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THE

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

LONDON_MISSIONARY_SOCIETY'S

CHINESE HOSPITAL,

AT

PEKING,

UNDER THE CARE OF

W. LOCKHART, F.R.C.S.

FROM OCTOBER 1sT-1861, TO DECEMBER 31sT 1862.

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REPORT OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S

CHINESE HOSPITAL AT PEKING,

FROM OCTOBER 1861, TO DECEMBER 1862, Inclusive.

I arrived in Peking on 13th September, 1861, and was Mr. Bruce's guest at the British Legation till 23rd October, when I was enabled to occupy a house of my own, which was kindly obtained for me by Mr. Bruce; and I take this opportunity of expressing my hearty thanks to him, for all he did in getting me the house at once, and thus enabling me to reside at Peking.

A few patients came to me, while I was living in the Legation, but as soon as I went into my house, and it was known that I would attend to any sick Chinese that applied to me, patients began to come in numbers for relief. At first, two or three persons a day came, then a dozen or more, and afterwards twenty or thirty.

Among the first cases that were seen, were a woman with an abscess deep in the palm of the hand, and a man with thecal abscess of the forefinger. They submitted at once to the deep incisions needed for their relief, and were very thankful for the benefit they thus received.

At this time, I had only the small stock of medicines that I had brought overland with me, and some additional articles procured at Shanghae; but in November the new supply of medicines and various articles arrived, and I was thus in a better position to supply the wants of the applicants, who began to be very numerous. Among the early cases, there were a few fortunate ones, which no doubt had an influence in increasing the number of patients. A man who had necrosis of the right ramus of the lower jaw, had a large portion of the dead bone removed. Subsequently the re-

maining portion also became detached, and was taken away to the man's great relief. A man who had closure of the lids of one eye for 20 years, was told that the eye was probably safe, and in good order. A slight operation was recommended, and an incision made in the line of the original opening, when a round eye was exposed, and the man went off exclaiming that he had regained an eye. A very large polypus of the nostril was removed in another ease; and a tumour in the gum of the upper jaw, which caused great defermity to a man's face was operated on and removed.

In consequence of these and similar cases, the number of patients rapidly increased, and great numbers attended every day. Persons of all classes, officers of every rank and degree came, and sent their wives, mothers, children, and other relations. Merchants and shop-keepers, working-people and villagers, together with numerous beggars assembled at the hospital. Ladies and respectable women also were present in large numbers, and it was surprising to see the readiness, with which they both came for relief, and brought their children who were suffering from various diseases.

The Tartar women came to me very readily indeed. It is probably the Tartar element among the people here, that makes them more free with foreigners than the Chinese are at other places. There is less of Oriental seclusion among the Tartars and other Northern races, than is found among the native Chinese, and I think it not unlikely that we shall find, we can have more fellowship with the Tartar races, both rulers and people, than with the Chinese themselves. The influence of the Tartars is also shown in another instance very remarkably. The Tartar women never have their feet bound or compressed, as the Chinese women have had their since A. D. 950; but in Peking, great numbers of the Chinese women are seen with the feet of their natural size like the Tartar women; and, even in the most respectable families both of officers and civilians, the female children are not subjected to this painful proceeding. In Peking, it is not necessary to follow this toolish fashion, but in the other cities of the province, as in all other parts of the empire, the women's feet are compressed into the usual small size.

All classes of the people and officers of government of every rank have applied to the hospital. An exiguardian of the heir-apparent,

and President of the Board of Revenue came to me for the treatment of paralysis. I visited him afterwards at his own house, and attended some members of his family, including one or two of his daughters. The President of the Board of Punishment sent his son, to be treated for head-ache of a chronic character. Officials of the various other Boards;—members of the Censorate,—members of the Han-lin-yuen,—members of the Imperial family,—eunuchs of the Palace,—civil and military officers of red, blue, white and gold buttons,—officers and privates of the regiments of the bannermen,—policemen of all classes,—writers and clerks in the public offices have all presented themselves as patients.

Chinese, Manchoos, Mongols, Thibetians, Coreans and Mohammedans, natives of the capital and from Kashgar, and other regions to the West have been attended to.

The number of patients attended to during the 14½ months, that the hospital and dispensary have been open, is 22,144 individual cases. I do not propose to give the details of the diseases that presented themselves, but rather to make such general remarks as may be requisite, on the various classes of diseases, as suggested by my case book, and the detailed register of the cases themselves.

In September and October of 1861, there was an epidemic of Jaundice among the people, and 370 cases of this affection applied to the hospital. It was generally slight, and readily yielded to treatment. Some of the cases were accompanied by much pain and fever, and in several of these anasarca supervened. The treatment consisted of purgatives of one kind or another, according to circumstances, and occasionally a blister over the liver. The people seemed to appreciate the method of cure adopted, as so many of them came for reliet. This is an unusual disease to appear as an epidemic. The cause of it is, probably, the sudden change from hot to cold weather. The hot days and cold nights of the autumn, and also the great difference of the temperature on calm and on windy days, cause such changes in the circulation of the liver, that it becomes inactive after the excessive stimulation of the heat-At the time of the change from hot to cold weather, perspiration is suddenly checked, the blood is thrown from the surface of the body upon the internal organs, especially the liver, and this enlargement of its vessels makes it inactive for a time, until it is enabled to adapt itself to the circumstances, and resume its usual or accustomed functions. The epidemic prevailed also to a great extent in the provinces of Shan-se and Shen-si. The inhabitants say that jaundice is frequently prevalent in the autumn, but there have only been a few cases observed this autumn of 1862, and since the cholera left the neighbourhood, there has been no prevalent epidemic at all.

Small-pox .- In walking about the streets of Peking, it is very remarkable how large a number of the people are seen to be marked by small-pox, showing that this disease is very common, and on enquiry such is found to be the case. At times, this disease prevails as an epidemic. Every year there are many cases in the spring, and many children die, but occasionally it spreads extensively among the inhabitants and commits great ravages. The system of inoculation is followed here as in other parts of China, and the practice usually adopted is to break up a variolous crust or scab, and place it in the nostril of a child, which generally thus takes the small-pox mildly, but the children thus treated sometimes take the confluent form of the disease, by which sight and even life is lost. It is true that the disease taken by inoculation, is generally milder than when it is taken spontaneously, but the great objection to inoculation is, that the disease itself is thus maintained among the community, and every case is a focus of infection; whereas in vaccination the tendency is to get rid of small-pox altogether, serious accidents do not occur from it, and there is no liability to take on a fatal form of disease.

Immediately after the commencement of the hospital, vaccine lymph was procured through the kindness of Dr. Kerr, Medical Missionary at Canton, and many children have been vaccinated. Numerous ladies, both Tartar and Chinese, have brought their children to be vaccinated. Frequently, two or three families came together, the mothers-in-law accompanying the young wives with their nurses and children, all dressed up in their best attire, and making the surgery look for the time like a flower-garden.

Vaccination is regularly carried on, as largely as possible, at the hospital. Since this plan was introduced, advertisements have been posted in many of the streets of the city, stating that such and such persons (natives) practise vaccination. Their lymph has all been

procured from the hospital, without acknowledgement. These native surgeons send a child to be vaccinated here, and when the lymph is ready for use, they do not allow the child to be brought for inspection, but use the lymph themselves. I offered to teach some of them, and give them directions for keeping the lymph pure and free from deterioration, by showing them the signs of the true vaccine, but they prefer to play me the above trick, and act in this surreptitious manner, than acknowledge an obligation to a foreigner.

Cough, hæmoptysis and phthisis prevail largely in this district of the country. As stated in another part of this report, the soil in this region is sandy, and there is little marsh or damp ground, consequently ague is seldom met with, and there is less dysentery here than in the South of China. As a general rule, where ague prevails diseases of the chest are rare, but when as in this Northern region, ague is seldom seen, various diseases of the lungs are found to prevail. Of course in cold countries, disease of the lungs is more common than in warm or hot countries, where the liver and bowels are chiefly the seats of disease; yet even in a hot region, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the people of those parts where ague prevails, are less liable to diseases of the chest than those who live in a district where ague is less common.

Bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, chronic cough, hæmoptysis and phthisis, are very frequently seen at the hospital. During the winter months, large numbers of patients suffering from this class of diseases applied for relief. Many patients came into the surgery last winter, affected with hæmoptysis, and it was astonishing to see the amount of blood that some of them coughed up. On various occasions, three or four persons have been in the place together, thus severely affected, and coughing up large quantities of blood. Congestion of the lungs was also frequently seen during the winter months especially in young children. Phthisis is very common, many young women are constantly seen in various stages of this malady, and great numbers of persons die annually from phthisis in this city and its neighbourhood.

Hooping-cough is frequently seen among the children. Croup is very common and very fatal, especially during and after gales of wind in winter. Many children also die of diphtheria, which has been seen in all its stages.

Cholera is said to affect the people to some extent every summer, but this year there was a very severe visitation of epidemic cholera, which lasted for about two months. It was first heard of at Taku, where many Chinese in the village died, and some of the European soldiers in the garrison. It then visited Teentsin, where it was very virulent and exceedingly fatal, then various towns on the river, till it came to T'ung-chow, and immediately afterwards, cases of cholera were seen in the streets of this city,-people dying where they had been seized, who were not able to reach their homes, also many beggars died in the streets, having no home to go to. The disease began in the Chinese city which is exceedingly filthy, and great numbers died there. It then made its appearance in the Tartar city, and gradually passed through it from South to North; and, finally, went in the direction of the small river stream to Hae-teen and the villages in the western hills. At one time, the street in which the hospital is situated was much affected, and several persons died. The servants and people in the hospital suffered very much for a few days. Almost all of them had the disease more or less severely, some of them had it in a very virulent form, but happily no one died. Almost every morning the bodies of one or two persons were seen in the streets, or in the dry bed of the canal, who had lain down and died in the night. These bodies were generally removed at once by the policemen of the district, who brought a coffin and had the corpse carried out of the city to one of the free burial grounds. The officer of the quarter levies in these cases a fine in the street where a body is found, so that it is the interest of the householders to fee the policeman to remove the bodies at once, before his chief becomes aware of the circumstance, and thus the fine cannot be It is better to fee the police, than be fined by the officer. At all events, the result of this imposition was very satisfactory. I feared the bodies of the dead would be left exposed in the streets, but I never found this to be the case. They were all speedily removed, and carried outside the walls of the city. The Chinese rely chiefly on acupuncture in the hands and arms, and especially at the upper and back part of the leg just below the knee, as a means of cure. They also largely use small pills composed of Realgar or Sulphuret of arsenic, Cinnabar, Bezoar and liquorice root

in frequent small doses, but the expectations of cure were not fulfilled. Great numbers died. At first, almost all who were seized died, afterwards, however, the disease appeared to be less virulent, and many of those attacked gradually recovered. The Chinese government opened rooms in various parts of the city, where large quantities of the above pills were given to all applicants with printed directions for their use, and these establishments were kept open, till the disease entirely ceased.

Among the patients treated in the hospital, and in their own houses, astringents and opium were largely given, in the first instance, with frequent small doses of calomel,—mustard poultices and turpentine frictions being used externally at the same time, and hot water bottles applied to the feet and legs. Stimulants were also given, and afterwards carbonate of soda and chlorate of potash, I believe with much success; at all events the patients got well during, if not because of the treatment.

A man is now attending the hospital, who had cholera in the summer, for which acupuncture was used by his friends; the result was violent erysipelas, ending in excessive sloughs of the forearm from the elbow to the wrist, and it will be a long time before the exposed surface is entirely healed. As the result of careful investigation from official sources of information, the amount of the deaths from cholera alone during the two months of its visitation, was 15,000 out of the two cities; and if, as is supposed, the population of these two cities of Peking amounts to 1,500,000, the deaths were thus 1 per cent. I had reason to believe that the amount was above 20,000, but the smaller number is stated to be correct, and the result of carefully counting the coffins as they were carried through the gates, by the gate-keepers, who are the subordinates of the Kew-mun Te-tun or governor. During these months of the summer, July and August, the number of funerals in the streets was very great, and frequently 8 or 10 coffins would be seen passing from one of the city gates at the same time. On one occasion, 20 coffins were thus counted on one road only.

When cholera had almost entirely left the Tartar city, many fatal cases still occurred in the Chinese city, near the great gates leading into the former. Just at these points there is a dense population, and according to the usual habit of the Chinese, all the offal and filth from their houses was thrown over the bridges outside the gates into the moat or city ditch. The stench at these bridges in the summer was frightful, and the consequence was that cholera remained about the houses and shops near the bridges for a long time. When speaking to the Chinese about the abatement of the pestilence, they would say, yes, it has almost all gone, except outside these gates leading into the Chinese city.

Great numbers of the people are affected by goitre, chiefly the women. In fact, it is very rarely that a man is seen to be affected, but many of the women have their necks thus enlarged, and sometimes the goitre is very large and occasions much distress to the sufferers. The women in the villages also suffer much more than those in the city do. A visit can hardly be made to any village, without seeing some of the women who have this disease. It may be stated, that the well water which is exclusively used, has much lime in it, causing an extensive deposit in the kettles and other vessels for boiling water; but all the persons thus affected are inhabitants of the great plain of Peking, none are dwellers on hills or mountains.

Opium-smoking prevails to a great extent among the people, but not to the same extent as in the South of China. Many persons have applied for relief from this evil habit, the chief part of whom have been enabled to throw off the practice of opium-smoking in course of a few weeks, and I believe have not resumed it. But here as elsewhere, the smokers of the drug have frequently not sufficient resolution to persevere in the restriction imposed on them, and fall back into the use of the pipe, saying that they are afraid they should die were they to give it up, though they are assured, that after many years residence in China, I have never known a single person dying from that cause, but that all who do leave it off entirely are at once much benefited.

About one-half of the opium used in Peking is from India, the rest is native grown;—part comes from Sze-chuen, and the valley of the Yang-tsze-kiang, where it is produced largely; and part from Mongolia, where immense tracts of land are devoted to the cultivation of the poppy. Much opium is manufactured there for the use of the Mongols, who use their native drug exclusively, and the surplus is sent for sale to the North of China.

The number of cases of paralysis of various kinds has been very surprising, chiefly atonic paralysis; in many cases, being the result of excessive study, and of endeavouring to commit to memory the books of the classics; and in some, the result of extreme dissipation. Other cases were clearly the result of effusion of serum, or the extravasation of blood on or into the brain, as in apoplexy. From all that could be ascertained, it would appear that disease of the brain and paralysis in its various forms prevail to a great extent in this city. I am satisfied that one cause of cerebral affections among the Chinese in the North, is the practice of living and sleeping in rooms heated by stoves, in which anthracite coal is burned These stoves have no chimney, and the coal being smokeless leads the people to suppose that nothing injurious passes from the fire, but of course a large amount of carbonic acid gas is generated and injuriously affects those exposed to it, causing severe head-ache, stupefaction and fever.

Many persons have been brought to me semi-comatose, who in the cold weather had lighted the stove, and then gone to bed, but were afterwards found by their friends to be insensible. Such a state often repeated, must give rise to cerebral disease sooner or later, and I am sure it does so in many instances.

Amaurosis is also very common, more so than is at all usual, probably, as above stated, the consequence of unremitting application to reading, and also of dissipation and excess. Many of the Buddhist and other priests are affected by this malady.

Insanity.—Many cases of insanity and idiocy have been seen. The chief part of these cases were those, in which the afflicted persons were quiet and could easily be controlled. Occasionally a case of violent dementia was seen.

A woman was one day brought to the hospital, who was very unruly and viclent, and appeared to be suffering much from excitement of the brain. Some medicine was given to her, which at first she refused to take, but afterwards swallowed it quietly. She was a young, strong, well-nourished woman. She attended a few times and after the treatment she received, became much quieter. After the lapse of a few days, I saw her standing in the surgery with her attendants among the other female patients, and when I told her attendant to bring her to me, the woman herself

raised her hands, which were both almost black, and in a state of mortification, with large vesications on them, the wrists being much lacerated, and the forearm smaller and dark coloured. It appeared on inquiry, that she had been very violent at home during one of her paroxysms, and been tightly bound round the wrists by cords, which had been allowed to remain for some days, when her friends became alarmed, and sent her to me. All that could be done was at once attended to. It was surprising that she could walk or had strength to move, her hand being in such a state, but she seemed indifferent to the condition she was in, and almost insensible to pain, as insane persons often are. I did not see her again, and have no doubt that she died soon afterwards, from the spreading of the mortification up her arms.

The case of the insane is very sad in such a country as this. There are no asylums of any kind, and to restrain these unfortunates, they are usually bound and then much neglected,—in fact, their death is urgently desired, and many die from the hard and cruel treatment to which they are subjected.

Many epileptic cases have been seen. Several deaf mutes have from time to time been brought to the hospital.

Scrofula in all its stages is frequently seen. Glandular swellings of the neck, suppuration of the glands, ulcers of various parts, disease of the joints, especially of the elbow, wrist, hip and knee, and curvature of the spine from disease of the vertebræ, indeed all the Protean forms of this very distressing malady, culminating in phthisis.

Several cases of sloughing of the cheek and lips,—a form of cancrum oris have been seen, in ill fed, badly nourished children. In one case, that of a little boy 8 years old, the sloughing resulted from necrosis of half the lower jaw, much of the dead bone came away, and the cavity began to fill up with granulations, but eventually the sloughing began again, and the boy died, worn out by the progress of the disease.

Cases of abscess present themselves constantly; severe thecal abscesses often involving the loss of the tendons, and bones of the fingers are very frequent. Many cases of carbuncle have been attended to, sometimes three or four cases of carbuncle of unusual size would come in one day for treatment. I have never before seen so many or such large carbuncles, as I have seen here, some of them being 6, 8 or 10 inches in diameter. The native mode of treatment of carbuncle, is to cover it with a large piece of native stimulating adhesive plaster, which

adhering to the skin all round, retains the discharge, and causes the pus to burrow through the flesh in all directions, sadly aggravating the already sufficiently painful malady. The removal of this plaster, washing the surface, and taking away the dead tissue in the centre of the carbuncle at once gives much relief.

The plan that is adopted at the hospital appears to have become known and approved of, and to be the cause of so many cases of this affection presenting themselves.

Cancer is very common here, affecting the tongue and submaxillary glands in men, and the breast in women. Some very severe cases have been seen, but they were so far advanced that nothing could be done for them. A respectable woman came some months ago, on account of a large painful tumour of the breast, apparently non-malignant. She was told that nothing could be done for her, except the removal of the tumour by operation. She at once consented to this, and begged to be allowed to come in immediately, and have the operation performed, and a few days afterwards, the tumour was removed under chloroform. She soon got well and returned home. Since that time she has again applied, and two or three smaller tumours have been taken from the same breast. She and her husband have been very thankful for the relief afforded, and put up in the hospital a tablet expressive of their thanks for all that was done for her.

Several tablets have been put up in the hospital by patients, who have been operated on for various diseases, and by others for medical treatment, in token of their gratitude. Two were put up by a number of opium smokers, who had been enabled to throw off their bondage to the pipe. A short time ago, fifty of the patients put up a tablet with the inscription,—"To the English surgeon who heals the people," "the subscribed return their thanks;"— then follows the list of the names. These tablets are generally carried about the city with a band of music, and a number of banners in procession, before they are brought to the hospital.

Accidents — Several cases of fractures of the bones of the upper and lower extremities have been treated, and one case of compound fracture of the tibia.

A man was brought in one day, who while proving a musket barrel he had just made, had his hand severely injured by the bursting of the barrel, the thumb was almost torn off, the fingers were lacerated, and portions of them shot away. It was at first thought that the hand must be removed, but finally an effort was made to save it, and by water dressing and other treatment, the hand was saved Fragments of iron were taken away from the palm of the hand at different times, the hand was much crippled, but the man can use the thumb and middle finger readily as a kind of nippers, and thus is able to work at his trade.

One of the bannermen while on parade had his matchlock burst in his hand, which tore away the thumb and its metacarpal bone, the palm was also much lacerated. He had been treated for some time by a native surgeon, and the hand was in a very filthy, swollen and painful state, but by keeping the parts clean, and applying water dressings &c. he gradually got well, and has at all events four fingers to grasp objects with, though he has no thumb.

A man was brought to me, who had quarrelled with a friend, and they had fought with knives or choppers. The patient had received a very severe cut on the hand, almost separating the thumb down to the wrist joint. Much inflammation and suppuration ensued in this case, and it was a long time before he recovered.

A man walked into the surgery one day, who had a wound of the abdomen, through which a large piece of omentum had protruded. He had stabbed himself because his master in a shop had blamed him, for some irregularity in his accounts. The wound had been inflicted some days before he came to me, so that the omentum could not be returned. In a few days, it began to contract, and I hoped to remove the protrusion in a little time. He would not become an in-patient, and as he ceased to attend before he was cured, it was not known what became of him.

The son of a bannerman was severely burned from an explosion of gunpowder. The chest, back and left arm had received the most injury, and it was feared that the boy would die from the excessive suppuration or from dysentery, but his strength was sustained by tonics and opium, and he eventually recovered, but the arm was hopelessly stiffened and almost useless.

An old lady came to me for rheumatic pains in her limbs. One day after her visit, as she was returning home in her cart, the driver trying to turn a corner and cross a bridge, miscalculated the distance, and the cart with the old lady in it, fell over the edge of the bridge into the canal. She fell a considerable distance, and received a fracture through the condyles of the temur. I attended her for some time at her own house, she eventually recovered, but with a stiff knee joint.

Frost bites.—Several cases of severe frost bites were seen during the winter and spring, where the foot and in some cases half the leg had dropped off. One boy had lost half of one foot and the whole of the other, and the bones of the leg were bare to midway between the ankle and knee. The bones separated eventually, and the surfaces and sore almost healed. The boy was in so weak a state, that amputation could not be performed, but by supporting his strength with good food, he has gradually recovered.

Several cases have been seen, where men sitting near braziers of burning charcoal, or in a room where they had an anthracite chimneyless stove, became insensible, and falling over the fire been very severely burned; in one case, the left foot had been burned, so that it separated above the ankle joint.

Another man had the calf of one leg burned away, but he recovered after much suffering. Many limbs and many lives are thus sacrificed every winter. Persons not only become asphyxiated who eventually recover, but those who are not speedily found and at once roused, are suffocated by the carbonic acid gas, evolved from the burning coal.

A few days ago a man came to me, who had a large space on his hip burned away, as large as a dinner plate. On being asked the cause of this, he said he was sleeping on a kang or native stove-bed place, and that while asleep the stove became too hot and burned him. No doubt, he had become partly insensible from the fumes of the burning coal, and was only roused by the severe burn that was inflicted upon him. The fire must have been very hot, for the burning extended deep into the flesh. This man is still under treatment.

A boy came one day who had the whole of his scalp distended with blood, which made his head very large. He said he had received no blow or other injury on the head. It appeared as if the swelling was extravasated blood under the scalp, the result of a blow, yet it was uncertain whether the fluid was blood or pus, for the people here have occasionally most extraordinary accumulations of pus under the skin. However on puncturing the scalp, a large

quantity of fluid blood passed out. Care was taken to prevent the entrance of air, a bandage was applied tightly over the whole of the head, so as to keep up a firm and equal pressure. A few days afterwards, some more blood was allowed to escape, and by the continuance of the tight bandage, the scalp settled down on the bone very firmly, and all the swelling disappeared.

Diseases of the eyes.—Many cases of eye disease have been attended to. Great numbers of persons suffer from this class of disease here, as in other parts of the Empire, for there being little relief afforded by native modes of treatment, there is a great accumulation of such cases. About a third of the cases attended to during the year have been those, in which the eyes have been more or less diseased. Catarrhal ophthalmia is very common, owing to the sudden changes of temperature. Many children are affected by purulent ophthalmia, and of these many lose their sight in one or both eyes.

Conjunctivitis, granular lids, leucoma, pannus, ulcers, of the cornea, conical cornea, staphyloma, trichiasis, pterygium, &c. &c. are those most usually met with. The frequency of Amaurosis has been spoken of in another place. Many cases of cataract have also been attended to. Of these, a large proportion were in an unfit state for operation, apparently owing to attacks of inflammation of the globe, but several cases were successfully operated on by extraction, and the patients returned home with restored vision. Several young persons have also been operated on, by breaking up the lens, enlarging the opening made in the edge of the cornea, and discharging the softened lens through it. Tapping the anterior chamber, to discharge the pus in cases of hypopion, removal of staphyloma and pterygium, operating for trichiasis and entropium, enlarging the punctulacrymalia, removal of tumours from the lids, &c. &c. have been frequently practised.

Diseases of the eyes present a fine field for the exertions of a Medical Missionary. He is able to afford so much relief, and the benefit is so plain and self-evident, when a man almost blind has been restored to sight, that this forms a very important branch of treatment in hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of the Chinese.

Though the amount of relief afforded in the treatment of general medical and surgical cases is very great, yet I think our influence is more felt, in the treatment of eye disease, in which the native surgeons can do very little, and what they do is generally injurious, so far as I have seen; whereas by our European modes of treatment, many diseases of this organ that are very painful, and if unchecked would result in blindness, are almost or altogether removed.

The great and sudden changes of the climate, or of the weather in all parts of China, and especially in this Northern region, certainly cause much inflammation of the eye. Cattarrhal ophthalmia is at such times very common, and occasionally I have seen it, as at Shanghae, a very prevalent epidemic, when large numbers of persons came to the hospital, suffering from this violent malady. But on the whole, there is probably, as much eye disease in England, as there is in China, that is, in comparison to the population. The difference consists in this, that in England, such cases are at once attended to, and generally relieved,-whereas in China, little or no relief being obtainable, the mass of the cases do not get well, and blemishes more or less severe remain as it were stamped on the eye. In this way there is a great amount of ophthalmic injury to be noticed in a large city. It must also be borne in mind, that Small-pox is always present in Chinese cities, and this alone destroys the eyes of great numbers of children; indeed the havoc made by it in this respect is astonishing. Sometimes in one day, several children have been seen in the surgery, with total loss of sight. On asking the parent when his child lost its sight, the answer would very often be, "when it was 4, 5 or 6 years old, it had small-pox," or, as is commonly said,-" the heavenly flowers came out;" or," since the appearance of these heavenly flowers, the child has been blind." The word small-pox is seldom used, being supposed to be disrespectful to the imaginary goddess of small-pox.

Many children thus lose their eye-sight, and still larger numbers have one or both eyes damaged to some extent,—a distressing circumstance from which vaccination has largely delivered Western nations. We can hardly realize to its full extent, the blessing that Dr. Jenner conferred on the human race in this particular alone. For, by his recognition and publication of the salutary influence of vaccination, we are enabled to ward off or modify this fearful scourge.

Many blind persons here are exposed to abject poverty. Some become beggars; those who have been able to obtain a little education become fortune-tellers, and finders of lucky days, also musicians and story-tellers, two or three of them associating together for this purpose, and resorting to the tea-halls, to sing and recite by turns for the pleasure of the company, or to tell the famous stories of the warriors and generals of ancient Chinese history, for the instruction of their hearers.

It may not be inappropriate in this Report to make a few remarks on the Situation and general characteristics of Peking.

THE SITUATION OF PEKING.

Latitude 39° 52° 16° N.; Longitude 116° 28° 54° E.

There are two cities, the North or Tartar city, inclosing the Imperial city with its palace and parks in the centre, and the South or Chinese city, which is a walled suburb, in fact, where the chief part of the commercial business is carried on; it is also called the old city, because it is built on the site of the old city Yen-king.

The Manchoos are supposed to live in the North city, and the Chinese in the South city, but the Chinese have acquired much land and many houses by purchase from the Manchoos. The Tartar city is from North to South 3\frac{2}{3} miles, from East to West 4\frac{1}{3} miles, the circuit of its walls is 14\frac{1}{4} miles. The South wall of the Tartar city is the North wall of the Chinese city, which projects beyond the Tartar city \frac{1}{4} of a mile, both on the East and the West. Its dimensions from North to South are 2\frac{1}{4} miles, and from East to West 5 miles. The circuit of the Chinese city exclusive of the South wall of the Tartar city is 10 miles, while the circuit of the outside walls of both cities is about 20 miles. The supposed population of both cities is 1,500,000.

This Metropolitan city of the Empire of China is situated in the midst of a sandy plain, having hills on the North side distant from 25 to 30 miles. These form part of the rocky ridge stretching range after range, between China and Tartary, and on the West side also there are hills distant from 10 to 15 miles,—the spurs of hills running South from the Northern ranges.

From observation of the sinking of some wells that have been seen in the process of making, the surface appears to be generally sand for 5 or 6 feet, then a thick layer of yellow sandy clay for about 20 or 25 feet, and afterwards a few feet of yellow sand resting on a bed of rolled pebbles and gravel. The wells are generally from 30 to 40 feet deep.

The chief part of the plain is capable of cultivation, and yields abundant crops. These consist chiefly of wheat and barley, followed by the white and red varieties of the creeping yam (the red variety is the sweet potatoe). These kinds of millet are used largely by the people instead of rice, the great millet or Sarghum called here kaou-leang is also used, for the making of ardent spirits by distillation. Beans are grown between the rows of the millet, maize and buck wheat are also grown; cabbages are cultivated to a very great extent, and are stored in deep covered pits for winter use. Melons of various kinds, cucumbers, carrots, turnips, radishes, eggplants, onions of all kinds, celery, and parsley, capsicums or cayenne pepper, tomatoes, long and broad beans, spinach, tobacco and cotton are all cultivated in the fields and kitchen gardens. Asparagus of very good quality, but small in size, grows largely in the park-like inclosures of the Teen-tan or altar of heaven, and of the Shin-nung-tan or altar of the genius of agriculture.

The irrigation of the kitchen gardens and vegetable fields is effected by means of wells. The water is raised in baskets by human labour chiefly; but in some places, chain pumps driven by mules are employed, and the water is led about in channels where it is wanted. The possession of an abundant well of good water is a valuable acquisition, the water of many wells being brackish. All the water of the plain leaves a large deposit of lime in the kettles.

The fruits of the districts are apples, pears of various kinds (one round and yellow is of excellent quality), plums, apricots, grapes, all abundant and good; cherries rather poor, peaches moderate, persimmons, hazel-nuts, walnuts, and chesnuts. The Chinese use largely the fruit of the Sisyphus or jujube tree, commonly but improperly called dates by Europeans, when they are boiled in honey;

also the seeds of the Nelumbium or water-lily, and the salted seeds of the water melon. Oranges and lemons are grown to some extent but are not of good quality. Very good potatoes come from Mongolia and Manchuria, where they are extensively grown.

The red fruit of the large-leaved hawthern is gathered in large quantities on the hills, and is a very pleasant sub-acid truit, especially when cooked.

Some parts of the plain are mere sandy wastes, but there is water some feet below the surface. Attempts are made to cultivate these sandy tracts, but the harvest is not very productive. Large quantities of willows are grown there, which are chiefly used for burning into charcoal for the supply of the city. Looking over the city from the walls or from the observatory, it is remarkable to notice the great amount of trees that screen the houses. The tree principally cultivated in the city is the Wei-hwa or Siphora, whose flowers are used for making a yellow dye. It is a handsome tree with a straight trunk, and a fine head of foliage. Almost every house-holder has one or two such trees in his courtyards. Many are grown in the streets, and there are avenues of them in some of the best streets; the palace gardens are also full of them. In the park round the altar of heaven, there are noble avenues of these trees exceedingly well grown, which are very handsome.

Among the trees of this district may be mentioned besides the Siphora and willow, the elm, the poplar, a species of ash, the oak, the hibiscus, the maple, the mulberry, and the Liliac both purple and white.

Several varieties of Pine are cultivated. The splendid white bark pine tree grows here to perfection, and is much used for planting round graves and in the courts of temples. It is the handsomest tree in the region. Its white trunk and branches, and head of dark green foliage, make it a very noticeable object. The trunk is as white as if it had been carefully whitewashed. In the cemetery of the Eunuchs there are some fine specimens of this tree,—and in some of the temple courts, there are trees whose trunks are 15 feet in circumference, just before they divide into branches.

Much more flesh meat is eaten by the people here, than is the

case in the central and Southern provinces. Fish is not very common, though considerable quantities of salt water fish are brought from the coast viâ Tëentsin, packed in ice; fresh water fish are reared in pools and lakes, and carried alive to market.

Pork is very largely used. Flocks of sheep are brought down from Mongolia, and mutton is extensively used by the people, great numbers of sheep being killed every day. The butchers here, I may mention, are mostly Mohammedans.

Beef is not much used, but it is in the market. The poor among the population use the flesh of camels, horses, mules and asses very largely, which may at all times be seen carried about the streets in a cooked state by hawkers. These animals are not killed for food, but such as die either from old age or accident are consumed without scruple. The Mongols who come to Peking in the winter season, bring down wild boar, venison, Hwang-yang or antelopes, sheep, hares, partridges and pheasants, all in a frozen state, and in large quantities. They also bring down a considerable amount of heather packed in the cleaned stomachs and intestines of sheep.

Salmon and sturgeon are also brought in a frozen state from the sea coast of Manchuria.

Fowls, ducks and geese are also largely consumed, and in the winter, pheasants and wild duck are commonly to be obtained.

Lime and coal are brought in large quantities from the ranges of the Western hills, the nearest mines being 20 or 25 miles distant, and the furthest that supply Peking from 80 to 100 miles distant. The coal is carried in sacks on the backs of camels, horses, mules and asses; the long strings of camels seen in the cool months of the year carrying the coals are very remarkable. The coal is of various qualities, the kind chiefly used by the Chinese is soft anthracite, because it is smokeless, and can be burned in their stoves without a chimney. Hard anthracite is also very common. There is a bituminous coal used by the blacksmiths and iron founders for their forges, which burns freely, with a good flame, producing a good cinder, and finally leaving only a little brown ash. This is the coal chiefly used in foreign grates and stoves. It is quite as good as the best English or Welsh coal, and can even be used in the gun and despatch boats with perfect success. This

coal comes from the mines on the Pih-hwa-shan, about 80 or 90 miles from the city.

The Chinese use the coal dust and small coal of the anthracite, by wetting it with water, mixing it with yellow clay, and working it into cakes and balls, which when dry, burn freely and give a good red fire.

There is also brought from the coal mines, a kind of black clay, which lies on the coal beds, of which it is the upper layer. It is clay mixed with carbon, and a little bitumen from the coal, and is used by plasterers for mixing with lime to make a black plaster, which resists the weather better than the plaster made of lime alone.

Much slate is found in the Western hills, and the villages at the foot of the hills have in many places all the houses evenly and smoothly roofed with slates. It is a fine blue slate, some of it pale green, and can be split into very thin sheets. Slate is also largely used as a building stone, for steps, for the sides of doors and windows and for flags, but there are many crystals of sulphuret of iron or iron pyrites in it, which rust and stain the surface in patches.

The white marble which is used so largely in the city for Imperial bridges, and for the steps and foundation walls of the palaces of the princes, for the sides and carved balustrades of terraces in temples and palaces, for tablets, stone-lions, and various other objects, comes from extensive quarries to the South-West of the city at Cho-chau near Fung-shan, distant about 50 miles, where there are large excavations. These quarries are the sources of all the marble used at present in Peking, and formerly in the old city of Yen-king, which was on the site of the Southern part of Peking. Much of the carved marble once used in the old city for ornamental work, now forms the foundations for the walls of the present city.

Some time ago, a block of white marble 15 feet long, by 12 feet thick, and 12 feet broad, and computed to weigh 60 tons, was dug in these quarries, and carried along a road 100 miles long constructed for the purpose, to the Eastern tombs of the present reigning dynasty, to be cut into the figure of an elephant for the tomb of the late Emperor Heen-fung. The block of marble was placed

on two ponderous trucks, made of large beams of timber lashed and clamped together, moving on 16 wheels, and drawn by 600 mules and horses to the place of its destination. It was an extraordinary sight, and almost all the foreign residents went to see it, as it passed near the city to the tombs. Many other blocks of marble were also taken there, but this was said to be the largest that had been cut successfully.

