the body proceeds more rapidly than the nutritive metamorphosis, an excess of ammonia is given off from the body, and the blood is found to be more alkaline than when the functions of the body are in a normal state. The breath even, when analysed after fasting or great exertion, contains a larger proportion of ammonia than after rest. Moreover, it has been proved by injecting ammonia into the veins of animals, that symptoms are produced exactly similar to those in patients suffering from typhoid fever. Thus clearly indicating that in typhoid

fever there is an excess of alkali in the system, in other words, there is not acid present in sufficient quantity to neutralize the alkali, and surely in such a condition a treatment by acids is clearly indicated. The blood of patients suffering from scurvy and purpura, is almost exactly the same as the blood of a patient in typhoid fever. These diseases are universally treated by acids, and why should not also low forms of fever?

In most cases, after the second or third dose, the tongue begins to clear, there is less thirst, the diarrhæa abates and there is less depression and langour. When there was delirium or low muttering, I gave the acid and bitter infusion in half a wine glass-full of port wine instead of cold water, which improved all the symptoms even in the most acute cases. In many cases of dysentery, ipecacuan wine given with the acid was useful.

A malarious form of diarrhæa is common in Shanghai, and unless it is checked at an early period, proves very troublesome and dangerous, and is apt to assume a dysenteric form. There is a distinctly recurring exacerbation of symptoms daily, but sometimes occurring only once in two days. In some cases the exacerbation is so slight as to escape the notice of the patient, the heat may not be increased, and the pulse but very little accelerated, yet the periodic type of the disease is real and decided, and requires to be closely watched. It is folly to attempt to cure this form of bowel complaint without quinine, for although diarrhæa *seems* the only disease, it is in reality only a *symptom*, while the disease itself is lurking in the back ground scarcely perceptible. This disease is as much of a malarious nature as ague, and the patient requires the same decided treatment as for ague, from 5 to 15 grains of quinine, three or four times daily, with full doses of sulphuric acid, and a few drops of laudanum.

Greater experience and more observation tend to confirm what I said last year of *Shanghai fever*. A large number of cases occurred last Autumn. Among the various kinds of treatment adopted in cases of cholera, I have found the most successful to be that which I mentioned in the Hospital Report for 1860, namely, hot solutions of common salt and some opium. Next to this, in the stage of collapse, seems to be the liberal use of hot brandy and tincture of capsicum.

In one case, which was almost in *Articulo Mortis* as a *dernier resort*, I gave 20 grain doses of calomel, which for a time seemed to answer well, but though the patient rallied, he sunk again three days afterwards.

Many cases of Catarrhal Ophthalmia presented themselves during the autumn. Neglected or left to run their course, as all these cases are, many of them go on from bad to worse, and when they first appear at the Hospital they cannot be distinguished from bad cases of purulent or gonorrhœal ophthalmia; one or both eyes being often in imminent danger of destruction by sloughing of the cornea, or rapid ulceration. Chemosis is so great, as to overlap the eyelids, and also the greater part of the anterior surface of the cornea, leaving merely a transparent round spot in the centre, like an ordinary sized pupil, the eyelids are much swollen, there is constant purulent discharge, lachrymation and great pain. I tried the nitrate of silver treatment both in solution and in the solid form, with but indifferent success, ulceration commencing at the extreme margin of the cornea, the overlapping of the chemosis prevented the remedy from being properly applied, and doubtless, this is the main cause of many disappointments by this mode of treatment, opacity of the cornea and prolapse of the iris following.

Latterly, when such cases presented themselves, I began by dissecting off all the infiltrated mass of conjunctiva, round the whole margin of the cornea, and after allowing it to bleed, freely, applying lightly solid nitrate of silver to the raw surface, then soaking a little cotton, in a solution of extract of belladonna, and applying it to the eyelids, the patients were put to bed, and perfect rest enjoined. This treatment has succeeded admirably, not having failed in a single case. It may appear a severe remedy, but to avert blindness, not too severe.

The operation for artificial pupil relieves a large number of cases of total blindness among the Chinese. It gives very little pain and the relief is almost immediate. Opacities of the cornea resulting from inflammations are so common, that relief is afforded by this operation much more frequently than by any other, the sight being more or less perfect, according to the amount of transparent cornea. I perform the operation in the same way that I have so often seen Messrs. Bowman and Critchett do it, in the Royal Ophthalmic

Hospital London. During the last four months this operation has been performed 57 times; 25 cases of entropion have been operated on, in the same period; 5 operations for cataract; 12 for pterygium; and 4 for glaucoma; 29 bullets have been extracted from the body; 2 tumours have been excised; and one leg has been amputated; 18 cases of dropsy have been tapped; 46 fractures have been set; 28 of the upper, and 18 of the lower extremities; 6 cases of stricture of the urethra; and 9 cases of piles have been operated on; and relief has been afforded to large numbers by minor surgical operations; such as dressing incised wounds, opening abscesses, &c. I shall place here in a tabular form the numbers of men and women who were treated during the different months of the year.

In August it will be seen there was no attendance owing to Chin-foo's illness. The numbers given are the aggregate attendance of each month.

List of cases attended to during the year 1862.

1862.	Men.	Women.	Total.
January.	1233	677	1910
February.	913	607	1520
March.	1469	1028	2497
April.	1858	1333	3191
May.	2832	1494	4326
June.	2214	954	3168
July.	3162	1306	4468
August			
September.	2548	953	3501
October.	1428	672	2100
November.	2193	1220	3413
December.	1992	1167	3159
Total.	21,842	11,411	33,253

Besides these, 204 have been admitted as in-door patients during the last four months; chiefly cases of accident, gunshot and sabre wounds, cases requiring surgical operations, cholera, dysentery, &c. To give a better idea of the cases and kind of work carried on in the Hospital, I shall here copy a few cases from the Hospital register.

CASES.

Compound fracture of the Tibia and Fibula.

Last October a man aged 42 was sent to the Hospital by Turner & Co. A large box had fallen upon his right leg producing a severe compound fracture, at the lower third of the Tibia & Fibula. Blood flowed freely from the wound, which made me fear that one of the arteries was torn; but on careful examination the anterior and posterior tibial could be felt pulsating. I stopped the hemorrhage, placed the lint in splints, ordered him a grain of opium every four hours with twenty grains of Dover's powder at night. Next morning he was restless and feverish, ordered Pulv. Jalap. gr. 15, bowels freely moved, but still restless, with skin hot, expression anxious, tongue white, pulse hard, 120 per minute, ordered Pot. Nit. gr. 10, Tinct. Opii 20 gtts. every five hours. Third day still much fever and restlessness, wound looks dark and angry, and surrounded by vesicles on the skin, applied a strong solution of nitrate of silver to the wound and vesicles, and continued the mixture of yesterday; 4th day, looks better, pulse 100, soft, skin moist, says he feels better. Matter formed in the wound; gave strict orders to his attendant not to open the vesicles which he is very anxious to do. From this time he did well, and made a good recovery.

A Lad shot by Chinese gun-lascars.

After the expedition to Kah-ding a lad aged 17 was brought in with a *compound comminuted fracture of the tibia and fibula* at the lower third, produced by a rifle bullet. His story was, that the drilled Chinese on their return from Kah-ding met him near Shanghai leading a cow, that they insisted on taking the animal from him, and on his resisting, one of them palced the muzzle of his rifle against his leg, and fired, producing this fracture; the bullet went through the centre of the leg and must have passed between the anterior and posteri-

or tibial arteries, the interosseous artery however was destroyed, and I had some difficulty in restraining the hemorrhage; at first I had some doubts whether the limb could be saved, but as the two main arteries were untouched I determined to try. Some loose pieces of bone were taken out; the bones were put in as close apposition as possible, and a wooden splint put on the inner side, the limb was carefully placed on pads, and perfect rest enjoined. There was a good deal of fever the first week, until free suppuration was established; several pieces of bone were detached from the tibia, but the limb will be useful and good, though it is half an inch shorter than its fellow.

Two men shot in an opium shop.

A trained Chinese soldier had been playing with his loaded rifle in a house opposite an opium shop in which were several people, the rifle went off and the ball passed through the wooden front of the house, crossed the street, went through the window of the opium shop, passed through the knee of the master of the shop, shattering the joint fearfully. A man who was lying smoking on one of the benches was struck in the upper jaw by the bullet; it entered half an inch external to the right nostril, crashing through the bones and along the roof of the mouth, destroying the hard and soft palates, passed close to the internal carotid artery, and lodged in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, near the left ear. Both men were immediately carried to the Hospital (between 7 & 8 A. M.). The one shot in the mouth was threatened with immediate death from hemorrhage, being literally soaked with blood, and it was with considerable difficulty, that the bleeding was stanchd. He was carefully put to bed, and as the state of collapse was very great, he was ordered half a drachm of ammonia, and 20 drops of tincture of opium every two hours. There was a recurrence of hemorrhage in the afternoon, but it was again checked. The man shot through the knee had also lost much blood, and as there seemed no hope of saving the limb, I urged on him the necessity of immediate amputation at the lower third of the thigh. I told him, and his friends that he must certainly die within ten days, if the leg were not cut off, and mentioned others whose lives had been saved by amputation in similar cases. Mr. Muirhead also en-

deavoured to persuade him to submit to the operation; the true China-man however showed his usual philosophy, i. e. he was willing to die, but what could he do with only one leg? his friends were of the same opinion as himself, and on no account would sanction the operation. Hemorrhage was stopped, the wounds were carefully dressed, and the limb adjusted upon pads in bed; he bore up well the first three days though the pain was intense, but on the 4th he began to sink, and he died on the morning of the sixth day. The evening before he died I ask him whether he would now have the leg amputated, were it practicable, but no change had come over him. The old excuse was ready. "What would be the use of me without a leg? Some might say that the operation should have been performed in spite of him, seeing that another man's life or liberty depended on the issue of the case. Whether this argument might hold good in Europe I do not say, but certainly not in China; for suppose I had against the wishes of himself and his friends performed the operation, if he had died, which was quite possible, seeing he had smoked opium more than 20 years, I might have been placed in a very awkward position, both in regard to his friends and the Chinese authorities; for the day he died the City magistrate came with 18 or 20 followers, and held an inquest on the body, and had it been minus a leg, a cause might easily have been got up against the operator. In the great majority of cases however, patients are willing to submit to anything declared necessary.

The other case was tedious, for four days the swelling was so great, that only a little fluid could be put down the throat with difficulty, and he could scarcely breathe. His craving for opium made him almost frantic, which laudanum in drachm doses did not satisfy; he gradually recovered however, and with the exception of a defect of speech and slight difficulty in swallowing, and a small fistula at the external wound, he is now tolerably well. He has smoked opium 24 years.

Concussion of the Brain.

A lad aged 18, was brought in insensible, his friends stated that he fell from a high scaffold in Bridge street, his pulse was slow and small, pupils contracted, surface cold and pale, shallow respiration, all the symptoms in short of severe con-

cussion of the brain. On examination I found his right thigh dislocated on the dorsum ilii; his unresisting condition was most favourable for reducing the dislocation, which was speedily done, and he made a good recovery.

Two men shot by Burglars.

Mr. Howell sent in two men very badly wounded, who had been attacked in the night by burglars. One man had been shot dead on the premises, and one of these, had a gun shot wound in the right arm and chest, the ball had passed through the inner portion of the deltoid muscle, close to its insertion, and penetrated the chest between the first and second rib, and lodged in the right lung; the axillary and sub-clavian artery must have been in great danger. I considered it unsafe to search for the ball. Hemorrhage was copious from the wound and also by the mouth for three days, and inflammation spread over the upper half of the lung. With perfect rest however, stimulants and anodynes the man progressed favourably, and tho' the ball is still in the lung he has no pain or uneasy feeling, but is now able to walk about and has a good appetite. The other man had a bullet through his left forearm, which had passed between the bones without breaking either; and the same ball entered his left side, close to the margin of the false ribs, and passed between the layers of abdominal muscles, lodging close to the surface of the liver near its centre, where I cut down upon and extracted it. Very great suppuration followed in the whole track of the wound, but the man made a good recovery.

A murderous assault on a watchman.

Mr. Hanbury sent in a man with 14 cuts on the head and body; a night watchman, he had been attacked by five men who inflicted these wounds and left him for dead. Nearly all the wounds were inflicted behind, and when interrogated, he said it was no use trying to resist, and as he was most afraid of his stomach being injured, he got down upon his face on the ground, and feigned himself dead. He recovered slowly though steadily.

A man robbed and murdered.

Mr. Mossman brought a man to the Hospital who had been stabbed on the street, between 6 and 7 o'clock on a Sabbath evening when carrying a box of sycee; he was attacked by

three men and thus murdered and robbed ; when brought in he was quite dead, and on stripping him I found a dagger wound between the 3rd and 4th ribs, three inches from the sternum on the right side ; which almost transfixed the lung, he had died of hemorrhage. The body was kept in the Hospital all night ; and next day large numbers of people thronged the hall for several hours, waiting for the Mandarin who held an inquest on the body. The murdered man's employer, a Chinese banker, was so pleased with the little attention given, that he sent 25 Taels to the Hospital, and wished to be put among the annual subscribers for that amount.

A man stabbed in the gluteal region.

A man was sent in by Messrs. Jardine Mattheson & Co. with a severe punctured wound in the gluteal region, some deep vessels were cut, and the bladder also injured ; great inflammation of the pelvic viscera set in, and the man died on the sixth day after his admission.

Case of Inguinal Hernia (rupture.)