Numerous carts are frequently seen entering the city, bringing blocks of Natron from Chang-këa-kow or Kalgan pass, and the Ku-pi-kow pass, to which places most of it is brought by the Mongols, who collect it in various localities in Mongolia and Thibet. It is brought in very large quantities to Peking, and is used for washing clothes, making bread and especially cakes which it causes to rise well. It is also used by the people as a purgative, on the principle that as it washes or cleanses clothes, so it can cleanse the interior of the body. Much of what comes to Peking is sent to the central and Western provinces, the Southern provinces are supplied by the sea-going junks from Tëen-tsin and Shan-tung. Its composition according to Professor Miller's Chemistry, is Serqui-carbonate of Soda mixed with Sulphute of Soda and common salt.

The following thermometrical observations have been made in the open air at Peking, from Dec. 1861 to Dec. 1862 inclusive.

1861.	Maximum by day.	Minimum by day	Maximum by night	Minimum by night.	Average by day	Average by night.	Rainy days.	of the especial price that the control of the contr
December	50	24	30	5	41	18	17 1933	A little snow on
1862.	0.00	1110	01.07	140.00	0,03	Lidela	Y Anis	two days.
January	45	15	18	-6	37	7	1000	mex willness Res
February	55	32	32	-	42	20	-	The state of the s
March	70	38	50	22	50	33	1000	Slight drizzle on
April	81	40	54	28	64	43	2	two occasions.
May	95	60	66	44	78	55	5	to Income ada
June	100	72	74	58	85	65	12	mblish carine a
July	98	62	76	60	86	70	12	CHEMS SHOUSE STATE
August	91	70	74	62	85	68	12	lider wone to elier
September	85	54	66	46	73	56	9	-108f Jermenner
October .	68	48	54	32	59	43	7	One fall of snow of
November	58	26	48	10	41	25	1	3 inches.
December	36	20	25	3	28	12	Bayas	1 fall of snow 11 in. & 1 very slight fall.

As will be seen from the above table, the range of temperature is great,-from 100 degrees above to 6 below zero. For five months in the year hardly any rain fell, and it struck me as remarkable that in March, the heat of the sun increased, and the thermometer rose gradually for the day and the night, the frost ceased, and the ice all melted away; in fact, spring began and vegetation commenced before there was any rain, which did not fall till April, after which, the whole country which before was arid and brown became covered at once with full vegetation and rich green verdure. In the winter, there were some sand storms of great violence. The wind blew strong from the North-west, and brought with it great clouds of sand. The barometer always fell before the wind began to blow, and after the wind had been blowing for some time, the whole atmosphere became filled with sand, obscuring the sun and darkening the daylight considerably. This sand found its way into the houses and covered every thing. The quantity of sand on some occasions was so great, that it lay like snow in the court-yards and other inclosed places. These sand storms were most violent and disagreeable during the winter, but were most frequent during the months of March and April, when they occurred sometimes twice a week. Occasionally the commencement of one of these sand storms could be witnessed from the city-walls, and it was a very extraordinary sight to see two great clouds of sand, rolling as it were over the city, and shrouding all the objects around in its progress, until the whole place was enveloped in a cloud of dust.

The greatest quantity of rain fell in June, July and August, when violent thunderstorms deluged the country, and filled all the water-courses. The wheat harvest is over by the end of May, and these heavy rains enable the farmers to get into the ground, the creeping yam, sweet potatoe, millet and other food plants for the second crop, which under the influence of the rain and tropical heat, soon spring up and grow to maturity.

The amount of snow that falls in the winter at Peking appears to be but small. In December 1861, there were two very slight falls of snow, which was the whole amount that fell during the winter of 1861—62. In November 1862, there was one fall of three inches of snow; and in December, there were two falls of snow, amounting together to little more than 1½ inches.

Though the changes of temperature are great, the heat being

tropical in summer, and the cold excessive in winter, yet from the sandy nature of the plain, and the weather in general being pleasant and dry, there being little rain and much sunshine, with very little fog at any time, the situation may be considered a very healthy one. The chief drawback to the healthiness of the city is its imperfect drainage, and the evil habits of the people, in throwing all the filth and refuse of their houses into the streets. I believe the safety of Chinese cities from desolating pestilence depends mainly on the circumstance, that manure of all kinds has a high market value, and is therefore carefully collected and daily carried out of the city into the rural districts, for the enriching of the fields and kitchen gardens.

The attention of the founders of Peking and of the Emperors of China, from the days of Kublai Khan, who built this city in 1280, to the time of Këen-lung, who died in 1795—6, seems to have been much occupied with the water supply of the place, and a very elaborate system of water-courses pervaded the city. But owing to neglect on the part of the government from its poverty, since the time of that magnificent Sovereign, Këen-lung, whose son ruined the resources of the Empire by lax government and dissipation, (though Këen-lung is also accused of spending money too lavishly on his decorative and ornamental works,)-the water channels and embankments have never been repaired, when injured or broken down by time and occasional inundations; and thus the water which was once carefully stored in large tanks and reservoirs, and thence distributed all over the city and surrounding country, has been allowed to run off and be wasted.

The chief stream that flows through Peking comes from the Kwan-ming-hoo, the lake near Yuen-ming-yuen, and enters the city moat at the North-east angle of the city. The water is there confined by an embankment, so as to form a large tank, the surplus water flows along the moat on the North and East sides of the city, till it falls into the canal that leads to T'ung-chow, which begins at the South-east corner of the Tartar city. In the moat, there are 2 or 3 weirs to dam up the water, as there is a fall of several feet from North to South. There are also five large weirs or dams in the T'ung-chow canal, each about 10 feet high, the fall of the country from Peking to T'ung-chow being 50 feet. It is by this

canal that the Imperial tribute grain is brought to the capital; it is in fact, the end of the grand canal. The grain is transhipped and carried over portages at all these dams. It is chiefly millet, very little rice is now sent to Peking from the provinces.

A small stream on the west side of the Chinese city rises in a patch of marshy ground, a short distance from the city, and runs into the moat. It is increased in size by many surface springs in the moat itself, and flows along the South and East Sides of the Chinese city, finally also joining the T'ung-chow canal. These two streams form the whole water supply of that channel. The only other stream in the neighbourhood is one between the city and the Imperial hunting ground or Hae-tsze, on the south of the Chinese city. This rises in a marshy pool some distance to the South-west, runs past the Hae-tsze, and falls into the Pei-ho at Chang-këa-wan.

In the winter season, flood-gates are opened at the North-west corner of the Tartar city, to allow the water to fill the moat on its West and South sides, so that ice may be formed in that part of it, which lies is on the South side of the Tartar city, but within the Chinese city. The ice is dug out in large blocks from 12 to 18 inches thick, and stored regularly in large deep pits dug for the purpose, which when full are banked over with mats and earth. Ice is thus kept all through the summer and autumn for the preservation of fish, flesh meat, fruit and other purposes. It is sold at a very low price, and is largely used by the inhabitants, who keep a block of it in their sitting rooms to reduce the temperature.

Part of the water accumulated in the tank to the North passes into the city, and fills some large water-lily or Nelumbium lakes or pools, thence it passes into the lakes at the side of the palace. In former times, sufficient water flowed into the city to fill these lakes, and also to fill the several water-courses, that pass through the city to the South, but the water supply is no longer adequate for this purpose, owing to the feeding channels from the tank not being kept free from rubbish, so that the water runs away from the tank down to the canal. The whole system of the water-courses is in ruins, or they have been allowed to become choked up with earth and stones, and are no longer in use.

The system of drains was also at one time very effective, large

stone drains exist in all the main streets. They were flushed and scoured out by the water of the water-courses, and thus the city was tolerably well drained. But these drains are broken and blocked up, and after heavy rain, they overflow and deluge the streets with sewage water, which collects in hollow parts of the streets and forms ponds of putrid mud;—the sun dries these, and the dust that is then blown about by the wind in the face of the passer by is most offensive, both to taste and smell.

The inhabitants are supplied with water by means of wells. Many houses have wells in the court-yards, but in some situations, the water is brackish and cannot be used for drinking; the common people are supplied from wells in the streets. Certain wells have a reputation for very good sweet water, and yield a constant supply both in winter and summer, and thus give a good income to the proprietors. Men are employed to draw the water, and sell it to the water carriers, who carry it in tubs on wheel-barrows or on mule carts, according to the distance it has to be carried to their customers.

Some of the wells in the Southern part of the Chinese city, especially those in the park of the altar of heaven, have a high character for pureness, and the water is carried from them to great distances.

In conclusion, it may be stated, that the object of the Hospital is two-fold,—one is directly to benefit the people by healing their diseases, as a branch of Missionary work in this heathen land, and thus endeavouring to win their confidence by showing them that it is intended to do them good;—the other is to use the influence thus obtained, as a means of directing their attention to Jesus Christ, the Son of God, and Saviour of the world.

The way in which the first object is carried out, has been shown in the report now presented, and some attempt has been made to carry out the second. Since the opening of the hospital, various Christian tracts in the form of broad sheets, the Ten commandments, the Lord's prayer, and short summaries of the Gospel, calendars of the sabbaths, &c. &c. have been pasted on the walls of the waiting rooms, passages and surgery. Copies of the Scriptures and Christian tracts have been given to the patients, and sent by them to their friends on their return home, often in distant parts

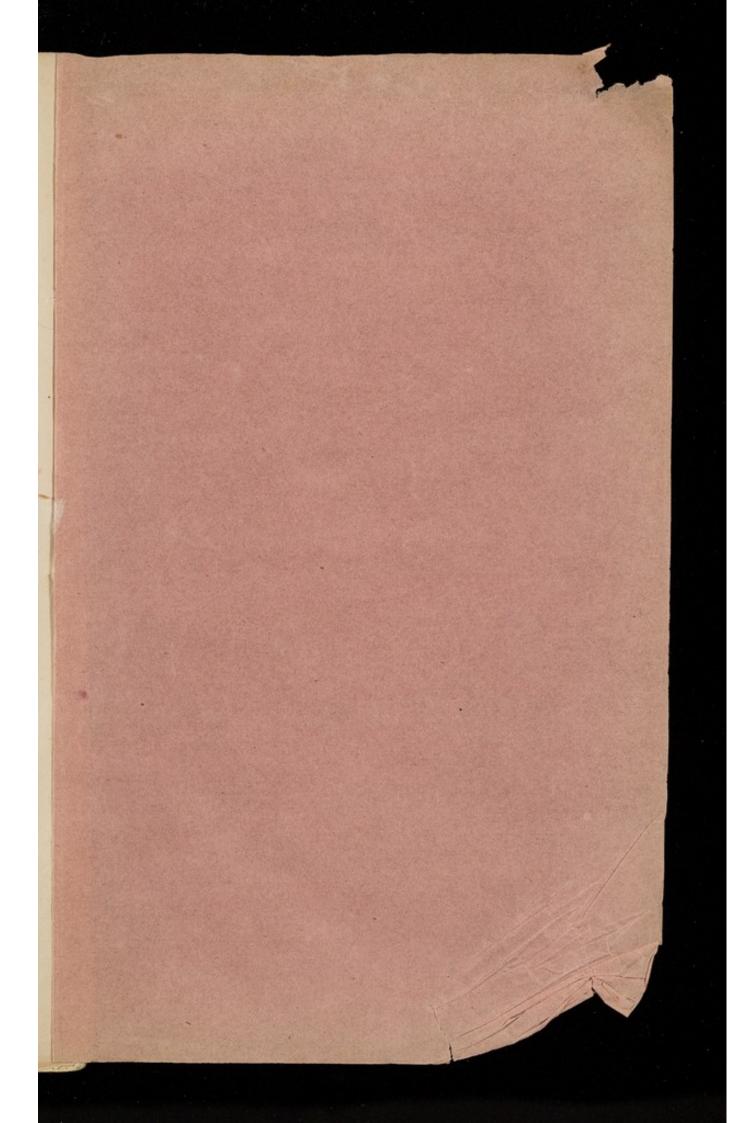
of this and other provinces. Of late also religious services have been held in the hall of the hospital, and the patients while waiting there, have appeared to be much interested in hearing the Gospels read, and they discuss the statements therein made in regard to the Mission of Christ, and Man's salvation through Him. When patients have asked what was the purpose of the hospital, it has been told them, that those who believe in the religion of Christ are enjoined to benefit their fellow-men, as they have opportunity,—and that as He went about everywhere doing good, healing the sick and teaching the people, so his disciples in humble imitation of His example, endeavour to heal the sick and spread abroad the truths of His holy religion, which ascribes Glory to God in the highest, and preaches peace on earth and good will to men.

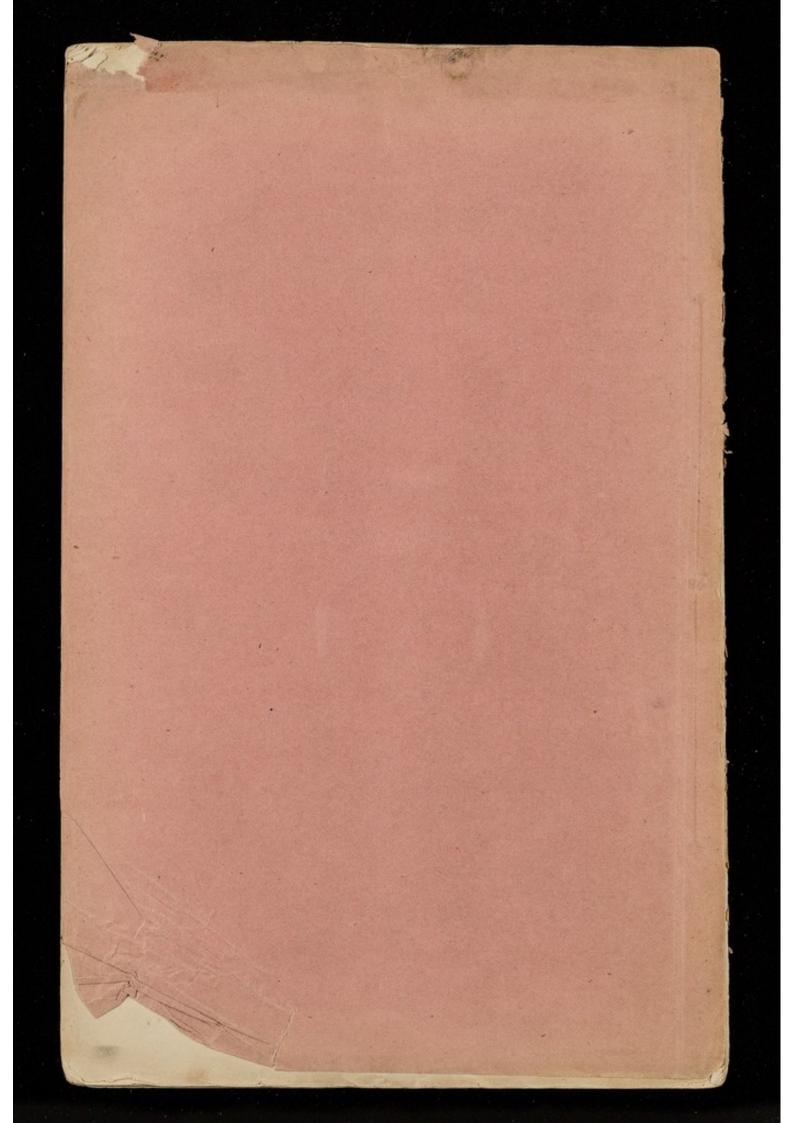
May the Divine blessing rest on this and all other efforts to promote the benefit and welfare of the Chinese people, and may they be thereby led to know and believe in Him, who is the Life of the World. Should this be the result in any case of the labours connected with the hospital in Peking, to God be all the praise.

DR. W. LOCKHART IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE LONDON MISS. SOCY'S CHINESE HOSPITAL, PEKING, CR. From October 1st 1861, to December 31st 1862.

1861. May Donatio """" October "" 1862. March "" August "" November " December 31st.	Donations from W. S. Brown, Esqr. formerly of Shanghai, "" England, "" Col. Shadwell, 3 years, "" Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B. "" Edward Webb, Esqr. Shanghai, "" W. S. Brown, Esqr. "" T. F. Wade, Esqr. "" T. F. Wade, Esqr. "" H. E. the Hon. F. A. Bruce, H. M. Minister Plenipotentiary, "" Minister Plenipotentiary, "" He Balance due to the Hospital, for the year's expences. "" Total,	Taels, Cts. y \ 600 " 52 " 2 " 8 175 " 500 " 14 " 14 " 6 " M. \ 200 " ** 2.007 65	May Instruments, Medicii ", Splints and Hospital October Repairs, alterations, to Dec. Papering wards, Sur 1862. January Furniture for ditto. to Medicines in Londo Dec. Medicines bought he Sundries, coals, brus Wages for Servants ", Wages for Servants ", Food for poor Patier Dec. 31st. Rent for 14 months, To	nes, &c. &c. in London, articles in London, making Wards, Stoves, &c. gery and waiting rooms, ire, hes, baskets, jars, bowls, & and Surgery attendants, its,	Taels. Cts. 74 " 800 " 74 " 18, 54 50 180 50 80 " 171 55 8, &c. 73 60 8, 272 " 47 50 350 "
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THE

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PEKING HOSPITAL,

IN CONNEXION WITH

The London Missionary Society,

UNDER THE CARE OF

JOHN DUDGEON, M. D., C. M.

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

SHANGHAI:

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For the Year 1865.

This year we have to report the removal of the Hospital. The old hospital premises were rented from the British Legation. On the appointment of a new Minister, the premises were resumed in order to afford sufficient accommodation for the increasing wants of the Legation. This change was the less to be regretted, as the Hospital was not situated in a populous locality, nor on one of the great thoroughfares, nor immediately on the street. Disadvantages of a more direct missionary character were also experienced. The most populous and busy thoroughfare in the Tartar city was selected, as the spot for future labours. After a great deal of trouble with almost insuperable difficulties, a Buddhist temple on the Great East street, running N. and S., close to the rice market, was obtained. Permission to part with the temple, for the purpose of a hospital, was granted to the priest by his ecclesiastical superior. The chief obstacle was the removal of the gods, incense burners and other idolatrous articles. The priest could hardly venture to undertake this work, perhaps from a secret fear of the divinities or of public censure. He also feared outraging the public feeling of the neighbourhood, and drawing down upon himself the notice and the ire of the officials, who would make any pretext to extort money from him. Night was chosen as the time for the removal of the larger gods. The work was safely accomplished as far as regards the

priest. The gods, however, suffered rather severely from the removal. The neighbours expected that the priest would be suddenly seized with some severe malady, as a just retribution for this insult to the deities. But apparently this sudden change of fortune called forth no practical proof of their power, for the priest is still well and in possession of a small temple in an adjoining lane.

The Hospital was removed to its new quarters on the 11th September. The premises consist of five courts, with large, high, commodious and well ventilated rooms. It opens directly on the great street by a large gateway. On the street and in front of the building are two flagstaffs, each 70 feet high. In the first court are waiting rooms for female patients and the higher class of Chinese society. The large hall stands at the east side of this court, facing the street. This building is used as a waiting room and chapel. It is seated at present for 150, but will contain 300. It is perhaps the finest and handsomest native building, used for such purposes in East Asia. The roof is high and beautifully painted and decorated. The large stone pedestal upon which sat the god of fire serves for a platform or table. In this court is a stone tablet upon which it is intended to inscribe the date of the foundation of the hospital, and the introduction of Protestant christianity into Peking. A small room and court to the south of the chapel is set apart for beggars, who may be under treatment in the hospital. They are locked up at night and released in the morning, to prevent thefts and for greater security. In the court immediately behined the hall is a building of three apartments devoted to wards. On the north side of this court is the dispensary, and in a small court to the west of the dispensary are the hospital kitchen, and assistant's quarters; on the east side are two other courts with extensive accommodation for patients. The hospital is beautifully painted according to the original elegant and ornamental style. The style of the temple architecture gives ample scope and effect to the pencil and the brush. The entire building including repairs and painting cost about Tls. 1200 (£400.)

The chapel is crowded daily, the front court and gateway are thronged, and the dispensary besieged with people, either anxiousto be cured or to witness the foreign practice. Several hundreds daily enter and leave the chapel, and for the most part it is quite full during the hours of dispensing and preaching, which continue daily for four or five hours. The native preachers take it in turn, as

many as three, four and live addressing the multitudes each day. The people are attentive, and late in the afternoon when the strength of the preachers is exhausted, the audience is invited to return the following day. Many of the patients and others, who have heard the doctrines of Christianity in the hospital, find their way to the more retired preaching chapels in the lanes, where they were first established, and there they are further intructed in Christian truth. Not a few of this class have applied for baptism. Chapels on the great thoroughfares are suitable for gaining the masses, but for the more quiet, yet not the less real evangelistic work, and especially for women, the lanes are perhaps better adapted. Many will come to hear the gospel in the lane, who from pride or fear of being seen by others, or from other causes, would not visit the chapels on the street.

Soon after the opening of the temple as a hospital, a Buddhist priest presented himself to our notice. He had for several years ceased to believe in his idols and to worship them in his temple. He had lately heard of Christianity, and was desirous of embracing its tenets and utterly renouncing idolatry. He besought us to accept the title deeds of his temple and lands, and to establish a place for christian worship and a dispensary, in his temple. Advantage was taken of his offer, to open a dispensary, without however committing ourselves in any way to his proposal. My senior assistant and a native preacher accompanied by the Rev- W. C. Burns proceeded thither about the middle of December. The temple is situated at Pan-pi-tien, 半壁店, 80 miles west of the capital, near the West Imperial Cemetery. There they remained 13 days, dispensing medicines and preaching Christianity to large numbers. From early dawn till twilight the people poured in from town and country, many coming long distances, in some cases even 40 miles. The City hospital was known tomany in the locality, and whenever doubts were entertained of their countryman's ability, there were always those at hand to remove their fears and give them confidence, by asserting the fame of the hospital. On the first occupation of the temple, the people were silent and suspicious, but when they understood the design, they showed great respect and friendliness. All classes came to be healed. Officials brought their wives and daughters, and friends their relatives and no small number of incurables. The fame of the foreign-taught surgeon soon spread. Divine power was ascribed to him, and in spite of the man-

darins and the fears of the native doctors, whose trade for the time was gone, patients came to be cured and multitudes to witness. Four of the native doctors attended regularly, and one came to be cured of neuralgia. The aggregate number prescribed for was 590, of which 361 were new cases. These appear in the tabular statement in December, and comprise chiefly conjunctivitis, dyspepsia, cough, ulcers, deafness, &c. Of catarrhal inflammation of the eye, either acute or chronic, no less than 74 cases were seen. Not a few of the less frequent but more interesting cases were also seen and prescribed for. About 50 new female cases were attended to in the short time. One man was brought with loss of both eyes, who had had them gouged out with seissors by the neighbours, for the perpetration of rape upon a married relative. The case was hopeless. He himself did not venture to refer to his crime. Nearly every person, men as well as women, was more or less affected with goitre. The region is mountainous.

It was soon discovered that the temple could neither be sold nor presented. The magistrates took possession of it. The priest was transferred to another, and of course dispensary work was brought to a close, much to the disappointment and regret of the people.

It has been a useful experiment and we mean to follow it up. It is a very practical, efficient, prudent, easy and inexpensive mode of diffusing information, promulgating Christianity, imparting comfort and alleviating disease. In the hands of well instructed and faithful persons, it would effect great results. The action of medicines is described; the diseases seen at the hospital and commonly met with are explained, translations of standard medical works are placed in their hands, and thus after three years training, such persons are fit to go forth with some degree of confidence and immeasurably superior to native doctors,—the Imperial physicians of the Great Medical College included. The Ta-i-yuen certainly requires reformation; the ignorance of its physicians is a byword among the Chinese themselves. One of the physicians gravely told me that his cures were effected by sternutatories, a small assortment of this class of medicines he always carried with him. It cleared the brain, he said, and put all other functions right.

Memoranda of all cases are kept, difficulties in practice and serious cases are referred to the capital. These out-stations thus become nurseries for the general hospital. Some such plan if carried out, thoroughly and perfectly, would do much in extending Christianity and civilization throughout China. Foreign qualified men, whether natives or others are wanted at the great centres of population, and the rest of the work might be left to efficient faithful and zealous native evangelists, dispensers of medicines and instructors generally, to branch out and cover the land.

During the year a brief medical visit was paid to T'sai-û 采育, one of the out-stations of the London Mission by Dr Pogogeff of the Russian Legation. The importance of such Medical Missionary excursions to places hitherto unvisited cannot be overlooked.

In the month of February a dispensary was opened in the Western City at one of the stations of the L. M. S. Attendance was given every Saturday. The work was continued for 5 months. The warm weather, the subsequent removal of the hospital and other pressing work, prevented its being taken up again. It is proposed, however, so soon as arrangements can be made to re-open it, and also to open another in the densely populated Chinese

city, and to place qualified assistants in charge.

The numbers seen at the W. dispensary on the Saturdays in February, March, April, May and June appear in the statement at the end of the report. The total number of new cases seen was 511, of which 120 were women. The opium smokers in this part of the city are very numerous. The majority were bannermen receiving a small monthly pittance out of the imperial exchequer, and having only three or four days of duty per month; with plenty of leisure and nothing to do, they fell into this inveterate habit, from which they now sought to extricate themselves. This is a prolific cause of much of the opium smoking in China. Some in the public yamens have informed me, that they had recourse to the pipe, to gain a freedom and fluency in conversation, to enable them to throw off reserve, modesty and bashfulness, and to be able to talk on matters which at other times seemed to be imprudent or impossible. They sometimes get native medicine to cure them, and have succeeded in breaking off the habit. A tracton the evils of opium, with a prescription for its cure, prepared under the direction of foreigners and published at Shanghai, has been taken up by the Chinese and republished. From what I have seen I believe the cure to be extremly difficult. The great mass of the cases occurred among shopkeepers and small traders. want of means drove the most of them to apply for relief. When the tide of fortune turned, or their monthly allowance became due,

they were off to their old habit again, and failed to appear. As an evidence to some extent of their sincerity, they have been requested to bring their pipes and leave them in custody. Some have done so, but the majority smoke at shops for the purpose, which are generally in the lanes, and recognized by a sheet of white paper pasted over the door or in front of the house. Surrounded as the Chinese are in the public offices and shops by smokers, with abundant leisure time, and from their lazy, easy, non-excitable and filthy habits, it is not at all wonderful that the cures are few and the cases numerous.

There is nothing this year to add to what was said last year, of the prevalence and causes of Eye disease. Eye affections always form the important and most attractive work of the hospital. The beneficial effects of treatment here are too obvious to be mistaken, and are the more readily appreciated from the inability of their native surgeons to afford any help. This remark applies generally to external or surgical cases. They trust us implicitly in this department, but do not admit our ability to cure internal diseases. They always have recourse, in the first place, to native doctors and drugs, and it is only when the affection becomes chronic, and either hope or means or both fail them, that they resort to the foreigner. It is strange to find our teachers, servants, nay our converts thinking and acting in this way. Death in some cases is chosen rather than give up this proud notion. In midwifery and infantile diseases is this particularly the case. The people are superstitious, ignorant and comparatively illiterate. The walls of their cities and every public place are placarded with bills, describing this or that benevolent or virtuous hall for dispensing life-giving power to the millions. Doctors bills are almost the only ones that are seen on the streets and their number is legion. The people are credulous enough to believe all this, and as the action of one medicine is often assisted by combination with some other of the same class, so the Chinese doctors make decoctions or pills of twenty different medicines or herbs of unknown classes, which are swallowed wholesale, by their patients. The ratio of the doctor's skill is in proportion to the quantity and variety of the drugs prescribed, Quackery and puffery are rampant here.

A case of staphyloma occurred, where a native doctor to restore vision, cut into the eye with a pair of rough seissors; likewise a cases of pannus where the corneal vessels were punctured with needles. The cornea appeared quite granulated and covered with small nodules. The patient was for a long time blind. He came into the hospital and had syndectomy performed, and both eyes have cleared beautifully. He shows his gratitude by making himself generally useful in the hospital.

Scabies has been of course the predominating affection among skin diseases. It has existed chiefly among the beggars. The greatest number seen occurred in May and June. The imperial poor houses were then closed for the season, and the beggars in hundreds were thrown upon the streets on their own resources. On account of the severity of the weather and the dearness of provisions, the establishments remained open one month longer than usual. The warmer weather, comparatively purer air and greater liberty to beg and steal, must be a source of enjoyment to many. The mortality in these establishments, is greater I believe than in similar establishments in any other country, the arrangements are so bad, and so little attention is paid to health and cleanliness. Life is of little value and no one is held responsible. No coroner's inquests or post-mortem examinations; in short death becomes a consummation to be wished by all parties. A beggar came to the hospital with his foot almost amputated by a cart which had crossed it. While it was getting rapidly better, he stealthily left the wards and carried off the kang clothes of one of the patients. During the cold weather, the beggars often get burned by imprudent exposures to fires. The hands and feet are often severally burnt. From their practice of carrying and sleeping with burning charcoal about their persons, it is a wonder that more cases do not occur. One was invited into the hospital with his feet and hands sadly scorched. After being treated kindly and having all his wants supplied, he sold the cotton covering of the hair mattrass upon which he lay, and was consequently dismissed for his base ingratitude.

A beggar boy was brought to the hospital by a missionary lady, supposed to be burnt. He was wretchedly clad and had lost his tail and all his hair by favus. Favus is very common among the beggar boys. The boy was extensively scorched. He received clothes and was kept in the hospital for some time at the lady's expense. He was ultimately cured of his skin disease, by the use of the iodide of sulphur ointment preceded by poultices. After he left the hospital, his old companions in beggary hardly recognized him. The better clothes soon gave place to worse ones. Good clothes and

no disease means starving with the beggars. He was so deeply sunk in vice and crime as to hold out no inducement to send him to school. He soon relapsed into his former condition, and as a necessary preliminary, his father who was a policeman and a beggar, stripped him of his clothes and sent him to beg. The father looked respectable for a short time, but as the weather grew warmer or his wants grew greater, he parted with his clothes and came to the hospital to solicit a new suit. The favus in his son, in a short time returned as strongly as before.

Syphilis in all its forms but especially as ulcers, occurs frequently among this class. There is hardly one free from it.

Cancrum oris or gangrene of the mouth. Six cases of this affection occurred in children from 2 to 6 years of age. The parents were in poor circumstances, two were paupers. The children were badly fed and provided for. The most of them had not been weaned till 3, 4 or 5 years old, which is a prevalent practice here. They all presented a debilitated habit of body-a strumous cachexy. It is natural that we should find struma, enlarged glands, diarrhæa, tabes mesenterica, caries, phthisis, and all such affections of frequent oceurence, when we bear in mind the system of living, and the ignorance that prevails regarding the simplest, most common-sense, and one would think intuitive rules, for the preservation of health. The children are suckled so long as the mammæ secrete fluid,-we do not call it milk. They are permitted to eat, nay systematically fed on raw and indigestible articles. They are for the most part vegetarians from necessity, some from ignorance. One such meal per day, and often without a little rice or flour, is not uncommon among the poorer classes. On account of the intercepted communication for so long with the rice-producing districts, this staple article to a Chinaman, often exceeds his means. The public granaries are in ruins. Formerly one catty of the best rice cost 2d. It now costs 10d. Those who can afford it, and in winter those beggars who live on imperial bounty, have always a fair share of well-boiled rice or millet, which is one of the redeeming qualities of their dietetic system.

Besides bad food there is worse ventilation. They breathe continually contaminated air in the little rooms in which they live for cheapness and warmth, which in winter with their closely-pasted paper windows and doors, the anthracite stove bed and chimneyless fire, are stifling, nay fetid. They are in many cases badly clothed,

the poor hardly at all. They are thoroughly filthy in their persons and habits, the only permanent representatives of that rare affection—hydrophobia. The bodies of the children are never washed for months, stockings and other articles of dress are never taken off, and but for the Manchu national custom of shaving the children's heads, we should expect to find numerous diseases of the scalp. To ask some to wash themselves in other than a tea cup and with hot water, would almost be an unpardonable offence. To invite to a cold douche bath, or hint at hydropathy, would be certain to insure a laugh. Hydropathy, at least, will never succeed in China. The half of the world will always be disbelievers in this system.

With the Chinaman's disregard or ignorance of dietetics, his love of vegetables, unripe fruits and every thing acid, pastry, confections, fresh-steamed heavy bread, oily cakes, tea, tobacco, opium, hot water and coarse spirits, it is not wonderful that dyspepsia should prevail in this place.

Exercise and change of air are here ignored. A Chinaman seldom takes exercise, and besides the streets are inconvenient from excessive mud or dust, while his shoes are ill adapted for pedestrianism in all weathers. The women are domiciled, and prevented by their small feet and the physical and moral pollution and wretchedness every where to be seen on the streets, from taking exercise. When you see a Chinaman in a cart, he has either trade or visiting the temples in view. The springless carts are as numerous and apparently as enjoyable as London cabs. To most foreigners not accustomed to these rough carts, and often rougher than newly macadamised roads, and to whom squatting is unknown, a drive in a Peking vehicle cannot be over pleasant.

When these cases of cancrum oris were brought to the hospital, gangrene had set in, in the inner aspect of the cheek—the mucous membrane was destroyed, saliva mixed with part of the disintegrated tissues flowed freely from the mouth. The part surrounding this was hard, shining, tense, swollen and red. The sloughing extended till it embraced the cheek, lips, nose and eye of the affected side, which was, with one exception, the left. The teeth of the affected side fell out. Nitric acid, the knife, beef-tea, milk, and cod liver oil were all tried in vain. The constitution was so radically bad, the powers of vitality so weak, the children so badly fed, clothed and cared for, that nothing would prevent the inflam-

mation from spreading and running into gangrene. To support, nourish and stimulate such an enfeebled and disordered system, was of course a fruitless undertaking. In China, where at present foreign science is in its infancy, when nothing can be done or when the chance is remarkably small, it is perhaps more prudent not to attempt an operation. Only one case and that was seen early recovered.

There is a great deal of disease of a certain kind such as stunted growth and aged appearance even when young which is to be traced to faulty and insufficient nourishment in early years. A few words on the Chinese treatment of children may here not be out of place. When the child is born it is wiped with water in which artemisia has been steeped. It is then wrapped in a rough covering and laid on the floor. The umbilical cord is separated from the placenta by means of hot tongs, about 8 inches from the child, and applied to the abdomen by a bandage or plaster. On the 3rd day. the child is washed and the moxa applied to the cord. On the 5th or 5th day it falls off. Sometimes a pitch plaster is applied to the part for several months to prevent protrusion of the bowels. On the 3rd day, a small spot of the size of a sixpence is burned with the moxa on the crown of the head, to drive out the cold that the child may have contracted at birth, and up to this time, and perhaps to guard against convulsions. The lower half of the body only is washed from the third day to the hundredth day, according to the care and diligence of the mother. After the hundredth day, the upper half of the child is occasionally washed. On the expiry of the first month, the friends and relatives come together to offer congratulations, and the ceremony of shaving the head for the first time takes place. In the case of girls, this is carried on sometimes till thirteen years of age, and in the case of boys till death. The arms and legs are bandaged to prevent them flying about and frightening the child. At the end of a year they are released. They are suckled at the breast from eighteen months to five years, the average perhaps being three years. The parents are astonished when asked the use of the teeth and what they indicate. They had never thought of weaning so early. Poverty has prevented many from following our instructions in this respect.

If parturition be difficult or seem dangerous, the half dozen midwives in attendance, and here the practice is in their hands entirely, pull and twist at the limbs till they indeed become disjecta membra. If the arm present, unless nature rectifies this malposition by spontaneous evolution, they are allowed either to die, or have recourse to the above mentioned method. The business is in the hands of women, who being unable to read, are ignorant of the precepts laid down in books on the subject, which is to take a quantity of salt and water, boil them, and apply part to the palm of the hand, the presenting part, and retraction of the malpresentation takes place.

Laryngitis has been found prevailing among the Buddhist priests, caused by overstraining the voice in chanting prayers; also among the hucksters on the streets and the boys at school.

A Chinese coroner's inquest or post-mortem examination. After a heavy shower of rain, the arm of a human being was washed into the canal opposite the hospital. A search was instituted, and the skeleton of a man as was supposed was found. Information was conveyed to the police, and after a short time a preliminary examination took place, under the superintendence of subordinates. They came to no decision, and were unable to say whether it was a male or female skeleton, what time may have elapsed since death or the causes of death. The body was returned to the drain and covered with a piece of matting and two large stones. A fortnight after, two tents were erected. and six officers from the Board of Ceremonies arrived and took their seats in one of the tents. Opposite them was a cauldron with boiling water and the other tent with the medical men and police. The bones were being submitted to a testing examination in the boiling cauldron of water, with the view of detecting if possible, any bruises on the bones and in this way to arrive at the cause of death. No marks of violence were discovered, by this macerating process. The head, which was carefully wrapped in paper and bran and saturated with spirit-was next exposed, and submitted to a like crucial experiment. Only a small piece of the skin of the chest and head remained, and even that thinned and full of holes. The skull was fractured. They detected that the fracture did not agree with the sutures, and they tried to make the thinning and the holes tally with the fractured part. At this examination they determined that it was a female skeleton, and pointed to the coccux. Their attention was called to the breadth of the public arch, and the triangular form of the obturator foramen; but in their estimation they signified little. The bones of some of the lower animals were pointed out to them in the same drain. This inquest was apparently undertaken on account of the proximity of the body to the residence, of one of the princes and where but a few months previously a suicide had taken place.

Paralysis in the form of hemiplegia and anaesthesia of the limbs has been somewhat common. One or two cases of facial paralysis were seen. One that has hitherto resisted treatment has the eye of the affected side destroyed. In a few cases, the hemiplegia was the result of falls from animals; and in one patient there was great enlargement and thickening over the fifth cervical vertebra, but by far the majority of cases were referred to fits of anger, causing congestion, and perhaps more or less inflammation. Anger is the most prolific cause of disease in China! A Mandarin from Szechuen came with anaesthesia of the left arm and a swollen and uneasy condition of the hand. He had lost the lower two thirds of the humerus, thirty years previously by caries. The arm was of course utterly useless. The whole arm was atrophied, and the humeral portion comprised not much more than the skin. A younger man, also with great atrophy of the arm appeared, and with a curious motion of the hand on the forearm.

Several cases of *Epilepsy* have been seen. In a woman, the tongue was three-fourths amputated about an inch and a half from its extremity.

Surgical Cases. Burns. A goodly number of burns have been seen, and many more have been reported to us. Accidents generally, are neither numerous, varied nor interesting in this great northern camp. The majority of burns have occurred among the soldiers, by the igniting of gunpowder, either through ignorance, carelessness or wilfulness, and among the beggars and opium smokers. The latter during their unconscious or semiconscious hours get scorched from their lamp or heated kang. The beggars fall asleep in some dangerous position, as for example, at the fires at which they may be warming themslves, or they get set fire to from their charcoal pots, which in the cold season they invariably carry with them; or they get so benumbed and frost bitten, that they cease to feel the heat, till a considerable surface is destroyed. Some have been burned during epileptic seizures, and others when partially asphyxiated with the carbonic acid from the anthracite coal. During the year five explosions of gunpowder have been reported to us. On the second May, the Chinese disciplined troops were being reviewed in presence of the Foreign Ministers, and a powder flask left open while the firing was going on ignited, and five men were more or

less severely burnt on the hands and face. The Russian minister who was on the ground offered them quarters and medical assistance in his Legation. The Chinese ministers on their own account and in the name of the Emperor, called frequently to inquire for them. Others however with less fortunate and kind spectators are treated roughly or not at all. If Chinese are unable to be on duty, their pay ceases. Whatever their disease, a substitute is not permitted. They must at least appear on the field. The Mantchus however always retain their monthly allowance. The Chinese have no hospitals, the wounded soldiers are allowed to go home and be treated as they best may. Some have found their way to the hospital. Many often lose their eyesight and their fingers become united. Just lately two thousand soldiers with foreign rifles were being despatched to the Corean frontier to quell some disturbances; thirty seven of them were employed the day before leaving, in packing up foreign gunpowder, and ten pounds got ignited from one of their pipes, and blew them and part of the house into the air. Eleven were severely burnt, and some I have heard have since died, and their clothes were reduced to cinders. Smoking is so universal a practice among the Chinese, that no regulations prevail even in the powder magazines. The common remedy is to smear the parts with oil and dust with flour, or yellow earth and clay mixed with various spices.

Bites. The chief biting animals here are mules and dogs. The latter are perhaps as numerous here as in Constantinople. I was bitten on the calf of the leg by a dog not rabid in May, and it did not heal till October. The treatment followed by the Chinese is to catch the animal, and take part of its hair, mix it with lime and apply it to the part, and in three days it is well. They also take the precaution in this and in most other affections to ligature the part very tightly above the wound ulcer or tumour. They are at the same time ignorant of the venous and absorbent systems.

Cancer. Two cases of epitheliorna came under observation. In one case a tumour, at first apparently simple encysted, appeared over the ninth and tenth ribs close to the vertebral column. It was of twenty five years standing when the man came to the hospital. A Chinese surgeon undertook to extract the tumour which he readily accomplished by slicing it right off. The sore took on a cancroid action and continued to spread. The diseased part was freely excised, and when this failed to eradicate it, recourse was had to the chloride of Tine paste and the potassa fusa. It got greatly better

and had commenced to heal all round, and show every appearance of healthy action, when the patient left the hospital to visit his friends. He did not return, and most likely he recovered.

The other case was that of a confirmed opium smoker and beggar, with a huge excrescence involving the ear and almost the entire left side of his face. The part was removed like the above case, and he felt so much better, that he left the hospital and did not return for a month, when the growth was larger than before. In the hospital he was not allowed his opium pipe, although he had a substitute. It was again removed, and again he left the ward. Latterly he could not open his mouth, and his left eye was likely soon to be destroyed. From its vital connexions and deep relations it was impossible to excise. The patient was sent home at his own urgent request. The growth was of thirty years standing. He had formerly been in good circumstances, but through opium smoking he was reduced to beggary. He was so filthy that for the sake of comfort and rest, he was obliged to part with his tail, which as he lived by begging was a great hardship to him. Buddhist priests, who have not tails, obtain very little mercy or charity.

Fracture of Femur. On the 28th of April a strong gust of wind swept over the city from the West, bearing a cloud of dust along with it. It passed over the British Legation and carried away the matted awning, the poles and the huge stone attached to it, of the gate house. The gatekeeper, a Chinaman upwards of fifty years old, on seeing it approach, and knowing that the gate was closed, and the awning therefore in danger, ran to lend assistance. The awning was carried over the house, injuring the roof and carrying away the flagstaff in its transit. . The gatekeeper was also carried upward and sustained the fracture, either in the fall of about twenty feet, or from being dashed against the eaves of the house. He was in hospital for nearly four months, but there is reason to fear that owing to the absence of vascular tissues surrounding the fractured part, viz. the neck of the bone close to the capsule, osseous union has not and will not take place. The bones were brought in apposition. Desault's long splint was applied and every precaution taken to insure union. The man left the hospital using crutches. In process of time it is hoped that he will still further regain the use of his limb.

Polypus. A very interesting case of polyp occurred in a young gentleman from Soochow twenty one years of age. It had existed

in the left nostril for four, and in the throat for three months. When he presented himself, respiration and deglutition were much obstructed, smell, taste and hearing totally or partially lost; He had an anxious expression, was very anaemic and had great difficulty in articulating distinctly. He complained of an uneasy sensation of stuffing of the head. The right nostril was free, but the pharynx and fauces were filled up, The large [fibrous tumour pressed forwards, carrying the soft palate before it and filling up the mouth, and downwards towards the larynx, Without an operation he must have died of hæmorrhage, pycmia from ulceration, asphyxia or from pressure on the brain in a very short time. The expediency and practicability of its extirpation were questioned, and from the dread of failure and the consequent discredit which would be brought upon the Hospital and foreign surgery, interference was deprecated. The large tumour sprang from the basilar process at the base of the brain, and various adhesions, and therefore complications were expected lower down. An instrument introduced into the nose was made to appear in the throat thus giving encouragement to operate. The chain of the ecraseur,-the only practicable instrument in the circumstances-was introduced after some difficulty round the tumour and brought out at the left nostril. Continuous and steady pressure with lacerative action was brought to bear upon the neck of the tumour. As the work proceeded the portion in the mouth became hard, discoloured and retracted, and after an hour's duration when a speedy termination was expected, the chain suddenly broke. All further attempts to bring it away or loosen the chain failed. As much of the tumour as could be conveniently cut away from the throat was removed, and the remaining part with the instrument attached to it in the nose was allowed to suppurate out. On the fifth day, the chain came away, and brought the remainder of the growth with it, without any untoward symptom. The patient remained a few days longer in the hospital, and then returned to the bosom of his family. It was discovered that the chain when introduced had got twisted upon itself, and by its construction it could only enter the groove of the instrument in one manner. The length of the chain was not accurately known before introducing it, else this accident might have been obviated. Would it not be possible to adapt any sort of chain, round or flat, to the instrument? With growths on the surface or those easily reached, the present principle presents no difficulty.

The patient and friends soon returned to render thanks. The operation was the last performed at the old hospital. Shortly after the removal, two tablets, copies of which are subjoined were brought to the hospital amid much pomp and display. They were carried through the public thoroughfares in an open ornamented yellow chair, preceded and followed by bands of music. There were also bearers carrying presents of mutton, fowls, confections, grapes and other fruits, following the tablets. Crowds collected to witness this erection, and as each tablet was raised to its appointed place in some conspicuous part of the hospital, the musicians gave a loud peal on their various instruments. I would here express my warmest thanks to Drs. Morache and Pogogeff of the French and Russian Legations, for the very able assistance rendered by both of them in this case, and I would also thank the latter gentleman for his assistance and advice in other severe cases.

The following are copies of the two tablets erected by this patient, with translations from the pen of the Rev. J. Edkins.

直

俄英法 恨 相 國 見之晚爰贈其額以 竟成篤疾幸蒙 醫士德老先生大人施以仁術轉 喉於 危 為 何來道 安 感 再 投

造之思

具 H.

不哀哉余乙丑

夏偶 於 病

患 咽 死

不知 醫以生

病從

惧 Th

石 人

為

The men of the world do not die from disease, but through the doctor; who while professing to save men's lives, becomes the instrument of destroying them. Is not this greatly to be lamented? I in the summer of 1865 became diseased in the throat, from what cause I know not. Wrongly advised, I swallowed various drugs, and after three months found myself the subject of a dangerous malady. Fortunately I experienced the kind care and skill of Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. Pogogeff and Dr. Morache, physicians of the English, Russian and French nations. These honoured teachers changed danger into comfort. I am grateful for their goodness, which has given me new life. I regret that I was late in meeting with them, and give this tablet as a sign that I shall not forget.

THE FAVOUR WHICH IS EQUAL TO BESTOWMENT OF NEW LIFE. Chin Wen-yun, Expectant Deputy Sub-prefect of a city of the upper second order, bows his head.

Copy of another tablet erected by the same patient.

帝 英國 春 E 為弟 選直隸州州判沈 佑得以 好 孜 生之心曷勝 孜以克體 数 子者 関 師 漏 來 再生其思德豈淺鮮哉 无 晋 自 愛 m 欽 人 知 文澐敬 歷有 佩 如 JIS 余 穌 乙丑 年 醫 所 各處傳道醫病 詳 儿

I have read the gospel, and well know that Jesus cured diseases and saved men. All his disciples love their neighbours as themselves. The English religious teachers have come for these many years to China, everywhere preaching and healing the sick. They have day by day industriously aimed to imitate the gracious intention of God towards living beings. How greatly do I know and love them! In the autumn of 1865 I was visited with a distressing malady. By the divine protection and aid I received a new life. That favour was it not deep? That goodness was it not abundant?

THE BENEVGLENT LOVE MEN.

Chin Wen-yun, Expectant Deputy Sub-prefect of a city of the upper second rank, reverentially erects this tablet.

Tumours. The only large one extracted during the year, was in a married woman, about 35 years of age. At the age of 21 years, a small tumour made its appearance in the left breast, and remained for 14 years of the size of a duck's egg. About a year ago, it commenced to grow much larger, and when she presented herself, the tumour was as large as her head. It was a simple fibrous one, perfectly movable and nothing to contraindicate its extraction. It was taken away without the administration of chloroform and weighed about 4lbs. When she returned to give thanks shortly afterwards, and to erect a tablet in commemoration of the operation, there was a beautiful cicatrix. This was a most successful case. She was a maid servant in a nobleman's family, and through her the whole family have since received advice and medicine.

The following is a copy of the tablet erected by this patient, with a translation by Rev. J. Edkins.

The teachers Te and Po' of the great English and Russian nations examined with refined skill.

AT THE TOUCH OF THE HAND THE DISEASE WAS EXTIRPATED.

This tablet was reverentially set up by Madame Cheu (originally) of the Liew family a native of Cho-chew in the prefecture of Shun-tien, in the middle month of winter, in the 4th year of Tung-chi of the Great Pure dynasty.

Two pendent tumours of the lower lobe of the ear, of the size of two large eggs were seen, the result of boring for ringlets, a practice prevalent here among the female children from their tenderest years.

Wounds. An attempted suicide occurred outside the British Legation gate. I found the man insensible and swimming in blood. He was surrounded by a crowd of people, none of whom would assist to have him carried into the hospital, nor give any information regarding the deed. The Chinese are afraid of committing themselves, or of being implicated in any way. A man dying or killing himself through revenge, or from other causes, before another man's door, the latter has the responsibility on his shoulders, of his death and interment. In this case life was not extinct and he rapidly recovered. He was being taken to prison on a charge of theft, when he drew out a short blade, such as the barbers use, and cut his throat in fifteen places, three of which were deep. The cuts on the abdomen were equally numerous, but not deep. In a few days he was able to leave the hospital for prison. During his stay in the hospital he was guarded by two policemen. Other two cases of a similar character occurred but not fatal.

Quarrels are very common among the gambling Chinese. Gambling is here an institution allowed and practised. Many gamble for their daily bread, sweetmeats, toys &c. They seldom have recourse to boxing, and never to duelling, to settle matters; but with the readiest thing within their reach, they deal out blows. Many who have lost their tails in prison or at the yamens for crime, bear marks on the occiput of the operation. Others who have been attacked by the rebels and left for dead, and have had their heads nearly separated from their bodies, bear also marks in this region. I was called to visit a man who had been stabbed

with a chopper or hatchet on the left breast. The wound stretched from the clavicle to the nipple, and there was great hæmorrhage. I was prevented from dressing the wound and making the patient comfortable, by the Chinese custom which makes it necessary for the police officials, in order to judge of the guilt of the perpetrator, or the innocence or mitigation of punishment to be awarded the sufferer, to see the wound, the quantity of blood lost and the general bloody appearance of the person. This is rendered necessary by the numerous nefarious ways which justice can be thwarted, by the bribery and squeezing which are practised by the native doctors, the police and the mandarins themselves. The patient got well.

There was a case of a man upon whose foot a large bar of iron fell, bruising it severely and lacerating one of the great arteries. The stream of blood in jets alarmed the patient. The blood was offing out of his stockings and shoes. We applied flour and teck him into the hospital.

Hernia has been somewhat common. The Chinese have a sort of truss made of iron, on the same principle as our own. There was a case of hernia of 6 years standing, where a great mass of bowel was protruded, and presented the appearance of a second abdomen. The patient was very corpulent.

Caries. This affection is, as might be expected, very prevalent. The cases occurred in strongly marked strumous constitutions. One young man came with caries of the bones of the thumb, tibia, and foot, all of the right side. Operations were performed on the first and last mentioned parts with great success. The 1st and 2nd metatarsal bones of the foot, and the metacarpal bone and first phalanx of the thumb were removed. The phalanx of the thumb in a woman was also removed on the same day. The patients thus cured usually bring some present of sweetmeats, cakes, fowls, fans, combs, &c., &c., on their last visit; others again return to give thanks, and a few of the more serious cases among patients in a better position, erect tablets.

A beggar appeared with caries of the 9th rib, in front, of three months standing. Nothing is more difficult than to treat these beggars. Any kindness shown them is requited by ingratitude. The preliminary overhauling required is often more serious than the disease itself. If you give clothes and a little money to one, he brings his friends and acquaintances, and these, their friends, until

there are hundreds soliciting the like favour. On the street, these beggars rest their appeal for alms, on their being alone and no other beggar within sight. This beggar on his last visit, intimated his wish and determination to die, as the cold weather was approaching and he saw no escape from disease. He never appeared afterwards.

The left jaw is by far the most frequent part affected with caries. One poor boy was brought—the parents did not come—with the malar and superior maxillary bones affected. There was an opening through the cheek into the mouth, and one also from the outer and lower angle of the left eye to the nose, mouth and cheek. A large piece of the upper jaw was removed with the teeth. He got cod-liver oil, iron, iodine, and was ordered a nourishing diet. The friends preferred to have him at home, and for a short time they attended regularly. The lad was scrofulous and badly fed, but he soon improved so much that he ceased to be brought to the hospital. After an absence of two months, he was again brought with the left eye gone, the side of the face sloughing, and the gangrene rapidly spreading. Nourishment and medicine were now of no avail. He was taken home where I suppose he soon died. These and other cases seem to excite less sympathy than with us. In many cases it would apparently be a relief to poverty to get rid of its offspring, and yet notwithstanding such destitution, infanticide is apparently rare, rarer I believe than in our own large and populous cities. Children are seldom, if ever, exposed on the street, and those who wish to part with them, find purchasers or an asylum at their own Foundling Hospitals, and the Sisters of Charity. And here we would make special mention of the kindly treatment they receive at this latter establishment, the cleanliness and orderliness everywhere maintained, and the assiduity, diligence, and care with which this labour of love is performed.

On Foundling Hospitals and Infanticide.

In the Chinese city there are two Foundling Hospitals, one public and the other private. The latter was established in the reign of Chieng-lung (1736-1796). It was formerly in a flourishing condition but now on account of the general poverty of the city, it has fallen into decay. They do not take children off the street, or those whose parents are not able to pay the small entry money required. A person in good circumstances may get his child into this establishment for a dollar, in poorer circumstances for about six pence or a shilling. The nurses, four or five in number, live

in the place. Persons going into the country and finding it impossible, or difficult, to take their children, place them here, and sometimes fathers in poor circumstances, or on the death of the mother, dispose of their encumbrances in this way. At present they have about seven children. The hospital is maintained by mandarins and others, partly by the entry monies, and partly by the sale of the boys and girls to married persons without families of their own, to bachelors, and others. A boy can be bought for six or seven taels, (£2,) and a girl for three or four taels, but the price is fixed according to the respectability of the purchaser. Some have been brought to our hospital for sale, and some to be presented as a gift, for operations performed or disease cured.

A great deal has been written and said on the infanticide of the Chinese.* From the loose way in which observations and opinions are related and generalizations made, great room is left for the imaginative faculty to play. Ideas have become current in Europe, through the misapprehension, misrepresentation or exaggeration of those who have referred to the subject, which place this country in a worse light than more extended research and sober investigation warrant. The statements on this subject have been drawn from the practice of Canton and Fokien provinces, with which we had our earliest intercourse, and from which consequently our first impressions were obtained.

The seaboard of China, and these provinces especially, are densely peopled, and their inhabitants bear no favourable comparison with the peaceful and docile Chinese generally. And moreover from the extent of China, the most different customs often prevail in different parts, so much so, that a description of the South would hardly be recognised in the north. It is unfair therefore to brand a whole nation with a crime from the practice said to exist, or to have existed, among the inhabitants of a few southern parts. Crimine ab uno disce omnes. With equal reason, arguing from the particular to the general, might we include any western nation in

^{*} It is said in the Memoires, tome II pp. 396, 397 to have become general in the reign of Tsin Chi-hwang-ti (246 B.C.,) the builder of the Great Wall of China, when land was first made private property, and continued to take root during the troubles with which the Empire was afterwards afflicted. This origin is too fanciful and remote. Where is the authority for this statement, and the logical connection between it and taking away the life of a child?

the same category. Our own country would stand in no envious light if our national character were to be drawn from Billingsgate, Whitechapel, our police courts, and some of our seaport towns. This crime ought not to be attributed to the Chinese or to any nation, unless it is derived from the constitution of the particular government, or where it is committed by the great mass of the people, or by those whose conduct and manners necessarily influence the conduct and manners of all the others.

Those who first gave us our notions of this practice in the north and have more particularly described revolting spectacles in the capital, appear to have drawn upon their imagination for facts. At all events, the practice now differs widely from that reported in former times, and yet a sufficient analogy exists, to serve as a peg upon which to hang remarks, and to indicate where the deviations from truth have taken place. In the remarks to be made, if it be urged that both views may be compatible, it is sufficient to refer to the permanence of Chinese institutions generally, their reverence for antiquity—what has been, as a reason for what is or ought to be—and, moreover, it is asserted by those in charge of the institutions and cognizant of the practices to be referred to, who have had no reason to conceal the truth, and whose position gives weight and authority to their statements, that it has always been so,—that no changes have taken place.

No one doubts the existence of infanticide in China generally, as elsewhere, under certain and similar circumstances. In addition to this, however, it is said to exist in the south, in a manner altogether unknown in other countries. We think there are natural causes at work sufficient to account for the apparent frequency of the crime and to them we shall shortly refer.

The practice is said to be almost exclusively confined to the female sex. Female infants are chosen as the less evil, because daughters are considered more properly to belong to the families into which they are married. They are said to be exposed immediately at birth, before the countenance is animated or the features formed to catch the affections rising in the parents' breasts.

The disparity between the sexes in some places is reported to be as 1 to 10. One daughter is generally saved in each family. The extent and frequency of the practice has been for the most part inferred from the number of bodies of dead children seen floating on the rivers, and from the paucity of the gentler sex in families. The children are thrown into the river as an offering to the spirit of the river.

The reasons assigned for its commission are poverty, the impossibility of finding husbands for their daughters on account of the emigration of men to the Eastern archipelago and Australia; and the expenses of marriage. Why it should be attributed to poverty it is difficult to understand. With the poor, marriage is a measure of prudence, because the children and especially the sons are bound to maintain their parents. The passion too is so extreme with the Chinese of having a posterity to raise tablets to their honor after death, that no one is considered happy or fortunate, who is without children. Mencius says; "There are three things which are unfilial, but the worst of the three is to have no children." Chinese parents are anxious to have children to leave behind them to worship at their graves, that their ghosts may not be utterly destitute. Not a few have consulted me as to how their unfortunate state as regards descendants could be remedied. If it be traced to poverty, then this excludes all the country parts and villages where beggars are seldom to be met. Here as elsewhere, the lower strata of society collect in the large cities. In the country, the children are the wealth of the peasants and working people. In Peking where beggary is rampant, and the difficulties of earning an honest livelihood and gaining subsistence is greater, perhaps, than in any other city of the empire, the very poorest are to be seen begging with their children, in summer fastened on to their backs, and in winter nestling in the mother's breast, the parents with barely sufficient to cover their person. Many hundreds of such, have come to the hospital, who appeared peculiarly fond of their children, and the children of the parents. They cling to them with the fondest attachment, when, humanly speaking, it would be a comfort and ease to them to get rid of them. That they carry them about to excite charity and sympathy is not an adequate reason in all cases. Poverty is an insufficient reason for this unnatural crime. "The tiger does not eat its little ones" saith, the Chinese proverb. The Chinese are human beings like ourselves, possessed of the same feelings and instincts. Humanity is the first of their cardinal virtues, their books contain it everywhere, it is inculcated upon all classes. When committed at all and under other than the ordinary circumstances, it must be perpetrated by the vilest, or those driven to despair. It is said by some to have derived encouragement from the overstrained obedience and attachment to parents. The love of children is supposed to be weakened and checked by their love for parents. With most nations, and the Chinese are after all no exception to the rule, the love for children is stronger than the love for parents. This crime directly contradicts the grand principle of filial piety upon which their system of obedience rests, and their patriarchal form of government is founded.

From the customs and manners of the people generally, and the seclusion and subjection of the female sex, it is almost impossible to give any idea of the relative numbers of the sexes. Foreigners have as yet had little access to their homes. Houses visited here, when called to see patients at their own residence, presented the usual number of female inmates. The exodus in the South, even granting the prevalence of infanticide, ought to equalize the rest of the population. The daughters being few as supposed, are of course in great demand, and as many a handsome sum is realized, they are in fact sold, which ought to induce parents to rear their female offspring. But the proceeds of the sale are said not to cover the expense of rearing and marrying them, which latter event is extremely expensive and gaudy. The mother is represented as loving all her children alike, but the stern relations of the husband demand the child's sacrifice. The families live together in clans, and the younger members owe subjection to the head. This imperium in imperio is fatal to the interests of the youthful wives. At the great sea-ports and on the rivers where a large floating population is found without any residence on land while living, or any place of interment when dead, it is natural to expect that the dead, both small and great would be disposed of, by casting them into the river. It is too often supposed that such bodies have come to an untimely end. May many not have fallen overboard, not a difficult matter at any time from a Chinese Sanpan (three boards,) and particularly during typhoons which infest that region. Moreover that which has been adduced as evidence of callousness and indifference in regard to their offspring, has been shown to be the very best means that could have been adopted to save a child from the risk of being drowned, and when in the water to prolong its life until it can be rescued. I refer to the calabashes or gourds found attached to many of these bodies. In spite of this precaution, it is natural enough to suppose that some should sometimes be drowned. We do not refer to the number of natural deaths from

small-pox which is always endemic, nor to the number of children still-born or killed at the hands of ignorant midwives, who have often recourse to barbarous methods. According to Dr. Williams, the bodies of children are not as often seen in the lanes and creeks of Canton as those of adults, and the former are as

likely to have died natural deaths as the latter.

The Government of a country cannot penetrate into the privacy of families, anticipate their wants and understand their peculiar circumstances. The fear of punishment is insufficient to arrest the crime, when there are ten thousand means of concealing it. It has therefore, instead of enacting too rigorous laws against this crime, employed means, which humanly speaking are the most efficacious that could be used. It is wrong however to say as some have done, that a government countenances the crime because, in order to deduct from the deaths of these innocent victims, it has laid obstacles to the crime and devised measures to prevent it, by favouring its being brought to the light, and stripping it of everything which would be ignominious in the public eyes,-furnishing gratuitously abundance of help, and laving it under the protection and safeguard of the magistrates. As well might we argue that poor houses and gaols are incentives to beggary and crime. Stringent measures have been passed against it, and it stands in the criminal code although this has been denied by almost all writers who have referred to the subject. One writer after another asserts that the law takes no cognizance of this crime, nor ever subjects those guilty of it to punishment. It stands in the hsing-fah, that the guilty person shall receive fifty stripes and be banished from his native ptace for one year. The punisment is increased according to its aggravations.

Foundling Hospitals. Benevolent Halls and Asylums for the relief of the indigent exist in most of the large cities of the Empire The existing institutions as far as relates to those established at the ports and those known to us in the interior, date no further back than the foundation of the present dynasty. The oldest Foundling Hospital known to me is the one established here by Chai the prefect of Ho-chien hsien. He was born in the thirty-first year of the reign of Wan-li (1604) and at the age of forty began to build the hospital, and died at the age of 75. Though a man of the Ming dynasty, the building is still that of the Great Pure dynasty, having been commenced in the second year of Shun-chi, the first Emperor

of the present dynasty. It was repaired in the year 1725, two years after the accession of Yung-chung to the throne. Most of these charitable institutions owe their foundation to the patronage of Kang-hi, who widely diffused his gracious benevolence. His favour to the young surpassed the thousand ages of antiquity. He is said to have given to the Peking hospital on his accession, a golden inscription, intimating that it was a mark of commendation.

The Foundling Hospital at Canton was founded in the thirty sixth year of Kang-hi's reign (1698), and built and enlarged in the ninth year of Yung-chung (1732.) It is situated outside the city and accommodates from two hundred to three hundred children, at a yearly expense of about 2500 taels. The Yang-chi-yuen of the same city has an annual income according to a Report of five thousand taels. The Leper Hospital also in Canton, has three hundred taels yearly.

The Foundling at Ningpo was established in the first year of Chien-lung (1736). It has upwards of one hundred rooms. Its object is to afford to outcast babes or to the children of poor and destitute parents, the protection and nurture of a home. The boys are afterwards hired out to service and the girls employed as maids.

The Foundling at Shanghai dates from the forty-ninth year of Kang-hi (1711). It has long been and still is supposed among Western nations, that such benevolent institutions are peculiar to Christendom, and that no heathen nations had ever founded such institutions. It is now difficult to say what influence in this respect, was exercised over the Chinese by the Nestorians, Jews, Mohammedans and Roman Catholics, who have all been in China, and some from the earliest times of our era. Matteo Ricci reached China in 1581. In 1601 he was stationed in Peking and in great favor with the Emperor Wan-li. Many others of the same persuasion soon followed him. Most of his time between 1581 and 1601 was spent in Kiangsi and Kiangnan, where their work prospered, and where doubtless they carried out various philanthropic and benevolent schemes, which drew attention and elicited commendation. The Peking hospital originated with a native of Shan-yin hsien in Chekiang, the country where Ricci and the others had laboured, and who may have been enamoured of their system and resolved on retiring, or when returning to Peking, to establish a similar institution. The Emperors of the present

dynasty and especially Kang-hi, in whose reign the missionaries had access to the palace and his person, seem to have become sensible of the advantages of such institutions, and wishing thereby perhaps to establish themselves more firmly on the throne, and to manifest their good will and desire for the welfare of the Chinese, ordered similar institutions to be erected in all the large towns, and either contributed themselves to their support, or taxed the people in grain and rice for this object.

Notwithstanding these facts and statements, it is said by the directors of the Shanghai Foundling in one of their able and elaborate reports, that that institution is similar to the practice in the Chow Dynasty (B. C. 1122-249) of relieving orphans in the spring and summer seasons; also to a plan in the Han Dynasty, (B. C. 202-A. D. 25) when the Emperor issued orders to supply from the public granaries, orphans and those who had children whom they were unable to support; and similar to that in the Sung Dynasty (960-1127) when five hundred mow of the public grounds were given for the erection of buildings and for the reception and nourishment of cast-away children. This looks like a Foundling Hospital, but no traces of it exist so far as I know. But even supposing this to have been the imperial intention, whether carried out or not, it is of little value in settling the question, if we bear in mind the intercourse which China had with the West of Asia, and the visits and influence of Nestorian and Mohammedan missionaries. During the Yuen (1280-1368) and Ming (1368-1644) dynasties, there were no fixed regulations regarding charitable institutions. The Empress Dowager in the reign of the first Emperor of this dynasty gave large contributions of rice to the Foundling Hospitals.

At the present day these and similar charitable institutions are all in an effete state; the buildings are falling into decay, and the government is weak and poor, and the officials corrupt, lazy, careless and indifferent to everything but enriching themselves. Nothing is more notorious or could be more wicked than the cupidity of the overseers of such places, who hesitate not to enrich themselves by drawing upon the allowances of the famished and helpless. These institutions exist in name only; the reality is gone.

The same reasons that paralyse the usefulness of these institutions, prevent any one, even the Boards and the Emperor himself from receiving accurate information. Deception and falsehood are practised everywhere, and of course so understood by the Chinese. They must be paid largely for information, and even then there is such a mixture of falsehood, that it is difficult to discover the truth.

The Peking U-ying-tang, or Foundling Hospital is situated in the Chinese city inside the Sha-keu-men. The place is in a dilapidated condition. Twelve rooms have been fitted up lately for the reception of children and nurses. The entire building formerly consisted of one hundred apartments, now it comprises thirty, of which fifteen are inhabitable. The interior arrangements are those of middle class houses. On entering, a large tablet resting on a tortoise stands under cover, bearing the date of its renewal and enlargement in Chinese and Mantchoo in the year 1725. On the opposite side of the street is the crypt or vault into which the dead bodies of the children are thrown. The room adjoining this is used as stabling for the bullocks, and in the court in front stand the bullock carts. The hospital has nominally two bullocks and two carts, but at present they lack their full complement, though paid for two. The carts are required to visit the East and West cities every alternate day. During epidemics they are supposed to go daily. On enquiry at one of the gates I learned that sometimes five days intervene before the next visit of the cart. These earts are open at both ends. The bodies of the children deposited at the dead houses are placed in it, and after visiting the gates in succession, it returns to the U-ying-tang, where they are deposited in the vault. They have generally about twenty every alternate day from the East part of the city, which includes the Ha-ta, Chihwa, and Anting gates, and thirty from the West part, which comprises the Sichi and Sunchi gates. The latter though not the most populous nor the most wealthy part, presents a greater number of deaths. The cart may be seen in the morning, traversing the city. All can recognise it, and from its open character its contents are distinctly seen. Bullocks are preferred to horses and mules on account of their gentle and slow pace. The dead houses are all outside the Tartar gates; two of the gates visited in the South wall are in the Chinese city. In going to and returning from these gates, the carts often keep outside the city. In a low epidemic year, the total number of dead children of all ages below ten amounts to from ten thousand to eighteen thousand. The number per diem ranges from twenty to fifty. During the prevalence of small-pox there are often as many as one hundred daily. Every ten days throughout the year, except in summer, the bodies are interred in a piece of ground granted by the Emperor, not far from the hospital. In summer, interment takes place every day. The crypt is covered with planks in order to prevent dogs, rats, or hogs from eating the bodies. A large grave about two feet deep and eight feet broad is dug, and the whole number amounting to upwards of two hundred are handed down to one who receives them at the bottom. Those with coffins and the larger bodies are placed lowermost. The Chinese never inter in the same place a second time.

Outside each of the five gates are dead receiving houses. To these the dead children are brought by the parents, police, friends or others. The houses are very small, some of them only a few feet square, and resembling a pig-stye. One of those I saw was about five feet square and had a couple of large bricks closing the doorway to prevent the dogs, hogs and beggars from entering and inhabiting it. It would contain about eighty newly born children. The keeper resides near it. The parties bringing the children, either deliver them to him, for which he exacts three hundred cash, [21d.] or they are laid down at the door of the morgue. As many as ten are deposited there in two days. These dead houses receive children up to ten years of age, if the bodies be not very large. They are brought sometimes in coffins, more often in sacks or wrapped up in cloth. The cause of death is unknown and no examination takes place. A few cash is sufficient to smother suspicion, if that should ever arise. Their ignorance of anatomy and pathology, of the signs of death by unnatural means, the indifference of the government or the impossibility of investigation, the proneness of officials to falsehood and bribery, prevent us from forming any notion of the proportion of deaths from infanticide among the entire number. Although they make no post-mortem examinations, yet they assert the absence of marks, abrasions or bruises of any kind. They cannot say which sex predominates, as curiosity never tempts them to pry into such matters. Suffocation, it is said, by placing a piece of cloth or paper dipped in vinegar over the face is the usual mode resorted to in the South. The average age of the infants in an ordinary season is about three months. The children are those of poor people who cannot afford to bury them, or who have no family burying ground, or are children found in the street or in the drains.

The Hospital is under the charge, of a governor and nineteen

subordinates. The hospital has been in charge of the father, and grandfather of the present official, who is himself advanced in years, thus stretching back to its very foundation. The statements elicited when opposed to what has been written by others, may therefore be received with some weight, when coming from one who has been familiar with the working of the institution from infancy and who may be supposed to be acquainted with what has transpired in his father and grandfather's time, as handed down in the family. This is the more necessary, as statements have been made which require for the sake of humanity to be withdrawn or modified.