A strong muscular man was brought in suffering from strangulated hernia. The rupture had existed 14 days, and symptoms of strangulation 4 days. The hernial tumour was much inflamed, red and tender. Too much time had elapsed, too much tenderness of the tumour existed to permit the taxes being applied in the usual way, and there was no time to be lost. He was put on the operating table, a rope was passed round his knees and over a beam in the Surgery, and by pulling the end of the rope the legs and lower part of the body were elevated, and by these means the bowels were thrown back upon the diaphragm ; and a certain amount of traction was thus directly made from the seat of strangulation. In this position I put him deeply under chloroform ; I then attempted to *draw* the intestines *from* the seat of stricture. After a few minutes manipulation, the hernial tumour became less tense and at length the bowel was returned to the abdominal cavity. The man was put to bed, and waking up said he felt much better. Some pain continued for three or four days, and the man left on the seventh day quite well. This case is interesting in three respects. 1st The case was too far advanced to render it safe to apply the Taxes in the usual way. 2nd an operation was justifiable and necessary.

3rd, the rather unusual treatment adopted rendered an operation unnecessary. Had the treatment adopted failed I was prepared to operate as the only means remaining of giving the patient a chance of life. This operation however is so fatal, the best operators even losing more than one half or about 52 per cent, where the hernial sac is opened, that notwithstanding the in-elegant position that the patient is necessarily subjected to, this treatment I think, ought to be fully tried before having recourse to such a dangerous operation as herniotomy.

It would be a very easy thing to multiply cases, but these given will afford some idea of the work carried on in the Hospital. I am frequently asked, if the Chinese are grateful for what is done for them. As a rule they are not; individuals occasionally express their gratitude; but this is nothing to the purpose, I never came to China to gain the peoples' gratitude, but to try and do them good; and the man who expects gratitude from the Chinese will be woefully disappointed, but though the people do not shew their thankfulness, they cannot fail to see, that the aims and objects of the Hospital are for their good; and though the influence is silent, it is steady and strong in the right direction, and they certainly have great confidence in the Institution and the work carried on in it. The large numbers of men and women who attend, and the manner in which they submit to treatment, both surgical and medical, prove that their confidence in the Foreign doctor is very great.

Much good may thus be done by healing the sick in recommending our holy religion to a people, who above all others are materialistic, and indifferent about everything beyond their immediate bodily wants; and hence advantage is taken by the members of the London Mission, and by the Hospital native preacher, of putting before the assembled patients the all important truths of Christianity, and of giving them portions of scripture and other books to carry to their homes. And thus, as patients present themselves from almost all parts of the Empire, a knowledge of the Christian religion more or less, is spread far and wide. To borrow a quotation from Dr. Lockhart's Work. "In the midst of so much disorder and confusion in the country, it was well that Christian Foreigners had the power of quietly carrying on an institution of this kind, afford-

ing relief to many diseased and wounded persons, who would otherwise have died, or dragged on a miserable existence". It will be seen that there is a good balance in favour of the Hospital. This I may say is mainly owing to the warm interest which our excellent Treasurer, Mr. Webb, took in the Hospital; and however much our Committee may regret his departure from Shanghae, I am sure his interest in it will continue. Thanks are also due to Mr. Loureiro. for arranging and making up the Hospital accounts.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED DURING
THE YEAR 1862, ON ACCOUNT OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL.

FROM		Taels
Messrs	W. R. Adamson & Co.	25
"	Geo. Barnet & Co.	25
"	Birley Worthington & Co.	25
"	Blain Tate & Co.	25
"	Bower Hanbury & Co.	25
"	Bull Purdon & Co.	25
"	Dent & Co.	25
"	Dow & Co.	25
"	Fletcher & Co.	25
"	Gibb Livingston & Co.	25
"	Gilman & Co.	25
"	Hall and Holtz.	25
"	Harkort & Co.	25
"	Augustine Heard & Co.	25
"	Hogg Brothers,	25
"	Holliday Wise & Co.	25
"	Howard & Co.	25
"	Thomas Hunt & Co.	25
"	Jardine Matheson & Co.	25

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE
YEAR 1862 ON ACCOUNT OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL.

—:0:—

From.

„ E. M. Smith, Esq.	Taels. 50
„ V. P. Jordan, Esq.	„ 20
„ W. G. Howell, Esq.	„ 15
„ R. R. Tyers, Esq.	„ 15
„ T. J. Birdseye, Esq.	„ 10
	<hr/>
	Taels. 110
	<hr/> <hr/>

E. & O. E.

Shanghai 31st December 1862.

EDWARD WEBB,

D. P. L.

Treasurer.

DR. THE CHINESE HOSPITAL, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH EDWARD WEBB, TRUSTEE & TREASURER. CR.

1862		1861	
		Dec. 1862	Dec. 1861
January 15	To paid Dr. Henderson to purchase instruments in London	100. 00	31 By Balance rendered,
May 25	" " paid Mr. Collins \$ 200 @ 82 ^s .	167. 00	" Subscriptions 1862 1210. 00
June 6	" " do. \$ 200 @ 80 ^s .	160. 60	" Donations 1862 110 00
Sep. 1	" " do. \$ 200 @ 66 ⁷ .	155. 40	
Nov. 5	" " Dr. Henderson \$ 200 @ 79 ^s .	159. 60	
Dec. 31	" " do. \$ 50 @ 80.	40. 00	
" "	" " for Medicines from England	63. 19	
" "	" " Balance.	648. 13	
	TacIs	<u>1493. 92</u>	TacIs 1493 92

By Balance TacIs 648 13

E. & O. E.

Shanghai 31st December 1862.

EDWARD WEBB

TREASURER

By P. LOUREIRO

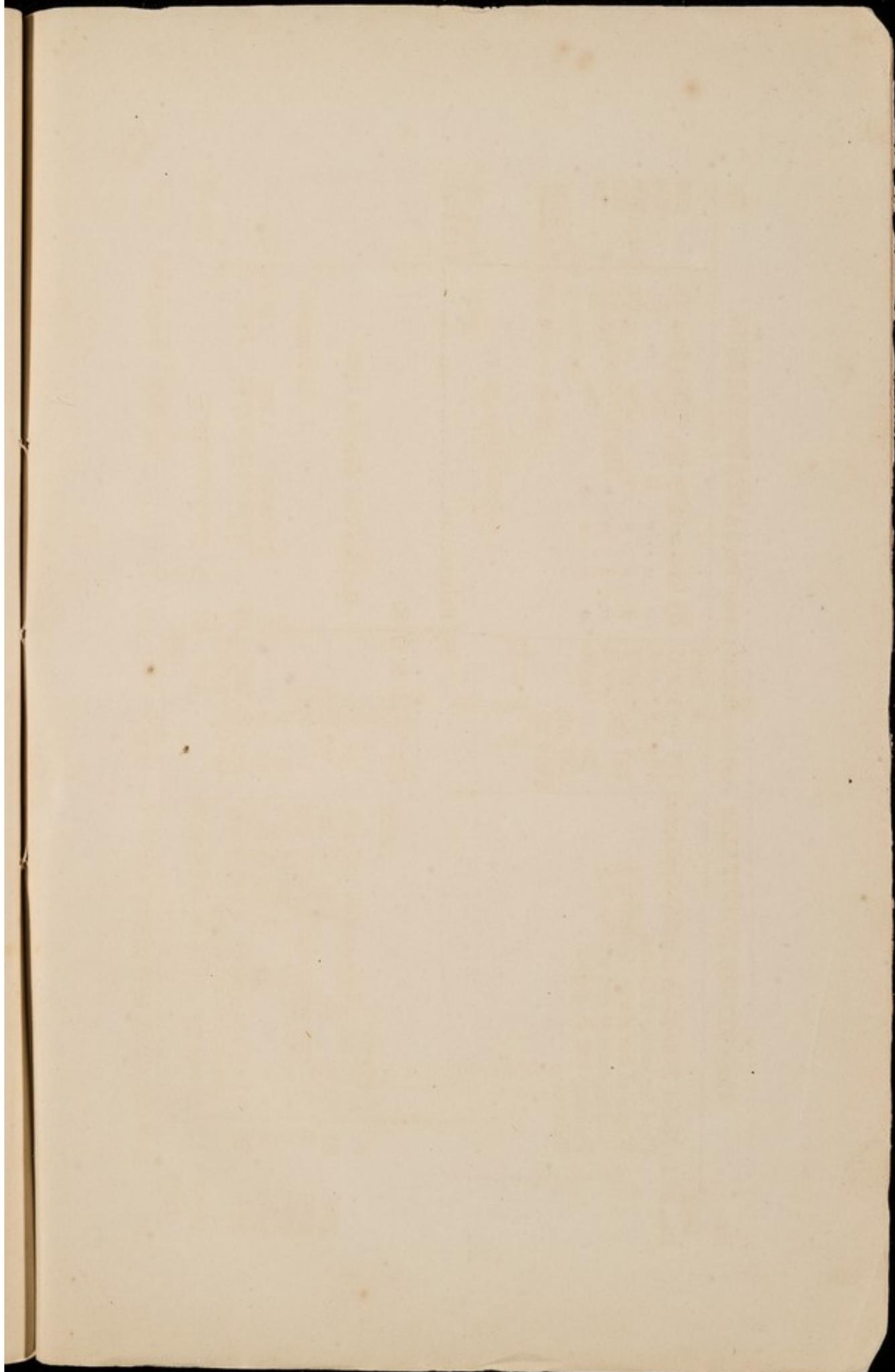
THE CHINESE HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH DR. JAMES HENDERSON.

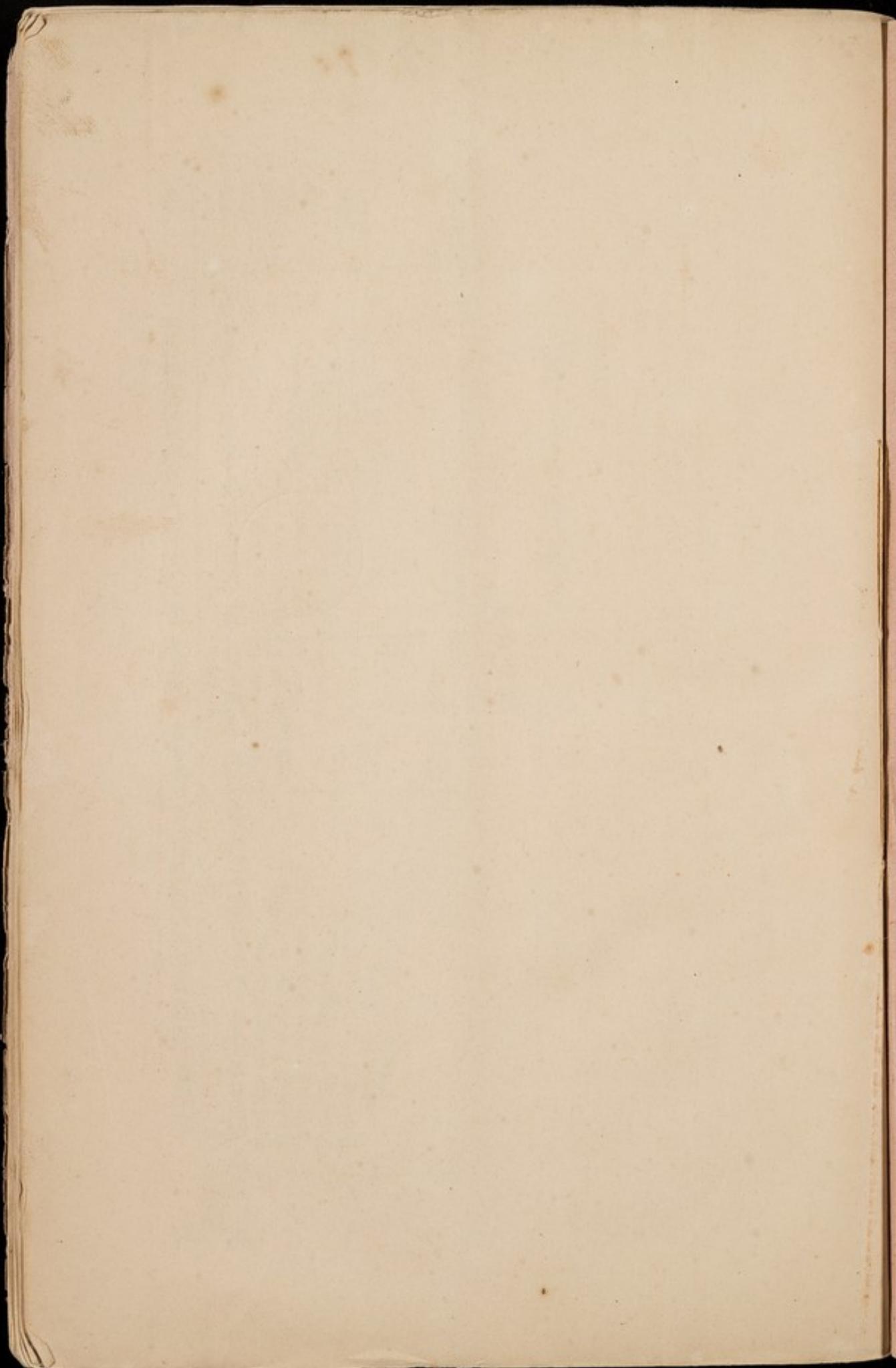
DR.	1862.	1862.	By Cash recd. by Mr. Collins from	CR.
Dec. 31	To Native Medicines & Surgical Appliances,	178 50	Tr.	200
"	" Food for indoor Patients,	184 00	Do. "	200
"	" Wages of Assistants, including } native preacher and watchman }	347 00	Do. "	200
"	" Printing 400 Reports,	20 00	DR. Henderson	200
"	" Balance	120 50	Do.	50
		<u>\$ 850 00</u>		<u>\$ 850</u>
			By Balance.....	\$ 120. 50.