This hospital and other charitable institutions are under the control of the Shun-tien-fu, the metropolitan prefecture, which grants to the Foundling a yearly allowance of 350 taels. Mandarins and others may occasionally contribute, and the head of office on representation or during epidemics may add to this sum. It appoints officers to visit and report. A statement is handed in monthly, when the allowance is paid out. On the day appointed for the visit, mothers with children are paid to come to the hospital to swell the number of inmates, and thus to bring money to the hospital officials, who are out of all proportion to the foundlings. When I visited the establishment I was informed that there were eight nurses and twelve children, of whom eleven were girls. One nurse was said to have charge of two or three children. I had reason however to believe that there were not more than four or five children and three or four nurses. There were no grown up children, rather a bad evidence of its management, and of the health of the infants. Each nurse receives 9 tiau (1 tiau=8d.) and fifteen catties of millet (1 catty-20 oz.=13d.) which costs three tiau. They receive very few real foundlings, the children for the most part are their own, or those of relatives or friends. Those taking children are mulcted if possible to a large extent. The bad management, the system of extorting money, and the more favorable circumstances in which the sisters of charity receive, educate and bring up such children, render this institution almost useless. In the reign of Chien-lung the foundlings are reported to have numbered fifty per month. At this time the city and empire were in a flourishing condition, and many of the children were often raised at home by nurses. Now when such poverty exists, an augmentation of the numbers might be expected, but it is quite otherwise, and this is owing to the bad management of the institution. They report about

one hundred children in the hospital per annum, of which about forty die, but it is nearer the truth to assert, half that number in the hospital, of which the larger proportion die. None but mere babes were seen. Where were those among the living who had been in the hospital the last few years, and who ought to have remained there until they were bought or adopted by bachelors, or those without families, or until they were able for work or marriage? The Shun-tien-fu takes charge of them, and all applications for boys and girls for marriage or other purposes must be laid before the Yamen. It is supposed also to keep a watch over them in after years and to have a certain jurisdiction over these state-reared children, as long as they live. The nurses with their husbands and families generally live in the hospital, a procedure most acceptable, as it increases the number of children at the hospital, deceives the yamen, elicits money applied afterwards to their own uses, and gives the appearance of conferring a real benefit upon the public. If the children were fortunate enough to live, they would be nursed for two or three years. The nurses live almost entirely upon vegetables. There was a dirtiness, meanness and squalidness about everything connected with this establishment, which contrasts unfavourably with similar institutions in the West.

Such are the practices followed at present, and on good authority are said to have formerly existed. But what the nature of the statements made by writers on the subject is, the reader is left to judge for himself.

In the Memoires, Tome vi, page 323, Amiot, himself friendly to the Chinese and disposed to place the subject in its true light, states that five carts traverse daily the five quarters of the city, i.e. north, south, east, west and middle,—that certain signs are made, by which all understand when these carts pass, and those who have infants living or dead deliver them up, to be carried to the U-yingtang, where the living are given to nurses and the dead deposited in the crypt. In what manner did one carter and one cart contrive to carry such large numbers of living and dead children? Each of the Municipal divisions of the city has been fancifully supplied with a cart, without the slightest reference to the Imperial palace, and temples and T'sien men, where dead bodies and people in mourning are not allowed to pass. The plan of the city is unfavorable to a distribution of carts. The hospital is said to be supplied with Doctors, Matrons and Nurses,—that the Board of Rites superintends

the Hospital and may call the officers before its tribunal-that it deputes commissioners to proceed to the hospital, and preside at the construction of a wooden pile, on which are thrown the bodies in order to be consumed and reduced to ashes-that during the burning process, the Bonzes or Buddhist priests surround the funeral pyre and make prayers, which they address to the spirits of the earth and to those who preside over generation, demanding of them to be more favorable than they have been to those poor beings, when they give them a new form-that after the processes are finished and the pile entirely consumed, so that nothing more than the cinders are seen, all retire to return the following morning to preside at the ceremony of surveying and collecting the ashesthat the ceremony begins with the same show as the one on the previous day-that the cinders are collected with care-placed in a jar, carried to and scattered on the nearest river-that the Bonzes still offer prayers, in which they demand of the spirits of the water and of those who preside over generation, that they cause these cinders promptly to dissolve, to exhale vapours and to be speedy in coming together for the regeneration of some other beings, resembling those of which the ashes are the remnants, but who may be sufficiently fortunate to enjoy a very long life,—that one reason given for this is that the einders thrown into the river are supposed to be more quickly dissolved than they could be in the earth, but that the true reason is, that before the establishment of this ceremony, the government had discovered that they abused these ashes, employing them in magic operations or in some chemical processes, in order to perfect by the means of fire, the substances which enter into the composition of certain compound bodies,-that it is pretended above all, that these cinders amalgamate with the substances of which porcelain is made, rendering it more solid, transparent and much more beautiful,-that it is reported that in the porcelain-manufacturing district, the bones of children are preferred to those of animals, because the porcelain thus made is harder and finer. It is also stated that once each month deputies from the Li-pu visit the Foundling Hospital, acquaint themselves with the number of the children, substitute new nurses in place of those whose milk has commenced to dry up, and those who have completed the term of their engagement, which never extends to more than three years, and finally to see that everything is in order and to correct abuses if required. Would that it were so!!

So much for their ideas of the Foundling Hospital; -let us now turn to their statements regarding infanticide. Ripa says that it is nothing unusual to see children abandoned,-it occurs daily. He states, poverty, large families, defect, deformity or indication of illness likely to become troublesome and expensive, as reasons for casting away the little creatures without remorse. He further states, what seems to me the correct reason, and the evidence collected here points to this class only as those among whom infanticide prevails—that this cruel custom is also generally practised by unmarried women who have children and especially by the members of a sect called Neku who pretend to live in spotless chastitythat the poor infants are secretly thrown into a river or left near the public road in the hope that some passengers may take pity on them and carry them home—that this sometimes happens, but that generally the unfortunate beings are devoured by dogs-that carts are every morning sent round the walls of this immense capital by the Emperor, to collect the infants and carry them to a certain temple,—that the Jesuits purchased permission from the Bonzes to permit a Chinese christian to baptize all the infants—that in this manner not less than 3000 children are baptized yearly—that he resolved to devote the rent of a small house in Naples to support a catechist, charged with the care of baptizing such infants every morning, hoping that his example however humble, might induce other persons to contribute more efficiently for the same purposethat his reason for this was,-that throughout the cities of China where no such receptacle as this temple exists, the unfortunate little beings are left a prey to wild beasts, for it rarely happens that any one of them is preserved by the compassion of a stranger.

Barrow states that it is encouraged by the government and tolerated by custom; encouraged because the legislature does not interfere to prevent it, and tolerated as an inevitable evil—that the
Peking police employ persons to go their rounds early in the morning, with carts, to pick up such bodies of infants as may have been
thrown out in the course of the night,—that the bodies are carried
to a common pit without the city walls into which all those that
may be living as well as those that are dead are said to be thrown
promiscuously,—that at this horrible pit of destruction the Romish
missionaries attend by turns, as a part of the duties of their office,
in order to choose among them those that are most lively, to make
future proselytes, and by the administration of baptism to such of

the rest as might be still alive, pour lear sauver l'ame,—that the Mohammedans at one time saved the lives of all the little innocents they possibly could from this maw of death,—that dogs and swine are let loose in all the narrow streets of the capital before the police carts can pick up the exposed infants,—that the number thus unnaturally and inhumanly slaughtered or interred alive, in the course of a year, taking the average, amounts to 9000 or 24 every day carried to the pit of death, where the little innocents that have not yet breathed their last are comdemned without remorse.

"——to be stifled in the vault
"To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in
And there die".

—that the Chinese have no positive law aganist the crime,—that almost all the infants that are exposed are females. He afterwards however saw fit on account of the great distance to the place and expense of interment, to reduce the number of exposed to 4000. Many still-born children or infants dying the first month he thinks may be laid in the street, knowing that they will be taken up by the police and that a great propotion of the 9000 may be of this description. He is likewise informed that there are foundling hospitals in China but on a small scale, being raised and supported by donations of individuals.

As one writer remarks, the missionaries had a trick of misrepresenting and exaggerating, when it could in any way redound to the honor and glory of their work. They seemed satisfied with baptizing large numbers of infants, and without remorse beheld them hurled alive into a pit. What a horrible sight it must have been, and what a strong faith in baptismal regeneration! The chief officer at the hospital has informed me that all this is a tissue of falsehood, that the Jesuits never had or sought admittance to the hospital, and that the practices discribed never existed. There are no Buddhist priests in charge or attendance. Lately the the Sisters of Charity visited the place with the view of baptizing the inmates, but strict orders have been issued by the Shun-tien-fu, forbidding any of that order, European or native, from having access to the building. It is now reported in their letters that the baptismal work is still carried on by a proselyte dressed as a Chinese lady, and that thousands yearly are thus wafted to heaven.

And where is Barrow's common pit outside the walls. Why his curiosity never tempted him to visit it, when he had so much leisure during the absence of the Embassy at Jeho. In all his walks about the city, he never says he saw one. He credits the missionaries on this point, and refers authoritatively to their statements on population, and other subjects. The only common pit which would answer his description is the wan jen k'eng, or pit for 10,000 men into which the bodies of malefactors are thrown after execution or strangling. This place issurmounted by a Ting-tsī, and quite open and stands near the north-west corner of the Chinese city.

Poverty, superstition, metempsychosis &c., have been adduced as causes, but nothing has been said of the great mortality of children from diseases epidemic and nonepidemic, which in Peking must be enormously great, for reasons already stated. Diphtheria, small-pox and fever carry off a larger number than in any other country. For the week ending November 4th, 1865, there were in London 1413 deaths of all ages. Of this number the half may reasonably be placed under ten years of age. Barrow supposes Peking to contain three millions. Let us suppose half that number, and the number of deaths given by Barrow do not appear large. For the same week in London there were 281 or 5 of the entire number of deaths attributed to epidemics, which are here endemic. There is another cause, the most fruitful and perhaps the only cause of infanticide, viz. illegitimacy; and this is more than sufficient to account for the exposed children in Peking and the Empire generally.

Illegitimacy is not by any means common in China, even without the restraining influence of true religion, and the practical, and high-toned morality of Western nations. They marry at an early age; in fact the transaction, or sale as it often is, is carried on without the knowledge and consent of the young parties, who in many cases do not see each other till the day of the ceremony. The strictness with which the females are guarded, the clannish or patriarchal mode in which they live, the seclusion from the world, which the national customs, their small feet, their ignorance and want of education, cause, is remarkable. They ought not to be seen by any individual of the other sex. They are never to be seen on the street alone, seldom on the street at all; and when seen; often in carts. Peking to the eye of a stranger, appears almost a city composed of men, and as has already been said, the moral and physical pollution, corruption and depravity everywhere to be met

with among the beggars, must render out-door exercise and amusement anything but agreeable.

It is in the nunneries especially, where we must look for illegitimacy and infanticide as cause and effect, and these exist here and throughout China, to a large extent, among the followers of the of the Buddhist religion. Many Buddhist priests who are obliged to lead lives of celibacy would throw up their religion, if an honest livelihood presented itself. But dig, they cannot, and to beg they are ashamed, and so remain. Not a few have come under my own eye, and have confessed to leading vicious lives. Take the following calculation as near the truth. There are over three thousand great streets and lanes in the city. In each street or lane there are on an average two or three temples, or places for worship or burning incense. About one hundred of these are probably ku tsi miao, or temples with female priests dressed in male habiliments, and in each temple we may suppose at least two four or six neku, making in all perhaps four hundred or five hundred virgins. Suppose half their number to hold loose principles of morality, virtue and female honour, and this average is not too high, and we have a sufficient number to account for the scattered cases of infanticide. Father Ripa saw one in the teeth of a dog, and another outside the city. Not one Chinaman in ten thousand has ever seen a case himself on the street; not one hundredth part of these taken to the dead houses are infanticides. If they were so numerous as we are led to suppose by Barrow and others, how is it, that others with the liberty, by treaty, of residing in the capital, with advantages for investigation, which others did not possess, and have been in Peking as many years as some who write on the subject have been, weeks, who have regular daily exercise on horseback in all parts of the city, and yet have never seen a single case. The Chinese themselves, admitting its existence in the manner now referred to, know of it only by report. Of course cases now and then occur where a child is deposited in one of the deep, dry and dilapidated drains which are seen everywhere on the streets. The dogs, pigs and ravens, our Peking scavengers are very numerous, and occasionally they drag the bodies of such on to the street, where they are seen, and on being reported to the police, are carried to the nearest morgue. The majority of the children are not, as might be expected, of the age when infanticide usually takes place. The fines imposed by all the officials in

charge, prevent the poor people often from delivering up their dead children to those in charge of the dead houses, and of course they are often deposited in drains, under the wall or near the dead house, where they are found and conveyed to the reception houses. Occasionally of course, dogs and swine may be seen in early morning with a body, deposited under such circumstances.

Illegitimate births may then be supposed to be numerous in the great centres of population and commercial industry; and in a country like China, with her religious system, fostering a monastic life, and employing large numbers of females in its service, which is often the receptacle for the unmarried in higher society, it is not at all wonderful to find large numbers of dead bodies and exposed children on land and in water, without bringing in wilful murder to account for them.

Is it natural to suppose that with a great demand for children and with native Foundling Hospitals, and charities, Catholic and others, in connexion with the Romanists and even Mohammedan missionaries, parents still prefer to kill and throw them out on the street, to be trampled under foot of mules, camels and horses, and to be eaten of swine and dogs, or if dead, than to carry them or have them taken to one of the dead houses to be afterwards interred.

It is impossible to form a correct estimate of the number of infanticides from the total number of dead bodies brought to the Foundling Hospital; the age and sex of the majority cannot be accurately determined, and the officials of all ranks are afraid of giving information, lest it should be used against them, or come to the knowledge of the government.

Cholera. In the summer, one decided case of a choleraic nature occured. The patient was seized on the public street and was sent to the Hospital, through the kindness of the United States Chargé d'affaires. He was attacked with vomiting and purging and the characteristic rice-water evacuations. He was for some time unconscious, but gradually recovered and in four or five days left the hospital well. A few other cases of a less strikingly marked character also occurred. Diarrhœa at this season is not uncommon, from the large quantities of fruit, often unripe, which are consumed. Many indeed seem to live almost entirely upon such articles.

I have been favoured by the Rev. Henry Blodget of the A. B. C. F. M. with the following statement, which will speak for itself.

"The Rev. J. T. and Mrs. Gulick left Peking in the month of July last year for Kalgan (Chang-chia-k'ew) with the design of commencing a missionary station at that place if possible. They succeeded in obtaining a house for the purpose of opening a charity school, and soon after commenced to dispense medicines in the more simple cases of disease, hoping thus to gain the goodwill of the people and remove their prejudices against foreigners. It was the Christian device of seeking, by doing good first to the body, an opportunity of conferring priceless blessings on both soul and body. Many came to seek relief. The number of applicants each day varied from ten to twenty. They were invited to visit the sick and the dying in their own houses, and thus formed the acquaintance of many persons in various classes of society. The more difficult cases of disease, they referred to the Hospital of Dr. Dudgeon in Peking, from whom also they more than once obtained a supply of medicines. The natural consequence of this course of procedure was to enable them to rent directly from the landlord, a house for their own residence, and to silence opposition and illwill. The intense selfishness of the Chinese must be overcome by intense charity; and in no form is this Christian grace more readily appreciated by the people, than when it relieves their sicknesses and heals their diseases. If Mr. Gulick secure a residence in Kalgan, it will be mainly owing to this method of approach. And it is believed that Protestant missionaries, going into the interior, can in no way more commend themselves to the kindly regard of the Chinese."

Vaccination. There are now four Chinese native establishments in this city; two in the Tartar city inside the Hata and Sunchi gates, and two outside the Hata and T'sien gates in the Chinese city. This hospital was instrumental in establishing the fourth, during the year. The oldest and largest establishment was again, during the year, supplied with lymph from this Hospital. The total number vaccinated during the year at this Establishment, is 1860.

Medical Reform in Peking.

The great Medical college 太 醫 院 was established in the reign of Kang-hi, to supply the court and courtiers, eunuchs and servants of the palace, those of the royal blood and great men generally, with medical advice and assistance. It has a president

and two deputies, its officers are partly Chinese and partly Man-The higher officers to the number of about sixteen, attend the court in rotation; the members are of four grades. They give no instruction in medicine; none are brought up in the Institution. Like all else Chinese, the building is in ruins, and the administration, corrupt. The senior officer determines the disease and the remedy, and this must be implicitly followed by his subordinates. Any person is eligible who has read any book on any medical subject, or inherits the manuscript of his father or other person who may have been a successful practitioner. They sometimes practice outside on their own account, or are imperially sent to the nobles and mandarins. Their system of medicine includes the following nine classes. Those affecting the pulse violently; those affecting it a little; diseases from cold; female disorders; cutaneous diseases and evils; diseases requiring bleeding; diseases of the eye; of the mouth, and teeth; of the bones. Those attending directly on the court receive, as salary or honorarium, twenty six taels per annum and twelve hundred catties" of rice. The subordinates, about thirty in number, receive twelve taels and five hundred catties of rice.

In the autumn of this year the Emperor proceeded to the East Imperial cemetery, to be present at the formal interment of his fatheir the late Emperor Hsieu-fung, in the recently completed mausoleum to him. He caught cold on the journey and for some time was confined to his apartment. No presentations took place during his illness. His medical officers were called in, but failed to render him that relief which he expected, and the result was the following memorial from HE IN Hu-ching-yuen, a senior censor of Shensi, who proposes examinations analogous to those of the Han-lin-yuen, and dismissal of incompetent candidates; the examinations to be open to every one with a literary degree, and success to depend, not on style of composition, but on knowledge of medical science. His ideas are of course Chinese, but it is interesting as indicating the current of public feeling.

This censor along with the president and vice president of the college have been presented with Dr. Hobson's able and useful translations of some of our standard medical and surgical works, and Mr. Wylie's Astronomy and Algebra, which will give them a high opinion of foreign science. These works are being studied at present with the view of reporting to the Emperor and forming some

x Hu King-yuen

plan for future operations. With their ignorance of Astronomy, Physiology and chemistry, it is difficult to believe that much progress can be made. Their peculiar ideas of metempsychosis-their reverence for old age, parents dead or alive, must render the study of Anatomy always difficult if not impossible. They behead a sufficient number of criminals yearly, to supply all the medical schools of Great Britain. Those whose heads are allowed to rot in cages on the public street, and whose bodies are thrown into the wan jen keng, might serve as subjects for dissection, without offending cherished feelings or calling down public censure.

The following the memorial for medical examinations which appeared in the Peking Gazette of the 14th January 1866. (11th

moon 28th day.)

X Cling jack Superintending Censor for the province of 2 Shansi kneeling presents a memorial proposing presents in the Government medical service, which may conduce to the advancement of medical science. He prays that their Majesties' glance may be bestowed thereon.

Medical science, on the one hand, shows us our contact with celestial influences, and, on the other, it reveals to us the secrets of the earth. It is wide reaching and minutely penetrating. To trace its laws and demonstrate their harmonies # a work worthy love of the divine sages; but beyond the powers of common-place men.

The reigning dynasty founded the College of Medicine for the government of all matters connected with the healing art. The Emperor Thien-lung ordered the publication of the "golden Mirror of Medicine" [a cyclopædia]. His Majesty issued comprehensive and clear regulations [relating to the government Medical service], which are duly recorded amongst the laws of the country.

Excellent as are the regulations which have thus come down to us, their practical effect in the diminution of disease has hitherto been insignificant. The great difficulty of the science of medicine is the cause of this. The books called 囊 樞 Ling chu, and 素 問 Su wên are now hardly understood. The 傷寒調病論 Shang Han Tiau Ping Lun, and the 全 櫃 李 岩 (1986) of Chang-ki of the Han period contain a complete exposition of the theory and practice of medicine, abounding with principles and rules which will never be obsolete, and a knowledge of which would benefit all mankind. But their antiquity makes them difficult of comprehension, and the true arrangement of their various



Kin Kwey Mac

parts has been lost. From the time of the Tsin dynasty [A. D. 265-420,] nearly all system framers have annotated them, overlaying them with their own glosses. Many of these are noturally contradictory and have proved sources of error and confusion,

Who then without many years of hard and discriminating study has a right to call himself a physician? Nevertheless amongst the practitioners of the College of Medicine, although there may be some who know their profession, it is certain that very many are incompetent. Some there are who having never read the writings of the ancients, and whose science consists in nothing more than an acquaintance with some stock prescriptions, h try// experiments with their medicines on sick people, and in affempting to cure mild diseases, superinduce on them malignant ones. They know not how to distinguish between appearance and reality, nor between the enects of heat and description of cold. They act on no principle and at random, and generally make bad worse. Should such men be called to do duty in the palace, very serious consequences [to the health of the imperial family] might ensue.

Your minister considers that the scarcity of medical talent is owing to the neglect of medical instruction and study. He would submit a request that periodical examinations should be instituted for the College of Medicine, resembling the higher examinations of the Imperial Academy, and to which all the officials of the College of Medicine should be subjected, that on the motion of the Board of Rites the Emperor should appoint examiners, and that the examiners should lay down subjects for two sets of essays the first, to relate to the origin of diseases, as in heat and cold, dryness and dampness; and the second, to the remedies for eruptive diseases, and diseases of women and children, and to the methods of acupuncture and cautery. He would recommend that the examiners should decide on the merits of the candidates, not by their style of composition, but by the knowledge evinced by them of the doctrine of the pulse and of the mcdes of curing diseases; that the successful candidates in the first class should be rewarded, either by office, by the metion in garale, or by the bestowal on them of decorations; that candidates in the second class should be retained in their actual positions; those in the third class be degraded or mulcted of salary; and those in the fourth class dismissed and incapacitated for further employment. Thus means would be afforded for distinguishing between skilful and incompetent practitioners.

For charing examiners your minister would recommend, that according to the usage in other similar cases, an invitation should be issued to all high officials above the third grade acquainted with medicine, and who should desire to be examined to register their names for the purpose at the Imperial Library; that the Emperor's Librarians should submit to his Majesty subjects for essays, from which he should choose one, and that according to his Majesty's judgement, the authors of the best essays should be appointed examiners. Thus the highest efficiency would be secured in that department.

He would further recommend that the practitioners employed under the college of Physicians should not all be nominees of the high officers of the college, but that as was usual in the former extraordinary examinations in general science [now discontinued], all officials below the fifth grade, together with all Masters and Bachelors of letters and Licentiates acquainted with medicine and desiring it, should be examined; and that the successful candidates should become honorary members of the college of medicine. Thus a wide door would be opened for the introduction of merit to general notice.

By the arrangements proposed, real ability would obtain a certainty of recognition, and ignorance would be excluded from competition with it. Efficient medical skill would be acquired for the service of the palace, and the public would be saved from the effects of a mischievous medical practice. Such results would fulfil the wishes of their Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, who love the people as their children, and desire to lead them together with themselves into a common path towards health, long life and happiness.

The Memorialist humbly prays the Imperial judgment on his proposals A Decree has been received, saying.

"The Memorial will be taken into consideration."

For the above classic, diomatic and model translation, Itam indebted to the kindness of M. C. Morrison Esq. one of H. B M's Consuls.



From the following tabular statement, it will be seen that the aggregate numbers of new cases, i. e. individuals only reckoned once-amounts to 3157, of which 498 were women. Of these 1567 were medical; 1714 surgical, 593 Ophthalmic and 281 skin cases. The numbers are seen to have increased greatly in the autumn over the spring. This is to be accounted for by the change to the new hospital, which took place in the middle of September. There is however a falling off in November, which is explained by the fact that the hospital was undergoing painting, and the preaching in the Hall was suspended for a month. Moreover the cold set in with considerable and unusual severity in November, which deterred the aged and children from coming or being brought to the hospital. The cold weather gave place to milder weather in December, and at the time I am writing, we have experienced nothing of the severity of past winters. At night, the thermometer has been on three occasions as low as 9°, but during the day it is always above freezing, in the shade. The medical cases have been the most numerous and almost entirely of a chronic character. It is only when they find no relief from native sources that they apply to us, they are so wedded to systems and names, and full of regard for antiquity. Cough, dyspepsia, opium smokers and rheumatism stand prominently forward here. Among the surgical cases, chronic ulcers and abcesses, impaired hearing and carbuncles are the chief. In the eye practice, conjunctivitis and ulcers of the cornea are the principal affections. In skin cases, scabies takes the lead. Among all the cases, dyspepsia takes the foremost place, of which affection 349 have been registered. Dyspepsia seems an inherent part of a Chinaman's nature. It is difficult or impossible to find one entirely free from some of its symptoms. After dyspepsia comes cough (252), then conjunctivitis (236,) and opium smokers (213). The greatest number has been in December (629,) and the smallest number in July (94,) the aggregate number of patients seen and prescribed for during the year has been 10,829, of which 1730 have been women. This gives each patient an average of about three visits. This number is small, when the chronic nature of the complaints and the amount of chronic eye cases are considered.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE CLASSES OF DISEASE; THE SEASON AT WHICH THEY PREVAILED,

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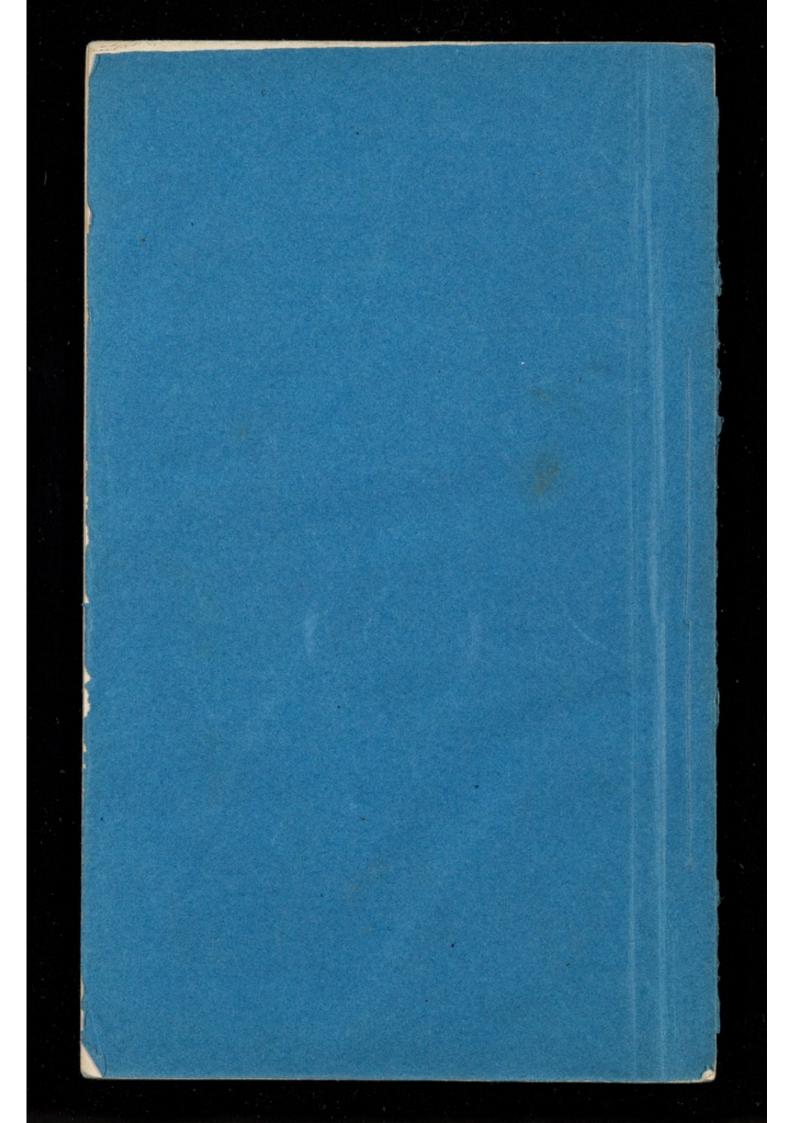
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PEKING HOSPITAL FOR 1865.

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PEKING. 31st, December 1865.

JOHN DUDGEON.





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EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PEKING HOSPITAL

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

For the Year 1869.

BY JOHN DUDGEON, M. D., C. M.

PEKING:

PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN MISSION PRESS. 1870.



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Oriental Room Case 10

REPORT

OF

THE PEKING HOSPITAL FOR 1869.*

The work of this Hospital has been carried on throughout the year without intermission. The diseases attended to, their nature and number, have been similar to those detailed in former reports.

By reference to our Thermometrical tables, the aggregate results of which are given at the end of the report, important facts might be deduced regarding some of the prevalent forms of disease, and the seasons at which they occur. In few places in the world are such sudden and great vicissitudes of temperature experienced. It resembles to a large extent the east coast of North America, partaking of the character of the east coast of a great continent, but in some respects in a more marked degree. The thermometer ranges from a few degrees below zero (F.) at night, in winter, to six and eight degrees above blood heat, by day in the shade, in summer. Its latitude is 39-53 N. Its barometric and magnetic conditions, too, are quite remarkable, owing to our frequent dust storms and north-west winds. The mercury will sometimes fall as many as twenty or thirty degrees in a few hours. Notwithstanding the ease with which the Chinese accommodate their dress to quickly altered atmospheric conditions, they are occasionally seized, almost epidemically, with rheumatism, neuralgia, diarrhœa, dysentery, jaundice, and such diseases, depending upon climatic changes. There are a variety of other local circumstances that modify, mitigate, or increase the severity of their symptoms.

On the whole, the past year has been very seasonable. The heat was not so great as in some former years, although, being protracted, it showed a higher average. There has been no great rain or snow fall. There is little humidity in either earth or air. Our greatest cold is usually in January or February, but this year it has been in December. For further particulars we refer the reader to the table.

In the following Table, taken from our Daily Register of Patients, the aggregate attendance at the Hospital for the year is given.

*Last year's Report was incorrectly printed the sixth instead of the seventh.

TABLE SHEWING THE AGGREGATE NUMBERS OF OUT & IN-PATIENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

In-Patients,	Totals per Month, 1027 1065 1584 1662 1469 1196 1146 1328 1099 900 935 909 14420	Male, Female,	New Out-Patients.	Male, Female,	OUT-PATIENTS.	
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IO	1196	320	HIS IN	634		June
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ω 	935	287		372 196		Nov.
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From the foregoing table it will be seen, that the total number of new patients, i. e., patients reckoned once only, has been 5373, of which number, 3936 were men and 1437, women. The aggregate number prescribed for, during the year, has been 14,420, of which 10,649 were men, and 3771 women, which gives nearly three visits, on an average, to each person. There have been 94 new inpatients, also reckoned only once, with severe diseases requiring either surgical interference, or care, rest and treatment, and especially those from distant parts. When the hospital was first established, external diseases predominated, but for the last few years, the medical or internal affections have been in the ascendant. Our success may, to a large extent, be estimated from our medical cases, and our increased female attendance for diseases peculiar to the sex. Our female patients are yearly increasing, and are now treble what they were four years ago. It is gratifying to observe this growing faith in foreign medicine. Not a few have come prepared to submit to whatever is deemed necessary, either in the diagnosis or treatment of their ailments. Personal examination or manipulation is denied to the native Faculty, and on this account, it is interesting to chronicle such facts. A very great number of the highest classes send substitutes to procure advice or medicine. As we have before observed, in proportion as we gain the women and mothers of China-who are the most exclusive, and who often run or hide themselves at the sight of a foreigner-we are making headway against ignorance, pride, superstition and exclusiveness.

Our surgical, eye and skin cases follow in order the medical ones. Our principal medical ailments have been cough, asthma, dyspepsia, rheumatism and neuralgia; our surgical, ulcers and abscesses; our ophthalmic, conjunctivitis, entropium and ulcers of the corneæ, and among skin cases, scabies, psoriasis, and eczema.

Our chief operations have been one considerable amputation; removal of small joints of gangrenous or self-inflicted wounds of the fingers or toes; removal of several left lower jaws; of necrosed bones from the scalp, jaws, wrists and feet; opening of innumerable abscesses, boils, carbuncles and gluteal sinuses; extirpation of a few small tumours of the face, neck and shoulders; treatment of a few fractures; laying open numerous fistulæ in ano;

removal of eyelashes; and the cure for entropium, the most common and simplest of all, and yet conferring great benefit and comfort.

Although the Chinese have adopted various devices to turn the eyelashes out, or at least to raise the lid so as to be able to see, and to remove the disagreeable friction, they stand in amazement at the simplicity and effectiveness of our treatment.

We append a few short notes of the more important of these cases, taken from the hospital note-book, as serving to illustrate the daily working of the hospital, and at the same time, the customs and practices of the Chinese. This is all the more necessary as these Reports are intended, for the most part, for non-professional readers.

I have been often struck, in this most distant part of the country, with the good effects of Southern hospitals, in making the people acquainted with our work, motives, and means of cure. I would especially instance Canton, from which numbers of our patients come, who are now resident in the Capital. They have often referred to hospitals and foreigners in the South, in the kindest terms. There are also returned Pekinese, who apply to us for remedies similar to those from which they experienced benefit in the South, chief among which is quinine.

NOTES ON MEDICAL CASES.

Small-pox and Vaccination. At the close of the year, owing, as the Chinese assert, to the mildness of the season, variola has been very prevalent. This affection is literally endemic in China, but seldom appears here in the winter. When it does come, the absurd theories propagated by the vaccinators themselves, and described in their books and handbills, regarding the action of the lymph, prevent the people from having their children vaccinated, and, consequently, the supply of lymph being continued. Many lives are lost in this way, in such an epidemic as the present. We use epidemic here, to mean a greater severity, or more numerous attacks than usual, for it is never absent. We learn that it has attacked several other places in China, chief among which is Shanghai, where several foreigners have been cut off. It is not uncommon for Europeans to be attacked with this loathsome disease, on first reaching China. Missionaries, merchants, consular and customs' officials would do well to have themselves re-vaccinated immediately before coming to China.

In Peking, at the close of the year, six cases of varioloid were reported in the foreign community, but happily, by vaccination and other preventive measures, the contagion has been circumscribed and no new cases have occurred. During the last eight years, scarcely a dozen cases of small-pox, exclusive of those recently attacked, have occurred among Foreigners, and only one death—that of a Russian student. This is all the more remarkable, when we consider that we all live in the city, and are continually surrounded by the Chinese; by teachers and servants, and consequently subject to all the zymotic diseases to which they are liable and which infest them.

The Chinese are astonished that adult foreigners should be attacked, for with them it is considered an *infantile* affection; but this is doubtless owing to the fact that they almost all have it in youth, under eight or ten years of age. Few people are to be seen in the streets without "pitting." The custom among the women of painting their faces, hides to a large extent—so thickly is the paint daubed over—their detractions from this source. Their custom also of being betrothed through *go-betweens* renders blemishes of the gentler sex from this cause less objectionable.

The number vaccinated at the chief establishment in the Chinese city, during the past year, has been 1506 children, on 107 days, giving 14 on an average, each vaccination-day. Each child has been punctured according to the theories of the location of the poison of the "Heavenly Flowers," in three places in each arm, and of those who returned to have the lymph taken and conveyed to other children, 3691 pustules have been successful.

The Chinese vaccinators, in regard to the practice of puncturing in six places, would agree with the opinion expressed in the Report of the "Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital," London, in the recent epidemic, that properly performed, with good active lymph, and with not less than four punctures, producing vesicles, and these running their proper course, and leaving not less than four typical cicatrices, vaccination robs the most fatal and acute disease known in England of its malignity, and reduces the mortality of small-pox from thirty-five per cent. or upwards, to less than one per cent.

The Chinese are not known to re-vaccinate. Fresh lymph is much wanted.

The Chinese introduce it subcutaneously, with one puncture for each insertion. This is simpler and less painful than the *scratching* method usually followed, and where there are six chances of its succeeding, it is to be preferred. The lymph in the other mode, where it is introduced at one place only, is doubtless surer of absorption.

If we add one-fourth or even one-half—a fair average—to the above number (1506), for the vaccinations at the other establishments in Peking, we shall have about as many vaccinations in Peking in one year, as there are children born in London in one week. This is a small number in a city with a population of about one million. Of course vaccination being rather the exception—there is no compulsion, not even the means employed to make known its benefits to the masses—no criterion of the population of this city can be derived from this source. That all are not vaccinated is owing to ignorance of the method, the amount of protection it gives, and their general indifference, and not to any prejudice against it. One woman, whose child died shortly after vaccination, and to which its death was attributed, a post hoc ergo propter hoc, refused to have her next child vaccinated, in order to save its life, but unfortunately it was carried off, at two years of age, by the "Heavenly Flowers." This case created a profound impression in the neighborhood. Jenner's discovery has now been so long in

the country, and was moreover at first brought from Canton, that the common people have not the slightest suspicion that it is of foreign origin. The most of foreign things, if not all, came formerly from the South. In this way much that is foreign comes to be considered native in these distant northen regions. In the Report for 1864 we gave the history of vaccination in China.

What a blessing to China herself and the world at large it would be, if vaccination were made compulsory! Then we might hope to save millions of lives annually, rescue millions of eyes, and beautify the race manifold. We might then hope to exterminate the disease at its source. In Sweden in 1779, 15000 persons died of it. In 1822, 11 only, and in 1823, 37. What must be the mortality in a country like China, where not more than about eight per cent. of the children in the large towns are vaccinated!

Case of late development of Vaccine. A young child was vaccinated at this hospital, in the spring. The progress of the vesicle was interrupted, and the first nine days were passed without the slightest symptoms, but on the nineteenth day after vaccination, the child was brought with a beautiful vesicle, looking like a regular one of the ninth or tenth day. It terminated in the usual way, and left the circular cicatrix with its characteristic small pits. With the lymph from this child, others were vaccinated at Kalgan, and I believe with success.

The father who brought the child, explained that it had taken fright at the sight of a foreigner, and had been out of sorts for a few days afterwards. (The devils, used to frighten children, are always pictured as foreigners, and the latter are invariably so designated.)

During occasional visits to the western hills in the summer, large numbers of the sick and their friends, congregating on an appointed day at one of the monasteries, a large number of children were vaccinated; one child had a large splinter of the tibia, which projected beyond the skin, removed; one case of cancer of the right breast, with the glands in the armpit affected, and a number of goitres were seen.

Paralysis. The late Salt Commissioner at Tientsin, is at present a patient at the hospital, for hemiplegia. Some benefit is accruing to him.

We have often had to complain of the difficulties, the foreign physician has to contend with in China. Patients never throw off their native doctors, nor are given up by them, until the case is so bad or of such a nature, that nothing can be done. If it be a fracture or dislocation, we are consulted probably after one hundred days; if consumption, asthma or dropsy, we arrive in time to see the patient expire, or he has died since the messenger was despatched to invite us, and so on. They have heard of our extraordinary powers, (!) but such cases, alas! too often only confirm our opponents—the native doctors—in the notion of their superiority, or at all events, the non-inferiority of their system and practice. It is to be expected at first that these difficulties will be encountered, but slowly and surely they are being undermined. "Not many great, not many noble" are cured, but the blessings of Western medical science are being extended to, and approved of by, a great body of the people.

The physicians attached to the Russian Mission here, have felt similar difficulties, and often saw it to be their duty not to attend a patient unless there was certain hope of a happy result. It was feared that the government, whose physicians had already given the patient over, might be led to conceive a bad opinion of the Russian doctors.

Difficulties have often been met with in Christian physicians prescribing for Mahometans, they being unwilling to take medicines from a foreigner because of another religion. I have found no such difficulty here; a large proportion of our patients being followers of the "Prophet." They also consult the native Faculty irrespective of their creeds.

Hooping-cough. There seems to be no specific name for this malady in China, and the native surgeons have no means of relieving or curing it.

Secretion of Milk. A not uncommon request here among the poor, is for medicine to increase the secretion of milk. One woman, who lived on two dry biscuits a day, was urgent in her demand for medicine for this purpose. She had spent sixpence for medicine, but without experiencing the benefits which were promised. She looked amazed and sceptical, when a more generous diet was recommended instead of drugs.

It has been said that rice-gruel, a common article of diet in China, produces a copious secretion of milk. Every European mother in China has doubtless experienced the truth of this remark, but it is very questionable whether it produces the same effect among the Chinese. A naturally stronger constitution, a more generous and stimulating diet may have something to do with this increased secretion among foreign ladies. The Chinawoman's milk is deficient, so far as I have observed it, both in quantity and quality, when she is fed entirely on native food; how otherwise can we explain those withered and pendent mammæ, and those ill and scantily-nourished children? They are certainly not "more rapidly thrust forward upon rice." They are, as a rule, insufficiently nourished, and consequently stunted and small for their age. It is often remarked, how much more fully developed, physically and mentally, European children are, compared with the Chinese. They talk sooner, and speak better Chinese, than their Chinese equals; I mean those brought up under Chinese nurses, and at three years of age, are equal, if not superior in strength and appearance, to Chinese children five years old.

Chinese popular notions as well as their books are in favor of drugs for increasing the lacteal secretion, and there are distinct prescriptions for it, called "medicine for letting down milk."

A custom prevails in the South of China, of selling woman's milk on the streets, or hiring wet nurses for the old and infirm of both sexes. Doctors sometimes recommend this treatment to well-to-do-patients when all other measures have failed. In the case of men, a screen intervenes between nurse and patient. This diet is believed to be eminently nutricious and tends directly to support the vital powers, and consequently to prolong life. It must be peculiarly so in old age, it is thought, as milk is the earliest and most natural food of all mammalia.

As a substitute for breast-milk, the Chinese make a pap with rice-flour and sugar. This is steamed or dissolved in a little hot water, which reduces it to the consistence of paste, and it is then smeared with the finger on the child's gums. The preparation is here called kau kan. The flour of the China root, and other edible fungi, are sometimes used alone, or in combination with rice-flour, for this purpose.

NOTES OF SURGICAL CASES.

Abscesses and Ulcers.—Abscesses and ulcers in the palm of the hand, and whitlow from injuries and splinters of wood and straw, have been remarkably common, this year. In Peking, the waterdrawers, inhabitants of the province of Shantung, the black-smiths and iron-founders and workers in coal, inhabitants of the province of Shansi, joiners, from the south of Chihli, are frequently afflicted in this way. The Chinese treatment, in such cases, is to smear the part with a thick layer of yellow earth, or of a compound plaster, which certainly hides the bleeding or wound, but neither alleviates the pain, nor hastens suppuration and free discharge. So tenacious is the application, that often the whole hand becomes infiltrated with pus, and assumes serious dimensions. There is often suppuration of muscles, tendons and ligaments, with the loss sometimes of one or more fingers.

The Chinese have no word for poultice. Much time, strength and patience are spent in explaining this simple appliance. Our explanation amounts to ordering the part to be thickly covered with warm paste and repeatedly changed. We fare little better in ordering fomentations. Water of any kind is supposed to poison the wound, or cause the absorption of the poisonous vapor. Plasters are the panacea with the Chinese for untold ailments; they believe that they extract the poison; wounds and sores of all kinds are supposed to be caused by poisonous vapor having entered the body; to drive out this depraved air is to cure the patient. They invariably tie a piece of red cord or thread, often quite loosely, above the affected part with the view of preventing the poison from ascending. Whether they have arrived at this practice, which appears universal among all races, from experience that inflammation ascends, or from a knowledge of the course of the absorbents and veins, we shall not venture to say. We incline to the former view, for although they have known the circulation of the blood for the last three thousand years, it is hardly entitled to the merit of a discovery. If Harvey had merely shown that the blood moves forward, and had been ignorant of the distinction of arteries and veins, and of the situation and uses of the heart, the honor which is usually accorded to him, would have been withheld. Even the theory of the onward movement or flowing of the blood is utterly false. Blood in the body is always spoken of in Chinese medical treatises along with air, and the idea is that these bodies exist together in the vessels. The proof of this is not far to be sought. The Chinese have observed from the earliest times, that when the skin is cut or any solution of continuity occurs, the blood flows, and this is explained by the presence of air behind it rushing forward, and thus pushing the blood along with it. This is not inhaled air but air originally introduced along with the blood. Air is as much life as blood; without the former, the latter would stagnate.

It is impossible to reconcile their doctrine of the pulse with this hypothesis. How are we to explain the three separate pulses on each arm, and these different pulses governing the various viscera for a certain fixed time? If the blood rests in the various organs for a stated period, and if air be the cause of the onward flowing, what power is withdrawn to cause this stoppage, and what power again sets it in motion? Of course there must be separate and distinct vessels from the pulses to each of these organs, and these are the twelve *ching* or roads. To pursue this *airy* theory further, would lead us too far from the subject in hand.

The application of the "dry-earth system" for wounds, is not new in China. It is one of the commonest applications to abscesses and ulcers. Yellow earth—which abounds here, a few feet below the surface, and which is used extensively for mixing with coal-dust, forming balls for domestic use—with the addition of some aromatic powder, is widely used. It occurs in their medical books, among remedial agents. It is also used in the removal of grease spots from clothes. Chinese practice is to keep the parts dry, because if so, they then heal, and it also prevents the irritating discharges from inoculating, so to speak, healthy parts.

The principle of this treatment is of course very old, even in the West, where formerly such substances were or still are, to some extent, used, as for example, flour, chalk, magnesia, calomel, charcoal, etc. As we have often said, the Chinese object to

wet applications.

We commenced with "water dressing," but found that it did not suit the Chinese ideas; there was the incessant craving after drying substances and plasters. Where this favorite method is still employed, it is believed that the virtue lies in the lint, which they suppose to be medicated. As a rule, "water dressing" is not so suitable for the Chinese, whose sores, for the most part, are chronic, or of an asthenic type, and not attended with much heat or increased action. Experience shows that in such cases, water is rather sedative and enfeebling. They have acknowledged the great value of cataplasms in cases with acute pain and tension, precursors of suppuration. The "dryearth system," as practiced by the Chinese, has not been a success, probably owing to their otherwise filthy habits, and failure to change the applications sufficiently often. It has not appeared to me in their hands, to work with such magical effect, else why do so many present themselves at this hospital?

Accidents. The chapter of accidents this year, has not been small, for the most part self-inflicted, during a fit of passion, or from motives of revenge. Chopping off fingers is the most common of all; then follow cutting the throat, laying open the heart, and disembowelling. The treatment of such wounds is now entirely in our hands. The native doctors are never applied to; they are afraid to touch such cases, on account of their medicolegal bearings. We have been most successful in the treatment of these cases, only two deaths, and life in both cases was extinct before arrival. In one case, the cut in the throat was very deep, and the other was a case of harakiri; this is a Japanese word; we lack a good technical English word to express ripping up of the bowels. To coin a word we might call it koiliotomy. In one week, five attempts at suicide by throat-cutting were reported. It is common among both sexes. No case of poisoning even by opium has yet occurred in our practice, and our new stomach-pump has

never been used. Patients with copper cash or bones in the throat are not unfrequently seen.

A foreign female, a few years ago, swallowed a pin, (she was in the habit of sleeping with them in her mouth,) and it lodged at the root of the tongue, and one of my colleagues, in my absence, in trying to extract it, found that it got embedded under the mucous membrane, where it still remains, and except when yawning, no discomfort is experienced. The two ends of the pin can be felt outside.

A very bad case occurred in an apprentice to a paper-maker, of a burn of both legs, accompanied by severe dysentery. The latter affection was cured, but before recovery

from the injury he was removed back to the shop.

Burns and severe scalds from boiling water and from fire, occur easily among children, by rolling off the k'ang (or earthen platform, used in the North for a bed), into the fire-place below. Such accidents frequently occur among those who have become insensible, either from cold, opium, intoxication or asphyxia, produced by the carbonic acid of the coal. If stoves in France be considered dangerous, from the production of that most deadly gas, oxide of carbon, and, as we learn, a committee has been appointed to report, what must be the state of the overcrowded miserable dwellings of the poor Pekinese, who burn anthracite coal in open stoves, in chimneyless houses? Chinese houses are not built for foreign fire-places or stoves; their style of architecture, and the wooden character of the houses do not harmonize with such conveniences. Foreigners have, however, carried out this healthful arrangement, in spite of the Chinese Feng Shui. It is one of the difficulties experienced in renting houses, especially near or adjoining officials. Superstition is placed before health and carbonic acid before oxygen. Air is not one of the five elements in China, and the function of the lungs is not understood.

At the beginning of the year, several attempts were made to rob the hospital. One night, there disappeared mysteriously from the gate house, a telescope, the property of a Mongolian Duke, who was a patient, and the official hat, button and collar of my second assistant. Two nights afterwards, the gate house was attacked, and a scuffle ensued, in which the porter was severely wounded in the face; the thieves escaped, but their ingenious ladder was seized. In a most fortuitous manner they were apprehended the next day, and the circumstantial evidence was conclusive. The stolen goods were not, however, recovered. The ringleader, who was guilty of other serious crimes, suffered decapitation, a few months afterwards. The authorities are greatly enraged, that a gratuitous institution should be subject to attacks of this kind, and the late governor of the city, as formerly reported, came in person to inquire into a former theft. For three years, no attempts had been made, so great was the dread inspired by the governor's personal visit. Opium is probably the article sought in these raids.

Among accidents, explosions of gunpowder and injuries from firearms are of frequent occurrence.

In the month of June, a dreadful explosion of foreign gunpowder occurred outside one of the east gates of the Tartar city, the ch'i hua men, which was heard over the whole city. Luckily it occurred outside the suburbs, else the injury to life and property might have been enormous. A large quantity of powder was being brought by cart, from T'ungchow to Peking, along the stone-paved road, and it ignited from sparks produced by the wheels of the cart in the ruts of the stones, and killed six men and three mules attached to the cart. They were shivered to pieces, and the remains of men, an-

imals and cart were found at some distance from the scene of the explosion. It was the work of an instant.

Strange accidents and modes of death sometimes occur here.

In a former report, we chronicled the death of two beggars from dust. In the winter, deaths among the poor beggars generally result from cold. This year, a little way North of the Hospital, in the great thoroughfare, a cart capsized and the passenger inside was drowned in the public streets of Peking, and some hours elapsed before the body was found!

On the last day of the Chinese year, a man aged fifty-five years was in a cart, returning home to spend his holidays; the mule was left by the carter at one of the numerous watering-troughs on the streets, (in respect of wells for supplying water to man and beast, Peking, without even the necessity for a "Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association," is probably unsurpassed by any city in the world; for less than a farthing, animals are watered at these wells which are farmed out to Shantung people), and taking fright ran off, and of course was landed in a ditch. The man was immediately brought to the hospital, and a simple fracture of the tibia and fibula, close to the ankle, was discovered. He remained in the wards fifty days, and was then removed home. One hundred days after the injury, he walked three miles to the hospital to report himself. He was slightly fatigued. He rested himself, partook of a cup of tea, and hired a cart to return home. Cart accidents of this kind are not of uncommon occurrence.

In connexion with some of the foregoing recorded cases, and their reluctance to submit to operations that require parting with a portion of their body, a few explanatory remarks may not be out of place.

A principle in China is that the body received from their parents should be kept complete and unmutilated. To allow it to be maimed or disfigured or they themselves to do so, is to slight and undervalue the gift of their parents, and would be reckoned among the sins of filial impiety. This gives us a key, in the punishment of death, to their preference for strangulation to beheading, and this again as less ignominious than being hacked or cut into ten thousand pieces. Poison and strangulation are, therefore, comparatively honorable deaths in China.

In Europe, decapitation is considered less ignominious than hanging. The great of the earth, very generally, "shuffle off the mortal coil" in this form, and the latter mode of death is reserved for ordinary criminals. In China, so dishonorable is beheading that the executioner is often bribed or paid to have the head sewed to the body again, which he does by stitching the head to the neck in three places, with the face backwards. It is then twisted round and remains in situ. To have the sentence changed from decapitation to strangling, in the case of great officials, is considered a special mark of Imperial favour. Still more is it so when the change is from ling chih, the severest form—and now generally inflicted upon women only—to any of the milder forms of beheading or strangling.

The idea underlying this feeling is, that such as are beheaded must have been disobedient to their parents, who gave them perfect bodies, till they, by their disobedience and crimes, caused a separation and mutilation of their members. It is for a like reason that eunuchs are always buried *entire*. The organs which they lack are carefully preserved and deposited in their coffins after death.

After execution, the head is placed in a wooden cage raised a few feet from the street. It remains there about two months, when probably by accident or otherwise, the cage falls, a couple of spars get broken, the head rolls out, and the dogs, beggars or vul-

tures, our Peking scavengers, disappear with it. The body is thrown into the plt for ten thousand men in the south-west part of the Chinese city. Where the criminal has friends, the body may be begged for interment. Where the head is stitched to the body, it may be buried by the friends or cast into the pit.

The bodies of criminals are thus deprived of common burial, and it is from this source in after years, that bodies for dissection may probably first be had. Such subjects, we could hardly imagine, would outrage public feeling. They behead and do not inter, both very infamous in China from their peculiar notions of a future state, and they use the blood of criminals for medicinal purposes (in disease of the stomach where all food is returned); bodies for dissection cannot therefore reasonably be denied to medical students. How much better to increase their knowledge of themselves in a humane manner, than allow such cast-away bodies to be devoured by dogs, rats, buzzards and crows!

The authority of the above national feeling is supposed to be derived from Tseng tse, a disciple of Confucius, who when at the point of death, sent for his children and disciples, and after he had shewn them his head, arms, and limbs, he took farewell of them in these words: "Children, learn of your father and master, to be as obedient as I have been to those who gave me my being in this world, and brought me up with so much care, since by that means, I have preserved entire and perfect the body which they bestowed upon me."

With this view is it not wonderful that the custom of compressing the female foot, —which is a fearful mutilation of its form, and an utter disregard of its original uses—should have existed and universally flourished for nearly a thousand years? It is difficult to reconcile their practice with their theoretical views on this and a number of other subjects. Almost every thing in Chinese is perfect in theory, but rotten in practice, or fallen into disuse altogether.

Struma. Scrofula and its consequent affections are as common here, as we might expect from a consideration of all the circumstances of the Pekinese, their poverty, insufficient nourishment, early marriages, sedentary habits of the women—partly from necessity, partly from their customs—small and badly-ventilated houses, etc. Large numbers of unmarried young women have been seen with swollen glands and amenorrhæa. Iron in various forms, iron and aloes, aloes and myrrh, cod liver oil, etc., have been used with great benefit. By far the largest number of women, who present themselves at the hospital, come for ailments of the sex, depending upon this cause. Nearly all who have sent substitutes, have been for similar complaints.

It is in the treatment of such affections especially that Female Physicians would be successful in China.* This is the country, par excellence, for competent female doctors! In Europe they are not wanted—they are out of place, for our enlightened civilization and Christianity have removed all prejudice against male physicians, and made medicine a science irrespective of sex. The Chinese doctor's greatest success in the

^{*} They might take up also Domestic Medicine generally, a branch of practice carried on here as in the West, to some extent, across the counter.

female department is feeling the puise—and that often through a partition or screen—or writing a prescription. In two cases of respectable women, I was privileged to treat for hæmorrhoids. During the year two men have refused to be treated for prolapsus ani and piles, respectively, because it was not respectable to submit to the necessary manipulation; but such cases are happily rare. All true medical science should treat by prescription, or at most, the pulse indications should be sufficient! In olden time in China, a certain physician was deified from his having pronounced the difficult labour of a certain Empress to be due to the fœtus grasping the heart of the mother!—This diagnosis was reached through a rope, about twenty feet long, bound to the imperial wrist. He was not permitted to see royalty. The same doctor is now worshipped by the common people as the God of Medicine. The treatment for the above condition was of course acupuncture, which caused the child to let go its hold! Early marriages are now strongly recommended in the West. In China, they take place usually much too soon; often among both sexes, from twelve or thirteen to sixteen and seventeen years of age.

Cancer, Cancrum oris. Six cases of cancer have been seen this year. A patient with epithelioma of the lip, had it removed, and the parts healed satisfactorily. A few months afterwards, he returned with a considerable tumour of the neck, in front. Its character, history and structure forbade interference. He had gone to a country doctor in his neighbourhood, who punctured it. Two cases of cancer of the female breast, on the right side, one of cancer of the right half of the tongue, one of the right lower jaw, have been seen. The latter is still attending. The disease is not yet severe enough to propose such an operation, and later, when it is much larger, an operation will be impossible. This seems strange practice, but it is absolutely necessary in present circumstances. The last case was that of a man with great swelling of the neck and axilla—the parts had assumed the most extraordinary dimensions. It probably arose from disease of the cervical vertebræ.

There are no cancer quacks and bone-setters here. Indeed it may be said that the Chinese, though theoretically not far wrong, have practically failed to distinguish the true nature of this kind of tumour or ulcer from the ordinary type. Some remarks on this subject and on struma, in the Appendix, will explain the Chinese view.

A bad case of cancrum oris, in a young married woman aged sixteen, threatened to perforate the cheek. This danger has been twice avoided, but her condition is so bad that there is still danger of its spreading. Large numbers of these young women are married at much too early an age, and there is generally irregularity, or the entire absence of the catamenia. In the case of a child two years old, I removed the teeth and large portions of both jaws, for a similar affection. The child promises to do well.

Caries. We have, each year, to refer to patients with caries of the *left* lower jaw, which have been successfully treated. The cure of this affection has become one of the principal operations at this hospital.

A tailor in the Prince Regent's palace presented himself with caries of the left upper maxillary. He had been ill for ten months, during which time he had consumed, not to speak of plasters applied, one hundred and thirty three pounds of various medicines, and was nothing the better but rather the worse. A chair bearer of the Prince, whom we had cured of a genital affection five years ago, recommended him to us, and in less than one minute the whole bone was removed. The operation was simple—nature had prepared the part for an easy separation.

A literary man from Kiangsu applied for relief from caries of the left lower jaw. He had applied at Shanghai to Dr. MacGowan, who recommended him to us, seeing that he was proceeding to the Capital in order to receive office. On reaching the Capital, he found his jaw a serious obstacle to his preferment, and so consulted us. He was greatly surprised when he left the surgery a few minutes after his admittance minus the entire left lower jaw. It came away in three pieces. He was very thankful, and promised to erect a tablet to commemorate the extraction. The external openings were all healed up a few days afterwards. The promised tablet is probably awaiting his appointment to office.

A case of caries of the jaws, or cancrum oris in infancy, resulted in closure of both jaws, which were adhering by a tight band on the outer aspect of the gums. The patient for the last twenty years, had drawn in his liquid sustenance through the incisor teeth. We have not yet attempted to separate the bands, but mean to do so as soon as the patient finds it convenient.

First Amputation. Wang, forty-three years of age, almost blind from opacity of the cornea produced by entropium, fell and sustained a bruise of the left hand at Suenhwa-fu, about four years ago. Since then, and more particularly during the last year, the hand had assumed large proportions, the back and palm being filled with a large, suppurating, cauliflower-looking excrescence, from which were to be observed the mere tips of the fingers. On admittance into hospital, his eyes were first attended to. The forearm was afterwards amputated in the lower third, under chloroform, and with the assistance of Dr. Treat and the Commander of H. M. S. Havoc. The patient did well, and returned home with restored vision and a handsome stump. Four months later I saw the same patient, and a more beautiful stump could not be desired. In his native town the circumstance had created much wonder. It is to be hoped that others seeing this, may throw aside ignorant superstition, and be prepared to part with diseased members by submitting to the knife, robbed of its terrors and pain by the asphyxiating medicine.

One of the under officials of the Foreign Office came to the dispensary one day in a great state of alarm from inability, for twenty-four hours, to pass water. His condition could not be accounted for in any way, except that the mouth of the urethra was closed from some unknown cause. He thought the catheter a splendid contrivance and an instrument which ought to be universally known. Without relief he dreaded death.

The cure of a few ganglionic tumours of the wrist by a smart blow, so as to burst the bag, has been looked upon as almost magical.

Worms. These are very frequent. The people indulge in pork, raw vegetables, unripe and uncooked fruit. One woman with lumbrici, who was treated with castor oil, brought about a dozen large worms for three successive days, and on the fourth returned to prostrate herself for the cure. The medicine, she said, was wonderfully efficacious, the rebellion had ceased, and nothing but great peace and tranquillity reigned in her abdomen!

Two hare-lip operations, from their rarity, are worth recording.

Vis Medicatrix Natura. For reasons already specified, as well as from dread of pain, ignorance, etc., many illustrations of this principle might be adduced which could be appealed to in favour of the "expectant" method. The three cases given below, had they occurred in Europe, would certainly have been treated with the knife.

One is the self-cure of the gangrenous leg in the boy of eighteen years of age, in the village west of Peking, mentioned in last year's Report. He had failed, through pov-

erty or indifference, to come to the hospital. He was seen a year afterwards in robust health. The knee joint had ceased suppurating, had become stiff and anchylosed; the dead parts of the tibia and fibula had dropped off, and the remaining portions were nearly covered with skin. The patient had become so fat that it was difficult to recognize him. The knife would undoubtedly have made a prettier stump and a quicker cure

Another instance is that of a man who had his arm nearly severed at the elbow-joint. Agreeably to their notions of completeness, already alluded to, an attempt was made to save the forearm which was successful, and almost perfect use of the arm has since been obtained.

The last case of importance we shall mention is that of a labourer at the British Legation, who fell from the second story of a building in course of erection there, and, among other bruises, sustained a fracture of the condyles of the humerus and olecranon process of the ulna. The head of the radius was pushed far up into the humerus; the joint was one complete mass of broken bone. There was much swelling, and from a small external opening blood was oozing. He was put under chloroform, and with the assistance of my friend, Doctor Bushell, the radius was reduced, and the forearm placed in a splint at right angles. The little opening was dressed with carbolic acid. The patient did well, and gained considerable use of his arm, being able, in less than five weeks, to resume his duties to some extent.

NOTES OF EYE CASES.

A child was brought to the hospital with a large tumour of the eye-ball of one month's duration. The parents had invited an old woman, a sort of spirit medium, to interfere and appease the evil spirits. She burnt incense and ordered an infusion of Hwang lien (Justicia paniculata, according to Murray's China), without any success. The eye-ball was extirpated and did well.

Two rather characteristic cases of eye affection, were seen. One of amaurosis, from licentious living and syphilis, in a man of about thirty years of age; and another of total blindness, from ulceration and sloughing of the corneæ, occasioned by, as the patient asserted, long continued spermatorrheea.

The prevalence of ophthalmia, and particularly catarrhal, is noticed in every hospital report in China. In former Reports we have stated at length some of the causes of conjunctivitis, and the supposed greater prevalence of eye cases in China over Europe. One very fruitful cause of conjunctivitis here is certainly our frequent dust-storms. Not a few cases of adult purulent ophthalmia occur yearly, without any adequate cause. It has been said of street dust at Home that, besides its inorganic constituents, it probably contains about thirty per cent. of organic matter, chiefly from the excreta which is thrown out or falls upon the street. Epidemics of diarrhœa, diphtheria, small-pox, fever, etc., it is said may be extended in this way. May this not also explain cases of purulent ophthalmia, and the virulence of many of our epidemics in Peking? What shall be said of the organic matter in the Peking dust, whose streets are watered from cesspools, stagnant ditches on the streets, and from the refuse water of the shops, kitchens and dwelling houses; and whose entire system of drainage and sewage—once most perfect—is now in utter ruin.

NOTES OF SKIN CASES.

We think we have seen a slight diminution in the numbers, and alleviation of the wretched circumstances of the beggars during the past year. We have always a large

attendance, at all times too numerous for the most abounding charity to provide for, and too conspicuous, as an evidence of the poverty of the country, for any government to deny, but this year they seemed better off and more independent. The necessaries of life have been cheap, and there has been more labour through the extensive repairs on the palace, and private properties.

The price of building material, especially timber, would be a fair criterion to any one acquainted with this city, of the prosperity and wealth of the people. Houses are sold and torn down in proportion to their poverty. It would not be a difficult arithmetical problem to calculate, at the present rate of decay and demolition, the time when Peking must be a waste. It is about half a waste now, and this is the work of the last fifty years of national decline, caused by civil and foreign wars, the opium traffic, and misgovernment. Very little timber if any is now brought from the South, and that from Quantung is intended for coffins and necessary Imperial repairs.

The harvest of the last two years has been plenteous. All this is encouraging, and if we may believe some of the older Chinese themselves, prosperity will increase with the increase of the cycle. China had reached her lowest condition towards the end of the last and the beginning of the present reign. That it may be so is the sincere wish

of every philanthropist.

The most common skin affections have been itch and secondary syphilis. With sulphur ointment they have been liberally supplied. In winter, the heat attractions of the "Imperial House of Refuge." a sort of Peking "black hole," withdraws about one thousand from public gaze, from which, alas! a large percentage, through the inhuman arrangements, avarice, and cold indifference of officialism, is carried off.

GENERAL AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Dispensary at Tientsin. As mentioned in last year's Report, our senior assistant has taken charge of the dispensary started in Tientsin, the expenses of which are defrayed from funds collected on the spot. It is in contemplation by the local committee of management to publish a report of its operations for the last year, the first of its existence. A new site in the city, for the dispensary and hospital accommodation, is under consideration, and no doubt a useful career lies before it. We wish it all success. The medicines, for the past year, have been supplied from this hospital, as mentioned in our pecuniary statement.

Our second assistant, a white-buttoned official, has been absent two months on duty at the Southern Park, the Aldershott or Curragh of Peking. These two are bannermen, and Christians; and receive a monthly allowance from the Emperor.

Since writing the above, our second assistant has undertaken the charge of vaccination, at the soup kitchen, outside the Ping-tse gate, recently established by a committee of great officials, consisting of Wo,—the great anti-foreigner and teacher of the Emperor, whose heart at least is in the right place,—Mau, Meng and Chung-how. A Buddhist temple outside the above gate has been purchased and set apart for this object. It is contemplated starting medical relief in connexion with the soup kitchen, but to be altogether disconnected with this hospital. The practice and the drugs are to be, in the main, foreign, but they are to be unacknowledged and unrecognized, until such success has crowned the effort as to warrant the fact being disclosed. If it should go on, this little beginning may be productive of great results.

The soup kitchens are five in number, and outside the following gates of the Tartar city: -P'ing-tse, (W.) Teh-sheng, (N.) C'hi-hwa, (E.) T'sien and Shun-che, (S.) The last two, of course, are in the Chinese city. These kitchens have existed for many years, but it was at the commencement of this reign that they were organized on their present healthy footing. They are independent of the House of Refuge, and are entirely voluntary and private benevolent enterprises, begun with a view of meeting the great and growing evils of poverty and ignorance, the fruitful sources of crime and rebellion. The committee solicit funds from the high officials, who are said to give five hundred Taels each, yearly. These kitchens arose out of the great educational establishment, Yuen-hsioh-t'ang, inside the Front Gate. Its funds were overflowing, it having existed above thirty years, and so branch schools, a foundling hospital, and soup kitchens were the natural outflow of the surplus interest. The three branch schools thus started are the following: - Chung-ch'eng (E.), near the Observatory, of five years standing; Tu-ch'eng, near the west single ornamental arch, which has existed over three years; and the third at the west gate, called Sheu-ch'eng, founded last year .-The Foundling Hospital is near the west Flowery gate, and this one is in addition to , the Yu-Ying-t'ang, in the south-east of the southern city.

The committee spends about 14,000 Taels yearly, including salaries of teachers and all expenses. Each scholar, daily, and the paupers, during the five winter months, are supplied with four ounces of bread, one large bowl of millet, and a little vegetable. The boys range from ten to twenty-six years of age. They afterwards learn the various trades, and no jurisdiction is exercised over them. Boys, only, are admitted to these schools, but the paupers may be of either sex.

We wish all success to such extensive Native benevolent operations.

The third assistant is a student from the province of Shantung, in connection with the English Methodist Mission at Tientsin. He has been under instruction for the past six months, and in the course of the following year, he will return to his native province, and engage, to the best of his ability, in benevolent healing. He is already far ahead of native practitioners in his knowledge of

anatomy, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics. He is full of intelligence and promise, understands at a glance almost, the rationale of our treatment, and is a diligent student of that rich legacy of valuable medical books, in the native tongue, left us by that veteran and model Medical Missionary, Dr. Hobson.

He is a devout Christian and an *honest* Chinaman—one of the many converts from that region which have crowned the labours of the missionaries and catechists of that mission. His expenses are in part borne by the Methodist Mission.

During a visit home at the New-year's holidays, he vaccinated about forty children, and attended medically, by invitation, on about eighty patients. The smallness of his stock of medicine prevented him from accomplishing more during his month's sojourn. He experienced great difficulty in convincing the native doctors of the absurdity of the Chinese pulse indications, and the situation of the various viscera. The Chinese believe the liver to be on the left side, the lungs on the right, and the heart in the centre. Although incredulous, that a native of their own district should possess such apparently accurate knowledge, and inclined to throw discredit on his knowledge of anatomy, they were nevertheless anxious to possess themselves of his diagrams. The common people heard him gladly and believed. The Faculty, even, are so ignorant as not to know the position of any of the internal organs, the kidneys excepted, and their locality every Chinaman seems to know. His description of the sphygmograph, chloroform, local anæsthesia, etc., were received as fairy tales. The rapid cure of several well-known cases, convinced all, however, that he had benefited by foreign tuition, and that the foreign method must indeed be superior to anything native.

Our fourth assistant, also a Christian, is a young man of considerable promise, from the neighbourhood of Peking.

Publication of the First Chinese Report. There was published, towards the end of the year, a report of the hospital in Chinese, from its foundation by Dr. Lockhart, in the autumn of 1861, to 1869, inclusive, of thirty pages, with Notes on, and a comparison of, European and Chinese Medicine, Practice and Hygiene. This Report is intended for circulation among the official and literary class in Peking, and the better class of patients. The list of subscribers with their subscriptions is added, and it is to be hoped that the wealthy Chinese patients, their friends or others may contribute towards the funds. Hitherto, our well-to-do patients have remained satisfied with presentations to myself or assistants, of silks, fruit, confections, etc., and the erection of tablets in the hospital, commemorative of the cure. This latter mode is very agreeable, and at the same time does much good. They are testimonials of success from grateful patients, and serve to extend

the fame of the hospital. Its position and success are always so judged of by the Chinese; but as the available space under our eaves is all but occupied, it is proposed, among other things, by the publication of the Chinese Report and subscription list, to divert these gifts into the direct channel of the hospital funds.

In regard to taking fees, as is done at some of the other mission hospitals in China, and which has been strongly impressed upon us here, we think the time has not yet come to make it compulsory, not even to make those pay who are able. Every inducement and opportunity to do so, by setting apart the forenoon of each day, and by placing collecting "Poor boxes" in the waiting rooms, will be afforded. Having existed so long, and being so widely known as a gratuitous hospital, the effect of the change would act prejudicially in many ways, and be likely to be misunderstood. Moreover, if not many noble and great frequent the Hospital, and take advantage of the boon held out to them, fees will not gain them, for it is not so much because it is a charitable institution, as on account of its foreign character. After all, too, the great bulk of the people of the Capital are extremely poor, and often, instead of receiving fees, it would be a blessing to dispense cash to such patients to save them from hunger and cold. Money is yearly received from kind foreign friends, who seek to relieve the wants of the medical poor-always the most deserving pauper class-but who have great difficulty in, or have conscientious scruples about distributing promiscuous alms, and so entrust to the Physician the funds for this object. Such monies are sometimes unacknowledged, these friends preferring that their right hand should not know what their left doeth.