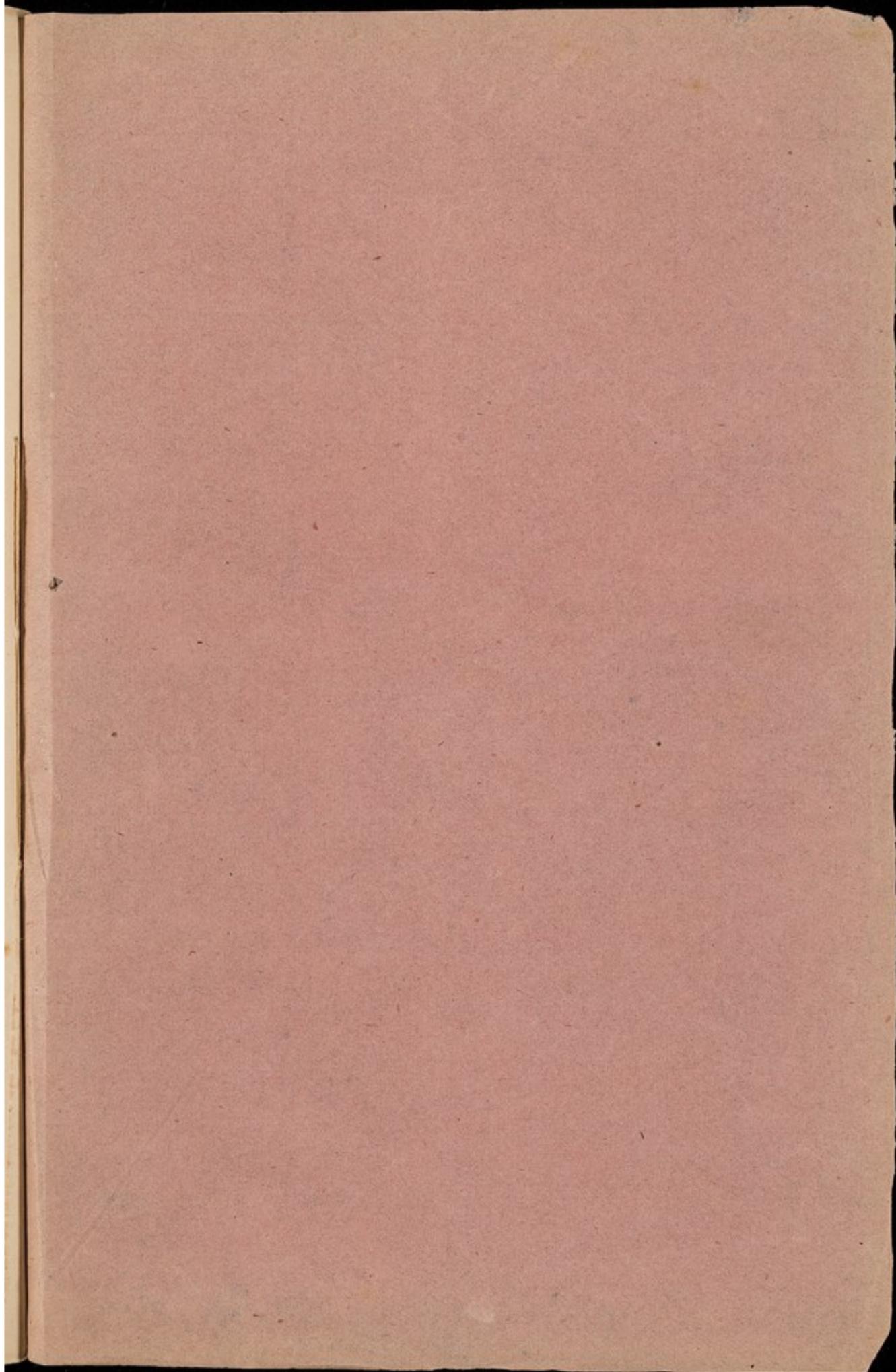
E. & O. E.

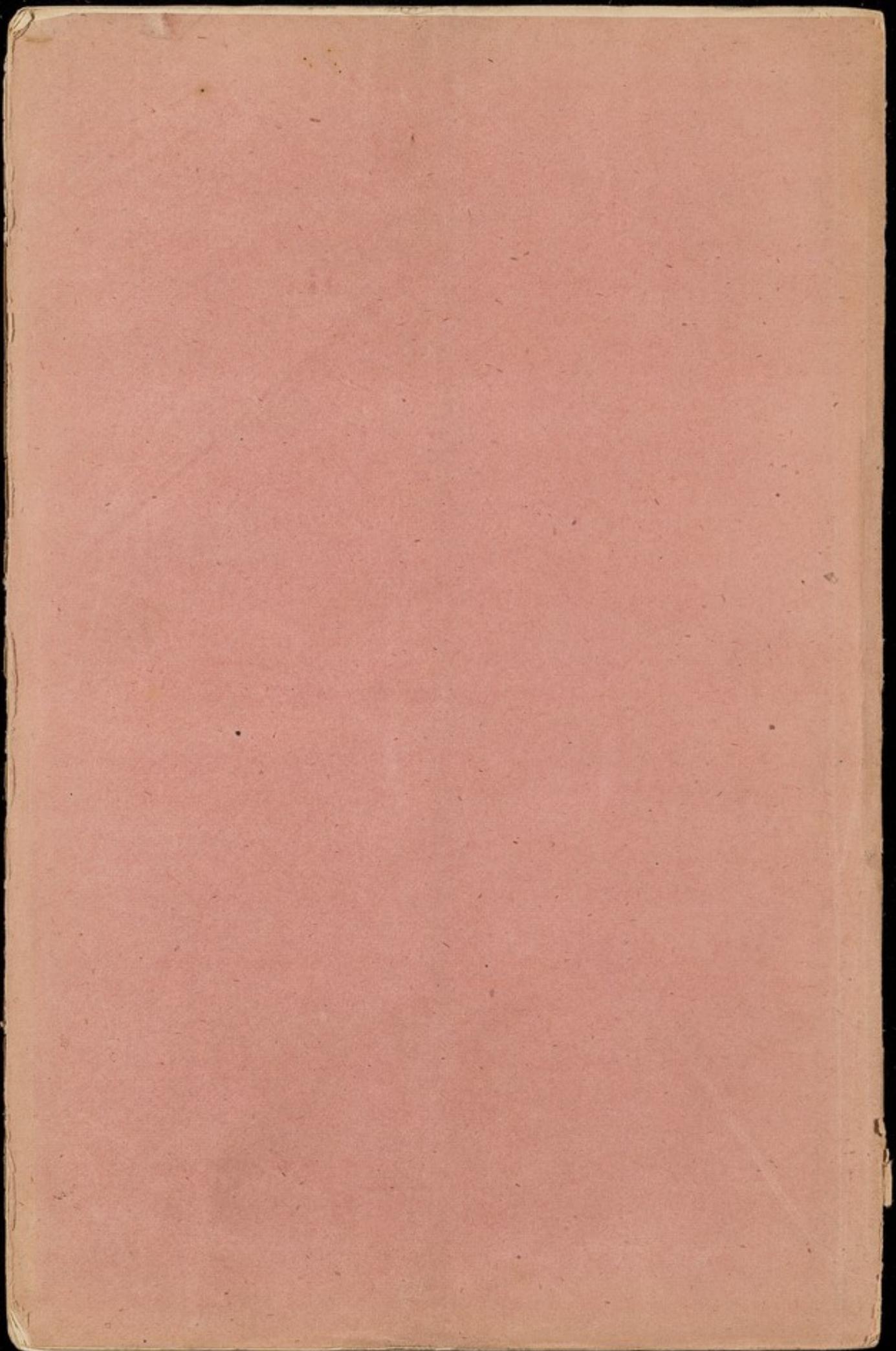
Shanghai 31st. December 1862.

J. HENDERSON.









THE
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL,

AT
SHANGHAI,

UNDER THE CARE OF

JAMES HENDERSON, M. D., F. R. C. S.

FROM JANUARY 1st 1863 TO DEC. 31st, 1863.

SHANGHAI:

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1864.

THE

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

CHINESE HOSPITAL

AT

SHANGHAI

BY

JAMES HENDERSON, M.D. F.R.C.S.

FROM JANUARY 1st 1868 TO DEC. 31st 1868

SHANGHAI

WHEATLEY & COMPANY PRINTERS

1869

5952/53

THE
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL,
SHANGHAI.

UNDER THE CARE OF

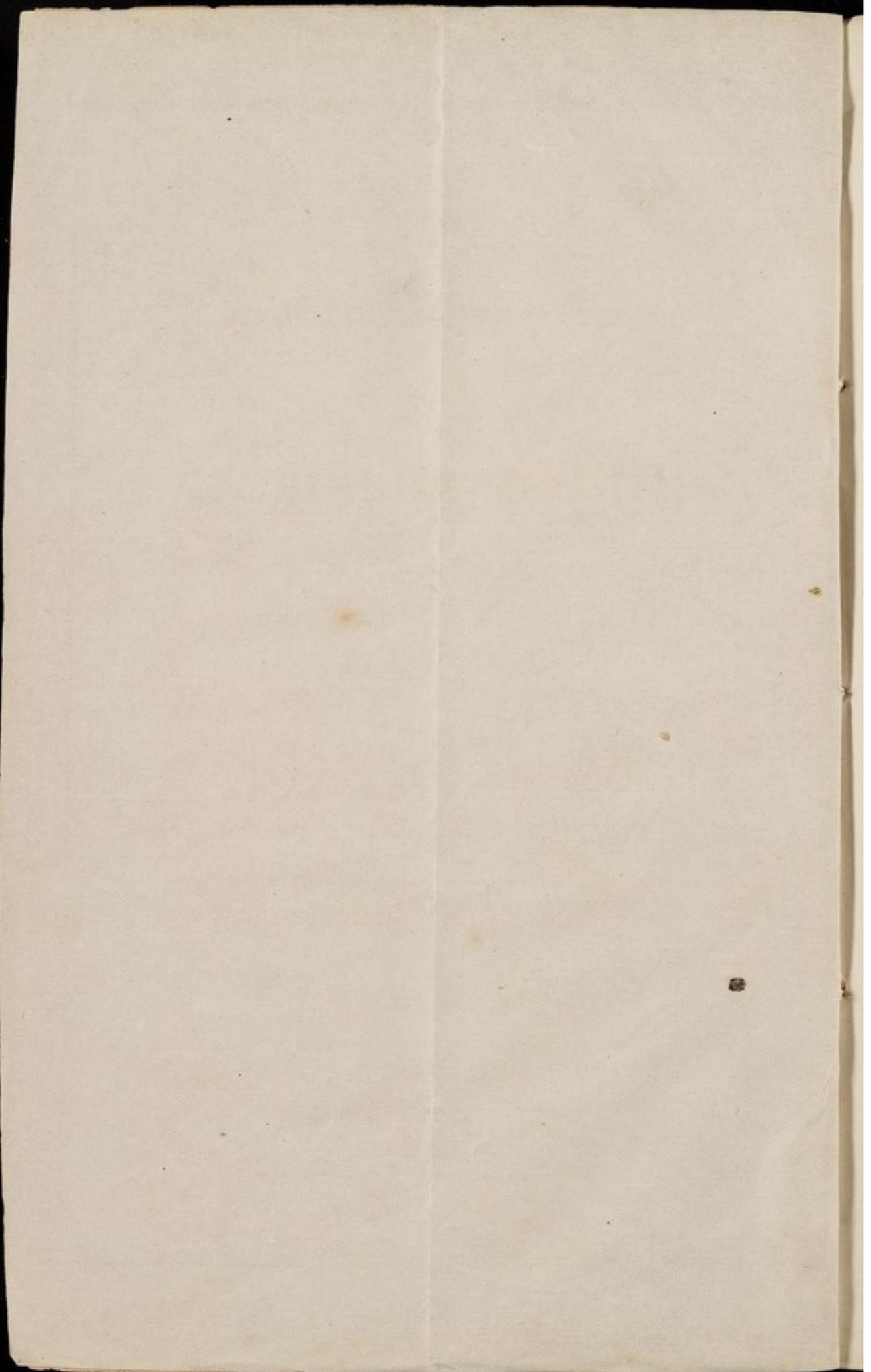
JAMES HENDERSON, M. D., F. R. C. S.

FROM JANUARY 1st 1848 to DEC. 31st, 1863.

SHANGHAI:

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1864.



ANNUAL MEETING

467.300

The Annual Meeting of the Office-bearers and friends of the Chinese Hospital Shanghai, was held in Dr. Henderson's home, on Tuesday February 2nd, 1864.

Present:—T. Hanbury, W. G. Cuthbertson, J. Thorne, F. R. Garwell, P. Maclean, John Major, R. D. Robison, P. Loureiro Esqrs., R. B. Johnston, and Henderson. T. Hanbury Esqr. was called to the Chair.

The Treasurer's account and account of expenditure were presented. The Report of the Hospital was also read; when it was proposed by F. R. Garwell Esqr. and seconded by P. Loureiro Esqr. that the following resolution be adopted by this Meeting, & printed in the "Evangelist":

It was proposed by J. Thorne Esqr. and seconded by John Major Esqr. "That the thanks be given to the Office-bearers especially to the Medical Officer in charge for their services during the past year, and that the same be decided for the current year."

It was proposed by Rev. W. Muirhead, seconded by J. Thorne Esqr. "That Messrs. R. C. Antrobus, and F. R. Garwell, be elected to the places of Messrs. T. Mozgriff and R. B. Johnston, and that Dr. Johnston, Messrs. John Major and P. Loureiro, take the vacant places on the Board."

It was proposed by W. G. Cuthbertson Esqr. "That Messrs. Hanbury and Dent, be appointed to obtain Title Deeds from the British Consulate for the Hospital, and have been of an informal character."

It was proposed by W. G. Cuthbertson Esqr. seconded by P. Loureiro Esqr. "That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to T. Hanbury Esqr. for presiding over the business of the meeting."

The above resolutions being generally, and unanimously agreed to, the meeting

**THE
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

CHINESE HOSPITAL,

SHANGHAI,

JAMES HENDERSON, M. D., F. R. C. S.

FROM JANUARY 1ST 1863 TO DEC. 31ST, 1863.

SHANGHAI:

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1864.

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THE

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL



SHANGHAI

UNDER THE CARE OF

JAMES HENDERSON, M. D., F. R. C. S.

FROM JANUARY 1st 1863 TO DEC. 31st, 1863.

SHANGHAI

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1864.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Office-bearers and friends of the Chinese Hospital Shanghai, was held in Dr. Henderson's house, on Tuesday February 16th, 1864.

Present:—T. Hanbury, W. G. Cuthbertson, J. Thorne, F. R. Gamwell, P. Maclean, John Major, R. D. Robison, P. Loureiro, J. T. F. Bowker, A. Wylie, and Wm. Gamble Esqrs, Revs. W. Muirhead, and R. Thomas, Drs. Lamprey, Johnston, and Henderson. T. Hanbury Esqr. was called to the Chair.

The Treasurer's account and the account of expenditure were presented. The Report of the Hospital was also read; when it was proposed by F. R. Gamwell Esqr, and seconded by P. Maclean Esqr. "That the Treasurer's account with the account of expenditure be passed, and that the Report of the proceedings for the past year now read, be adopted by this Meeting, & printed for general circulation".

It was proposed by J. Thorne Esqr. Seconded by John Major Esqr. "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Office-bearers especially to the Treasurer and Medical Officer in charge for their services during the past year, and that the same Gentlemen be severally re-elected for the current year."

It was proposed by Rev. W. Muirhead, seconded by J. Thorne Esqr. "That Messrs. R. C. Antrobus, and F. R. Gamwell, be elected as Trustees to supply the places of Messrs. T. Moncrieff and R. Reid, and that Dr. Johnston, Messrs John Major and P. Loureiro, take the vacant places on the Hospital Committee."

It was proposed by P. Loureiro Esqr. seconded by W.G. Cuthbertson Esqr. "That Messrs. Hanbury and Dent, be appointed to obtain Title Deeds from the British Consulate for the Hospital property, as the documents hitherto held have been of an informal character."

It was proposed by W. G. Cuthbertson Esqr, seconded by P. Loureiro Esqr. "That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to T. Hanbury Esqr. for presiding over the business of the meeting."

The above resolutions being severally, and unanimously agreed to, the meeting separated.

The Annual Meeting of the Office-bearers and friends of the Chinese Hospital Shanghai, was held in Dr. Henderson's house on Tuesday February 18th, 1864.
Present:—T. Hanbury, W. G. Cuthbertson, J. Thorne, F. R. Gamwell, P. Maclean, John Major, R. D. Robison, P. Loureiro, J. T. F. Bowker, A. Wylie, and Wm. Gamble.
Papers: W. Muirhead, and R. Thorne, Dr. Lampry, Johnston, and Henderson. T. Hanbury Esqr. was called to the Chair.

The Treasurer's account and the account of expenditure were presented. The Report of the Hospital was also read; when it was proposed by F. R. Gamwell Esqr. and seconded

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAI.

by P. Maclean Esqr. and seconded by P. Loureiro Esqr. with the account of expenditure be passed, and that the Report of the proceedings 1864. Report of the proceedings adopted by this Meeting & printed for general circulation. It was proposed by J. Thorne Esqr. seconded by John Major Esqr. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Office-bearers esp. the Treasurer and Medical Officer in charge for their services during the past year, and that the same Gentlemen be re-elected for the current year.

TRUSTEES.

- T. Hanbury, Esq.
- W. Lockhart, Esq.
- H. W. Dent, Esq.
- R. R. Tyers, Esq.
- W. G. Cuthbertson, Esq.
- R. C. Antrobus, Esq.
- F. R. Gamwell, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

- H. W. Dent, Esq., Treasurer.
- T. Hanbury, Esq., Auditor.
- Rev. W. Muirhead.
- John Major, Esq.
- P. Loureiro Esq.
- Dr. Johnston.
- Dr. Henderson, Secretary.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

J. Henderson, M. D., Surgeon.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAI.

For the Year.

1863.

The Chinese Hospital has now entered its eighteenth year, and without any invidious comparisons I can confidently say that no other hospital in China has had such a career of continued prosperity and success. Similar Institutions have had their ups and downs, a checkered existence from various causes, and some have ceased to be, but with the exception of four months, during its removal to a more eligible site, this Hospital has been constantly open for the sick and suffering the last seventeen years; and during this period, upwards of a quarter of a million people have received treatment. During the first ten years, the annual aggregate attendance was from 10,000 to 15,000, the last few years, it has gradually increased, and last year it will be observed the aggregate attendance was close upon 50,000. The largest number attended during the month of June.

Words would fail were I to attempt to give an adequate idea of the benefits conferred upon the sick by this institution. Many blind receive sight, many paralytics have their limbs restored to usefulness, many are saved from dragging on a miserable existence by having broken bones united, dislocations reduced, bullets extracted &c. &c.—All of which

are exceedingly common, and completely beyond the power and art of Chinese doctors. Besides the more formidable and delicate surgical operations, much good is done, much suffering and deformity are daily alleviated, by opening abscesses, scarifying for erysipelas, operating for artificial pupil and entropion, tapping for dropsy and hydrocele, dressing wounds, reducing hernia, and in the hot seasons, attending to cases of malignant Cholera and other sudden attacks of disease; and although but little gratitude is evinced in the majority of instances, yet the patients are always respectful and show their appreciation of benefits conferred as much at least as the same class of people who attend our Hospitals in England. Four Years of Hospital work at home and the same length of time in the Chinese Hospital here, convinces me that the poor sick Chinese are as grateful for kindness and help bestowed, as those in Great Britain. Owing to thoughtless, improvident and dirty habits, the work is often discouraging and unsatisfactory, but not more so than I at first expected, and not much more so than it is at home; the treatment of outdoor patients can never be very satisfactory any where, and considering the habits of the Chinese, one must not expect much from them at first. Still our duty is plain and manifest, viz—do them all the good we can, and try to shew that we really have their welfare at heart; and by our holy religion and superior science confer upon them benefits and blessings which they never thought of.

The Hospital work is carried on as usual. At 8. A. M. there is a short religious service in the hall conducted by Mr. Muirhead, for the Hospital servants and all the indoor patients who are able to attend. Out door patients begin to assemble about 10. A. M. and at 12 the hospital chaplain begins to read the scriptures and to preach. Soon after one o'clock I commence to prescribe for the sick. Soldiers are first admitted into the surgery, then opium smokers, afterwards ten women and ten men alternately until all are seen, cases requiring difficult or delicate surgical operations are put aside until all are prescribed for; the indoor patients are then visited, and their treatment continued, stopped, or changed as they require. Cases of accident, and serious cases of disease are admitted, and attended to at all hours.

Finding that one o'clock was an inconvenient time for servants in the Hongs to attend the Hospital, in consequence of Breakfast and Tiffin about that hour, I have arranged to see all such patients at 9. A. M. and their cases will be attended to at that hour in future. Chin Foo my house surgeon and apothecary continues to give much satisfaction, he has been upwards of 12 years in the Hospital, and has a tolerable knowledge of both medicine and surgery. He has studied Dr. Hobson's four excellent works on Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery and Medicine, he has also some knowledge of the Chinese practice of medicine. His brother Kieh Foo has been Hospital Chaplain for seven years.

Accidents of all kinds, gunshot wounds, fractures, burns, bruises, dislocations and contusions have been unusually numerous during the year, while Cholera in its most malignant form raged to a great extent during the hot season. Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Intermittent, Remittent, Typhus, and Typhoid fevers, have all come largely under my observation. Cholera especially I watched with great care, and there was no lack of opportunity for doing so, in all its stages and forms. Cholera became common, and began to assume a rather unmanageable type about the middle of June, the great heat commenced on the 24th of June and lasted without intermission until the 15th of July, and during those three weeks the mortality among the Chinese was very great—seven—eight—nine—ten—eleven—twelve hundred daily, and on the 14th July the mortality reached 1,500 in 24 hours. Statistics shew that the above number of coffins were given out daily from the various coffin shops—in and around the City during that period.

In former reports I have described the most common and striking symptoms of Cholera as it occurs in Shanghai; last Summer however there were peculiarities connected with this disease which ought not to be passed over in silence: more especially the symptoms and progress of what is properly termed *Cholera Asphyxia*, which was more manifest last Summer than I have ever yet seen. One peculiarity of cholera last Summer was, that patients walked into the hospital complaining merely of slight indisposition, although their pulse was gone, their countenance sunken and pinched, and if they were not taken notice of, they threw themselves

down on one of the forms and died in two or three hours. On three or four occasions I observed this, men came in at 11 or 12 o'clock, and sat down with the other outdoor patients, and when their turn came to be sent into the surgery between one and two o'clock they were found dead or *in articulo mortis*—so that in these cases cholera literally commenced by killing the patient.

Last summer the invasion of cholera was so insidious, that the individual attacked was often unconscious of its *first* hold upon him. In the *first* stage of the disease, the expression of countenance was the chief peculiarity and was highly characteristic, never to be mistaken by those acquainted with the disease. The man looked anxious, his eyes were hollow and sunken and his complexion earthy and unnatural. If closely questioned he merely said that he felt listless and depressed, perhaps had noise in his ears or felt a little deaf. He would generally admit also that he had slight pain in the bowels and a feeling of heat about the pit of the stomach. At this period the pulse was weak and quick, the hands and feet were cold, the nails blue; and he usually had a sudden call to stool which was highly characteristic, the whole bowels seemed to be at once emptied and this was followed by great prostration and weakness.

It is very unfortunate that cholera in its first stage can only be detected by the most experienced eye; for at this period even the patient himself has no idea that he is the victim of this disease; hence many lives are lost which might, humanly speaking have been saved, had it been detected early, and vigorous remedies adopted before it passed into the second stage when of course it is less amenable to treatment. In the *second* stage the patient admits that he feels "very poorly" he has passed peculiar stools and has been vomiting, he has slight vertigo and *tenitus aurium*. He looks ghastly, the lips are blue, the eyes are sunk, the mouth pinched, the features shrunk, the voice peculiar, and the feet and hands are cold. In most cases vomiting and stools are frequent, and pathognomic of the disease. There is no griping or nausea, the stomach and bowels are emptied suddenly and with considerable violence, the fluid vomited and passed by stool is similar, it is like water in which rice or grain has been boiled, with numerous particles of opaque matter float-

ing through it. In the *third* stage the appearance of the patient can never be mistaken. The eyes are sunk in their sockets with a dark circle round them, the skin is cold, damp and livid, and the countenance is collapsed. The skin of the hands and feet is shrivelled, and looks as if it had been long steeped in water, the voice is sepulchral and hollow, and in the majority of cases there is much jactitation, spasm, and cramp which commence in the feet, shoot up the limbs and cause most excruciating suffering. At this stage the pulse has entirely ceased, or is scarcely perceptible. Vomiting and purging usually stop at this period. There is great pain at the pit of the stomach, the breathing is oppressed, and the breath exhaled feels cold and earthy, there is great desire for cold drinks, the bed clothes are often thrown off, and cool air is imploringly called for, this shortly precedes death.

In the *fourth* stage the patient is more like a corpse than a living being, the skin feels like a cold "damp hide", there is no pulse, and the action of the heart is a mere flutter, cramps, vomiting, and purging have ceased, yet there are startings and jactitations of the limbs and body which are more mechanical than voluntary. The power of speech and coherency continue to the last.

Such was an ordinary case of cholera here last summer if allowed to run its course. As a rule the first stage lasted about two hours, the second from two to three, the third about three, and the fourth one hour; and it will be observed how momentous and vitally important it is, to commence treatment as early as possible—not a moment should be lost. The Chinese however are wofully careless in regard to first symptoms, and it is only when the patient appears to be dying that help is sought.

After treating several hundreds of cases, and carefully examining all the phenomena of this terrible malady, I am fully convinced that the primary cause of cholera is *exhaustion of the great organic or sympathetic system of nerves*, and for the following reasons.

1st. All the symptoms of cholera tend to prove, that it is produced from failure of *some portion* of the nervous system. Man and the higher animals have two distinct systems of nerves, the cerebral or sensory, and organic or sympathetic. Now, it is plain that through all the symptoms of a cholera

case, the cerebral system is *not* affected, for the mind is clear and collected to the last moment, and it is evident to every careful observer that after the circulation and secretions cease, the respiratory and sensorial functions remain entire. In searching for the source of the disease therefore, we must look exclusively to the organic system of nerves, as the functions of this system are practically independent of the cerebral or sensorial nerves, hence we find the organic or ganglionic nerves perfect in the lower tribes of animals which have no brain.

2nd. All the symptoms of cholera shew, that the disease is concentrated in those organs to which the sympathetic nerves are most largely distributed, and that in this disease the vital functions of these organs are suspended, even the sinking of the eye, one of the most common symptoms of cholera, has been proved to arise from failure of energy of the great sympathetic nerve, for Dupuy on removing the superior cervicle ganglion observed, that the eye sunk back in its socket; and the heart, arteries, and digestive organs which for their integrity of function depend almost wholly on the sympathetic system, first cease to act in a case of cholera.

3rd. Secretion requires the integrity of the organic system of nerves, and of the upper part of the spinal cord, but in a case of cholera secretion is suspended, the fluid which passes off by the bowels and exudes from the skin, after secretion, arterial action and animal heat have ceased, is merely an exudation from the venous and arterial capillary vessels; I conclude therefore that cholera has its seat—in other words that the symptoms of cholera are produced by the failure of energy, or by a suspension of the functions of the sympathetic system of nerves.