We are quite differently situated from our sister hospitals at the ports. We are supported by no convincing evidences of Western material strength and superiority; we are living in the centre of officialism, ignorance of the outside world, superstition and antiforeign influences; we have therefore to depend entirely for favourable impressions and opinions upon our own individual exertions. It behoves us, therefore, to work with great care—official eyes are upon us, and our success must be left to, and be judged by our results. We do not wish to place our Christianity and charity behind the praiseworthy exertions of Native officials above

referred to, who doubtless have been stimulated to their present action by the noble and self-denying efforts of Christian representatives in China.

The preaching at the Hospital Chapel has been conducted, during the year, by Messrs Mau, Ying and Hsiang, assisted occasionally, by some of the native converts. The congregation of converts meeting in the Chapel on Sundays, for Divine Service, and during the week, for prayer, has, as usual, been under the superintendence of its pastor, who reports directly on church matters to the Home Society.

APPENDIX

NOTES ON CHINESE MEDICINE.

Chinese medicine is generally supposed to contain nothing worthy of research. Its materia medica is judged of, by the list of disgusting substances contained in its pharmacopæia; its medicine is ridiculed on account of its absurd doctrine of the pulse, the twelve ching, and the origin and treatment of all diseases being in accordance with the male and female principles of nature, the yin and vang; its surgery is made the laughing stock of the civilized world by its universal use of the needle in all manner of diseases, and the profession of medicine generally by its total ignorance of anatomy, its superstition, magic, and recourse to charms and divination, and the illiterate character of its members. The prescriptions of the Imperial College of Physicians are by the Chinese themselves considered one of the four great humbugs of China. But notwithstanding the truth of all this, there is yet a very considerable residuum of shrewd observations of symptoms and diagnosis, and sometimes beneficial, or at least harmless and inert modes of treatment. We append a few notes on cancer of the breast, cancrum oris and scrofula, to illustrate these remarks, inasmuch as they are referred to in the foregoing report.

CANCER.—Cancer is supposed to originate in inspired air being jammed in the breast: its free circulation through the body being prevented by injuries to the ching, or road, leading to the liver and spleen. These viscera are believed to be related to the breast through the ching. The air has thus come to a dead lock at the nipple, where it forms a little tumour about the size of a date or chestnut. At first the surface is neither red, hot nor painful, but after long standing, it is accompanied with

pains, chills, and feverishness. The patient's sleep and appetite become impaired; he fears cold and the parts become very painful. At length it breaks and forms a deep ulcer, with raised edges, points, and proud flesh, giving the appearance of a projecting or overhanging cliff, and therefore called ju yen (1). It soon spreads to the arm-pit, is intensely hard, and takes the form of a basin. Rest and nourishment may prolong life. Fits of passion aggravate it. At last the viscera become involved, and not one in a hundred of such cases is saved. At first a plaster of fish, yams and musk may discuss it. When ready for opening, the moxa*or needle may be used. After that a pledget of medicine or medicated paper is to be introduced into the wound, to promote the discharge, and cause separation of the tumour and healing of the opening.

Three other names are given to affections of the breast, when less severe than the above. One, ju yung, (2) with pains, inflammation and swelling, which breaks in about fourteen days; and another, ju chu, (3) without the above symptoms in so mar-

ked a degree, and which comes to a head in a month or more.

Cancrum oris, or yah kan, (4) is said to result from indigested food and collections of air getting blocked up in the intestines, which give rise to lumps, called pi chi, (5). Or it may be the result of the "fire" failing to circulate freely through the body; or it may arise from the poisonous matter of measles and small-pox, fixing itself in the abdomen. These things all tend upwards and settle in the teeth because they are connected with the ching from the stomach and intestines. The disease is very rapid, the gums mortify, the teeth fall out, the parts turn black, and the smell is very offensive. A compound of aloes, catechu and pterocarpus flavus are prescribed to discuss the poison. Ginseng and China-root are given to strengthen the patient. The treatment is different if caused by the dregs of measles or variola. If the parts are not very much swollen, they are to be dusted with a certain powder. After the dead portions have been scraped off and bright red blood is brought, a preparation of indigo, musk, etc., is to be introduced into the bleeding or ulcerating surface. If the red blood is not seen, the disease is incurable. The body then becomes still more feverish, there is loss of appetite, and all hope is gone. Even if the patient should recover, he is very liable to relapses, because the "fire" tends to increase the lumps and spread upwards to the teeth. Yams, chestnuts, sweet and acrid substances, crabs and shrimps, are contraindicated.

STRUMA.—These glandular enlargements, when small, are called lo (6), if large, li (7). They proceed from several ching. The neck in front is related to the yang ming ching (8), and growths in this locality, are called tan lo (9), [phlegm]. The back of the neck is connected with the t'ai yang ching (10), and enlargements there are termed shih lo (11) [ingesta]; the left and right of the neck are governed by the shau yang ching (12). These tumours are soft, and are increased greatly by ebullitions of anger, and hence called ch'i li (13); if hard and fixed, they are called chin li (14) [tendinous]. When they are numerous, large and small, and one following another like pearls, they are named lo li (15), which gives the specific name to this affection. If their colour resemble that of shell-fish (&'o 16), hard, red and painful, the pain like the sensation of burning or smarting, they are called ma tau lo li (17) [a sword with little excrescences upon it]. When very numerous they are called mu tsi li (18), [mother and son], a pretty near approach to the doctrine of absorbents and sympathetic action. When the growths follow each other in terraces, as it were, they are called chung lai lo li (19). When they encircle the neck like a serpent, sho p'an li (20). A strumous abscess at the bottom of the left ear is called the bee's nest, feng wo li (21); on the right, hwei l'ai II (22), or the bag containing presents. If small, numerous and itchy, they are termed feng li (23) [wind]. If below the chin and swollen, red and painful, they are called

yen wo li (24), the bird's nest; if they spread downwards on the chest and to the axilla, kwa sheng li (25), that is, resembling the melon tribe in their trailing manner of growth (here again stumbling on the brink of the absorbents). Should they stretch still further down, even to the pelvis, then they are named chi yang li (26), or resembling a kind of chessmen. When the whole body is covered with them, lieu chu li (27), compared to water wherever running, infecting. A single tumour on the crown of the head is called the "single nest." If a large one be surrounded, and nursing, so to speak, a large number of little ones, they are called lien tri li (28), that is, the lotus cup with its seeds. If very hard and firm, they are compared to the bar of a door, men shwan li (29). When they are like the fruit Litchi, shih li (30), and like little mice burrowing under the skin, shu li (31), or shu chwang (32). In these forms the patient experiences neither heat, cold nor pain. The popular and even book notion of their origin is that some food or water must have been taken which had been poisoned by mice or rats, and hence the name. In the incipient stage of this affection "cold medicines" in any form are forbidden. Chinese aconite, a warm medicine, is particularly recommended. If they threaten to break, the treatment for ordinary abscesses must be had recourse to. Warm substances are here peculiarly applicable. Should such growths attack males in the temples, and lay the tendons there bare, they are rarely cured. They are difficult to heal if complicated with feverishness, cough and morning sweats; either those known as tsi han (33), just on rising in the morning; or tau han (34), just before waking, and unknown to the patient. If women be affected, and there be red vessels in the eye, coupled with amenorrhoa and feverishness in the bones and five hearts [palms of hands, soles of feet and the heart], there is great difficulty in healing them, and consumption is likely to supervene. When the tumours are moveable and soft, they are related to the "male" principle and are therefore curable: employ the needle or moxa; if fixed, hard, and deep, they belong to the "female" principle, and are incurable. This latter sort must neither be punctured, nor burnt, nor have poisonous substances applied, otherwise the ulcers formed will not heal.

Struma in its various forms may thus be caused by wind, phlegm, dampness, heat, air and poison acting externally; or by anger, passion, anxiety and care, internally. Externally when the depraved air, the phlegm and damp get into the vessels, the body first feels cold, then hot. Such tumours are easily dispersed or brought to a head and healed. They are called tumours caused by poisoned air. For these Libanotis and Archangelica, and certain Algæ (probably here a near approach to the value of Iodine) are recommended. If such growths occur in hot weather, they are called joh tu (35) because poisoned, as it were, by the heat of the t'ai yang (36), yang ming (37), and shau

yang (38), chings.

The air at the end of autumn which causes the grasses to fall, entering the body, sometimes causes these tumours: they are red and hot, the body is hot and cold; there is vertigo, stiff neck and pain, and these are called ch'i tu (39). Various vegetable compound preparations must be employed in these cases. And so on.

- (1) 乳岩(2) 乳癰(3) 乳疽(4) 牙疳(5) 癖積(6) 瘰(7) 懋 (8) 陽明經 (9) 痰瘰 (10) 太陽經 (11) 食瘰 (12) 少陽經
- (13) 氣懸 (14) 筋瘰 (15) 瘰癧 (16) 蛤 (17) 馬刀懸 (18) 毋子癌
- (19) 重台歷 (20) 蛇盤麼 (21) 蜂窩麼 (22) 回帶歷 (24) 燕窩 (25) 瓜藤 (26) 無瘍 (27) 流注 (28) 蓮子
- (30)石 (31) 鼠 (32) 鼠瘡 (33) 自汗 (34) 盗汗 (35) 熱毒
- (36) 太陽 (37) 陽明 (38) 少陽 (39) 氣毒

ABSTRACT of THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at PEKING, in the Open Air, Facing the North, from Fanuary to December, 1869.

6	Kemarks.	Hottest day, July 16th.		alittle Hottest nights, July 18th and 23d.		Coldest day, December 6th.		Coldest night, December 5th.		January 15th, a little rain fell.		Aug. 22nd, fall of large hail stones	1-4in. at Tientsin and near Peking.
v-fall.	Am't	١	alittle	alittle	1	10							I-4 in.
Snow-fall	Days.	ļ	I	I	1						Cit		-
Rain-fall.	Am't	alittle	1	alittle	alittle	I-8 in.	4 3-4	8-I I	8-I 9	I I-2	3-4	I 1-2	1
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Ave	Day.	36	45	53	67	8	16	46	8	79	69	20	37
mnm	ght Day. Night Day. Night Days. Am't Days. Am't	6	17	22	31	50	26	59	59	47	37	12	9
Minimum	Day.	30	35	40	57	80	80	81	80	71	59	35	25
mnm	Night	24	29	39	56	70	26	77	73	20	57	42	23
Maxi	Day.	43	54	63	87	98	100	102	95	8	78	62	45
1869.		January,	February,	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,	August,	September,	October,	November,	December,

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PEKING HOSPITAL, For the Year 1869.

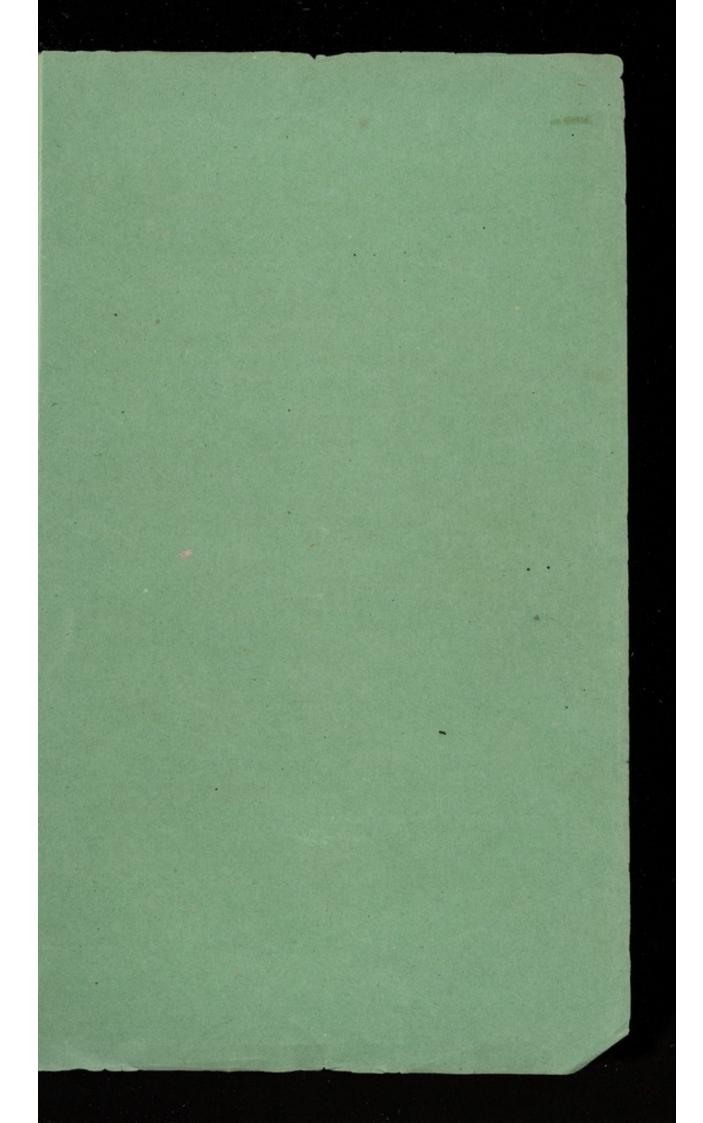
Balance in favour of Hospital, Donation from London Missionary Society for two years, H. E. Sir R. Alcock, K. C. B., Col. Shadwell, London, The late A. Popoff, Esq., Major Crossman, Dr. Bushell, W. G. Stronach, Esq., Shanghai, Alex. S. Harvey, Esq., Mr. Goldspink, G. G. Lowder, Esq., Swatow, yearly, 17 G. G. Lowder, Esq., Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., J. H. Gibbs, Esq., Joo Ed. B. Drew, Esq., Kiukiang, F. E. Woodruff, Esq., Hankow, F. E. Woodruff, Esq., Hankow, W. C. Hillier, Esq., W. R. Carles, Esq., Sale of medicine to Tientsin Dispensary and at Peking, trusses, etc., Mages of Assistants and gate-keeper, Surn-patients and poor money, Sundries, coals, papering, repairs, etc., Medicines, instruments, et cetera, from London, Tr. Printing English and Chinese Reports, Balance due Hospital, 13 Wages of Assistants and gate-keeper, Medicines bought here, 29 Sundries, coals, papering, repairs, etc., Medicines, instruments, et cetera, from London, 371 Printing English and Chinese Reports, Balance due Hospital, 13 So Ed. B. Drew, Esq., Kiukiang, 12 00 E. M. Kean, Esq., 14 00 E. McKean, Esq., 14 00 E. McKean, Esq., 15 00 E. McKean, Esq., 16 00 E. McKean, Esq., 16 00 E. McKean, Esq., 17 00 E. McKean, Esq., 18 English and Chinese Reports, Balance due Hospital, 13 So Ed. B. Drew, Esq., Kiukiang, 15 00 E. McKean, Esq., 16 00 E. McKean, Esq., 16 00 E. McKean, Esq., 17 00 E. McKean, Esq., 18 Equ., 19 Ed., 10 Ed.	INCOME.	Taels	cts.	EXPENDITURE. Ta	iels	cts.
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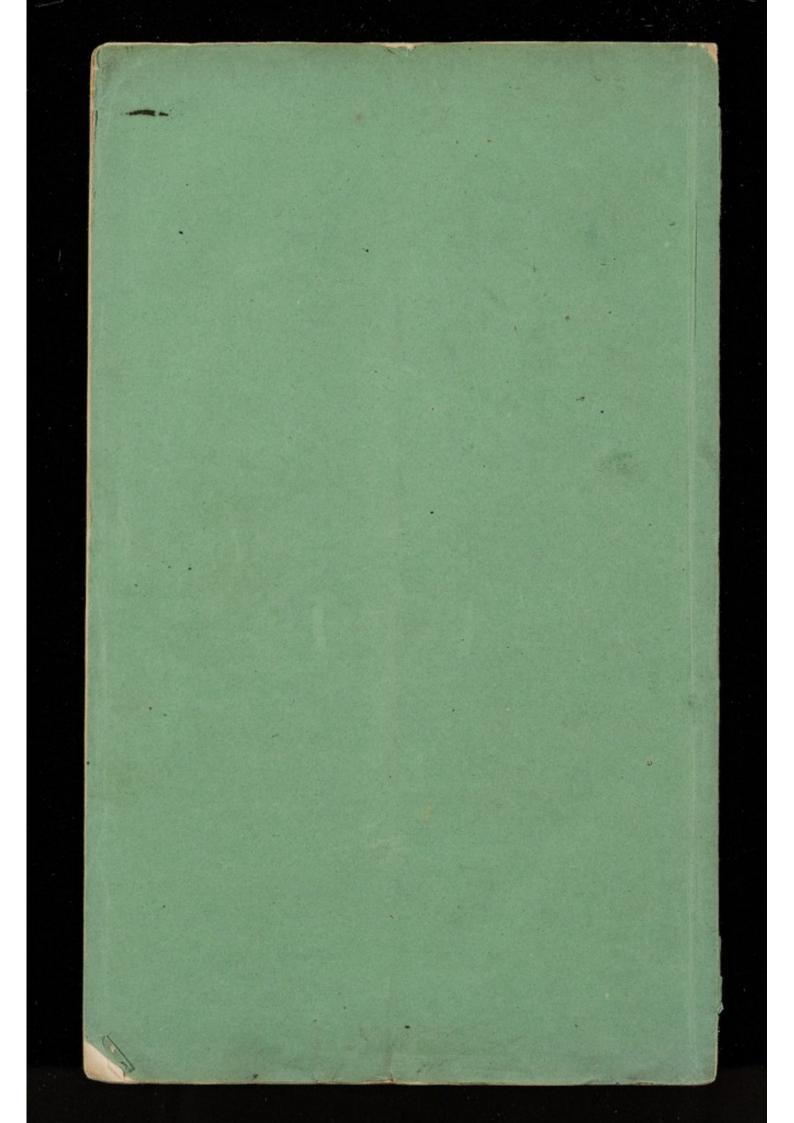
Peking, 31st December, 1869.

J. DUDGEON.

DONATIONS FOR 1870.

A. Wieters, Esq. Taels Hugh Fraser, Esq.	15 00	Charles J. Andrews, Esq. From Ningpo, by Mr. C. F. Moore,	7 00
Alex. Frater, Esq., Taku,	17 50	Byron Brennan, Esq., Canton,	20 00





Benjamin Holson



NINTH ANNUAL

REPORT

OF THE

PEKING HOSPITAL

IN CONNEXION WITH THE

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

For 1870.

BY JOHN DUDGEON, M. D., C. M.

PEKING:

PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN MISSION PRESS. 1871.

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REPORT

OF

THE PEKING HOSPITAL, FOR 1870.

THE wide-spread uneasiness among all classes, caused by the sad events at Tientsin in June, has, as a matter of course, affected the attendance at this Hospital during the whole of the latter half of the year. All forms of Christian work in the North of China, have been more or less interrupted during the same period. The Capital, although distant only eighty miles from the scene of the appalling catastrophe alluded to, has probably suffered less disturbance on that account than some other less important and more remote places.

On the next page is a tabulated statement of our out-patients, and in-patients. The aggregate attendance of the same classes of patients for 1869 is added, with the view of forming a comparison. The distinction between new and old patients is kept up; that is, the former are those reckoned once only, on their first visit, and all after-visits are included in the old-patient class. The number of new out-patients has been 4130, against 5373 in 1869. The total aggregate prescribed for, not including in-patients, has been 11,161, against 14,420 of the previous year; thus allowing nearly three visits to each patient, a very little under the average of former years. A marked diminution in the numbers will be observed beginning with July. The whole attendance has been about one-third less than that of last year. That of the first half of the year was in advance of that of the previous year. As soon as intelligence of the Massacre reached Peking, the well-to-do inpatients, who supported themselves, left at once, without giving notice; those who were maintained at the hospital expense, were either unable or, what is more likely, were strongly disinclined to leave. On the fair-days, in the east part of both cities, for nine

days of each month, large numbers of new patients came dropping in at the dispensary and Chapel, making the occasion of their being at the fairs, or in this portion of the city, an excellent opportunity for attending to their ailments or hearing somewhat of Christianity. Our country patients ceased altogether. On the 23d, the effect was patent, but by the 25th it was very marked, and from an average of from fifty to seventy patients daily, the attendance suddenly fell to fifteen, and even three, on some days, although the average numbered about fifteen, and the maximum did not exceed twenty. In August the excitement abated somewhat, and the numbers of male patients increased a little, but the female attendance still diminished. The executions at Tientsin revived the fears and sustained the excitement; our numbers consequently fell again, and did not begin to improve till the river had closed, and then not to such an extent as to influence the numbers for December. The decrease has, of course, been experienced most among the new patients, and particularly among the female and infantile class.

TABLE Shewing the Aggregate Number of Out- & In-Patients, For the Year 1870.

1870.	Male.	ut-Patients. Female.	Old Ou Male.	rt-Patients. Female.	Totals.	In-Patients	
-					Maria Maria	and Street	
Janu'y,	262	108	387	IIO	867	2	
Feb'ry,		107	494	135	1025	4	
March,	405	108	716	205	1434	8	
April,	447	136	759	245	1587	II	
May,	492	142	787	229	1550.	12	
June,	365	117	733	148	1363	15	
July,	159	60	277	79	575		
Aug.,	219	39	280	92	630	2	
Sept.,	155	43	291	102	591	3	
Oct.,	183	41	232	81	537	2	
Nov.,	146	42	233	63	484	2	
Dec.,	144	21	222	31	418	3	
Totals,	3166	964	5411	1520	11061	64	
1869,	3936	1437	6713	2334	14420	94	

It would however be discouraging to our readers and patrons, not to mention the appearance of returning confidence. In January, 1871, the numbers compare with those of August in the accompanying table. The people now seem more friendly and better disposed towards us than ever. But what has tended more perhaps than anything else to restore confidence in the hospital is the following circumstance. From that day at any rate our numbers began sensibly to increase. The following translation of the yellow placard, which was posted up on the streets and gates of the city in December, will sufficiently explain the circumstances of his case.

"Wu Yun chung, of the Red Banner, of the Han chiun tsiang camp, in order to make known the following notice:—In the 9th year of T'ung chih, 4th month, and 2nd day at the review-ground of my own banner, at the time of review, the thumb, a portion of my forefinger and palm of my left hand, were blown off by the explosion of my gun. Immediately I became insensible, and the flow of blood could not be stopped: doctors and drugs were of no avail. Thereupon I was carried to the English Hospital, situated on the east side of the street, to the north of the Tan p'ai leu, and I prayed the great venerable English Surgeon to cure me, who immediately staunched the blood, relieved me of pain, an by the evening I could eat and drink. On this account I retained life. I cannot divine any method of recompensing such favour: I therefore have resolved to issue this public notification, that all men may know, that the merit of the venerable Doctor—in saving and giving life to men—is unlimited."

On two occasions, during the night, without any apparent cause, the radial artery, which had been exposed and torn by the accident, burst, and caused great alarm among the assistants. He has now a beautiful cicatrix, with a slightly stiff forefinger. His gratitude was beyond bounds.

More recent placards, by other grateful patients, are also having their effect in increasing our numbers. The trick of self-puffing, and erection of tablets—a species of quackery not uncommon in China—is often resorted to by the Native Faculty to get up or increase a practice. We subjoin a translation of one more such placard by a literary graduate from Tengchow in Shantung, as a specimen at the same time of the highly laudatory nature of such compositions.

"For these many thousand years, excellent physicians, 'the hands of the nations,'

[&]quot;IN PRAISE OF MERIT:—I have heard that besides Chi (po) and Hwang (ti), no physicians of marvellous powers have equalled Hwa (t'o) and Pien (chiau).

have been very numerous. But from the beginning none can be compared to -----, in marvellous skill and quickness of cure.

"I, having contracted a chronic air-complaint (dyspepsia with eructations), found that physicians and medicines were of no avail, which was a source of perpetual uneasiness to me, now met with ———, and after one dose of the medicine felt better; after a second dose, the disease vanished, and I was not obliged to repeat it a third time-for the root of the disease was already gone. Remarkable indeed is this, that a disease of several years' standing should be cured thus rapidly, just as if it had been stolen from me. How is it that the remedies work so quickly and efficaciously—like some creative fiat, saving men when Heaven has otherwise decreed it?

"I have composed an eulogium upon him. His merits are shewn in my restored life. His efficacious aid is graven on my heart and on my bones. I cannot repay him with gifts. I am ashamed that, being a poor scholar, I have not the means. I therefore reverentially write these things, to express the feelings of my heart, wishing that his merits may be transmitted to coming times, and not be lost from memory."

Here follows a stanza consisting of four lines of seven words each:—"I have heard that in former times Pien and Hwa were honoured, and that till now Ching nang Sheu shi* was boasted of, that it could save all under heaven; but now I know that there is another marvellous physician, greater than they. He is the first among those who save all peoples."

Notwithstanding the excitement already referred to, and ideas entertained regarding foreigners, our medical services were requested at the private residences of the family of the late President of the Board of Punishment, and also one of the families of the chief Secretaries of State, in the month of August. I continued to attend the ladies and other friends, of these and other families, who collected there, for two months, until the cures were completed. In the case of one young lady, an inveterate ulcer of the leg, which had baffled the native Faculty for more than ten years, and now stood in the way of her marriage, was cured in two months. I was received in the family in the most friendly manner, and presents and thanks were afterwards sent. Since then this family has repeatedly sent for advice and medicines. The native doctors have been entirely dismissed. Large numbers of highly respectable persons, moreover, have come to the Hospital during the year as out-patients.

Such practice as this, coupled with the fact that so large a number of persons of all classes, during the past few years, have been the recipients of medical relief, many of whom have testified their gratitude by the erection of commemorative tablets—from

^{*}The name of a book of Hwa-t'o's, burned by his wife after his death, owing to her husband having been thrown into prison for malpraxis on the person of Wei wang, where he died. His wife thought the book valueless, when the knowledge it contained brought such sad results.

a Chinese standpoint, criteria of unquestionable worth-that so many of the highest officials have themselves been attended to, or have been present at official examinations for accidents, etc., taken in conjunction with a number of cases, extensively noised abroad and considered wonderful-tended to give me the strongest assurance of our complete safety during the perilous times succeeding the massacre. Great fears were expressed by those ignorant of such things, for the safety of the hospital, and precautionary measures were advocated-nay the entire suspension of work. It was also mooted that certain Western appliances, used in the instruction of the pupils, should temporarily be buried. We saw no good grounds for following this advice, our work being of the most open character and well known to all. The soldiers, admitted to be the most turbulent and dangerous class in China-those who prey most upon the people and are by them most feared-have a camp in our neighbourhood. On pay-days, it is not unusual for the foreign-drilled troops, and those of the White Banner, in whose quarters we reside, to collect in large numbers around the Hospital and in the Chapel to hear preaching, but no disturbances have ever occurred. On one occasion, shortly after the 21st of June, while passing the camp gate in a cart, and apparently unknown to them, they saluted me with, "kill the foreign devil," but here it ended.

THE TIENTSIN DISPENSARY.

The Medical Dispensary at Tientsin, an offshoot of this Hospital, so recently inaugurated and fast making itself felt in the locality, with promise of support from the foreign community at that port and elsewhere, with the prospect of soon having a Foreign Physician in charge of it, suffered the loss of its medicines, etc., and of course had its work suspended, when the enraged mob attacked the eight Protestant chapels and left them heaps of rubbish. The Dispenser and his family, as well as many of the native converts, narrowly escaped with their lives. The danger of the former was specially increased by the unfortunate circumstance, that he had adopted as the private motto of his establishment, the inscription of a laudatory tablet presented to him while at Peking, viz: "The Hall for Preserving the Heart." Amidst the excitement caused by the supposed gouging out of thousands of eyes and hearts by foreigners, more especially by the Sisters of Charity, the absurd idea which, unexposed by the responsible officials, led on to the massacre, attention was early directed to this establishment as the storehouse of the preserved organs. The Dispenser, being a Manchu, fled for protection with his family to Peking, and only recently returned to Tientsin to recommence medical work. Before the massacre, a most eligible property was secured, which, not having been formally taken possession of, escaped demolition. This property has since been repaired and fitted up for chapel and dispensary purposes, and by request, an official proclamation has been posted up detailing its object. This is calculated to remove prejudice and protect from violence. We wish it great success in its new career.

SHOP FOR THE SALE OF ANTI-OPIUM PILLS, AND THE DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

We have not much of a strictly professional or directly evangelistic character, in connexion with the Hospital, to chronicle for the past year. There are however encouraging signs of progress, exhibited chiefly in the desire among the Chinese for a knowledge of foreign ideas, appliances, and science, as well as of the Christian religion.

Shortly after the massacre, a small shop was opened adjoining the Hospital, chiefly for the sale of Anti-Opium pills. Although large numbers, we have reason to believe, have been enabled to throw off the habit, through the various plans of gratuitous giving away, adopted in past years, still it is thought that the greatest possible good has not been attained. Opium smokers generally, and more particularly the lowest-the opium-ash eaters-those by whom the Hospital boon was most readily taken advantage of, are a very difficult class to deal with. All their spirit and determination seem to be driven out of them-they become the most abject slaves of the drug, and will resort to the basest means to effect their ends. The pills being now sold, are more valued, and those who sincerely wish to get rid of the pipe, have an excellent opportunity. The whole onus is thus thrown upon the victims themselves, and if they fail, we have at least this consolation, that the price of the medicine has been realized.

As the habit once formed must be indulged, and as no credit, at least not without good security, is allowed at the shops—no one ever thinks of trusting an opium smoker—the plan of selling presents no hardship. After conquering the habit, the advantage of increased health, bodily vigour, and means, is all on the patient's side.

The pills we make, are composed of extract of hyoscyamus and gentian, camphor, quinine, Cayenne pepper, ginger, cinnamon, with Castile soap and syrup to form the mass, and liquorice powder to form the coating. We have had abundant testimony to their efficacy in overcoming the habit, or "yin," and preventing the evil consequences, which too often follow, on giving up opium without medicine, or by means of purely native prescriptions. Many are deterred from giving it up on account of the inefficiency of the native nostrums; the danger of producing other and worse diseases, and the fact, only too patent, that it is as difficult to get weaned from the medicine as from the drug itself. This is owing to the fact that all native remedies contain opium in some form, most frequently ashes of opium already smoked. As many as five thousand are sold monthly at the rate of ten pills, to satisfy a yin of one mace, at a cost of about four candareens.

The Kiau Hwei Sin Pau, or "Church News," has been added to the works on sale at the shop. This weekly is deservedly popular amongst the people, from an increasing desire to know more about passing events and the views of Foreigners regarding them, than can be obtained from their official Gazette or other native sources. The books advertised in it, as well as works of all kinds, prepared by Foreigners in the Chinese, were eagerly sought for. The war in Europe increased the popularity of this newspaper so that several persons, to make sure of it, paid the subscription in advance. Thus from one step to another the little shop has become an institution which the Chinese would not now willingly let die. As many as 400 copies of the "Church News"

are sold monthly in Peking; over twenty copies of Dr MARTIN'S Natural Philosophy, and twice that number of Dr Hobson's Medical works have been sold since the opening of the shop. An average of nearly fifty Taels is realized monthly. Trusses and feeding bottles are also on sale, and the utility of these contrivances has greatly amused the people and supplied a pressing want. We do not, however, calculate the importance of the enterprise so much by the monthly receipts, though, under the circumstances, not to be despised, as by the number of literary and influential persons that have been drawn to the new shop and continue to frequent it, and the amount of information thus widely diffused. A large circle of acquaintances has sprung up. This free interchange of ideas has quite dispelled their old opinions of Foreigners. Many come to the shop during their leisure hours as the most profitable method of spending their time. One Prince, a frequent visitor at the shop, with his sons, after being taken to the gasworks and shewn the Customs Inspectorate, remarked to me that, "all that is wanted by our people is to know more of you Foreigners; the more we know of you, the better we like you, and we cannot know you and not like you." Many of the visitors have been shewn the gasworks, photographic apparatus, and such other Western appliances as Peking can boast of, to their great satisfaction and delight; and some of these things have since been ordered from England by several rich Chinese. The little foreign shop-the first in Peking-may congratulate itself on its first half year's existence. The shop-man, a Christian, is ever busy explaining our religion, books and science to inquiring groups.

MISSION WORK.

As already stated the past year has been destitute of very striking results in the North of China except in a political point of view. The medical work as an adjunct of direct missionary labour, is chiefly concerned with disarming prejudice, winning confidence and regard, and preparing the way for the preaching Missionary. In its own department it has overcome obstacles arising from superstition and ignorance, called out gratitude and a feeling of admiration for our religion, country, science, and benevolence; it is privileged to do a little in advancing knowledge and civilization, and a great deal for poor suffering humanity. Then it must be remembered, the field is peculiarly hard, labourers few, and in the comparative infancy of mission work in China, analogy and experience teach us that it is yet early to expect great results. Information and knowledge must be still more widely diffused, by all the means and appliances at command, before we can, humanly speaking, expect such an anti-foreign, indifferent, superstitious, immoral, proud, and mandarin-ridden people, to embrace Christianity, or adopt Western modes of thought and action.

PREACHING, in the Hospital Chapel has, on the whole, been carried on rather remittingly throughout the year, for a variety of reasons, chief among which has, of course been the prostration caused by the Tientsin tragedy, the comparative fewness of our out- and in-patients, the alarm and fear among all classes, the need in such perilous times of more than ordinary caution, etc. We may also mention that our regular preacher has been laid aside by an accident for the last six months.

Assistants.—During the year we have had six Assistants in the Dispensary. In addition to four mentioned in last year's Report, three more have now to be added. One, a Chinese, a pupil sent by Mr. Lees of Tientsin to acquire a knowledge of medicine; another, a Chinese native Doctor, receiving foreign medical instruction with a view of entering again into practice; and the third, a voluntary unpaid student, who is

a Manchu. All are Christians, and are prosecuting their studies of practical medicine, surgery, materia medica and chemistry, with commendable diligence. Anatomical plates cut on blocks here, with descriptive letter-press prepared for their use, will soon be ready.

We now add a few notes of the more important cases among the out- and in-patient class. The number of operations of a serious nature has been greater than in some former years, but the general aggregate has been smaller. There have been sixty-four in-patients, chiefly during the first six months, all for diseases requiring more or less careful medical treatment, or surgical interference. There have been no deaths.

REMARKS ON A FEW OF THE MORE IMPORTANT CASES.

Cancerous diathesis is, generally, very stongly marked in the Chinese suffering from this affection. From their lack of vitality and reparative power, both constitutionally and arising from diet, coupled with the still further lowering of the tone of the system by opium to which they generally have recourse to allay pain, the cases present great difficulties. The improvement in most cases has been short-lived. The man with cancer of the right lower jaw, mentioned in last Report, refused time after time to submit to an operation, when it appeared admissible, but latterly presented himself desiring interference when all hope was gone. Another man with the right cheek perforated, and three men with the lateral half of the tongue affected, presented themselves, also to no purpose. One man with the tip of the tongue in an incipient state, holds out some hope, but the case is not yet severe enough to induce the patient to submit. A beggar left the Hospital made an eunuch by this disease, apparently cured, but returned not long after with the groin affected. Advanced cancrum oris in a few children has been seen with no good results.

DIPHTHERIA.-For the last three years we have had, each year, to report the prevalence of this deadly affection. It is called here by such names as, nao sang tse, heu pi, heu yung, all signifying more or less malignant sore throat, or narrowing to suffocation of the air passages. The former is the popular expression for it. It is said to be a new disease, and to have been known only for the last fifty years. It seems almost entirely to be confined to Peking. It is said not to be known even at Tientsin. No cases are reported from the Hospitals of Central and Southern China. If this be so, what reason can be assigned for it? Do the same conditions not exist in other parts of China? Most of the adult cases, seen early, have recovered; almost all seen after the fourth or fifth day have died. All classes and ages are affected, but it proves speedily fatal among children, some of whom are reported to have died after one day's illness. Its insidious and almost painless character makes it dangerous. Pain, which drives us all to seek for help, is a less prominent symptom than difficult deglutition. The Chinese, so generally indifferent to every thing, are less prompt in applying for relief in such instances, probably, from the fact that they are rather subject to throat affections. Their universal remedy is counter-irritation by chafing with copper cash, pinching the skin between the fore-finger and thumb, and sometimes by lancing the tonsils with their long finger nails. Lunar caustic, a gargle of chloride of calcium, nourishing diet, fomentations, dilute and concentrated muriatic and carbolic acids, have been found serviceable.