What *causes*, the failure or suspends the function of this nervous system is not clear; but there is much reason for believing that the poison acting on the organic nerves is *oxalic acid*. This acid has been found in the system and detected in the urine. Liebig, Bernard and others declare, that there are free acids in the stomach, and in certain conditions or derangements of the digestive organs this poisonous acid may be secreted freely. Moreover, a few grains of Oxalic acid produce the very same symptoms as we see in a case of

Asiatic cholera. Any one who has seen much of Cholera, Ague, and Coup-de-soleil, so called, must have observed that these three diseases have many symptoms in common. The cold stage of ague is similar to the collapse of cholera, and sun-stroke is similar to both, only here the sensorium is more or less affected. Many patients were brought to the Hospital last summer of whom it would have been difficult to say whether they had cholera or sun-stroke had enquiries not been made, whether they had been exposed to the sun. A few cases were thus brought in of individuals who were suddenly taken ill in the workshop without exposure to the sun, there was no vomiting or purging, the disease appeared to be complete collapse of all the nervous energies; by using powerful remedies, the patient could be roused to consciousness, but was very apt to fall back into a semi-comatose state, and if laudanum or any other narcotic was given, death speedily supervened with all the symptoms of opium poisoning. This form of cholera was evidently of a highly congestive nature, there was noise in the ears and vertigo with a livid countenance, shewing that the blood was imperfectly oxydised, thus indicating that opium must be injurious *in-toto*.

Severe and fatal as was the cholera epidemic last summer, yet when treatment was begun before the stage of collapse, the mortality was not more than 1 in 3 or 4. This too was at the beginning of the epidemic when it is always more fatal than towards the end. When however collapse had completely set in, the deaths were as nearly as possible 1-in 2.

As regards treatment I cannot say much here. Nearly every physician has his own favourite remedies; but after using great variety, what I found most successful, both to prevent collapse and to arouse the system after it had occurred was, 1st. the free use of saline and mustard emetics, and a large mustard plaster over the heart and epigastrium. 2nd. full doses of Prussic Acid, with 15 drops of Hyoscyamus to soothe and calm the stomach, with occasional doses of chloride, or valerianate of ammonia, and chlorate of Potash. Champagne and strong beef tea, are also very useful at this stage. In the stage of Collapse the same internal remedies were used, with the addition of hot bricks or bottles put round the body, and a powerful liniment made of oil of turpentine

brandy and powdered ginger applied freely to the body and extremities. By persevering with this treatment and modifying it to suit individuals, some of the most apparently hopeless cases were restored. When the pulse returned, and bile appeared in the stools, the patient recovered.

In a few cases which on recovering from cholera passed into Typhoid fever, much benefit was derived from full doses of quinine and nitro-muriatic acid, with 15 grains of Dover's powder at bed time.

During the cholera epidemic, beds were made up in the hospital hall, and as soon as decided symptoms of recovery appeared, patients were sent away to make room for others.

Besides these, 648 patients have been admitted into the Hospital wards, many of these cases are interesting to the Surgeon and Physician, here however I can mention briefly only a few of them.

Insanity, 14 cases of insanity were under treatment as indoor patients this year. This is more than double the number that came under my observation the *three* preceding years. What this increased number is owing to, is not very clear, as those who have had great experience, state that insanity is exceedingly rare among the Chinese. From recent experience however I am inclined to think that there is a considerable amount of insanity in China, but hitherto these cases have not been brought forward for treatment, and as we extend our medical practice and shew that such cases are amenable to treatment, we shall find that mental diseases are as common in China as in other nations. I watched the various phenomena of these cases with great interest, and was careful to investigate the exciting causes which produced the disease, (hitherto I have not been able to trace predisposing causes) and satisfied myself that they are both *moral* and *physical*, even in the same individual; for example a fire occurred and the man's life and property were in imminent danger, his state of health at the time was disordered, and thus the effect of terror on the mind, with the body in that peculiar condition, destroyed the reason and deranged still more the bodily health, only however for a time, for when treatment was directed to improve the health and balance the bodily functions, the mental disorder disappeared.

In the majority of these cases the patient's friends ascribed

the disease to pecuniary losses, terror from attacks of Imperialists, Pirates, or Rebels, and two were very distinct cases of disappointed love or marriage. These two cases were good specimens of *Erotomania*. The imagination was excited beyond the restraining influence of the reason. One of these patients, a respectable shop-keeper, was quiet and inoffensive, he was in the Hospital three months and left perfectly cured. The other man shewed his disappointment by savagely attacking every one who approached him. He was carried in by four men, heavily ironed, a chain weighing four pounds was round his neck, his feet and hands were firmly tied together, and the chain was locked to both. I had the chain removed and the feet loosed, but on looking in three hours afterwards, found, that the two men who were to remain with him, had again put on the chain, tied the feet, and commenced to smoke opium. The patient was again set free and the keepers reminded of their duty, but next morning while they were asleep the man escaped. He was however soon caught, his feet were fastened to prevent his running away, but to his great delight his hands were loosed, so that he could manage his opium pipe. After the first week he improved rapidly, and left cured at the end of 42 days.

Two policemen brought in a maniac whom they had rescued from drowning himself in the *Whampo River*. About 10 o'clock P. M. I received a hasty message, that he was destroying every thing within his reach, he had stripped himself naked, and was standing on the bed vociferating as loudly as he was able to 20 or 25 people who had gathered round him, this man would take neither food nor medicine but continued to yell day and night for 48 hours, I gave him food and medicine with the stomach pump for 8 days, but he died of exhaustion.

Two other men were brought in at one time, who were stated to have been insane for 10 months, both were cases of *acute mania*, and were bound hand and foot, their wrists and ankles being much cut with the cords. These were speedily loosed and the men were put under appropriate treatment; after the first day however, one refused to take nourishment and died of inanition on the 7th day after his admission. The other was exceedingly unmanageable, on two occasions when I went into the ward he attacked me savagely, and

endeavoured, to bite, tear, and kick ; but after two months careful treatment he left the Hospital, with his wife, cured.

A lad 18 years old, a bricklayer, was severely beaten on the head by his master, a policeman found him howling on the street with a large crowd around him, and brought him to the hospital. This was one of the most violent cases of mania I have ever seen, for 70 hours he never slept, or ceased yelling, notwithstanding large doses frequently repeated of Tartar emetic and opium. *Aphonia* at last put an effectual stop to the uproar, and at the end of 50 days he was perfectly well.

All the cases were interesting, and had not the *two* patients who died obstinately refused food, I feel sure that they also could have been cured, for when appropriate remedies are judiciously and promptly applied, few diseases are more successfully treated than insanity; but great care is necessary to manage appropriately the ever varying forms of individual cases. In every one of these cases the organic functions were much disordered. There was much thirst, the tongue was dry, furred, red at the tip and edges, the papillae were erect, and, covered over with slimy mucous. The bowels in 10 cases were obstinately constipated and the urine scanty and high coloured; the appetite was gone, or very deficient. In 11 cases (all *acute mania* the others were cases of *dementia*) the pulse was accelerated from 15 to 75 beats beyond the natural state, and in 8 cases there was obstinate *insomnia*.

Only two of these 14 patients smoked opium, and I have not been able to trace any connection between opium smoking and insanity; or that the one produces the other.

Opium smokers have been unusually numerous during the year—for nearly four months preceeding the middle of September the attendance was from 15 to 20 daily. About this period I made it a rule that every patient on coming under treatment, should bring his opium pipe as a guarantee that he was willing to stop the bad habit. This rule modified the numbers applying amazingly, and up to this date I have only got 28 pipes. Nevertheless I shall strictly enforce this rule in future, as I believe it is perfectly fair and just.

Many interesting cases of fever have come under treatment; all kinds of fever here are more or less periodical. Exacerbations may take place twice a day, once a day, once in two

days, or once in three days, and if a fever is neglected or badly treated, it is not uncommon for the same individual to have a quotidian fever in Spring, a tertian in Summer, and a quartan in the Autumn; the latter form being very unmanageable and difficult to eradicate from the system, and is apt to pass into Shanghai, or continued fever.

All the fevers here require quinine and stimulants. Quinine should be given boldly if the stomach will bear it, till the ears are ringing, or till there is more or less deafness. Two, three, or four grains should be given every hour or two, until 10, or 12 doses are taken; or if the stomach is vigorous, a fever may be broken with one or two doses of 20 grains. Quartan forms of fever and some cases of tertian, require full doses of Arsenate of Potash to effect a cure.

In cases of Typhus and Shanghai fever, local symptoms simulating inflammation are apt to mislead, unless great caution is observed, there may often be symptoms of inflammation in the liver, lungs, or brain, and should these symptoms be treated antiphlogistically, the patient is sure to sink; nothing can save him under these circumstances but the speedy and steady support of small and frequently repeated doses of brandy, beef-tea, hydrochloric acid and quinine. When slight delirium is present, a dry brown tongue and a quick feeble vacillating pulse, the effect of stimulants is most happy, and in every way beneficial.

By giving two teaspoonfuls of brandy, and double that quantity of beef tea, every two hours; after the sixth, or eighth dose, the delirium subsides, the tongue begins to clean, the pulse becomes fuller, softer, and slower, and convalescence is soon established. Should diarrhoea be present, great benefit will be derived from small doses of tincture of catechu, rhatany, or matico.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery destroy more Chinese than all other diseases put together; they prevail at all seasons; but during the summer and autumn they are most fatal. These diseases are also periodical in their type. Patients present themselves who have suffered from Diarrhoea for 3, 6, 12, and 18 months. In cases of acute dysentery much benefit was derived from 10, and 20 grain doses of ipecacuan powder, according as the stomach would bear it, but in more chronic cases, with offensive mucous stools, and much straining,

creasote was most beneficial. Dover's powder, and Hyd. C. Cretæ, are most effectual in checking the common cases of diarrhœa. If the evacuations are bilious, opium and its preparations do good, but when bile is deficient, opium is injurious. In chronic and obstinate cases of diarrhœa, nothing is so useful as nux vomica, given with small doses of sulphuric acid and quinine.

44 Cases of opium poisoning came under treatment this year, 15 men and 29 women, of these 15 men, 7 died and 8 recovered; of the 29 women, 7 died and 22 recovered. Unfortunately these cases are not brought until all the skill of the native doctors is exhausted, and hence much precious time, and many lives are lost in consequence—Domestic broils seem to be the most frequent cause of these lamentable cases. A wife quarrels with her husband, and the most effectual way of punishing him, she thinks, is to get out of the world as speedily as possible. One young woman was brought in, who during a paroxysm of anger, swallowed two drachms of native red sulphurate of arsenic, there was great collapse of all the vital powers, but by careful management she recovered, and left the Hospital the 9th day after admission.

That terrible disease *cancerum oris*, has been unusually common among female children during the year, these children are not brought in, till a large portion of the mouth and cheek has mortified, and hence great disfigurement is the inevitable consequence should the child survive.

Late one Sabbath evening, I received a hasty message to visit the wife of a Chinese Carpenter, who had been in labour three days, and was reported to be dying undelivered. Dr. Johnston kindly accompanied me to a house near the North Gate of the city, where we found several women in the room with the patient who was pulseless and rapidly sinking. Delivery was effected by the forceps in about twenty minutes; but the child was putrid having been dead for some time, and the patient's strength was so reduced by continued suffering, that she died a few hours afterwards. This woman had been in agony since the preceeding Thursday evening, with a number of ignorant women constantly annoying her without affording any relief, while a medical man of very ordinary skill, could have relieved her in a few minutes, with perfect safety to mother and child. No data can be found on which to form

an estimate of women who die from parturition in China, but judging from statistics made of the native women in India, where as in China everything is left to nature, the mortality must be immense. Statistics on this question some years ago, shewed that 20 per cent of the native women in India died in child-bed. In contrasting this with European statistics, we see strikingly manifested the advantages of science and art in obstetric practice. For example in 1660, when this art had made but little progress, I find from the London bills of mortality, that *one woman in thirty six died in childbed*; a hundred years later (in 1760.) when more attention was given to this branch of medicine, the deaths fell to *one in eighty one*. In 1800, the mortality had fallen to *one in a hundred and thirteen*; and now it is so low as to be about *one in a hundred and sixty*. What a contrast to Asiatic nations, where absurd prejudices, helplessness and ignorance in art and science, cause an amount of mortality *which might easily be prevented*, scarcely to be credited.

Skin diseases of all kinds have been very numerous. Psora or itch especially is exceedingly common, and yet no disease fortunately yields more readily to appropriate treatment, though Chinese doctors are utterly ignorant as to its nature and cure. Eczema, Herpes, Ecthyosis, Rupia, Psoriasis, Pityriasis, and Lepra all prevail to a large extent; so also do all kinds of porrigo. Carbuncle has also been unusually common, but all who are afflicted with it are ready to submit to the necessarily severe incisions in order to effect a cure. Diseases of the eye have also come largely under my observation; catarrhal ophthalmia prevails at all seasons, especially during the Spring and Autumn. In my last report I spoke fully of its treatment, which has been carried out during the past year with good results. Many operations on the eye have been performed; especially for entropion, artificial pupil, pterygium, and cataract. One man a shop keeper who had been blind for three years, readily submitted to the operation for cataract. I need not say that he was much delighted when on the twelfth day after the operation, he was able to read the New Testament character with facility. This man left the Hospital in very high spirits declaring that he would make known the gospel doctrine to all his friends and neighbours. A large number of patients suffer-

ing from piles present themselves. In all cases of external piles or where there is a redundancy of skin around the anus, the most simple and successful method is, to cut every external excrescence off at once. I make it a rule to do this, and in some 700 cases I have not experienced one untoward case. When however the piles are internal I never excise them, but apply strong nitric acid which acts very satisfactorily.

Many cases of stricture uretherae have presented themselves during the year. One man came who two days previously had fallen from a great height astride a beam. When brought in, blood was oozing from the urethra, and unfortunately he had tried to make water, and failed. The urethra was much lacerated, the scrotum bruised and enormously swollen, and it was with great difficulty that a catheter was introduced, but although all the consequent danger was put before the man, he would not allow the instrument to remain, hence there was great *extravasation of urine*, the scrotum sloughed, exposing both testicles, and three fistulous openings formed in the perineum. After some weeks, skin was dissected off the parts around the testicles and brought down to cover them, which I am glad to say succeeded admirably, and by opening two strictures from without in the perineum, the man was quite relieved, and with the exception of making water in a small stream is now well.

Venereal diseases of all kinds have been unusually common both among men and women. It is no uncommon thing for a woman to come in charge of 6, 8, or 10 others, suffering from this disease. All kinds readily yield to treatment, when applied with decision at an early period.

Late one evening some policemen brought in two Ningpomen, who had been murderously attacked in a house on the *Maloo* by a band of Cantonese with Japanese swords. Some desperate wounds were inflicted, and both men were nearly dead from hemorrhage. One had a wound which commenced at the upper and posterior part of the right axilla, and extended five inches downwards, laying bare the ribs and intercostal muscles, and cutting several blood vessels, (arteries) some of large size. He had two other severe wounds in the chest, a deep cut on the right forearm, and one finger was hanging by a piece of skin. The chief difficulty in this case

was in securing the deep arteries in the axilla. A large artery opened 4 days afterwards, while the man was quiet in bed, and a large quantity of blood was again lost; the patient though a strong man had fainted several times, and stimulants had to be largely administered to support him. He made a good recovery.

The other man had a large slice, one inch and a half diameter cut off his left cheek, and a heavy sword cut obliquely across the back of the right hand, which severed the four metacarpal bones, leaving the hand attached to the body only by the fleshy part of the palm, there was also a severe scalp wound. This man also made a good recovery.

A woman was brought in who had been run over by a carriage on the Maloo, there was a deep wound on the head 3 inches long, and she was much bruised and stunned. She was in the Hospital ten days. The gentleman whose carriage ran over her sent her six dollars, which were handed to her when leaving, and she was so delighted that she expressed a hope that another carriage would run over her soon.

Compound fractures of the leg have been numerous. At one time I had eight of these cases in the wards at once. This is a most untoward accident, requiring amputation more frequently than any other. Five amputations had to be performed from this cause, out of 27 cases.

Three dislocations of the thigh have been reduced, and ten of the shoulder, one of these after the head of the humerus had been in the axilla 35 days.

Many other cases might be mentioned, but what is said will give some idea of the work carried on from day to day.

In Therapeutics, I have made a few observations, and have come to the following conclusions.

1st. That valerianic acid acts directly on the abdominal ganglia; that valerianate of ammonia, tincture of capsicum and ginger, stimulate powerfully the whole sympathetic system of nerves, and these medicines ought therefore to be freely used in cases of cholera.

2nd. That chiretta and gentian in addition to their direct tonic action on the stomach, stimulate to some extent the liver, and thus promote the secretion of bile—whereas *quassia* and *quinine* though powerful tonics have a sedative action on the liver, and both tend to modify the secretion of bile. The

action of Columba on the stomach, is sedative as well as tonic.

3rd. That quinine and nitro-muriatic acid are the best tonics, when the stomach has been weakened by excessive smoking, eating, or drinking; quinine however will do harm when there is organic disease, or a foul furred tongue, or where there is lithate of ammonia, or lithic acid in the urine.

4th. In cases of chronic diarrhoea, tincture of nux vomica in full doses will effect a complete cure after all other remedies have failed. I speak of this medicine with the greatest confidence having used it successfully in these cases upwards of three years.

I cannot close this Report without mentioning two matters, which though dissimilar, concern the interests of this hospital.

1st. My deep obligation to Dr. Johnston for his advice and efficient help on several occasions. During the past few months he has assisted in all the larger operations, which I need not say lightens my duties very much in every respect.

The other matter is in reference to a paragraph in a well got up volume of 464 pages, entitled "China in a Medical Point of View", written by Dr. C. A. Gordon, C. B. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. Referring to hospitals for the Chinese Dr. Gordon says, "I am convinced that the establishment of hospitals for the treatment of the sick in China, as a means of converting the natives of that country to Christianity, is *not* calculated to be successful. By means of our surgery, as by the introduction of our other sciences, we pave the way for the introduction of our philosophy and religion, but to endeavour to bring about the conversion of a native, while he is helpless, prostrated by disease or accident, for the treatment of which alone he considers that he was brought to the Hospital, looks to his eyes and to those of his countrymen very much like taking an advantage of him." Now, as statements like these are very apt to mislead, I have no hesitation in saying, that the writer of this paragraph knew nothing about the subject on which he so freely volunteered an opinion. In the first place, he was only in China 16, or 18 months. In the second place he had no adequate means of judging whether (or not) native hospitals were to be successful in aiding the progress of Christianity, or whether a Chinaman felt that "he was taken advantage of", by having the truths of the Gospel

put before him. To shew the fallacy of this writer's statements, I have only to quote the deliberate opinions of Drs. Lockhart and Hobson, who have spent more years in China than Dr. Gordon did months; one of whom was a thorough Chinese scholar, and no man conversed more with; or knew better, what estimate a Chinaman formed of these Hospitals than he; and no one who knows these men could call them enthusiasts. In a paper before me recently written by Dr. Hobson on native Hospitals in China, I find these words. "In a medical point of view I consider they have been a great success, and as forming a part of a great Christian enterprise, they are not only worthy of continued encouragement, but when well sustained and efficiently conducted, afford the greatest facilities for the faithful and successful preaching of the blessed Gospel." In the first page of the preface of his work on China, Dr. Lockhart also writes. "The experiment of medical Missions has been fully tried in China, and the experience of many years has demonstrated that the agency has been successful, that the labour spent has not been in vain, and that the success of the past gives reason to hope for still greater things in the future." Now, who are we to believe? The man with a residence in China of a few months, mixing little with the people, with no knowledge of their language, religion, or modes of thought; or the men who have spent half a life time in close fellowship and continual conversation with them? I leave sensible and unbiased men to judge. Nor does a native feel that he is "taken advantage of," for all who come are well aware that the Hospital is a *Christian* Institution, and for a quarter of a century the Chinese have largely availed themselves of Christian hospitals; and I have invariably observed, that those who have once been treated in the Hospital, as soon as overtaken by sickness or accident are anxious to be readmitted. Moreover men and women of all classes, though well aware that these are Christian Hospitals, come in large numbers and place themselves with extraordinary confidence under the care and treatment of the Surgeons and Physicians who have charge of them, patiently submit to the most severe and dangerous operations, and manifest in every way that their confidence in the foreign doctor is all but unlimited. I repeat then, that native

Hospitals in China have been eminently successful, both as Medical and as Christian Institutions, and that the Chinese do *not* feel, that any "advantage is taken of them", when they hear the truths and doctrines of the Gospel explained. Should we not deservedly criminate ourselves in the sight of God and men, if we brought our science, arts, and modern improvements to this interesting, downtrodden, and badly governed people, and withheld at the same time our elevating and holy religion, which has really made our own Country what it now is? The first Hospital in England was attached to Canterbury Cathedral in 1070; and a well known writer remarks, that Hospitals "are essentially phenomena of the Christian era". And without hesitation I fall back on the *highest* of all Authorities, in an unqualified command to every Christian man. "Into whatsoever city or place ye enter, heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, the kingdom of God is come nigh unto you".

List of cases attended to during the year 1863.

1863.	Men.	Women.	Total.
January. -----	1788	939	2727
February. -----	1553	789	2342
March. -----	2099	1183	3282
April. -----	2339	1577	3916
May. -----	2881	1737	4618
June. -----	3279	2114	5393
July. -----	2460	2194	4654
August. -----	2316	1518	3834
September. -----	2857	1751	4608
October. -----	2924	2005	4929
November. -----	2331	1436	3767
December. -----	2749	1895	4644
Total.	29,576	19,138	48,714

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR CHINESE

HOSPITAL FOR 1863.

		SUBSCRIPTIONS	DONATIONS.
Messrs	W. R. Adamson & Co.	25	"
"	Geo. Barnet & Co.	25	"
"	Birley Worthington & Co.	25	"
"	Blain Tate & Co.	25	"
"	Bower Hanbury & Co.	25	"
"	Bull Purdon & Co.	25	"
"	Dow & Co.	25	"
"	H. Fogg & Co.	25	"
"	Gibb Livingston & Co.	25	"
"	Gilman & Co.	25	"
"	Hall and Holtz.	25	"
"	Harkort & Co.	25	"
"	Augustine Heard & Co.	25	"
"	Hogg Brothers.	25	"
"	Holliday Wise & Co.	25	"
"	Jardine Matheson & Co.	25	"
"	Jarvie Thorburn & Co.	25	"
"	Johnson & Co.	25	"
"	Lane Crawford & Co.	25	"
"	Lindsay & Co.	25	"
"	Mackenzie & Co.	25	"
"	Olyphant & Co.	25	"
"	Overweg & Co.	25	"
"	Wm. Pustau & Co.	25	"
"	Russell & Co.	25	"
"	David Sassoon Sons & Co.	25	"
"	Shaw Brothers & Co.	25	"
"	Siemssen & Co.	25	"
"	Smith Kennedy & Co.	25	"
"	Thorne brothers.	25	"
"	Watson & Co.	25	"
"	Wheelock & Co.	25	"

	SUBSCRIPTIONS		DONATIONS.	
Messrs White & Co.	25	"		
" Alfred Wilkinson & Co.	25	"		
" Reiss & Co.	25	"		
" Frazar & Co.	25	"		
V. P. Jordan Esqr.			20	"
P. Loureiro Esqr.			25	"
C. S. S. Lynill Esqr.			10	"
J. P. Lynill Esqr.			10	"
Messrs Wm. Dato & Co.	25	"		
" Maitland Maclean & Co.	25	"		
" David Reid & Co.	25	"		
" Angel & Co.	25	"		
" John Forster & Co.	25	"		
" Dallas Pearson & Co.	25	"		
" Ellissen & Co.	25	"		
" Moses & Co.	25	"		
" Allen & Co.	25	"		
" Bradwell Bloor & Co.	25	"		
" Dent & Co.	25	"		
Edward Webb Esqr.	25	"		
Henry W. Dent Esqr.	25	"		
Henry Hubbard Esqr.	25	"		
Messrs Turner & Co.	25	"		
R. B. Baker Esqr.			20	"
F. R. Gamwell Esqr.	25	"		
	SUBSCRIPTIONS.	1300	"	
	DONATIONS.	85	"	85
	TAEELS	1385	"	

—E. & O. E.—

Shanghai 31st December 1863.

H. W. DENT,

TREASURER.

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH DR. HENDERSON.

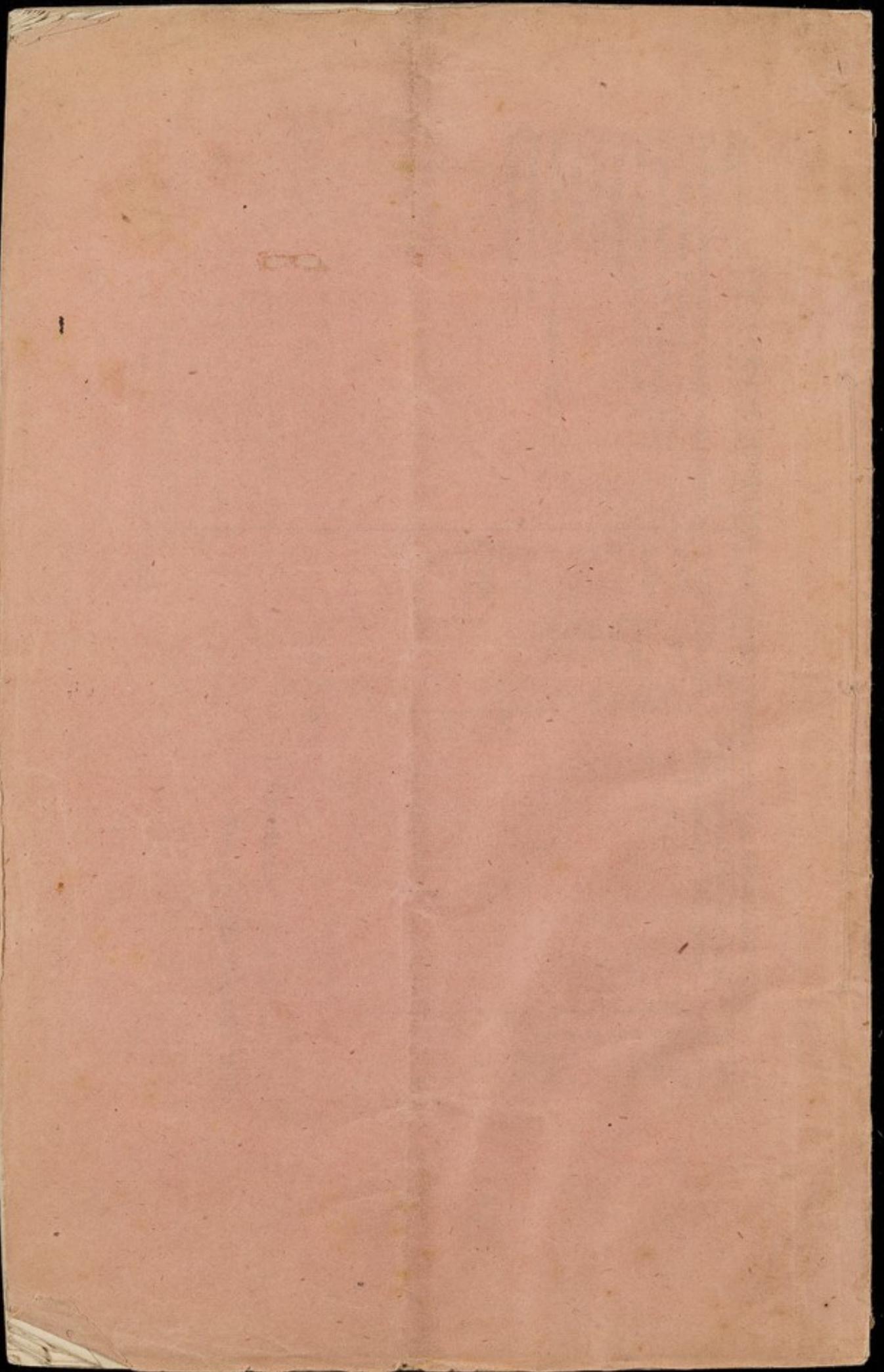
1863	1863	To balance of last years acct.	1863
To Native Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	\$ 252	Cash paid Dr. Henderson.	\$ 120
Food for indoor Patients.	\$ 276	" " " "	\$ 200
Wages of Assistants, including Native preacher and watchman	\$ 528	" " " "	\$ 146
Printing Reports.	\$ 69	" " " "	\$ 200
Building Wall.	\$ 72	" " " "	\$ 200
Paving Road.	\$ 146	" " " "	\$ 200
Hospital repairs and ground rent.	\$ 56	" " " "	\$ 250
European Medicines.	\$ 250	" " " "	\$ 150
Balance in hand.	\$ 17		
	<u>\$ 1666</u>		<u>\$ 1666</u>

E. & O. E.

J. HENDERSON.

Shanghai 31st December 1863.