GANGRENE and suppuration of the toes, from cold, or over-paring, are alas! too

prevalent here. The former speaks of the destitution of a certain class and the severity of our winters, the latter of the force of custom. The Chinese shoe, at whose door the most of the blame must rest, cannot be too strongly condemned. The soles are an inch shorter than the "uppers;" this device makes the shoe appear small and neat, and in walking supplies the want of elasticity on account of their thickness. Every body has remarked on the small hands and feet of the Chinese, few have seen the damage done to the feet by the shoe and the nail-parer. Although the shoe is "boxed," the toes suffer pressure as the foot pushes forward in the act of walking. The sedate, slow and fancied dignified official and literary gait-that which is never gained by foreigners who assume their dress-counteracts this evil of the shoe to some extent, and may, for ought we know, have had something to do with moulding the style. If relief be found in a hole, decency requires that it be patched, and this only increases the evil. Very few bare-footed persons are to be seen in Peking. The beggars, devoid of every thing else, are seldom destitute of this article. The ridge or ridges of leather which strengthen and ornament the front of the shoe, only aggravate the evil. Long toe-nails are impossible. The Chinese, to appear in easy circumstances, are in the habit, we all know, of wearing ridiculously long hand-nails, from one or two inches to half a foot, which require shields to protect them from injury. Those of the foot, on the contrary, require to be pared beyond the quick, sometimes till hardly a bit of the nail is to be seen-for the very shortest give excruciating pain-to prevent injury, and hence the thriving trade of these nail-parers in Chinese towns. The foot, sooner or later, revolts against this treatment, and ingrowing nail and continued pressure and friction, cause what is worse, extensive suppuration and sometimes destruction of the bones, against which the parers are powerless to help their victims. They admit the absurdity of the shoe, but although convinced through their understandings, the force of custom and fashion and the dread of innovation, are I suppose too strong. In this connection, we may mention an affection of the opposite extremity, to which the Chinese are equally subject, viz., ulcers and skin diseases of the scalp, caused by the irritation of shaving, or shaving with a dirty razor. But we are not inclined to be severe here, on this Manchu custom, from the belief that among a dirty people any operation is useful which tends to cleanliness.

DISCOLOURATION OF CHINESE CHILDREN.—We have often observed over the sacral region of new-born children, and during infancy, but never once in adult life, a peculiar bluish mark of considerable size. The Chinese are all familiar with it and call it, par excellence, the "black" (tsing). From the general belief in metempsychosis, old women assert that it is caused by the dead person lying upon the cash which is placed in the coffin of the deceased. Money is added by the friends and others we know in such circumstances with the view of giving wealth to the departed in the other world. Or this may probably have originated in the older idea of placing gold and other metals in coffins to prevent putrefaction. We have obtained no physiological explanation of this mark. It is not a "mother's mark."

Caries.—We have each year to report numerous cases of caries, and that principally of the left lower jaw. This tendency to caries may often arise from their unwillingness to part with decayed teeth. As pointed out in last report the Chinese part with portions of their body very unwillingly from the fear of disfiguring them and being obliged to enter the other world maimed and im-

perfect, thus dishonouring those who gave them being. We forgot, then, to mention this additional circumstance when speaking of eunuchs, that individuals becoming such, and without a home or relations, roast and eat the parts there referred to, for fear of their going amissing by being obliged to carry them continually about with them till death. Decayed teeth are attributed by the Chinese to worms, supposed to be lodged in them. In one man the entire lower jaw, nearly perfect, was removed. His appearance was most peculiar before the operation. A boy appeared with exfoliation of nearly the entire skull; and a man, with the frontal bone entirely black and exposed.

APHASIA.—One man suddenly lost his voice three months previously, which he ascribed to a fit of anger and some unpleasant family matters. He recovered. Another appeared with slight paralysis of the right side, a third slightly affected on both sides, and a fourth with no paralysis. After recovering from typhus fever three years ago, and while engaged in settling up some accounts, into which an error had crept, the writer suddenly lost his power of uttering Chinese. His English was not affected. After perfect repose for two hours, the power of articulating Chinese returned.

PRACTICE AMONG THE MONGOLS.—A larger number of Mongols direct from Mongolia and from the great Lamasary here have been attended to than in former years. The Coreans, ever since the loss of the "General Sherman" and the murder of Mr Thomas, have ceased to frequent this Hospital. A Mongol Lama, twentytwo years of age, with soft cataract in both eyes, of ten years' standing, quite unaccounted for, besought our aid. He had made a pilgrimage to Wu t'ai, a sacred hill of the Buddhists in Shansi, to pray for his mother's recovery. On returning home and finding his mother well, he started for Peking in search of the Hospital of which he had heard so much. He travelled over 300 miles. After remaining in the Hospital some time, receiving instruction, the cataracts of both eyes were removed. In this and a number of other operations, my friend Dr. Bushell kindly lent able assistance. Our patient returned home with good eyesight, a knowledge of the scriptures, a number of religious books, and the good wishes of many foreign friends who had taken a lively interest in him and who had furnished him with his travelling expenses. Another Mongol at the same time became an in-patient with dense leucoma in both eyes. One eye was hopelessly lost, the other had a tiny clear piece of the cornea, which however, from the tendency to atrophy and inflammation, forbade interference. By means of iodide of potassium drops, the leucoma became less dense, and his vision was much restored. He took home some of the lotion, and we had considerable hope that fair sight would ultimately be obtained. The Chinese often attribute atrophy and a leucomatous, or clouded (as they term it), condition of the eye to excessive venery. The Mongols are exceedingly hospitable and grateful. On this occasion they brought presents of pheasants, butter and a horse. Refusal was impossible. Little or no hope was held out to this patient, still his friends had sufficient faith in foreign skill, and they insisted on the acceptance of the presents. The pheasants and butter were taken, and the horse politely declined. But before these things could be offered, a pre-requisite must be accepted in the shape of a hadack, or consecrated white silk handkerchief, about a foot long and half a foot broad. These hadacks are blessed by the living Buddha or lamas, who recite prescribed prayers, and it is only after this ceremony that they acquire supernatural virtue. Unless the hadack is accepted the presents are not given. The Mongols and Tibetans hang them before their idols to adorn the offerings which they present, or to give weight to their prayers. They are given as tokens of friendship, placed on graves, given to the parents of the bride at marriage, etc. The hadack in this case was of course first duly accepted, from the donor on his knees.

Prince Palin, 500 miles to the north-west of Peking, sent some of his retainers in the spring to the Hospital for a supply of cough mixture.

Koumiss, a kind of brandy extracted from milk, and especially mare's milk, which is now attracting some attention at Home, is a favourite beverage of these stalwart highlanders. It is drunk only during the summer. The horses are of a good breed, and are richly fed upon the uplands of Mongolia. This Tartarian liquor is indulged in by the Chinese Emperor, and was often formerly given to Foreign Ambassadors as a particular proof of friendship and favour. One writer, Bergman, observes that the excessive use of mare's milk causes pain in the eyes. I can neither confirm nor dispute this statement from any thing I have seen.

SYPHILIS AND ITCH.—These are the most common affections found among the beggars, a class in Peking by far too great for a healthy state of things. Among the

official and mercantile classes too, drawn as they are from all parts of the eighteen provinces, and with a state of society which admits and licences the grossest immorality, certain affections are but too common. One mandarin has been under treatment; his nose has fallen in, the tonsils and uvula have disappeared, and the necrosed nasal bones have been removed. The Chinese trace syphilis to about the time of Confucius, 500 B. C., to one of the principal of the many little kingdoms into which China was then divided. Report points to the Tsi kingdom at present comprised in the northern part of Shantung, as the district where it first made its appearance. The disease is here at present known by such names as yang mei and tsang cheng. Several cases of phymosis with adhesions of long standing, the result of the cicatrisation of ulcers, and a few cases of congenital narrowing of the orifice of the prepuce, were operated upon.

The Chinese Mercurial treatment is worthy of notice. An ordinary prescription is three drams of saltpetre, five drams of calomel, for one dose. The appearance of a female patient who applied at the Hospital for relief from the effects of half this dose, almost baffles description. The term, salivation, conveys no idea of the state in which this woman was. Her tongue was one and a half inches thick, the gums and lower jaws of unusual dimensions, the mouth could not be shut, and the tongue could hardly be contained within it; the chest and throat were also swollen, and deglutition was nearly impossible. She died on the eighth day after taking the medicine.

Calomel is said to be anaphrodisiac. The Chinese frequently give it to bitches for this purpose. It is believed, when taken to cure disease, to drive the poison to the bones and cartilages and fix it there. They know of its cathartic power. A person under its influence has a pencil tied in the mouth at night, like bridle-bits, to facilitate the flow of the saliva, or poison of the mercury, as it is called, and thus prevent the destruction of the teeth.

Acupuncture.—No treatment could be more irrational than the indiscriminate use of the needle in all cases of disease, by the Chinese Doctors as well as by quacks. Expertness in this and in feeling the pulse constitute the skilful physician. The worst results from this practice have frequently to be chronicled in our Hospital Note-Book. One came with suppuration of the entire arm and inflammation of the elbow-joint, who had been punctured eight days previously for cholera; and another with the same condition of the leg. The former, after his cure, wished to present me with the most valuable thing he had, and worth a considerable sum of money. From its rarity and supposed efficacy, it is highly valued by the Faculty and the public. The keu pau, for such it was, is a canine calculus, held in higher esteem than the same article in the cow, called bezoar (nieu hwang). The offer of this rare medicine was declined with thanks.

Accidents.—Two soldiers, opium smokers, had their hands more or less seriously injured by explosion of firearms. They became in-patients. Detached bones and fingers were removed, and both cases did well. In one of the cases locked-jaw supervened and continued a month before it gave way to treatment with Indian hemp.

A third man had his left hand shattered by the explosion of a gun, which, during my absence at Tientsin on a professional visit, Dr. Bushell kindly amputated. The patient did well. His left eye became cataractous.

There was a case of dislocation of the shoulder, caused by a fall from a tree, which is worthy of note from the length of time, sixty-four days, which elapsed before its reduction under chloroform. The case was one of great difficulty.

A case of compound fracture of the tibia of the right leg, and of simple fracture of the fibula of the left was admitted into the Hospital. The patient, a servant in the British Legation, had been beaten by some of his fellow servants for misconduct, and had at the same time been rendered insensible by blows about the head. He made a good recovery.

The chief operations, beside those already mentioned, have been for cataract, closed pupil, turning in of the eyelids and eyelashes—the last the most common probably of all operations at hospitals in China—extirpation of the eyeball, not to speak of the opening of great numbers of abcesses, removal of tumours, necrosed bones, etc.

SMALL POX.

Last year a mild type of this affection broke out among the Foreign residents at the Capital. It spread along the entire coast of China, and most probably inland too, attacking both Natives and Foreigners. It appears to have broken out in the autumn of the previous year on the Pacific coast of America and to have travelled westward, a thing now of easy occurrence considering the extensive trade between the two coasts of the Pacific. From Japan and China it seems to have continued its march westward, until the European nations were attacked, where it has been raging more or less during this year.

It is not necessary however to account for its appearance here in this way, for it is hardly ever if at all absent. Some have attributed this and similar outbreaks in winter, when it is said to be most severe, to the fact that at this season, the fur or wadded garments, which are supposed to secrete the poison from year to year, are redeemed from the pawn where they have been lying since the Spring. Some skin diseases, very prevalent among the Chinese, seem to be propagated in this way. Whatever cause may be assumed, the Chinese, as a rule, do not now vaccinate in the winter for a variety of reasons. They are afraid of some morbid air getting admittance, and they find it highly inconvenient both on account of the severe cold and the danger, from their clothing, of rubbing and breaking the vesicles and consequently causing considerable pain, swelling, and probable suppuration of the arms, if not frustrating the good effects of the operation, by preventing the supposed poisonous air from coming out. After vaccination, cold it is feared might excite to an attack of small-pox or measles.

The number vaccinated at the chief establishment here has been 1167 for the past year; the number of pustules that have succeeded out of six places in each case, has been 3231. The Chinese suppose it requires vaccination in six places to neutralize the poison.

Vaccination was formerly (1828) extensively practised here in the winter, and large crowds used to repair to the establishments, founded and patronized by Tseng, formerly an official at Canton (native of Peking), who introduced the Jennerian discovery into the North of China. At that time some Canton merchants subscribed about 3000 taels annually for providing accommodation, fires and other conveniences. This has long since been discontinued, and now economy and self aggrandizement are of more value than the lives and welfare of the people. No government support is extended to such establishments. They are carried on as a business transaction. The Emperor had small pox a few years ago, but so mild that it has left no 'pits.' Adult Chinese seldom if ever take it, for the obvious reason that nearly all take it in youth. About ten per cent probably escape an attack, and of those vaccinated, probably eighty per cent are protected. The number vaccinated is of course very small, the yearly number not exceeding the weekly average of births in London. The Chinese consider those who take small-pox more fortunate than those who do not. Our street diviners never promise long life to a man who has past thirty years without having had the "flowers." When the Mantchu conquerors came to Peking, the Chinese who had small-pox, or took it afterwards, were driven forty li out of the city. In the reign of Taukwang, a Mongolian Hwoh Foh, or living Buddha, died here of small-pox shortly after his arrival. This would seem to show that it is somewhat rare in Mongolia and Mantchuria. The Chinese have an idea that this loathsome disease is caused by some supposed poison communicated by the parents. As man degenerated this disease originated. In cold latitudes and with a hardy people, the Chinese say it does not exist.

The origin of small-pox is shrouded in mystery. We know that it was not known in America prior to 1492. European nations became acquainted with it about the time of the rise of Mohammedanism. The Greeks and Romans knew nothing of it. Moore, in his "History of Small-pox," traces it to China, 1000 B. C. He was probably indebted for his information directly or indirectly to the Jesuit writer Cibot, who asserts that in a medical work in the Imperial Medical College here, it was stated to have been known for 3000 years. But we know how books are sometimes made to speak with the authority of antiquity. It needs only a comparatively late writer to make the statement of its immemorial character, or still better to mention some dynasty, Emperor or celebrated personage, who was in some way connected with it, and the thing is quoted and believed in ever afterwards. The whole question of the antiquity of small-pox is very suspicious; the passages are vague and would apply to many other skin affections, and we know how prone the Orientals are to claim for their country some of the most recent inventions. The Bible, so minute in the description of diseases, does not once refer to small-pox. Chinese histories make no mention of it, and little in those ancient times, not found in these dynastic annals, is to be credited. But although deficient in such definite information, most Chinese medical works, and special works on smallpox, trace its rise no further back than the Han dynasty. About this time there was traffic with Central Asia, and by land and sea with India and Arabia, and the statement of one work, corroborated by the less definite statements of other books, goes far to shew that it took its rise somewhere in Central Asia towards the Caspian Sea. In this respect China agrees with the general voice of history and tradition. Mahommedan writers have been too anxious to have it believed that it was of Christian origin on account of its appearance about the time of the birth of the false prophet. The victorious arms of the Saracens carried it wherever they spread through Egypt, Syria, Persia and latterly Europe.

In the annals of the After-Han Dynasty, we have an account of the General Panchao (90 A. D.), who penetrated so far west as to discover the Western Sea and adjoining countries, and it was in the ranks of his army that small-pox is supposed to have been brought to China. Much dependence cannot however be placed even on this, and it is more likely that it was first known in China much later. In the two books Hwangti Ling shu and Su Wen Ching, written before the Christian era, no mention is made of this disease. Neither is the character for small-pox (made up of disease and a pea-from the resemblance of the eruption to the latter) found in the two books by CHANG CHING; Shang han Lun, and Chin kwei yau liau, published shortly after our era and still to be had. The word for measles, chen, an old character, denoting originally an ulcer of the lips, is found in the Shwoh wen, a book of the Han period (first century). A description of small-pox is found at least in two books, Chieu p'ien so yen, and Tow chen cheng tsung, about the time of the Sung dynasty (960-1127 A. D.). The goddess of small-pox is also of comparatively recent origin. In a dictionary of the T'ang denasty, about the sixth century, the word tow is not found. Kanghi's Dictionary refers to tow (small-pox) as occurring in the Tsz hwei, a book of the Ming dynasty, early in the seventeenth century. Altogether we are inclined to believe that small-pox broke out in China much about the same time as in Europe.

Small-pox broke out again this winter in a virulent and epidemic form, among both Foreigners and Natives at the Capital, at precisely the same time as last year. Some eight or nine individuals have been attacked, and two deaths have taken place. Those attacked have been for the most part comparatively new arrivals in China. Beyond a two-years' residence, Foreigners would seem to gain an immunity similar to that possessed by adult Natives.

ABSTRACT of THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at PEKING, in the Open Air, Facing the North, from January 1st to December 31st, 1870. Long. E. 116 27, or 7 h. 45 m. 50 s.; Lat. 39 55, N.

1870.	Maximums. Minim			nums. Averages. Night. Day. Night.				ainfall.	Snowfall.	
	Day.	Trigit.	Day.	Night.	Day.	reight.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Zimount.
January,	44	20	23	3	33	12				
February,		37	20	6	39	16		100		Name and
March,	57 82	49	41	3 6 18	55	29	I	I-4 inch.	3	7-8 inch.
April,	83	57	43	29	55 68		3	a little.	1	a little.
May,	100	70	70	40	85	57	4	6-8 inch.		
June,	102	75			91	43 57 67	II	5 1-2 ,,		
July,	99	75 83	79	59 64	91 89 88	72	17	8 ,,		
August,	95	79	79	56	88	72 68	7	7 ,,		
September,	92	70	72	50	78	60	4	1 1-8 ,,		
October,	75	55	50	50 37	78 67	46	7	I ,,	1	a little.
November,	54	41	50 38	16	46	28	4	I-2 ,,		
December,		25	22	5	35	15	1		I	5 1-4 ,,

REMARKS.

Hottest days, June 13th and 14th, equal. Coldest day, February 14th. Hottest night, July 29th. Coldest night, January 13th.

In March, snow fell on two days, hail on one day, and rain on the previous day.

In April half an inch of rain and snow fell on the 2nd.

June 21st, Tientsin Massacre; followed on the 23d 24th and 25th with two-and-half inches of rain, and again on the 27th 28th and 29th with three inches of rain; acknowledged by Foreigners to have cooled down the rage of the infuriated mob, and given them the prospect of a good harvest for the later crops; and by the Chinese, as an approving answer of Heaven to the work which they had accomplished.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PEKING HOSPITAL

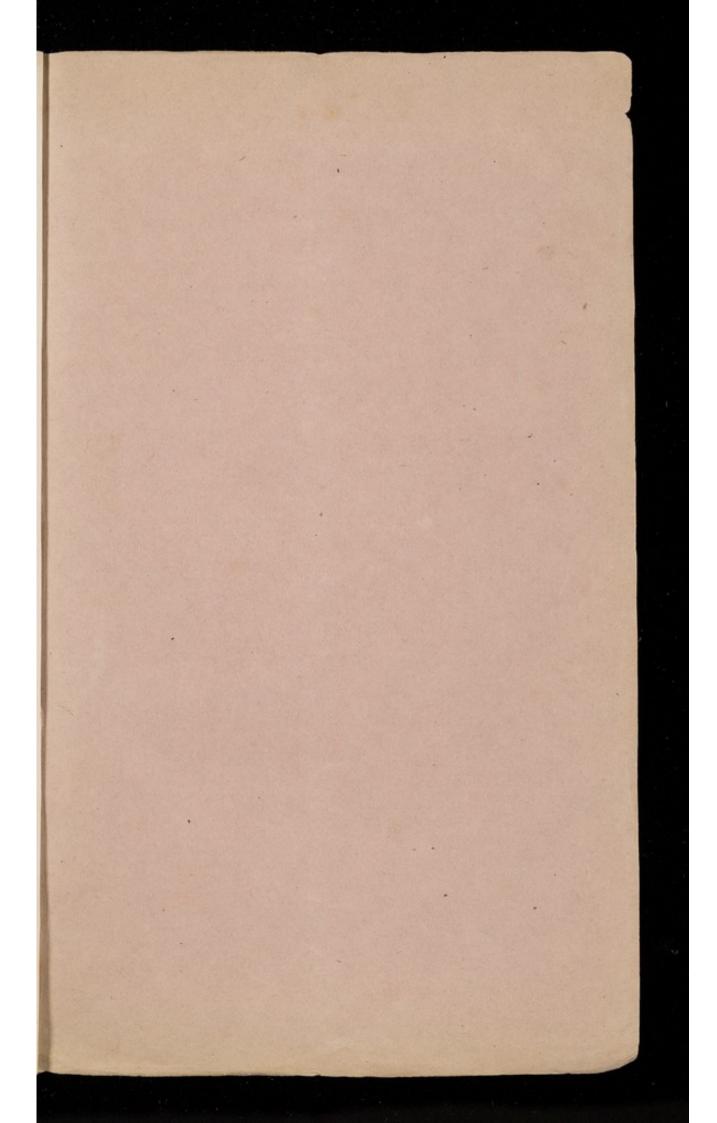
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

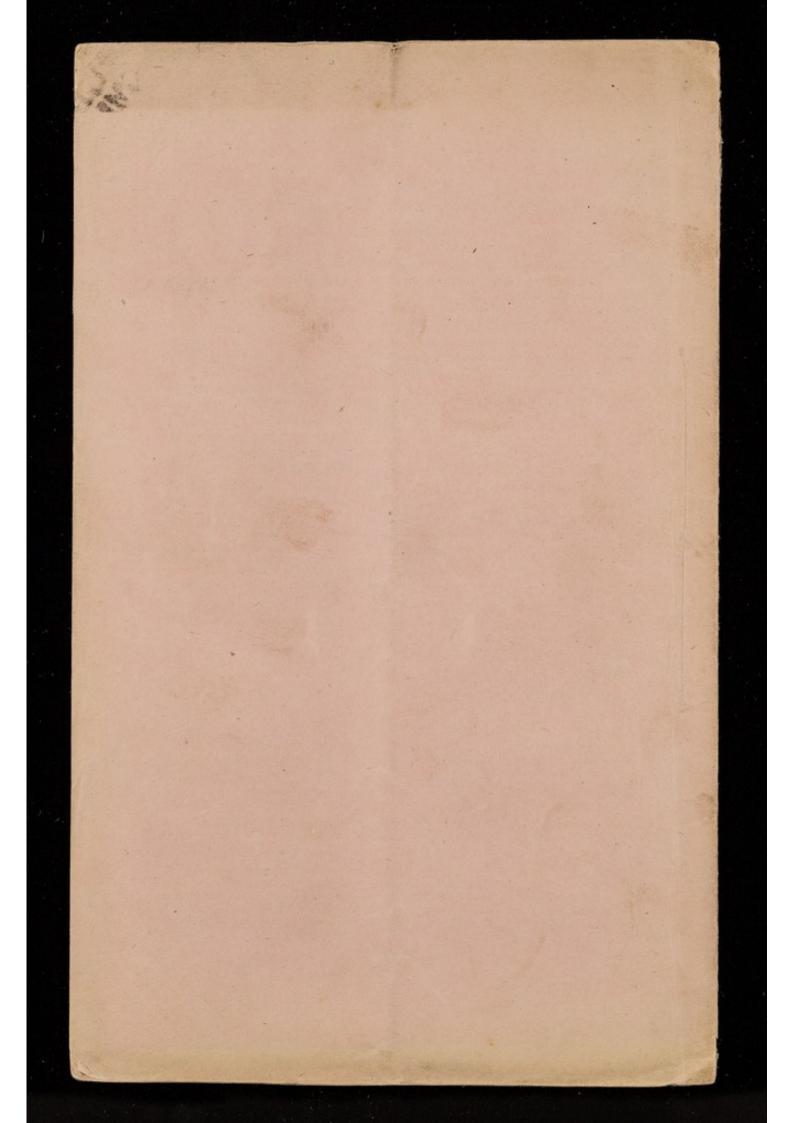
INCOME. 2	Taels.	Cts.	EXPENDITURE.	Taels. Cts.
				Zuers, Crs.
Balance in favour of Hospital,		47	Wages of Assistants and	
A. Wieters, Esq. Hugh Fraser, Esq.		00	Gatekeeper,	117 60
Alex. Frater, Esq., Tientsin,		50	Medicines bought here,	10 00
Byron Brennan, Esq., Canton,		50	Medicines, etc., from London,	146 50
Charles I. Andrews, Esq.,		00	Hospital Report for 1869, Coals and sundries,	34 60
From Ningpo, by Mr. C. F. Moor	n 16	00	In-Patients and poor money,	32 00
G. G. Lowder, Esq., Swatow,	0, 10	-	Balance in favour of Hospital,	27 00
yearly,	17	50	Dalance in lavour of Prospital,	93 52
Joseph M. Partridge, Esq.,	-,	30		
Binghampton, N. Y.	. 5	00		
Miss Bradley, Halifax,		50		
A Friend,		00		
S. W. Williams, Esq., L. L. D.				
Secretary U. S. Legation,	35	00		
H. Dwight Williams, Esq., Swato	w, 3	15		
Geo. B. Glover, Esq., Canton,	14			
Edw. B. Drew, Esq., Kiukiang,	11			
F. E. Woodruff, Esq, Chinkiang,	II			
W. C. Hillier, Esq.,	3	50		
W. Donald Spence, Esq.,	3	50		
E. H. Parker, Esq.		50		
Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D.,	10	00		
Robert Hart, Esq., Inspector	***			
Joseph M'Lean, Esq., Glasgow,	100			
Ramsden Church, Huddersfield,	30			
Colonel Shadwell, London,		50		
Sale of medicines, trusses and	0	50		
instruments,	50	00		
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	461	22		461 22
I the best of the best of the	-	_	_	401 22
Peking, 31st December, 1870.			ī. DUI	OGEON.
	1977			

DONATIONS FOR 1871.

James W. Carrall, Esq., 30 00 Miss Douw,

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PEKING HOSPITAL,

FOR 1871,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

London Missionary Society.

BY JOHN DUDGEON, M.D., C.M.

SHANGHAI: PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS



1872.



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FOR 1872

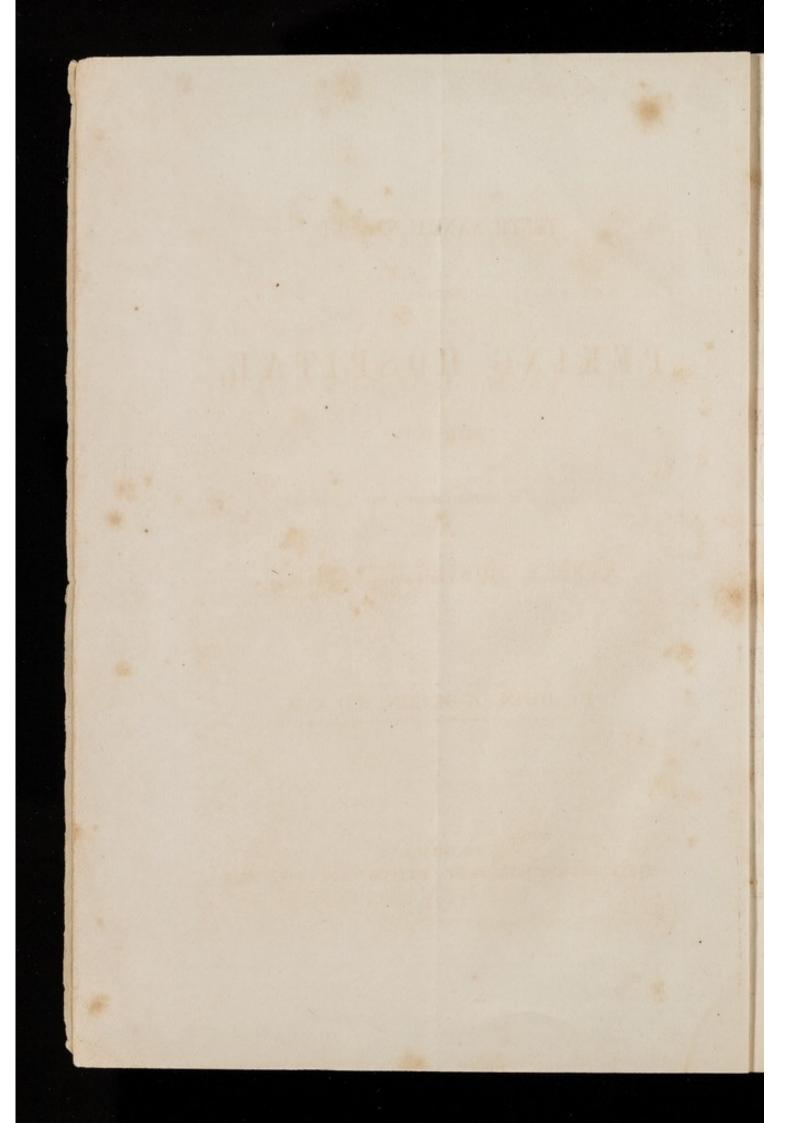
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By JOHN DUDGEON MED C

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REPORT

OF

THE PEKING HOSPITAL FOR 1871.

HE past year, although less striking and eventful than most of its predecessors, has yet not been without its results and landmarks. Last year (1870) we had to deplore the effect of the Tientsin massacre upon our attendance. Although we have had no such disturbing cause—the Shan-sin-fan disturbances were confined entirely to the South of China;—and although we have been politically quiet, nay almost dead—for the famous circular regarding Missions, issued by the Government, never obtained any great publicity among the people—the year 1871 must ever remain remarkable in the North of China. Not, however, in its medical or direct missionary aspect, as in the terrible floods which inundated so large a tract of country. These rains—a short notice of which will be found at the close of this Report—have not been without their effect upon our attendance.

On the next page is a tabulated statement of the out and in-patients. The aggregate attendance is little short of that of last year. We append the numbers for 1869 and 1870 for purposes of comparison. A marked diminution in numbers last year was observable after the massacre, the whole attendance being about one third less than that of the previous year (1869), although the first half of last year (1870) was in advance of the previous year. The attendance for the past year, as the table will show, indicates a decided advance on the last six months of 1870, although the numbers still fall considerably short of the first six months of that year. The natural inference is, that we have so far recovered from the immediate cause of the political uneasiness of last June, although still feeling its effects to a less extent. This is further confirmed by the non-increase for the year in our numbers of female and in-patients.

In the table we have kept up the distinction between new and old patients; that is, the former are those reckoned once only, on their first visit, and all after-visits are included in the old-patient class. The number of new out-patients has been 3882, showing a slight falling off from last year taken as a whole. The diminution has been among the female patients. The total aggregate prescribed for during the year, exclusive of all private visits, and those for the most part of the native church members and school children, has been 10,128, thus allowing about three visits to each patient. This average agrees with the calculations of former years.

This year has witnessed a very considerable falling off in the number of in-patients. This class is never a large one here at any time, it not being deemed advisable to make the hospital a house of refuge. Substantial relief, however, especially during the winter months, has been extended to this class, through the accustomed liberality of a sincere freind to the Chinese.

TABLE showing the Aggregate Number of Out and In-Patients for the Year 1871.

1971		NEW OUT	-PATIENTS.	OLD OUT	-PATIENTS.		IN-
1871.	SIT	MALE,	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTALS.	PATIENTS
January		184	49	291	65	589	2
February		178	54	280	104	616	
March		322	83	479	100	984	2 5 5
April		345	76	538	81	1040	5
May		386	85	648	83	1202	6
June		300	52	668	80	1100	7
July		268	49	479	93	889	5
August	1000	272	70	470	80	892	4
September		227	44	390	58	719	3
October		267	48	395	59	769	2
November		200	47	342	81	670	5
December		217	59	335	47	658	5
Totals	X	3166	716	5315	931	10,128	51
1870		3166	964	5411	1520	11,061	64
1869		3936	1437	6713	2834	14,420	94

We now add a few notes of the more important cases among the out and in-patients.

Accidents.—Burns and scalds are of frequent occurrence every year among children and opium-smokers, owing to the bed-place, which is furnished with an open stove, being used for all purposes. At the begin-

ning of the year, the youngest son of a mandarin had both his legs very badly burned. He was three months in the hospital, and the sore was not even then all healed over. He returned home, and six months afterwards, a piece the size of the hand still remained uncovered with skin. The sore took on a very unhealthy appearance. I ordered some of the dry scrapings of the sole of the unburnt foot to be planted in the ulcer and bandaged, and I had the satisfaction shortly afterwards of hearing that the wound was contracting. It has since healed. Diphtheria, which was somewhat common in the spring, broke out in this family while the lad Only prompt measures saved the daughter-in-law. Lucifer matches are believed to cause diphtheria, and in all families where this disease is dreaded, these foreign articles are strictly excluded. The father afterwards made a donation of \$20 to the funds of the hospital, which will be acknowledged in next year's Report. We notice this circumstance, because it is the first Chinese donation in money to our funds. The usual plan is to erect a commemorative tablet, but this official was informed privately that our space available for tablets was already limited, and that a subscription to the funds would be more acceptable. A common practice with the higher class of patients is sometimes, in addition to a tablet, to invite the foreign surgeon to a restaurant to meet friends, and enjoy an elaborately prepared feast; or, in some cases, the dinner ready cooked is sent to his house.

In the early part of this year a man presented himself with a wound, the result of a stab over the region of the small lobe of the liver, and below and a little to the left of the ensiform cartilage. Although the

parts underneath were exposed, the case did well.

A case of a man with chronic thickening of the pyloric end of the stomach, and small lobe of the liver, the result of acupunture, was seen. Also another with thickening and an open sore, which refused to heal, in the same locality, with impaired digestion from a like cause. Western surgeons would be horror-struck at the variety of supposed vital places which the Chinese leech or quack (there is little difference) selects for this operation—in the neck, under the nails and tongue, in the temples, and all over the abdomen; in short directly over or near blood vessels, whose course they are supposed to know, and which knowledge has been handed down to them from time immemorial. This practice is had recourse to in all diseases, even the most diverse. Constipation and cholera, for example, are both treated by the needle. This mode of treatment is wisely forbidden now, on the person of the Emperor. We have each year to note instances of the bad effects of this foolish and often fatal procedure.

In March a man came into the hospital with suppuration of the entire foot and leg, the result of a needle having penetrated between the first

and second toes.

Towards the end of the year, a man 61 years of age, was brought to

the hospital, who had stabbed himself in the abdomen over the navel, on account of some altercation with his son. A Chinaman's mode of revenge is to inflict punishment or pain, a wound or death upon himself. A portion of the small intestines, about a foot long protruded, which could easily, by enlarging the opening, have been replaced; but the parts having been already strangulated for three days, they were sloughing, and so could not, with the slightest chance of safety be returned. There was no hope whatever, therefore, in replacing them, and only the faintest shadow of one in allowing the parts themselves to slough off; the hope being that nature would effect a union, and leave an artificial opening. Even in this case the wound was too near the stomach to hold out much hope of recovery. The patient's strength was supported with wine and beef-tea; but he gradually sank and died on the third day after admission. The son and other friends urged surgical interference, although the man should die under the knife, for they considered the patient already as good as dead. When there is not the slightest hope, as in this case, the foreign surgeon, in China at least, should not interfere. It brings Western surgery into disrepute, and the mere fact of attempting anything indicates that some beneficial result was expected. No surgeon would surely operate at the dictation of, or simply to please, friends. In China some ignorant persons might be found wicked enough to say, and spread it too, that the operation killed the patient. In such a case, he commits a personal, a scientific, and political misdemeanour, which may involve other and important relations. An official examination followed in this case, without which I objected to interment.