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH DR. HENDERSON'S REPORT



*with Dr. Sibbald's
Trust Reports.*

THE

24TH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL

AT

SHANGHAI.

UNDER THE CARE OF

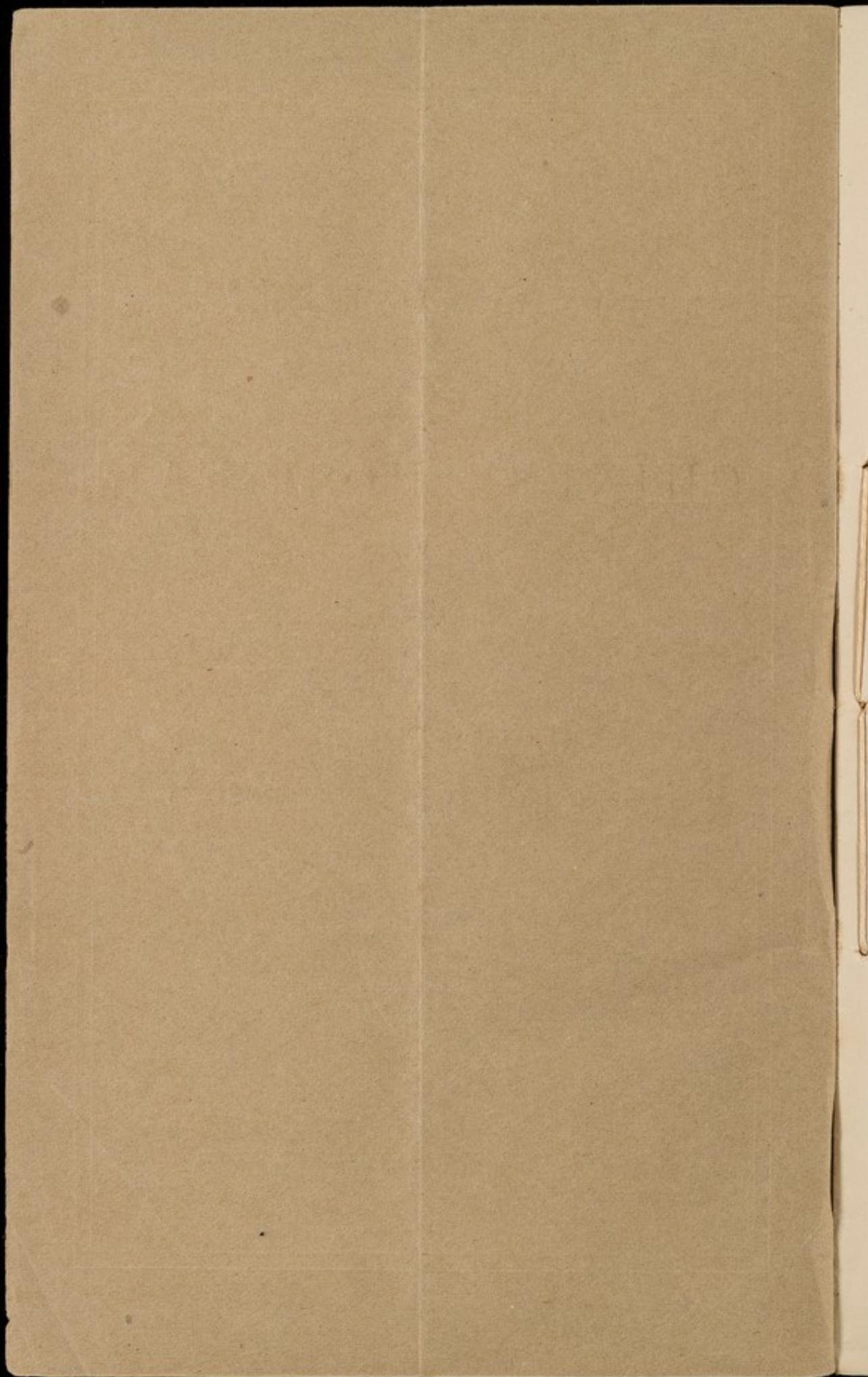
DRS. SIBBALD AND JOHNSTON.

FROM JANUARY 1ST 1870 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1870.

SHANGHAI:

PRINTED AT THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.

1871.



5852/54

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308574.



CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAI.

1871.

Trustees:

REV. W. MUIRHEAD.

R. I. FEARON, Esq.

THOMAS DICK, Esq.

W. CAMERON, Esq.

E. IVESON, Esq. (absent.)

R. MILLER, Esq. (absent.)

Committee:

T. HANBURY, Esq.

F. R. GAMWELL, Esq.

Treasurer:

R. I. FEARON, Esq.

Medical Officer:

JAMES JOHNSTON, M.D. (absent.)

Visiting Surgeons:

DRS. SIBBALD, HENDERSON, AND DYER.

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAI.

1871.

Directors:

Rev. W. MURKHEAD
R. I. FARSON, Esq.
THOMAS BICK, Esq.
H. CAMERON, Esq.
E. IVESON, Esq. (absent).
E. MILLER, Esq. (absent).

Council:

T. HANBURY, Esq.
T. REYNOLDS, Esq.

Treasurer:

R. I. FARSON, Esq.

Medical Officer:

JAMES JOHNSTON, M.D. (absent).

Printing & Stationery:

DRS. SIBBALD, HENDERSON, AND DYER.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Trustees, Subscribers and friends of the Chinese Hospital was held at the Medical Officer's house on the 18th of March, 1871.

Present—Messrs. T. Hanbury in the chair, A. Davenport, H. B. M.'s Vive-Consul, W. Cameron, A. Wylie, T. P. Hanssen and F. R. Gamwell, Revds. Canon Butcher, W. Muirhead and G. S. Owen, Drs. Macgowan, Henderson, Dyer, Jamieson and Sibbald.

Mr. Cameron, Treasurer, produced the accounts, which shewed that the receipts were greatly in excess of the subscriptions for the previous year, consequently much improvement had been effected in the general usefulness of the Hospital, still leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer.

Mr. Hanssen, proposed, and Mr. Owen seconded the proposal, "That the accounts be passed." Carried unanimously.

Dr. Sibbald then read the Report. Mr. Butcher in proposing that the Report be accepted and published for circulation, remarked that it was one of the many satisfactory indications, which one found coming from every part of China where the Chinese had an opportunity of being impressed by it, of the steady progress of confidence in foreign medical science among the natives. And of all the means which could be brought to bear, to break down the prejudice and mistrust of the Chinese, nothing could well be better than institutions like those which presented the foreigner not in an aggressive, but in a philanthropic aspect. They would all unite with him in approving and adopting the Report, and in an earnest hope that the Charity might become still more widely useful.

Dr. Henderson seconded the adoption of the Report. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Muirhead re-opened the subject of giving young Chinese a medical training in the Hospital, and said that there were tens and tens of thousands in the country round who might be brought to receive the benefit of foreign medical assistance, if such a plan were pursued.

The Chairman thought that if they could get young men to receive a western education in a medical way, the usefulness of the present Hospital might be much increased; with regard to what they might at present do, to enlarge its local benefits, he thought that they should try to provide wards for the reception of cases of contagious disease, and for women.

Dr. Sibbald said that neither small-pox nor contagious diseases of any kind were admitted into the Hospital, although all such cases as presented themselves, were prescribed for in the dispensary. With regard to the education of young Chinese, several attempts had been made, but the results were very unsatisfactory, both in Dr. Johnston's and Dr. Jamieson's hands. When the matter was urged upon the House Surgeon Chung-fo, he seemed disinclined to make any further attempts in the matter, as his previous efforts had been unfortunate.

After a long discussion,

The Revd. Mr. Butcher suggested that it should be remitted to the medical gentlemen, who would report on the matter for the benefit of the Trustees, and embodied his suggestions in the following form:—

“That the Medical Advisers of the Hospital be requested to prepare for the Trustees' separate reports on:—1st, the possibility of the education of Chinese students in medicine; 2nd, the opening of branch institutions; 3rd, the enlargement of the present or erection of a new Hospital; and 4th, other matters conducive to the further efficiency of the institution.

Dr. Macgowan seconded the resolution and it was passed.

Mr. Cameron said allusion had been made in the report to the generous assistance which had been given to the Hospital by Mr. Hanbury during the past year; he begged to propose that a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Hanbury, for his valuable gift of medicines and instruments to the Hospital.

Mr. Hanssen seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Dr. Henderson remarked that he had looked over the instruments, and could say they were a very handsome present indeed.

The Chairman said their next business was to appoint a Treasurer. Mr. Cameron had been acting hitherto, and, as the funds shewed, with good effect.

Mr. Cameron said he got credit for more than was due to him, as there had been three Treasurers during the year, viz., Messrs. Rowley Miiler and J. G. Purdon, both of whom had gone home, and he himself was also about to leave Shanghai.

Dr. Sibbald proposed that Mr. Fearon be requested to act as Treasurer, which was seconded by Mr. Cameron and passed.

The Revd. Mr. Muirhead had now to propose that a vote of thanks be passed to the Medical Officers for their valuable services during the past year; they had already adverted to the efficiency with which those gentlemen had attended to their various charges, and was sure all would agree in according them this vote of thanks.

Mr. Hanssen seconded the motion, which was cordially passed.

Revd. Mr. Owen proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

F. C. SIBBALD, M. D.,

Acting Surgeon and Secretary.

R E P O R T
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL AT SHANGHAI,
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

DURING the past year, 12,823 patients have received advice, giving an aggregate of 42,965 visits, or an average of three visits for each patient. Of these, 536 have been treated in the wards of the Hospital, which has accommodation for 25 male and 5 female patients. There is no means of ascertaining the result of the treatment of the dispensary patients, but of the 536 Hospital patients 62 died; of these, 24 were moribund on admission, and 12 died from opium poisoning.

Before the Sinza Refuge was opened, the police brought in many paupers in the last stage of disease and destitution; since then, the number of such cases has greatly diminished. This fact ought to suggest the propriety of opening this Refuge for destitute Chinese earlier in the winter.

Forty-eight cases of opium poisoning were treated in Hospital, of these, 36 recovered and 12 died.

In the branch establishment in the City 106 cases of poisoning by opium were treated, 79 recovered and 27 probably died, as they were carried away by their friends, when supposed to be dying.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-one children have been vaccinated in the same establishment during the past year. There is great difficulty in keeping up a sufficient supply of lymph, as the parents object to bring their children back at the proper time; however, to remedy this, arrangements have been made for securing a regular supply from England.

Dr. Johnston, before leaving Shanghai, sufficiently established the wonderful power of atropine as an antidote for opium poisoning, to make me take a great interest in carrying on the treatment, and taking notes of each case in which

the atropine has been injected. I ought to mention that it is only required in the very bad cases, and never used unless the pupils are very much contracted.

The number of cases of opium poisoning brought into Hospital is so large that I think it will be only right to give an outline of the treatment generally adopted. In the first place if the patient has sufficient consciousness to do what he is told, he is made to drink a basin full of warm water in which is dissolved half a drachm of sulphate of zinc; this acts as an emetic, and he has to continue drinking water till that which comes away is quite clear; if unable to swallow, the stomach pump is used for the same purpose, and one drachm of sal volatile is next given, and the patient walked up and down the hall till all danger is over. If the pupils are much contracted after clearing out the stomach, a solution containing half a grain of atropine is injected under the skin; the neck is the most convenient place. This is repeated after waiting half an hour, if the pupils have not commenced to dilate; it is very seldom that we require to repeat this a third time; about the same time that the pupils dilate the lips and nails become more florid; the respiration will gradually increase in quickness, sometimes from 8 to 22 in the minute, and the pulse will be reduced from 140 to the natural beat, say 75 per minute. In bad cases all voluntary power being lost, the patient is stretched out on a couch, then it is that the wonderful effects of the antidote begin to shew themselves. Sometimes the critical ~~turn~~ time may be safely passed, by the judicious employment of artificial respiration. If the patient is going to recover, they generally appear safe within twelve hours after taking the poison, and leave the Hospital after a good sleep, apparently quite well!

The wards of the Hospital have been made more comfortable by ventilators placed in the roof; these are closed in winter, and a stove heats the place night and day, as long as the cold weather lasts. Some improvement might be made in the bedding and clothing, as many of the patients look very disreputable, clothed in their old rags.

I should advice the Trustees to consider the desirability of erecting a few rooms in the neighbourhood of the present building, for contagious diseases, including a ward for females.

I am glad to be able to state that the efficiency of the establishment has been greatly enhanced by the arrival of the medicines and instruments so liberally offered by Mr. Hanbury at the last meeting.

The following table will shew the numbers of each disease treated, both in the Hospital and Dispensary, in separate columns, but the death rate is only given of those treated in the wards of the Hospital.