Towards the end of harvest, a labouring man was carried into the hospital by several respectable bearers. The hand and entire arm had suppurated, the result of a prick with a millet stalk in the hand. The inflammation extended also to the right side and breast, which was much swollen. There was considerable fever. There was little to be done with this patient. The parts were extensively poulticed, the sloughs came away, the patient was supported with soups and wine, but notwithstanding all our efforts he gradually sank and died. We mention this case to illustrate a practice by no means uncommon among the Chinese. In the case of a poor person who is seriously ill, respectably dressed neighbours, or friends, or hired persons, will bring him to the hospital, speaking in glowing terms of our extraordinary skill and fame, plead to have the patient left under our care, certain that he will recover, and promising to return daily to visit him and minister to his wants. They never return. The wife and children perhaps of the poor man reduced to beggary, appear on the scene, and offer to wait upon the sick man. The patient ultimately dies, and on the plea of arranging for the funeral, digging the grave, etc., they also leave the hospital never to return; the onus of interment falls upon us. Thanks to the police magistrate of the district, no difficulties are

placed in our way. The police, on the contrary, who become our undertakers and pall-bearers, rather like jobs of this kind. By it they make a little. It becomes absolutely necessary, too, to give a little gratuity at the national terms to the district police, to prevent having dead persons frequently laid down at the front door. It is a way the poor police have of supplying themselves with opium. But is there no escape from all this? Yes. But it would be an unnecessary delay in all cases to request and wait for an official inquest; and frequent examinations of this sort would beggar the police magistrate and hirelings to such an extent, as to render it necessary for them to invent some method of recruiting their funds. It is in accordance, moreover, with Chinese law that the responsibility of the death and expense of interment both rest upon the unfortunate householder, at whose door the body is found. At the same time frequent deaths of any sort, and especially of this kind at a gratuitous foreign hospital, are rather liable to be misconstrued by an unreasoning and hostile people, ignorant of us and our motives. The utmost care and circumspection are indispensable, or the gravest complications may be the result. Witness the Tientsin massacre, which arose partly in this way.

To illustrate another phase of this subject, I may mention a novel case, which occurred a few weeks after the above. A man is in a dying state in the neighbourhood; he is brought to a friend's house adjoining the hospital where he dies the same evening. During the night by an arrangement with our gate-keeper, who considers he is doing a meritorious act by aiding a neighbour and acting with Christian sympathy, the corpse with the coffin is permitted to be placed within the precincts. At early morning, the dead man is carried out as if from the Hospital; suspicions are allayed, the police-squeeze is avoided, the city gate is passed easily, the geomancer's fee is saved, and the man is quietly interred, and no harm has been done to any one. On finding out this imposture afterwards, for such a case actually occurred, I severely reprimanded my gate-keeper, and at the same time acquainted the authorities. In the future I shall employ a permit, and make it indispensable to possess this to pass the city gate nearest the Hospital, outside of which is the official public burying-ground. The city gate-kee, ers require to be put on their guard against this trick. A very bad impression could be produced against us in this way by those hostile to foreigners.

A case of dislocation of the shoulder of three months' standing presented itself. The patient, a native of Shansi, had gone to the great Mongolian market-town Dolon-nor (Lama-miao), and had there sustained the accident by falling off his horse. All attempts at reduction were unsuccessful. The case of reduction of last year of over two months' stand-

ing was considered something unusual.

Operations.—Important operations have been fewer in number during this year than in former years. An official consulted me for a

serious and highly inconvenient genital affection, from which he had suffered from youth. An operation was successfully performed, and the father gave a donation of 20 taels to the hospital, which is acknowledged

in this Report.

The most important operation, by far, was the removal of a large enchondroma—a cartilaginous tumor—on the left hand in a man 60 years of age. He had it over 40 years. During the last half year it had grown extensively and had two deep ulcerative fissures of a malignant appearance. The patient was anxious to have it removed, but at the same time equally anxious to retain his hand. This was of course impossible, and it being thought practicable to save the thumb, an operation, under chloroform, assisted by Dr. Bushell, was undertaken; and the unhealthy part, as far as possible, removed. It was dressed with carbolic acid. It proceeded well for a short time, when symptoms appeared showing that the growth had not been extirpated. Within three weeks it had nearly assumed its former dimensions. There was nothing now for it but amputation above

the wrist, which did well, and left the patient a healthy stump.

Cancer.—Several cases of cancer have been seen. One, a beggar with cancer of the penis. Sometime after removal of the entire organ, he appeared with ulceration of the glands of the groin. He shortly afterwards ceased to attend, and it is feared he must have died not long after. Another man had a serious affection of the same organ, in which amputation was alone admissable. He had had it for ten years. (Several extensive ulcerations and disfigurements of the same part from syphilis, did well under the influence of calomel.)-A man 48 years old, appeared with cancer of the breast of four years standing. It had ulcerated about a vear ago. The gland was movable, and there was a small suppurating gland at the edge of the armpit. I mention this case in order to refer to a practice which must be condemned, viz., that of squeezing the nipples of all youth in order, as is supposed, to prevent the occurrence of this disease in after life. All are supposed to be born with a certain fluid in this gland, which if not pressed out, may have disastrous results in after life.—Several cases of cancer of the tongue have been met, in which nothing was done.

Cases of caries of the lower jaw, although frequent, have not been

so numerous as in some former years.

Cases of paralysis in which we are consulted are on the increase. The Chinese place great faith in galvanism and electricity. Almost all the best patients seen at the hospital, and those whom we are asked to see at their own houses, labour under this affection. It is a pity that we should be called to attend such cases, in which so little if anything effective, as it often happens, can be done. Since writing this, I have been called to see a lady of high position in one of the many palatial residences of officials at the capital, in which something preventive can be done.

Toothache.—Cases of toothache and tooth-extraction have been more common than in any former year. The better classes of the Chinese take considerable care of their teeth, brushing them, and rinsing the mouth each morning immediately on rising. After meals the last act is to wash the mouth with a little tea or hot water. Many of them have very pretty teeth. They know nothing of dentistry. Tobacco is frequently smoked through the water pipe of the better classes. Chinese doctors have no acids in their pharmacopæia.

Carbuncles.—This has been a year of carbuncles. They are always frequent, but in no former year were so many or such large ones seen. They have almost exclusively been found on the back and neck. In both places, they sometimes assume huge dimensions. One poor man from a distance, an opium smoker, had a carbuncle on his back, one foot long by eight inches broad; he died in the hospital. Many fatal cases must have occurred among the aged and infirm, and it was chiefly

among this class that they are most frequently found.

Hernia.—This affection, I presume, is probably more extensive in China than in any other country, India not excepted. The great burdens they carry, and the vast numbers who are obliged to seek a livelihood by "selling their strength," predisposes to this affection. The shop in connection with the hospital sells a large number of trusses each year. In this connexion we may also mention the tumours in the shoulder, to which coolies and chair-bearers are so subject. If the tumours do not break,

there is always great thickening of the parts.

Calculus.—Our first case of stone occurred this year in a man from Shantung. He had suffered from the affection for seven years. For three years it had existed in the bladder, and for four years in the back of the urethra. During the twenty days previous to his appearance at the dispensary, it was lodged in the navicular fossa, quite close to the external opening. The organ immediately behind the glans was very hard and swollen. The stone was too large to admit of being extracted, without a previous incision being made into the urethra. The stone weighed 50 grains.

Fistula in ano, and gluteal and ischial sinuses, are excessively frequent among the Chinese. This region is sometimes completely riddled with

fistula

During the year some very large abscesses have been opened, dis-

charging two or more pints of pus.

Ague.—But by far the most common affection during the year has been ague. A reference to the rain-fall and abstract of thermometrical observations, with our remarks thereupon, will throw some light upon the greater prevalence of this disease this year than in former years. In Peking, it is usually the rarest of diseases, as may well be conceived when the sandy soil and climatic conditions are

taken into account. Of all classes of disease seen at the hospital in 1864 and 1865, ague formed each year only one per mill, in 1866 four per mill, and in 1867 five per mill. This was the highest percentage of any year during the last ten years. In this year (1867), there was an unusually large rainfall in August and September. Most of the Chinese know and appreciate the value of quinine, and in proof of this, I have only to mention that it is the only foreign drug, opium of course excepted, which is found in Chinese drug shops in the city.

Supplementary Note on Small-pox.—Happily we have not been visited with this scourge in its epidemic form this year, as during the last two winters. The views expressed at some length in the last year's Report, regarding the origin of small-pox, receive confirmation to some extent from a statement in a book of this dynasty on this subject, entitled Tsien clan cla pao (more valuable and precious than thousands of gold) written by a scholar, a native of the province of Hunan, named Chwang. He states that the first appearance of small-pox in China occurred at a period corresponding with, A.D. 317 of our reckoning. In an old Corean medical work it is stated that the ancients knew nothing of it and measles, thus corroborating the view advanced by us, that the opinion of the Jesuits, believed in Europe, and quoted in Moore's History of Small-pox, and by other writers,-that small-pox was known B.C. 1000-is entirely without foundation. These early Corean compilers believe that it took its rise somewhere about B.C. 250 but their opinion is unsupported by evidence. The opinion we have advanced seems the most tenable.

Discoloration of Clanese Children.—We gave a note in last Report on this characteristic black mark over the sacral region of new-born Chinese children. Besides the popular reasons there adduced for its presence, we add the following:—It is also supposed to be derived from some infantile ancestor, who may have been beaten to, at, or after, death, as the manner frequently is with children who die in succession in one family. This practice is supposed to drive away the evil spirits* from the house, and thus to secure the life of their future offspring. † In this way children, who, to all appearance, are about to die, are sometimes buried alive, or thrown out to die, or beaten to death, and likewise beaten after death with a shoe, the sole of which is first covered with soot from the kitchen fire. In this way the black mark is accounted for. This superstition may serve in part as a key to many cases of so-called infanticide, when the children are already moribund.

When children or even adults are about to die, they are removed

^{*} Evil spirits are supposed to cause the death of children.

[†] The red tape in the queue and the ear-ring in the boy's ear, are intended to frighten the evil spirits in the one case, and deceive them in regard to the sex in the other.

from the kang (bed) and placed on the floor. It is not considered lucky for future children or the inmates of the house, to have any one die in bed.

Colour of Iris.—So universal is black hair and black iris with the Chinese, that we come to look upon any deviation from this type as something almost abnormal. At the hospital, patients now and again appear with light blue or brown eyes. They certainly look odd, and strike us at once as most strange. One man, born with light blue eyes, but black hair, had small-pox in youth, and since then his left iris had become darker.

Medical Jottings.—The spirits of dead patients are supposed to hover and sit around the door of their unfortunate physicians. Patients in search of a doctor, resort to the temples of Ching-lavang, himself a spirit, unlucky enough to have been "cured dead" by the Faculty. is surrounded by his attendants, who also have been sent to the tomb of the Capulets before their time. These patients or their friends are directed to a practitioner, whose door is comparatively free of such spirits of departed patients. With such a superstitious people, diviners and quacks have it all their own way. Leagues between these knaves are the pest of every city. Many amusing stories are told of physicians and the ghosts that haunt their doors. The poor patient, in this way, often calls in the sheerest quack, and it is no wonder that he frequently falls a victim to acupunture, or some other equally senseless Chinese remedy. scriptions before being adopted and acted upon, are held opposite the patient for his adjudication. If the heart agrees with them, the medicine is taken, if not they are refused. One thinks skillful physicians are not wanted in China, if this easy test of the value of a medicine is to be always applicable. The wonder is, that so many disagreeable and disgusting remedies should still survive in the Chinese pharmacopæia!

A useful emetic in emergencies,—in cases, for example, of poisoning from arsenic, gold leaf, or other noxious article,—is to make a gruel of human excrement and administer it q. s. The officinal! name is pa-pa-tang or fên-tang. The criterion of a good physician is that he looks,

hears, asks, and ponders.

The Chinese doctrine of the pulse frequently gives occasion to the perpetration of jokes upon the Faculty. Most ridiculous mistakes are often made between the sexes, and married and unmarried females. An ordinary joke is for a literary person, with delicate hands and long nails, to simulate a woman. The doctor is called in, the would-be-patient thrusts his hand from behind a curtain or screen, as the manner is when woman are attended professionally, and his pulse is most attentively examined at both wrists as the Chinese manner is. All the circumstances of the family are duly considered, and the doctor, knowing how highly sons are esteemed, declares his patient pregnant with a boy!

Beans and green millet are said to destroy the effect of medicines; hence the care with which the Chinese abstain from these articles when under treatment. No people are more anxious to know what is contraindicated. The idea of the antidotal power of beans originated with the Pên Tsao stating that they destroy the effects of arsenic and other poisons. The effects of medicines may be equally thwarted, according to some, by laying them on any of the three platforms found in Chinese houses, viz.: the window-sill, fire-place and cupboard. The only safe way it would seem is to swallow them.

Garlic is often applied to the temples as a cure for headache. Why does it leave a dark stain on the spot where applied, which does not

disappear for months?

The excrement of bats, called yé-ming-sha or night bright sand, is prescribed, alone or in conjuntion with sheep's liver, in indistinctness of vision at night, called chiau ming yen. Cuttle-fish bones are used for the same purpose. The bat is supposed to be transformed from an old mouse. The country people here believe that the change is caused by the mouse having eaten salt. Wang yue sha, a similar idea to the above, is a name given to the excrement of the hare, used also in a similar affection.

According to the Chinese theories of cosmogony, the white of the eye is related to the lungs, the iris to the kidneys, and the pupil to the liver; diseases of these various parts are therefore treated with medicines, suitable to the organs to which they are related.

Rouge is supposed to cause suppuration of the cheeks. Painting the

face is a practice of very recent date in China.

Mongol Practice.—The attendance of Mongols is each year becoming greater; the great Lamasary here provides us the year through with a considerable number of patients. Itch, boils, rheumatism, neuralgia, and enthetic diseases are the prevalent affections. The Mongols, clerical and lay, complain of the Chinese climate and life. It is so different from the life and climate of the Plateau. At home they live principally upon milk and flesh; here the former is scarce and dear, and their limited means forbids much indulgence in flesh meat. We have just succeeded in curing a bad looking ulcer on the upper lip and cheek of a high lama, which baffled magic, Mongol chanting of prayers, and Chinese medicines. Lunar caustic was the only substance employed, and two touchings proved sufficient. The lay Mongols come in large numbers to the capital in the winter to barter, pay tribute, receive pensionary allowance, or accompany their feudal Princes. Large numbers repair to the hospital for their own, and the ailments of their friends at home. Several Princes have sent for eye lotions, and have sent presents for past favors. The hospital is fortunate in having a Mongol Missionary of the London Society-Mr. Gilmour-resident during the winter within its precincts, who finds ample scope for communication with them, and who is also of service in interpreting for those of the patients who do not speak Chinese.

In connection with the Lamasary there is a college in which medi-

cine forms one of the departments. About fifty students are in regular attendance. The books and herbs are partly of Chinese and partly of Tibetan origin. Both professors and students visit the dispensary

professionally.

These nomadic tribes are very superstitious and very religious; the lamas or priests, consequently, exercise great authority over them. In a medical aspect, we may here mention the religious use to which they put the human thigh-bone. It is hollowed out and used as a musical instrument in chanting prayers and making offerings to Buddha. The upper part of the skull of a wise man, or, according to others, of a lad 18 years of age (this age being reckoned the most honorable in their religious books) lay or clerical, is highly valued and sought after. After death the bodies are carried to a distance, and there deposited on the plain, to decay and to be eaten by dogs, wolves, etc. The desired cranium is sought out, severed off and carried home, the operator all the time not once looking at it. It is afterwards washed, examined, lined with gold, silver or copper, filled with precious things, and placed before the shrine of Buddha. It is sometimes used as a drinking vessel in administering medicines, because of the efficacy and virtue which is supposed to reside in it. It is handed down as an heir-loom in the family, and very old ones-several hundred years old-can sometimes be purchased. It is stated that there is a legend which says, that whatever is placed in it multiplies. The Mongols frequently use it as a means of becoming wealthy. It is called kabala, a word resembling the Greek name for the same part.

We referred in last Report to the beverage prepared from the fomented milk of mares, called koumiss. I am indebted to Mr. Gilmour for the following note on another kind of wine, called Mutton Wine or Baury Daruss. I have tasted it, and do not find the preparation very different from an aromatic beef tea, with the addition of a little alcohol. This liquor is frequently used in Mongolia to resuscitate old persons who have lost their appetite, and suffer from general debility. It is distilled from cow's milk wine, flavoured with all the bones of a two-year-old sheep, honey, white and black sugar, raisins, and various vegetable drugs,* well known to the Chinese apothecaries. It should not be distilled till late in autumn, and should be drunk in winter. As it is hot natured, it should on no occasion be drunk by young persons, and aged persons who use it drink it in very small quantities, three wine-bottles lasting about two

^{*} The prescription is as follows: — Cow's milk wine, 40 catties; honey, 4 oz.; white sugar, 1 oz.; black sugar, 8 oz.; raisins, 1 catty; dragon's eye, (fruit of the Nephelium Longan), 4 oz.; cloves, 5 candareens; nutmeg, 5 candareens; rad. caraganæ flavæ, 3 cadareens; sien jen chang, 1 candareen; pai chi, 3 candareens; shan nai, 1 candareen. The last six are various aromatics.

months. It is very palatable and stimulating, and the Mongols are very fond of it, and have great faith in its medicinal properties. Its high price, however, places it beyond the reach of the poor, and makes it a means of

cure that can be enjoyed only by the rich.

Shop for the sale of Anti-opium Pills and Diffusion of Knowledge.— As reported last year, a small shop adjoining the hospital was opened for the sale of anti-opium pills, scientific and religious books, etc. We have this year to report continued and growing interest shown by the Chinese, and especially the reading classes, in foreign translated books. Many seek for books in their own specialities or favorite studies, but many more, for the general and useful information which they contain. The desire grows by what it feeds on. The more they know and read. the more is their thirst for knowledge stimulated. The demand for nearly all sorts of books has been much greater than could be supplied. Many of the best works are either very scarce or out of print, such as Herschell's Astronomy (a book in great demand), Muirhead's Geography, and several mathematical works, although extremely high prices have purposely been put upon the last copies to prevent their sale. We are glad, however, to learn that Mr. Wylie purposes issuing a new edition of the Astronomy, which we may hope soon to have. A few years could hardly be better spent by several of our best sinologues than in bringing out new editions of works out of print, revising and adding to them, or preparing new ones on the various subjects calculated to interest and elevate this people. Something in this direction is being done at the Shanghai Arsenal, and much good may be expected to result from their labours; but it is to be regretted that the books thus prepared are not in general circulation, being intended chiefly, if not exclusively, for the local officials in charge. It is a very significant fact, too, that these works relate for the most part to military and naval tactics and the means of defense. It may be true, too, that other branches of Western science are being studied, even by the literary classes, for other motives than those of self culture; as for example astronomy, for the better understanding of astrology; but undoubtedly at the same time, new ideas are gaining admittance and producing their effect, although it should be like the dropping water on the stone, and sooner or later results will be seen.

The books most in demand have been Hobson's Complete Medical Works, in 5 vols.; the Po-wuh-sin-pien, a treatise on Natural Philosophy, one of the set having a large separate circulation; Dr. Martin's Natural Philosophy, Mr. Edkins' Mechanics, Prof. Li's various Mathematical Works, Herschell's Astronomy, and Mr. Wylie's Mathematical and Algebraical Works, Muirhead's, Way's, Condit's, and Lu's Geographies (the latter is a well-known work by a Chinese official); Kerr's Chemistry and Materia Medica, Pin's Travels in Europe, Edkins' Map of the World, etc. The latter has had a very large circulation and is well adapted to give the

Chinese correct ideas of the relative size and position of the various countries of the globe, and to dispel their long cherished but false notion that China is the "Middle Kingdom." Its circular character must be a standing denial of their belief that the earth is square. History, ancient and modern, will be an invaluable aid to this proud people in helping them to understand clearly what they are. Officials and people—the former may not care to acknowledge it-are yearly becoming more anxious to know still more about foreign countries and relations. That conventional and fastidious mode of writing, (high wen-li) which would sacrifice the idea to mere form of expression to please the so-called literary classes, must give way, if inconsistent with clearness. The higher the wen-li, the less intelligible and useful will foreign scientific works be found. The very possibility of misapprehension must be avoided, in matters affecting eternal destinies, the health of the body, and the civilization of this nation. Treating, as all foreign books do, whether religious or scientific, on subjects almost wholly unknown to the Chinese, and without a native nomenclature to convey technical ideas, it is of the highest importance to popularise the matter; and to explain clearly and simply, as if to children, because such they are, in regard to western knowledge. At the same time we must not, we need not, disgust the literati. Scientific and religious catechisms are agreeable to the spirit of their language and mode of conveying information. The invariable testimony of the Chinese with whom I have become acquainted, and who have read foreign books is that greater minuteness of detail is wanted, and that intelligibility must not be sacrificed to mere style. Foreigners translating scientific works into Chinese, should, if possible, be themselves practical men, or at all events conversant with the subject in hand; and, at the same time, should be well acquainted with what the Chinese already know on the subject. In this way, the translator will be able better to put himself in the reader's position, and explain or add much that all western books take for granted is known to the reader. The language and style of Chinese writing need not, therefore, deter an intelligent foreigner from attempting to communicate with this people through print. With a fair teacher, and sufficient knowledge of the language on his part to prevent mistakes, a book may be produced which will be acceptable to large numbers. Foreigners should, of course, do their best and cateris paribus, only the ablest should be employed in this kind of work; but at the same time it is a fact, often pointed out by the Chinese literati themselves, that frequent or long continued intercourse with foreigners tends to alter their own style of expressing themselves about things. This might naturally be expected from the clearer, more direct and decided way of approaching all kinds of subjects by foreigners. Not a few publications of foreigners however have acquired a name among the Chinese for correctness and elegance of style; and, as is well-known, not a few also have been translated into neighbouring languages, or republished under high native patronage.

The Church News has proved still more acceptable during the year, and this weekly is deservedly popular among all classes. We heard of its style at first being called in question by both natives and foreigners; but latterly, since it passed to the editorship of a learned native, its style has been made more acceptable, and it is this, doubtless, which makes it popular over and above the very useful information which it contains. I have never heard its religious character objected to, although the absence of the cross and religious title, might insure a wider circulation in some quarters. But many of the Chinese are coming to see that a divorce of religion from science and even commerce is impossible. They are so interwoven that separation is impracticable. Some of the offices, and particularly the Foreign Office, are in the habit of regularly supplying themselves with this periodical. Some of the officials have been struck with the remarkably low price at which it is published. Nearly 3000 copies of the paper are sold at the hospital book shop annually, and a much greater circulation without much trouble could be obtained.

A new scheme is on foot for the foundation of a society for the diffusion of knowledge among the Chinese suggested by Mr. Wylie, which it is hoped may embrace foreign and native support all over the Empire, and which is to have its head-quarters at Peking. A periodical, illustrated with foreign engravings, is to be issued monthly to begin with, but other objects are also contemplated by this Society. From the high standing of the Editorial Committee and many of its supporters, the journal cannot fail to gain support, and produce an impression on the Chinese mind. It is to be regretted that block-cutting must be had recourse to in bringing out this periodical, at first at least, at the Capital. The liberality, however, of a few subscribers renders the question of expense a matter of less moment. It will be sold below the original cost, in order to put it within reach of all classes.

Next to books and periodicals, we ought to mention the sale of antiopium pills, of which over 40,000 have been sold at the shop during the year. Many have thus been enabled to throw off the pernicious habit. The universal cry throughout the empire, wherever foreigners have penetrated, has been "Cure us of our opium—deliver us from the power of the foreign dirt." Our little shop was opened in obedience to this call, and we are so far satisfied with the result. An opportunity has been afforded, and if the smokers still cling to the pipe, the sin must lie at their own door. Two other small shops have been opened in connection with chapels, and one or two more are contemplated. At a shop belonging to the American Board, about 20,000 pills furnished from the hospital, have been sold since March.

Mission Work.—The year has not been destitute of results in direct mission work. Nearly all the missions have had their agents increased, new stations have been planted, and the old ones strengthened, and not a few admissions into the Christian church have taken place; and all this in the teeth of famine and persecution. In connection with this Mission there have been during the year in and around the capital, including, young and old, over sixty persons baptized by Mr. Edkins. The congregations here under Mr. Edkins' pastorate now number over 300 members. The daily preaching in the Hospital waiting-room to patients and others, has been carried on unremittingly throughout the year by Mau and Ying, and not a few baptisms have been the result of their labours. During the winter 1871-72, daily evening preaching has been begun for the first time in Peking. The attendance is encouraging, considering the coldness of the weather and the early habits of the Pekingese, who almost totally desert the streets after dark. These services are carried on for about four hours every evening, and are conducted in succession by a few of the converts, teachers, catechists, schoolmasters, or students. It is an entirely gratuitous work on their part, and it is certain to do a great deal of good. Many drop in during the evening who are prevented by business in the day. It is proposed also to set apart one evening each week for a scientific subject, which will be conducted by foreign missionaries, or others appointed for this purpose.

Assistants.—With the beginning of the Chinese new-year, it is contemplated having the native doctor, who has studied with us for the last two years, start on his own account, with the aid probably of some foreign simples. It is proposed also to add another student to the list, and to place one of the senior assistants at a chapel in one of the suburbs

of the city.

ABSTRACT of THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at PEKING in the open air facing the North, from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1871, with Negrette and Zambra's Self-registering Thermometers.

Long E. 116° 27' or 7h. 45m. 50s.; Lat, N. 39° 55'

NE CON	MAXIMA.		MINIMA.		AVERAGES.		RAINFALL.		SNOWFALL.	
1871.	DAY.	NIGHT.	DAY.	NIGHT.	DAY.	NIGHT.	DAY.	AMOUNT.	DAY.	AMOUNT
January	40	22	19	5	32	12			2	1 inch
February	52	27	26	3	38	17			5	4 ,,
March	69	44	45	19	57	31				
April	85	57	58	32	71	43	2	3 inch	1	1 ,,
May	100	69	67	43	84	52	4	1 ,,		
June	100	74	72	59	90	66	6	31 ,,		
July	98	77	83	62	91	72	15	171 ,,		
August	96	77	74	55	88	71	11	9 ,,		
September	91	70	58	43	75	59	10	111 ,,		
October	74	54	55	34	65	46	3	111/2 ,,		
November	55	39	27	18	45	27	1	1 7		
December	44	26	20	9	34	17		8 77	1	3 ,,

Remarks on the Thermometrical Table.—The first thing worthy of note, and which must ever distinguish this year, is the remarkable fall of rain in July, August and September, amounting to over three feet. In and around Tientsin it rained even more heavily and continuously, amounting to 45 days in the three months. Floods of this description are not unknown in this region; fortunately, however, they do not occur frequently. It is somewhat noticeable that this year, in various parts of the world, unprecedented fires, droughts and floods should have occurred. The last flood that visited the North of China was in the year 1853. There were previous floods of a similar kind in 1823 and 1841, and one in 1802 more severe than any since experienced. The waters at Tientsin appear to have risen at that time 7 or 8 feet higher than at present. A severe flood is said to have occurred in 1697.

The rains at Peking began on the 6th of July. On the 8th, a shower of hailstones, the largest being about the size of walnuts, fell in various parts of the city. During 18 hours of the 9th and 10th, it rained 6½ inches. It cleared up somewhat on the 12th, but began again on the following day, and rained more or less without intermission till the 20th. On the 15th, it rained 3 inches in the course of two hours. On the 26th rained ¼ of an inch.

On the 4th August it commenced again, and rained till the 10th. On the 21st it rained $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

On the 12th September, the third and last great rain began, and continued for 7 days, with only very brief intermissions.

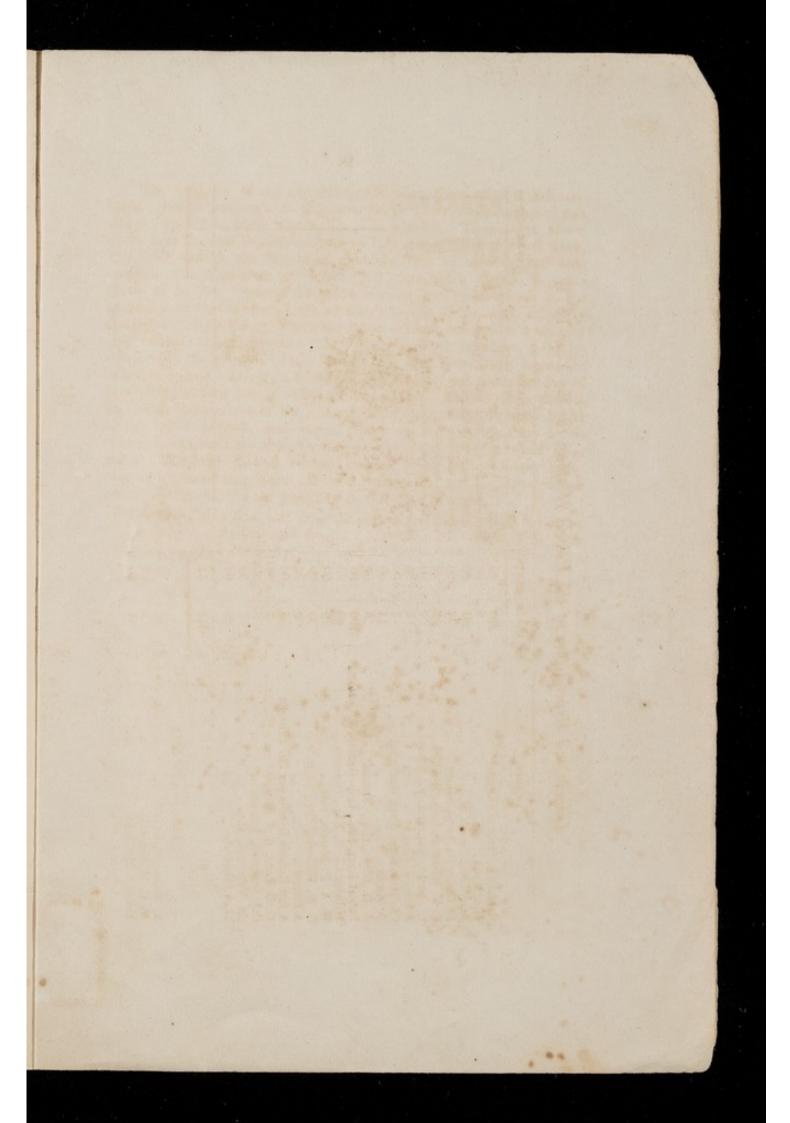
The condition of the city during and after these rains is indescri-Large portions were of course under water, communication was almost impossible, trade was well-nigh suspended. Those parts above water were likewise impassable from mud and tumbling houses and walls. The roads outside the city, at all times the beds of torrents, had now assumed the dimensions of rivers, and attained a depth in some places of 15 feet. Several foreigners in carts and on horseback in the proximity of the Western Hills, at the first onset of the rains, narrowly escaped with their lives. There the waters rushed down with a velocity and volume almost inconceivable. Mud houses everywhere were levelled with the ground. Many houses that had never been known to leak now leaked. Hardly a house escaped damage. A large number of lives were lost from falling walls and houses, and a few also from drowning. The third access of the rain came very inopportunely in the midst of the millet harvest, and caused much of it to spring forth anew. A large tract of country along the banks of the Hwun River, was laid under water. The land in and around Peking, being comparatively high, escaped a general inundation, all the water tending towards Tientsin, the great meeting point of the waters of the province of Chihli.

Hottest days, May 31st and June 8th equal. Coldest day, Jan. 22d. , nights, July 22d and Aug. 3d equal. , night, Feb. 19th.

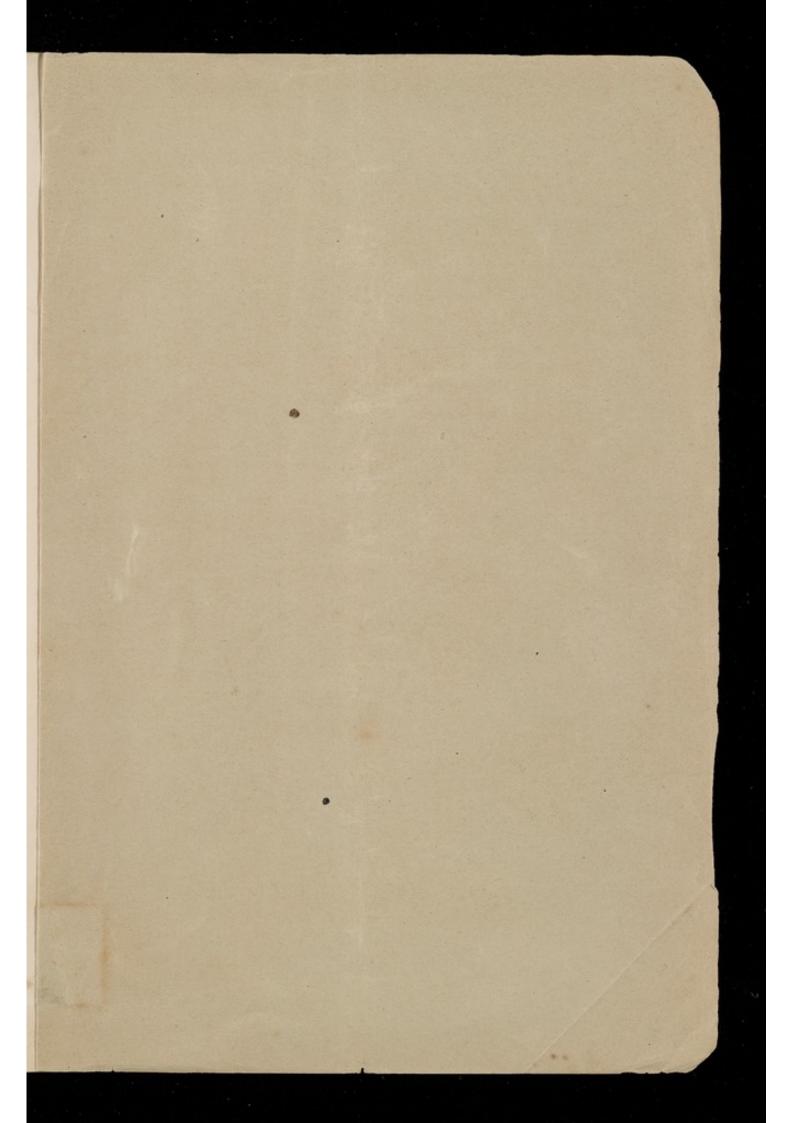
Snow fell as April 18th.

Income and Expenditure of the Peking Hospital for the Year 1871.

18	
8888888	29
187 188 188 181 181 181	618 DUDGEON
Wages of Assistants Medicines from London with Freight Ditto bought in China In-patients and poor money Coals and sundries Printing Hospital Report, 1870, with postage Balance in favor of Hospital	Peking, 31st December, 1871. J. Dui
288888888888888888888888888888888888888	67
20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	15 14 14
Balance in favor of Hospital Miss Douw, James W. Carrall, Esq. Le Comte de Rochechouart F. E. Woodruff, Esq., Hankow. E. Specht, Esq., Ph. D., Amoy A Friend, Ningpo Ch. Hutchings, Esq., Shanghai J. Mackey, Esq., Tamsui Robert Hart, Esq., Insp. General of Customs William Clark, Esq., Insp. General of Customs William Clark, Esq., Li.D. S. W. Williams, Esq., Li.D. A few Russian friends per Dr. Fritsche E. C. Lord, D.D. Ningpo Col. Shadwell, London Li, a Mandarin.	A. Billequin, Esq Y. C. Hillier, Esq Yung, a Mandarin
	187 20 201 202 Wages of Assistants 187 20 201 200 Medicines from London with Freight 259 58 20 201 200 Ditto bought in China 233 20 233 20 233 20 20



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