Several important operations were performed both by Dr. Johnston and myself. It has been customary to make special mention of each, but the dimensions to which it is desirable to limit a report of this kind, prevents its being done satisfactorily. I have therefore simply given a list of them, under the head of Surgical Operations. An establishment of this kind certainly does a great amount of good, and this will gradually increase, when a knowledge of its benefits becomes more widely spread, and the national prejudices gradually removed; but at present it is annoying to have patients applying for medical or surgical aid, who cannot be persuaded to submit to the requisite treatment. On the other hand many apply who cannot be made to believe that their cases are hopeless.

At the present time, when friends of China are divided in opinion as to the best means to be adopted for the spreading of foreign influence for good amongst the people, it must be gratifying to the promoters of medical charities in China, to have such evidence, as is shewn by the accompanying long list of diseases treated, of the increasing popularity of those institutions, which are gradually extending their benefits to the middle and upper classes, as well as to the more needy and destitute.

Before closing these remarks, I must make mention of the valuable assistance and advice given to me by Drs. Henderson, Dyer, Jamieson and Barton; also to the steady zeal and great intelligence of the native assistant, Chung-foo, in the performance of his duties. His brother Ke-foo has also done good work in giving moral and spiritual advice to the patients.

F. C. SIBBALD, M. D.,
Acting Surgeon.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED IN THE DISPENSARY AND
WARDS OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL FROM JANUARY 1ST TO
DECEMBER 31ST, 1870.

DISEASE.	Dis- pensary.	Hospital.	Remarks.
General Diseases—			
Anasarca	72	...	
Ascites	56	9	2 died.
Hydrocele	11	6	
Fever, Continued .....	...	56	
Do. Remittent	352	123	16 died.
Do. Intermittent	801	3	
Do. Typhus .....	...	...
Do. Typhoid .....	...	10	3 died.
Chicken Pox	7	1	
Bright's Disease .....	...	...
Hæmaturia .....	..	1	
Debility	211	9	2 died.
Æmæmia	169	...	
Rheumatism ..	674	12	
Lumbago ..	166	...	
Elephantiasis	29	...	
Venereal Diseases—			
Gonorrhœa	56	...	
Bubo	69	1	
Testitis	65	...	
Stricture	7	1	
Syphilis Congenital	69	...	
Do. Primary	125	...	
Do. Secondary	182	...	
Ulceration of Larynx .....	...	1	1 died.
Syphilis in the Female	74	...	
Incontinence of Urine	13	...	
Uterine Diseases—			
Amenorrhœa	84	...	
Dysamenorrhœa	77	...	
Menorrhagia	193	...	
Leucorrhœa	267	...	
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	5	...	
Prolapsus Uteri	9	...	
Carried forward.....	3,843	233	24 deaths.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED IN THE DISPENSARY AND
WARDS OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL FROM JANUARY 1ST TO
DECEMBER 31ST, 1870.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Dis- pensary.	Hospital.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....	3,843	233	24 deaths.
Nervous System—			
Concussion of Brain.....	...	4	1 died.
Head-ache.....	242	...	
Epilepsy.....	38	...	
Insanity.....	...	6	{ 1 sent away uncured.
Paralysis.....	48	...	
Locomotor Ataxy.....	...	4	{ only slightly improved.
Facial Paralysis.....	31	...	
Respiratory System—			
Bronchitis.....	489	14	
Catarrh.....	376	3	
Phthisis.....	..	3	2 died.
Pneumonia.....	...	4	1 died.
Spitting of Blood.....	74	...	
Circulatory System—			
Disease of the Heart.....	...	1	1 died.
Palpitation.....	23	...	
Digestive System—			
Hæmorrhoids.....	71	...	
Fistula in Ano.....	81	5	
Prolapsus Ani.....	17	2	
Cæcal Fistula.....	...	1	1 died.
Peritonitis.....	...	1	
Diarrhoea.....	227	...	
Dysentery.....	349	27	9 died.
Gastralgia.....	512	...	
Gastritis.....	...	3	
Hernia Scrotal.....	19	...	
Do. Femoral.....	7	...	
Lumbrici.....	47	...	
Glandular System—			
Congestion of Liver.....	32	...	
Inflammation of Liver.....	...	4	1 died.
Abscess of Liver.....	...	1	opened.
Enlarged Liver and Spleen...	...	3	
Jaundice.....	33	6	2 died.
Indurated Spleen.....	83	...	
Mumps.....	73	...	
Carried forward.....	6,815	325	43 deaths.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED IN THE DISPENSARY AND
WARDS OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL FROM JANUARY 1ST TO
DECEMBER 31ST, 1870.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Dis- pensary.	Hospital.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....	6,815	325	43 deaths.
Skin Diseases—			
Eczema	206	...	
Psoriasis	207	...	
Scabies	596	...	
Leprosy	73	...	
Carbuncle	31	...	
Diseases of the Eye—			
Amaurosis	47	2	
Albugo or Specks	276	1	
Cataract	7	...	
Epiphora.....	786	...	
Ophthalmia Acute	381	11	
Do. Catarrhal	581	...	
Do. Purulent.....	56	...	
Do. Strumous	67	...	
Entropion .....	...	1	
Trichiasis	94	...	
Pterygium	75	...	
Corcitis	17	2	
Vision Impaired	223	...	
Do. Destroyed	34	...	
Diseases of the Ear—			
Earache	105	...	
Otorrhœa	40	...	
Diseases of the Nose—			
Polypus	12	...	
Oeozœna	62	...	
Diseases of the Mouth, Teeth, Gums, &c—			
Aphthœ	20	...	
Toothache	138	...	
Extraction of Teeth	61	...	
Hœmorrhage from Gums.....	25	...	
Dislocation of Jaw	7	1	
Diseases of the Throat—			
Aphonia	23	...	
Sorethroat	115	...	
Ranula of Tongue.....	8	...	
Carried forward.....	11,188	343	43 deaths.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED IN THE DISPENSARY AND
WARDS OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL FROM JANUARY 1ST TO
DECEMBER 31ST, 1870.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Dis- penrary.	Hospital.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....	11,188	343	43 deaths.
Abscess, Tumours, &c—			
Abscess	183	21	2 died.
Fatty Tumours	9	...	
Phlegmon	56	3	
Ulcers	603	6	
Locomotor System &c—			
Dislocation of Shoulder	8	2	
Do. of Thumb	7	1	
Fracture of Scapula .....	...	1	
Do. of Clavicle .....	...	1	
Do. of Ribs.....	...	...
Do. of Arm.....	...	1	
Do. of Forearm .....	...	3	
Do. of Thigh .....	...	2	
Do. of Leg .....	...	8	
Caries of Bone	33	1	
Injury of Spine.....	...	3	
Stiff Joints.....	18	...	
Burns, Bruises, Wounds, &c—			
Burns	13	1	
Scalds	43	3	1 died.
Contusions from Fighting .....	...	11	
Do. from Falls.....	158	17	
Wounds from Sharp In- } truments	116	8	{ 1 died after amputation.
Wounds Contused .....	...	5	
Do. Gunshot.....	7	2	
Do. from Carriages .....	...	7	
Bruises from kicks	35	2	
Bites from Dogs	13	...	
Miscellaneous Diseases—			
Poisoning with Opium.....	...	48	12 died.
Do. with Opium and } Arsenic .....	...	1	
Swallowed 35 Cash .....	...	1	{ Ran away after 2 days.
Patients trying to give up .....	...	...
Smoking Opium	322	7	
Carried forward.....	12,812	509	59 deaths.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED IN THE DISPENSARY AND
WARDS OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL FROM JANUARY 1ST TO
DECEMBER 31ST, 1870.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Dis- pensary.	Hospital.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....	12,812	509	59 deaths.
Surgical Operations—			
Amputation of Thigh .....	...	1	1 died.
Do. of Leg .....	...	1	{ 1 died of pyœmia.
Do. of Arm.....	...	2	
Do. of Finger.....	...	1	
Excision of Elbow .....	...	1	{ 2 died after repeated operations.
Do. of Tumours .....	...	3	
Rhinoplastic Operations .....	...	1	{ delivered by turning.
Removal of Tumour from Eye. ....	...	1	
Tapped for Ascites .....	...	9	{ 2 died after repeated operations.
Do. for Hydrocele	11	6	
Obstetrical—			
Arm Presentation.....	...	1	{ delivered by turning.
Total.....	12,823	536	63 deaths.

F. C. SIBBALD, M. D.

Shanghai, 17th March, 1871.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Adamson, Bell & Co.....	Tls.	25.00
Birley, Worthington & Co.		25.00
Bower, Hanbury & Co.		25.00
Bull, Purdon & Co.		25.00
Brand, Monro & Co.		25.00
Butterfield & Swire.....		25.00
George Barnet & Co.		25.00
The Borneo Company.....		25.00
Blain, Tait & Co.....		25.00
Bovet Brothers	\$10.....	7.54
R. B. Baker, Esq.		25.00
Carter & Co.		25.00
Chapman, King & Co.		25.00
Coutts & Co.....	\$25 @ 75.4.....	18.85
W. Cameron, Esq.		25.00
Messrs. S. & A. H. Cramptire.....		25.00
T. A. Cowderoy, Esq.		10.00
A. Dent and H. P. Hanssen.....		25.00
A. Davis & Co.		25.00
F. Diers, Esq.		25.00
Frazar & Co.		25.00
Fogg & Co.		25.00
Mrs. G. H. Fitz Roy..		25.00
Gibb, Livingston & Co.....		25.00
Gilman & Co.		25.00
Glover, Dow & Co.....		25.00
Gundry & Co.		10.00
F. R. Gamwell, Esq.....		25.00
Augustine, Heard & Co.....		25.00
Hogg Bros.....		25.00
Holliday, Wise & Co.		25.00
Hall & Holtz		25.00
W. Harwood, Esq.....		10.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co.		25.00
John, Jarvie & Co.		25.00
S. J. G. Jellicoe, Esq..		25.00
Kroes & Co.....		25.00
Ladage, Oelke & Co.		25.00
Little & Co.....		10.00
Milsom & Tod.....		25.00
Maclean, Thorburn & Co.....		25.00
Mackenzie & Co.....		25.00
David, McLean, Esq.....		25.00
H. S. Morris, Esq.....		10.00

Carried forward..... 1,001.39

Brought forward.....	1,001.39
R. W. Mustard, Esq.....	10.00
A. Nachtrieb & Co.	25.00
Olyphant & Co.	25.00
W. Pustau & Co.	25.00
A. Paterson, Esq.	25.00
A. Provand, Esq.	15.00
G. T. Preston, Esq.....\$10 @ 75.4.....	7.54
Russell & Co.	25.00
Reiss & Co.	25.00
Reme & Co.....	25.00
Reid & Co.	25.00
J. T. Rothwell, Esq.	10.00
R. T. Rennie, Esq. ....\$10.....	7.55
Siemssen & Co.	25.00
Shaw, Bros. & Co.	25.00
Smith, Archer & Co.	25.00
D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.....	25.00
E. D. Sassoon & Co.....	25.00
E. Schelhass & Co.	25.00
Sayle & Co.	25.00
Turner & Co.	25.00
Trautmann & Co.....	25.00
W. Watson & Co.	25.00
Wheelock & Co.	25.00
Watson, Cleave & Co.....	10.00
Westall, Brand & Co.....	10.00
H. Wallich	25.00

Tls..... 1,571.48

DONATIONS.

Collection at Trinity Church.....Tls.	300.34
Do. Union Chapel	181.07
Do. St. Saviours.....	48.26
Do. Seaman's Chapel	35.00
Municipal Council.....	200.00
Tuscan Lodge.....	25.00
Native friend, per Revd. W. Muirhead	75.00
A friend.....\$28 @ 74.....	20.86
Do. per M. M. Walker, Esq.	10.00
W. Tod, Esq.....	10.00
W. Droege, Esq.	5.00
G. Baker, Esq.	5.00

Tls..... 915.83

E. & O. E.

W. CAMERON,
Hon. Treasurer.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1871.

Dr.

W. CAMERON IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE CHINESE HOSPITAL, 1870.

Cr.

To amount received from Subscribers	1,571.48	By Balance 31st December 1869	100.52
do. Donations	915.53	Amount paid for Medicines, Food, etc.	1,234.03
Balance of Building Account transferred	53.84	Rent of Hospital	112.95
Interest on Bank Account	8.09	Gas Bills, for 1868, 1869, 1870	125.58
		Gas Fittings	26.80
		Fire Insurance for 1869-70	67.60
		do. for 1870-71	69.82
		Municipal Taxes	62.25
		Repairs to Hospital	46.40
		Coals	49.00
		Printing and Stationery	76.05
		Balance	577.94
	<u>Tls. 2,548.94</u>		<u>Tls. 2,548.94</u>

Jan'y. 1871. To BalanceTls. 577.94

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1871.

W. CAMERON,
Hon. Treasurer.

I have compared the above statement with the books and vouchers and found it correct,
J. BARR ROBERTSON.

Dr. DR. SIBBALD IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE CHINESE HOSPITAL, 1870. Cr.

1870.	To Wages, Food, etc. for January	\$ 90.45	1870.	By Balance	\$ 12.72
"	do. for February	81.37	January.	do. do. received from Treasurer.	100.00
"	do. for March	104.81	February.	do.	100.00
"	do. for April	136.51	April.	do.	200.00
"	do. for May	128.75	May.	do.	100.00
"	do. for June	159.72	June.	do.	200.00
"	do. for July	118.11	July.	do.	100.00
"	do. for August	106.29	August.	do.	120.00
"	do. for September	117.20	September.	do.	110.00
"	do. for October	108.52	October.	do.	110.00
"	do. for November	112.95	November.	do.	110.00
"	do. for December	104.50	December.	do.	110.00
"	Balance	3.54			
		<u>\$ 1,372.72</u>			<u>\$ 1,372.72</u>

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, March 17th, 1871.

F. C. SIBBALD.

Examined and found correct,

J. BARR ROBERTSON.

